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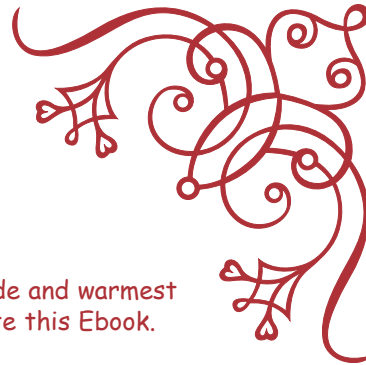
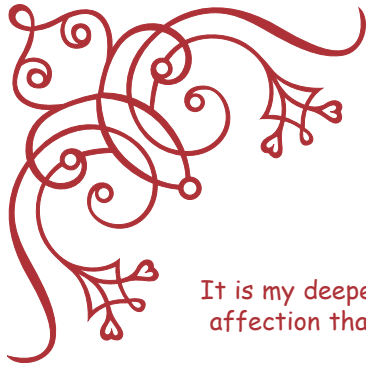
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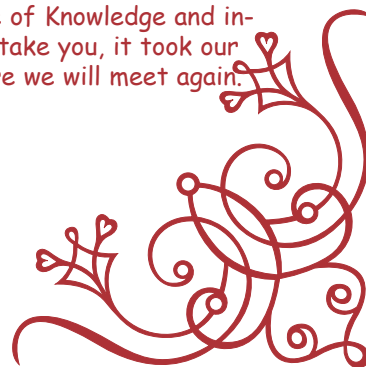
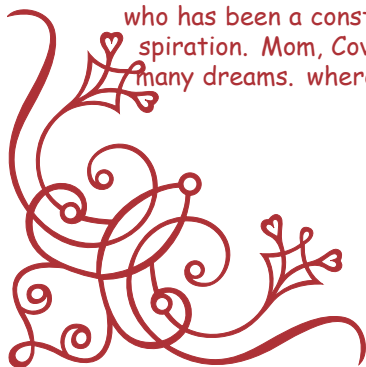


This E-book is dedicated to the loving memory of my mother:
my guiding light, my shining star,
forever



It is my deepest gratitude and warmest
affection that I dedicate this Ebook.

To my mother JOYTSNA CHANGDER
who could not see this Ebook.



who has been a constant source of Knowledge and in-
spiration. Mom, Covid did not take you, it took our
many dreams. wherever you are we will meet again.



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Preface

This book presents a comprehensive collection of over **1,20,000 multiple-choice questions (MCQs)** covering the complete syllabus of **UGC NET Paper 1**. The questions have been carefully organized chapter-wise and topic-wise to facilitate systematic learning, regular practice, and effective revision.

Prepared in accordance with the latest syllabus, this question bank is intended to help learners strengthen their conceptual understanding, improve speed and accuracy, identify areas requiring further study, and build confidence through continuous practice.

This book is particularly useful for:

1. UGC NET and Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) aspirants.
2. State Eligibility Test (SET/SLET) candidates.
3. Assistant Professor recruitment examinations.
4. Ph.D. entrance examinations.
5. University students and research scholars.
6. Teachers and educators seeking practice material.
7. Candidates preparing for other competitive examinations covering teaching aptitude, research aptitude, reasoning, communication, information and communication technology, and higher education.

The primary objective of this book is to provide an extensive repository of practice questions that supports self-learning, systematic revision, and exam-oriented preparation. Whether used for daily practice, mock tests, or last-minute revision, this question bank serves as a valuable companion throughout the preparation journey.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy, relevance, and quality of the contents. Suggestions and constructive feedback from readers are always welcome and will help improve future editions.

Narayan Changder

July 2026

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1. Unit-II: Research Aptitude

1.1 Introduction to Research

1.1.1 Research Aptitude

1. When creating items which need to be compared to external criterion measurements, the ___ can then be determined by correlating scores on it with the external criterion.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Content validity
(D) Test-retest reliability
(E) Standardisation
2. Why is it crucial to choose reliable and credible sources during background research?
(A) To impress your readers with diverse sources.
(B) To ensure your information is trustworthy and written by experts.
(C) To save time and avoid reading multiple sources.
(D) None of the above
3. The claim: video games are helpful. An example of a counterargument would be:
(A) Video games improve coordination
(B) Video games might also help improve visual skills
(C) Video games can be used to simulate trainings for soldiers
(D) Violent video games increase your heart rate in a negative way
4. This refers to the ability of the research instrument to produce consistent results.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Usability
(D) Clarity
5. Through research and data, scientists have found that Earth's temperature has been
(A) Increasing
(B) Decreasing
6. Facts and research that support your argument
(A) Evidence
(B) Commentary
(C) Counterclaim
(D) Discredit
7. Quality of a good researcher who is unique and original in his research to arrive at productive results
(A) Efficient
(B) Scientific

- (C) Creative
(D) Research-oriented
8. It is at this point that the researcher described who will benefit and what benefits can be derived from the findings of the study. The writer, under this section, tries to sell its importance to the panel or to the funding agency.
(A) Scope and Limitation
(B) Significance of the Study
(C) Introduction
(D) Framework
9. A marine biologist studying seabird populations notices that the number of hatchlings declines after an oil tanker spill occurs off the coast where one of the birds' major nesting sites is located. Which of the following is the probable human impact on the birds' nesting site?
(A) Increased food availability for hatchlings.
(B) Improved nesting conditions due to less human activity.
(C) Higher survival rates of adult seabirds.
(D) Oil contamination of the nesting site.
10. Her study on the misinformation effect shows that eyewitness testimonies can be wrong
(A) Mary Calkins
(B) Mary Ainsworth
(C) Margaret Washburn
(D) Elizabeth Loftus
11. Systematic investigation used to test hypothesis and find support for theories
(A) Psychology
(B) The scientific method
(C) Theory
(D) Hypothesis
(E) Research
12. An argument made to address opposing viewpoints is called the:
(A) Claim
(B) Counter argument
- (C) Author's purpose
(D) Discriminations
13. What distinguishes a source's quality of information from its quantity?
(A) The physical size of the source
(B) The language the source is written in
(C) The depth and usefulness of the information
(D) The age of the source
14. A good piece of research is the outcome of
(A) Collective effort
(B) A touch of genius
(C) A reputed research institute
(D) A penetrating and analytical mind
15. Jerry had a natural ____ for solving complex mathematical problems, excelling where others struggled.
(A) Conviction
(B) Aptitude
(C) Indolence
(D) Chastise
16. Which question would help you assess the reliability of a source?
(A) Is the author an expert in the subject area?
(B) Is the source entertaining to read?
(C) Does the source have colorful illustrations?
(D) Is the source easy to access?
17. To search or investigate; the collecting of information about a particular subject.
(A) Reading
(B) Google
(C) Research
(D) Informational text
18. Choose the word that means: having preference for one thing over another in a way that's unfair (choosing one thing unfairly because I like it better)

- (A) Bias
 - (B) Satire
 - (C) Credible
 - (D) None of above
19. Which aspect is the researcher considering when they evaluate when was the data collected?
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Currency
 - (C) Credibility
 - (D) Methodology
20. What aspect of research does the author emphasize in their lesson plans?
- (A) Random topics
 - (B) Outdated methods
 - (C) Evidence-based practices
 - (D) Personal opinions
21. Bias
- (A) A tendency to favor one side over another, which can affect the objectivity of information.
 - (B) A neutral stance that presents all sides equally.
 - (C) A method of gathering data without any influence.
 - (D) A statistical error that occurs in data analysis.
22. Creates knowledge that could result in the establishment of industries, new commercial items, and technology that could significantly affect the economy.
- (A) University instruction
 - (B) University research
 - (C) University extension
 - (D) University production
23. A person who employs the scientific method to uncover new knowledge is known as a
- (A) Menace
 - (B) Scuba diver
 - (C) Scientist
 - (D) Botanist
24. How do you find a topic to be of high significance?
- (A) When it has political insights
 - (B) When it has social standards
 - (C) When it provides practical implications
 - (D) When it is Contemporary
25. Evidence is only useful to a argument when it's:
- (A) Measured in numbers
 - (B) In a pretty, pretty graph
 - (C) Collected by someone who is professional
 - (D) It is relevant (has something to do with) the claim.
26. What is the purpose of using students as research participants?
- (A) To mandate protections for research participants
 - (B) To benefit future students and learn from the experience
 - (C) To coerce participants into giving consent
 - (D) To falsify data
27. What is the scientific investigation of phenomena which includes the collection, presentation, analysis, and interpretation facts that line an individual's speculation with reality?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Scientific method
28. Why is the origin of a source critical in assessing its reliability?
- (A) It provides a basis for legal analysis
 - (B) It helps understand the perspective and potential bias
 - (C) It influences the color of the source material
 - (D) It determines the physical condition of the source

29. Generalization in research means:
- (A) Applying results to a larger population
 - (B) Restricting conclusions
 - (C) Using random results
 - (D) None
30. How can identifying research phenomena benefit teachers and educators?
- (A) By making the classroom competitive
 - (B) By reducing student engagement
 - (C) By providing guidance on effective instructional strategies
 - (D) By limiting conceptual understanding
31. The phrase “This research study provides findings to support ____” is reflective of what principle?
- (A) Proof
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) None of above
32. A collection of information used to support an author’s idea.
- (A) Statistics
 - (B) Fact
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Evidence
33. Capacity for learning; natural ability
- (A) Aptitude
 - (B) Askew
 - (C) Artisan
 - (D) Badger
34. What are the specific pieces of information that support a claim called?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Counterclaim
35. If research suggested that a pregnant mother’s use of an artificial sweetener caused harm to the fetus, the artificial sweetener would be considered a(n):
- (A) FAS
 - (B) Form of DNA
 - (C) Depressant
 - (D) Teratogen
36. An American psychologist who supported the experimentation on animals in order to help humans.
- (A) Robert Rosenthal
 - (B) Stanley Schachter
 - (C) Neal Miller
 - (D) None of above
37. Information that supports your reasons with facts and research
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Story
 - (C) Advertisement
 - (D) Rumor
38. A procedure by which one attempts to find systematically, and with the support of demonstrable fact, the answer to a question or the resolution of a problem
- (A) RESEARCH
 - (B) INQUIRY
 - (C) THESIS
 - (D) PROBLEM
39. What is the primary focus of accuracy in research?
- (A) Gathering opinions
 - (B) Getting the facts right
 - (C) Minimizing costs
 - (D) Increasing speed
40. The idea that one shouldn’t judge another culture based on one’s own cultural standards
- (A) Cultural relativism
 - (B) Moral relativism
 - (C) Comparative perspective
 - (D) Ethnocentrism

41. A set of systematically interrelated concepts, propositions and definitions is called
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Case
(D) Framework
42. Which pillar focuses on systematic explanations of the underlying phenomenon or behavior?
(A) Authority
(B) Evidence
(C) Faith
(D) Theories
43. Which of the following is a sign of good research skills?
(A) Using only one source for information
(B) Evaluating the credibility of sources
(C) Copying text directly from sources
(D) Ignoring recent publications
44. A subject or field of knowledge or learning
(A) Major
(B) Degree
(C) Discipline
(D) Diploma
45. Accuracy is essential in marketing research because:
(A) It ensures reliable data for decision-making.
(B) It saves time and resources.
(C) It helps in understanding customer needs.
(D) It improves brand image.
46. Findings extend knowledge from previous studies and raise implications for theoretical issues
(A) Research Significance
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Qualitative Data
(D) Research Background
47. When critiquing evidence, what should be determined using a scale?
(A) Popularity of the topic
(B) Number of references cited
(C) Level and quality of the evidence
(D) Length of the manuscript
48. If you were researching healthy foods, your social studies teacher would be a credible source.
(A) True
(B) False
49. Ivan Pavlov's original research interest involved
(A) How the brain works
(B) Memory
(C) Digestion
(D) How children learn
50. Which person has the best qualifications to write a credible article about the history of food production in the United States?
(A) A former worker in the meat-packing industry who is angry about being fired
(B) A professor of history who has published books about the food production industry
(C) A television reporter who visited the fast food museum in Chicago, Illinois
(D) A Senator whose proposed law would overhaul the food production industry
51. Research can be conducted by a person who:
(A) Has studied research methodology
(B) Holds a postgraduate degree
(C) Possesses thinking and reasoning ability
(D) Is a hard worker
52. Ms. Turner is thinking about changing her instructional approach to a more mastery-learning orientation. She is interested in knowing more about this topic as well as its effectiveness when working with elementary school students. On which source should she rely for such information?
(A) Tradition

- (B) Research
(C) Personal experience
(D) Intuition
53. The novice researchers generally commit the following errors,
(A) Refers broad area of study.
(B) Narrowing a topic to such an extent that it becomes insignificant for research purposes.
(C) Employing unscientific terms of argumentative and biased nature.
(D) All of the above.
54. M1 college/university is defined as:
(A) A college/university with a high level of research activity
(B) A college/university with a focus on liberal arts
(C) A community college
(D) A technical institute
55. One example of biomass is
(A) Electricity
(B) Water
(C) Plants
(D) Biomass
56. What is one key benefit of sharing research experiences?
(A) It allows others to learn from findings.
(B) It increases the length of studies.
(C) It prevents others from researching.
(D) It reduces the need for citations.
57. Which of the following is a valid statement?
(A) Switch on the fan
(B) $X + 2 = 7$
(C) Are you ready?
(D) 5 is an odd number
58. What term best describes a person who systematically investigates phenomena for the purpose of increasing knowledge and understanding?
(A) A religious figure
(B) A service provider
(C) A settler
(D) A researcher
59. Find word to the definition. Studies to find more information about something (n)
(A) Research
(B) Journey
(C) Injection
(D) Secret
(E) University
60. What is the the process of gathering and analyzing information to discover facts, test theories, or solve problems?
(A) Database
(B) Research
(C) Source
(D) Findings
61. Where is India's permanent research station Dakshin Gangotri located?
(A) Australia
(B) Russia
(C) Antarctica
(D) Greenland
62. CRAAP:What is relevance?
(A) A source that answers my research question
(B) A source that is relevant to teens
(C) A source that the teacher gave me
(D) A source near the top of Google results
63. What type of research studies physical, cognitive and social change throughout the life span?
(A) Psychometrics
(B) Developmental Psychology
(C) Human Factors Psychology
(D) Social Psychology

64. Which fossil fuel is formed only from dead plants in swamps?
(A) Rubber
(B) Petroleum
(C) Coal
(D) Natural Gas
65. Learners who acquire knowledge on their own and develop the ability for enquiry and critical evaluation are considered ____
(A) Dependent
(B) Introverted
(C) Cooperative
(D) Independent
66. Shows that something is TRUE. Proof
(A) Plagiarize
(B) Evidence
(C) Argument
(D) None of the above
67. A claim with supporting evidence is a(n) ____
(A) Opinion
(B) Argument
68. A nurse who reads research articles and incorporates research findings into nursing practice would demonstrate which of the following research roles?
(A) Consumer
(B) Primary investigator
(C) Collaborator
(D) Producer
69. Thinking about our own culture, our group behavior as the standard against all the other groups. One's own cultural experience unintentionally makes us to feel that our culture is distinctive.
(A) Cultural Lag
(B) Xenocentrism
(C) Ethnocentrism
(D) Racism
70. What should students practice to improve their writing for professionalism?
(A) Using complex terminology
(B) Making messages lengthy
(C) Increasing redundancy
(D) Conveying ideas clearly and succinctly
71. A source is ____
(A) Where information comes from
(B) The beginning
(C) Where you plug things in
(D) The Force, young Jedi
72. The meaning is given by a thesaurus or dictionary which is generally understood by people.
(A) Conceptual Framework
(B) Theoretical Framework
(C) Conceptual Definition of terms
(D) Operational Definition of terms
73. Providing evidence-based nursing practice most directly depends on which activity?
(A) Generating and applying robust research
(B) Replacing all clinical documentation
(C) Increasing brand loyalty campaigns
(D) Eliminating patient preferences entirely
74. Which word is a synonym for INDEPENDENTLY in this sentence? This is the gap between what they can achieve only with support-teachers, textbooks, worked examples, parents and so on-and what they can achieve INDEPENDENTLY.
(A) Unearthed
(B) Astronomer
(C) Autonomously
(D) Dig
75. What term describes whether or not a research study achieved what the researcher intended?
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Compulsivity
(D) Altruism

76. Evidence is ____
- (A) To summarize something
 - (B) To state a fact as one's belief
 - (C) To show proof for a statement
 - (D) The group of people an author is writing to
77. What is the danger of following intuition in research and real life?
- (A) Intuition always leads to accurate results in research.
 - (B) The danger of following intuition in research and real life is that it can result in biased judgments and poor decision-making.
 - (C) Intuition is a reliable method for gathering data.
 - (D) Following intuition guarantees success in decision-making.
78. Facts and examples that support the reasons
- (A) Research
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Claims
79. What is the importance of evaluating the quality of research literature?
- (A) To ensure the reliability and validity of the findings
 - (B) To identify potential biases or limitations
 - (C) To assess the relevance and significance of the research
 - (D) All of the above
80. How can engaging with the research community benefit a researcher?
- (A) It helps in narrowing the research focus
 - (B) It provides access to more literature
 - (C) It ensures ethical considerations are met
 - (D) It reveals research gaps and opportunities
81. Which of the following fields heavily relies on authoritative sources?
- (A) Fiction writing
 - (B) Opinion blogging
 - (C) Scientific research
 - (D) Creative arts
82. Discuss the role of reasoning in assessing the validity of claims.
- (A) Reasoning is essential for evaluating the validity of claims as it enables individuals to critically analyze evidence, evaluate arguments, and draw logical conclusions.
 - (B) Reasoning has no impact on assessing the validity of claims
 - (C) Assessing claims does not require critical thinking
 - (D) Drawing illogical conclusions is beneficial for evaluating claims
83. It means the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through planned and systematic collection analysis and interpretation of data.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Theoretical conclusion
 - (C) Syllogisms
 - (D) None of above
84. In academic writing, this is usually a main idea, often called a "claim" or "thesis statement," backed up with evidence that supports the idea.
- (A) CONCEPT
 - (B) QUESTION
 - (C) RESEARCH
 - (D) ARGUMENT
85. This infers that something is true of the whole from the fact that is true of some part of the whole.
- (A) Equivocation
 - (B) Composition
 - (C) Division
 - (D) Appeal to pity
86. How is the effectiveness of completed research evaluated:
- (A) Scientific significance, economic result and social effect;

- (B) Scientific significance, economic result and economic effect;
(C) Theoretical significance, economic result and biological effect;
(D) Scientific significance, practical result and biological effect;
(E) Scientific significance, environmental efficiency, chemical result;
87. When reviewing the literature, what should a researcher focus on to demonstrate the importance of their research?
(A) The number of studies conducted on the topic.
(B) The age of the studies.
(C) The methodological flaws in previous studies.
(D) The agreement among previous studies.
88. Many studies have affirmed the positive effects of government, financial institutions, and training institutions in setting up businesses.
(A) External factors
(B) Environmental support
(C) Environmental influence
(D) None of above
89. In evaluating an online article about Albert Einstein's work, what is the MOST important factor?
(A) The number of sources cited
(B) The domain of the website
(C) The qualifications of the author
(D) The publication date of the article
90. Careful and organized study or gathering information about a specific topic.
(A) Research
(B) Counterargument
(C) Statistic
(D) None of the above
91. Will your research prove any scientific concept upon completion?
(A) Yes, I'm proving all the science
(B) No, I can't actually prove anything
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
92. This reflects the knowledge and training acquired by the researcher.
(A) Academic community
(B) Qualifications
(C) Motivation
(D) Costing
93. Jana recently moved to the U.S. from Thailand. Her teacher inaccurately diagnoses her with a developmental delay because she is shy and reluctant to engage in classroom activities. The teacher lacks
(A) Common core standards
(B) Cultural understanding
(C) Developmental screening
(D) Empathetic perspective
94. A misunderstanding due to ambiguous vocabulary and faulty translation best exemplifies which barrier?
(A) Technological barrier from software and connectivity
(B) Semantic barrier involving language and meaning issues
(C) Organizational barrier due to hierarchy protocols
(D) Cultural barrier in norms and values differences
95. "In preparing for this speech, I researched extensively on the topic and interviewed community experts." This is an example of ____
(A) An attention getting device
(B) A credibility statement
(C) A source citation
(D) A cue to the conclusion
96. Which form of energy is not derived from solar energy?
(A) Gasoline
(B) Biofuels
(C) Nuclear energy
(D) Wind

97. Which statement is an opinion according to the research vocabulary?
- (A) A claim that can be checked with reliable evidence and stays the same for everyone
 - (B) A statement that is not verifiable and can't be proven true; does change from person to person
 - (C) A statistic reported by a government agency after a census
 - (D) A quote copied exactly from a diary written during an event
98. Which of the following should not be a criterion for a good research project?
- (A) Demonstrates the abilities of the researcher
 - (B) Is dependent on the completion of other projects
 - (C) Demonstrates the integration of different fields of knowledge
 - (D) Develops the skills of the researcher
99. Why is background research important before conducting an experiment?
- (A) To prove your hypothesis is correct
 - (B) To gather existing knowledge and avoid repeating past mistakes
 - (C) To make the experiment more complicated
 - (D) To speed up the scientific process
100. Using technical terms or jargon causes:
- (A) Semantic barrier
 - (B) Physical barrier
 - (C) Psychological barrier
 - (D) Cultural barrier
101. Which of the following is an essential skill for conducting a research project in English?
- (A) Mathematical calculation
 - (B) Critical analysis
 - (C) Laboratory experimentation
 - (D) Artistic drawing
102. Careful study and investigation for the purpose of discovering and explaining new knowledge
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Topic sentence
 - (D) Paraphrase
103. Humans change the environment around them to meet their needs
- (A) Climate
 - (B) Technological innovation
 - (C) Physical geography
 - (D) Human modification
104. How can logical reasoning help to counter opposing arguments in writing?
- (A) By using emotional appeals instead of logical reasoning
 - (B) By ignoring the opposing argument and presenting your own argument forcefully
 - (C) By agreeing with the opposing argument and changing your own argument
 - (D) By identifying flaws in the opposing argument, presenting evidence to support your own argument, and anticipating counterarguments and addressing them preemptively.
105. To what area of interest the following research title can be fallen? "Perceptions of Students Towards the Use of Social Media"
- (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Arts
 - (C) Business
 - (D) Communication
106. Research and theory are necessary complements to one another because
- (A) The inductive research model starts with theory
 - (B) Research findings are integrated into a system of description, prediction, or explanation
 - (C) The deductive research model ends with theory development
 - (D) Theory is necessary to validate research

- 107.** What is an explanation that organizes observations?
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Operational Definition
 - (D) Scientific Method
- 108.** A set of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena is called
- (A) Model
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Design
 - (D) Framework
- 109.** Which of the following best describes a career progression from higher technical to professional occupations?
- (A) A progression from supervisory roles to conducting independent research
 - (B) A shift from routine technical tasks to entry-level skilled work
 - (C) A lateral move within the same technical role
 - (D) A progression from unskilled labor to skilled labor
- 110.** Why is it important to use current literature in a review?
- (A) Older studies are always irrelevant
 - (B) To ensure the research reflects the latest findings and trends
 - (C) Because current studies are easier to understand
 - (D) To fill pages in the literature review
- 111.** A function of an engineer where the engineer is engaged in the process of learning about nature and codifying this knowledge into usable theories.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Design and Development
 - (C) Testing
 - (D) Manufacturing
- 112.** Words, phrases, or other information that backs up and supports a claim
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Cite
 - (C) Informative essay
 - (D) Analyze
- 113.** What is a systematic inquiry that involves process and steps?
- (A) Data Collection
 - (B) Data Mining
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Reading of Literature
- 114.** Which one is an important skill involved in literature review that to evaluate the literature, determine the relationship between the sources and ascertain what has been done already and what still needs to be done.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Critical Appraisal
 - (C) Writing
 - (D) Data Mining
- 115.** The potential one has for learning a skill is called:
- (A) Interest
 - (B) Skill
 - (C) Ability
 - (D) Aptitude
- 116.** Taken from published articles, books, journals, magazines, novels, poetry, and many others which have bearing to the present study.
- (A) Related legal bases
 - (B) Related literature
 - (C) Related studies
 - (D) Literature review
- 117.** All professors have to ____ as part of their jobs.
- (A) Do a good job
 - (B) Do research
 - (C) Make a suggestion
 - (D) Make a decision

118. Not influenced by personal feelings, thoughts, interpretations or prejudice; based on facts
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Objectivity
 - (C) Chronology
 - (D) Opinion
119. Which statement best defines a fact?
- (A) A statement that reflects someone's personal feelings and can change from person to person
 - (B) A statement that is verifiable and can be proven true; does not change from person to person
 - (C) A guess that might be correct if more people agree with it
 - (D) A prediction about the future that cannot be checked
120. The branch of philosophy that deals with how knowledge of phenomena is acquired is?
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Interpretativism
 - (C) Ontology
 - (D) Epistemology
121. Which term is used when we attempt to explain pattern?
- (A) Law
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Conclusion
122. What is the main purpose of academic writing in research?
- (A) Using complex vocabulary
 - (B) Communicating ideas clearly and objectively
 - (C) Impressing readers
 - (D) Showing emotions
 - (E) Writing creatively
123. A common test in research demands much priority on
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Useability
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) All of the above
124. The systematic investigation of facts
- (A) Research
 - (B) National EMS education standards
 - (C) Continuous quality improvement
 - (D) Medical oversight
125. What is the significance of evidence in supporting an argument?
- (A) It provides entertainment
 - (B) It strengthens the argument by providing proof
 - (C) It makes the text longer
 - (D) It distracts the reader
126. Why is it important to use multiple pieces of evidence to support your arguments?
- (A) To strengthen and validate arguments, and counter biases or limitations in individual pieces of evidence.
 - (B) To confuse the audience and make the argument seem more complex.
 - (C) To save time and effort by not having to find additional evidence.
 - (D) To make the argument more subjective and opinion-based.
127. Pick the reason that best explains the evidence: Claim: Dogs make good pets. Evidence: When people pet dogs, their brains release a chemical called oxytocin.
- (A) Oxytocin is also increased when people spend time with friends, meditate, or listen to music.
 - (B) Oxytocin reduces anxiety, so having dogs as pets makes people less stressed.
 - (C) Dogs are great with small children.
 - (D) My dog is kind of annoying, but I still love him.

128. Discuss the importance of evidence in supporting an argument.
- (A) Evidence is irrelevant in supporting an argument
 - (B) Using evidence makes the argument less convincing
 - (C) It is better to rely on personal opinions rather than evidence
 - (D) Evidence provides credibility and validity to the claims being made.
129. Meeting our current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called:
- (A) Climatic
 - (B) Weather
 - (C) Systemic
 - (D) Sustainability
130. Which word is a synonym for EMPIRICAL in this sentence? Despite all this, there is limited EMPIRICAL evidence to suggest that streaming results in better outcomes for students.
- (A) Ball bearing
 - (B) Crescent
 - (C) Religious
 - (D) Based on observation
131. A person who is highly knowledgeable or skilled in a particular domain, such as physics, anesthesiology, or teaching is best describes as a(n):
- (A) Professional.
 - (B) Expert.
 - (C) Scholar.
 - (D) Technician.
132. It refers to a system of acquiring knowledge based on the scientific method, as well as the organized body of knowledge gained through such research
- (A) Science
 - (B) Society
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) STS
133. Match the words that have similar meaning: to substitute
- (A) To influence
 - (B) To investigate
 - (C) To replace
 - (D) To affect
134. Which of the following is the best synonym for validity?
- (A) Consistency
 - (B) Feasibility
 - (C) Truthfulness
 - (D) Economy
135. The activity of getting information about a subject
- (A) Research
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Periodical
 - (D) Central Idea
136. Which of the following best describes 'evidence' in an argumentative context?
- (A) A statement that explains the reasoning
 - (B) A fact or example that supports a claim
 - (C) A counterargument to the main point
 - (D) A summary of the argument
137. Which problem of education does this refer to? "The Philippines has lagged behind its ASEAN neighbors in producing researchers, innovators, and solutions providers needed to effectively function in a knowledge economy"
- (A) Mismanaged Budget
 - (B) Selective Admission Policy
 - (C) Transparency
 - (D) Lack of Innovation
138. What is the term used for knowledge obtained from reading, investigation, study, or research?
- (A) Communication
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) Data

139. What is the term for a systematic investigation that aims to establish facts and reach new conclusions?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Investigation
 - (D) Scientific Inquiry
140. What is the role of scientific research in addressing environmental racism?
- (A) It is irrelevant
 - (B) It provides evidence to support policy changes
 - (C) It only benefits academic institutions
 - (D) It hinders progress
141. It refers to an organized method of finding novel or relatively new ideas from the existing body of knowledge with the help of useful tools for the purpose of improving the quality of life.
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) All of the above
142. Statement that can be verified or proven with evidence
- (A) Credibility
 - (B) Contemporary
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) Fact
143. What is the term for an individual's underlying potential for acquiring skills?
- (A) Intelligence
 - (B) Aptitude
 - (C) Interest
 - (D) Personality
144. Brittanie's coworker asks her a question about a software program. Brittanie isn't familiar with the program, so she can't answer the question. Brittanie has a
- (A) Prejudice.
 - (B) Knowledge gap.
 - (C) Viability problem.
 - (D) Bias.
145. This is defined as the use of the best clinical evidence in making patient care decisions, and such evidence typically comes from research conducted by nurses and other health care professionals.
- (A) Nursing Practice
 - (B) Nursing Research
 - (C) Nursing Science
 - (D) Evidenced-Based Practice
146. It is a scientific, experimental, or inductive manner of thinking.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Ponder
 - (D) Probe
147. If you work at a golf course, which of the following is a project you could take on?
- (A) Research the best turf grass varieties for your area
 - (B) Design a new video game
 - (C) Write a novel
 - (D) Bake pastries for a bakery
148. Race is based on ___ characteristics, while Ethnicity is based on ___ characteristics
- (A) Cultural, physical
 - (B) Physical, cultural
 - (C) Achieved, ascribed
 - (D) Citizenship, cultural
149. Evidence is information used to support an argument, such as facts.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
150. ___ is looking for new information and learning cool things by asking questions and exploring.
- (A) Research

- (B) Sleeping
 - (C) Drawing
 - (D) Cooking
151. Salman is a ___ at the univeristy working on improving G5 communication devices.
- (A) Researcher
 - (B) Homepage
 - (C) Shepherd
 - (D) Drug
152. In project management, “R & D” stands for:
- (A) Retail Distribution
 - (B) Research and Development
 - (C) Repair and Develop
 - (D) Reduce and Deduce
153. What is already known about the topic?
- (A) The information that has been previously established about the topic.
 - (B) The future predictions about the topic.
 - (C) The opinions of experts about the topic.
 - (D) The unknown aspects of the topic.
154. Which is not an effect on the environment from using chemical in farming?
- (A) Chemical run offs in water ways for domestic use.
 - (B) Chemical run offs can cause problem to aquatic life
 - (C) Growth of plants and animals
 - (D) Air pollution that leads to acid rain
155. A teacher encounters various problems during his professional experiences. He should
- (A) Resign from his post in such situations.
 - (B) Do research on that problem and find a solution.
 - (C) Avoid the problematic situations.
 - (D) Take the help of the head of the institution.
156. Why do we need evidence?
- (A) To make the paragraphs longer.
 - (B) To practice sentence structure.
 - (C) To make a claim.
 - (D) To support, prove, and explain our claim.
157. Search for knowledge.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Sample design
 - (D) Research report.
158. The researcher must explain in what ways and to whom the expected outcome of the study will be significant or beneficial.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Introduction
159. Factual information that supports reasoning
- (A) Opinion
 - (B) Idea
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) None of the above
160. Why is working with literature important in research?
- (A) To identify gaps in existing knowledge
 - (B) To collect data
 - (C) To analyse results
 - (D) To write the conclusion
161. Why would researching the average earnings by major and by career be useful to you as you choose an institute for higher education?
- (A) You can anticipate the return on investment based on how much you could earn.
 - (B) You can calculate the return on investment based on the types of classes that they offer.
 - (C) You can hypothesize the return on investment based on the net cost.
 - (D) You can determine the return on investment based on the sticker price.

162. Name the fallacy committed in the following argument and explain why it is a fallacy. Either we ban all cars, or pollution will never decrease.
- (A) Appeal to Authority
 - (B) Ad Hominem
 - (C) Straw Man
 - (D) False Dichotomy
163. The researcher should be fully equipped with research skills when conducting the study.
- (A) Competence
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Legality
 - (D) Openness
164. The degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Accuracy
 - (D) Consistency
165. What does the word relevant mean when you are evaluating a source?
- (A) Not a trustworthy source for research
 - (B) Something that is true and valid
 - (C) Up-to-date and accurate
 - (D) Related to the topic that is being researched.
166. A nurse who reads research articles and incorporates research findings into nursing practice would demonstrate which of the following research roles?
- (A) Consumer
 - (B) Primary investigator
 - (C) Collaborator
 - (D) Producer
167. A tweet written by a ten-year-old yesterday about a new miracle medicine may not be reliable because of its ____
- (A) Currency-the information is out of date
 - (B) Relevance-the article is irrelevant to the election
 - (C) Authority-the creator doesn't know enough about the topic
 - (D) Purpose-the goal of the article is not to inform
168. What does it mean to synthesize literature in a literature review?
- (A) Ignoring all sources and writing based on personal opinion
 - (B) Summarizing the main points of a single source
 - (C) Copying and pasting entire paragraphs from different sources
 - (D) Analyzing and integrating information from different sources to create a cohesive overview of the topic.
169. What weakens an argument?
- (A) Being based only on personal opinion
 - (B) Not backed by evidence or fact
 - (C) Does not address a counterargument
 - (D) All of these
170. In research, assumptions are:
- (A) Unnecessary details that are ignored
 - (B) Beliefs considered true without evidence within the study
 - (C) The main variables in the study
 - (D) Data that support the hypothesis
171. Discovering that he had an ____ for finance, he got a job as a commercial-credit analyst.
- (A) Victory
 - (B) Standing ovation
 - (C) Virtuoso
 - (D) Aptitude
172. Why does research need to be modified according to the text?
- (A) Because new information is discovered or existing information becomes outdated.
 - (B) Because marketing strategies need to be updated regularly.
 - (C) Because entertainment content needs to be refreshed.
 - (D) Because personal opinions change over time.

173. One of the knowledge roles of the Engineering Management discipline that involves generating knowledge that can benefit various domains.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Training
 - (D) Technical Assistance
 - (E) None of the choices given
174. It can be defined as the lessons that are taught informally, and usually unintentionally, in a school system.
- (A) Written Curriculum
 - (B) Societal curriculum
 - (C) Hidden Curriculum
 - (D) None of above
175. What should you focus on when reviewing related literature?
- (A) Identifying sources that only support your position
 - (B) Finding sources that support and refute your position
 - (C) Choosing a topic that is popular
 - (D) Selecting a topic based on personal interest
176. It is a careful and detailed study into a specific problem, concern, or issue using the scientific method. It uses an organized and systematic procedure by presenting related facts and data.
- (A) Research Instrument
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Abstract
177. A seemingly unimportant event is suggested to lead to a more significant event, which leads to an even more significant event, and so on —
- (A) Strawman
 - (B) Slippery slope
 - (C) False dilemma
 - (D) Red herring
178. It plays a pivotal role in the educational setting for several seasons. Serving as the cornerstone for progress and improvement?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Physics
 - (D) None of above
179. If a business determines that what it will learn from a research project will be worth the expense, then the research is?
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Cost Effective
180. The relation of something to the matter at hand
- (A) Compelling
 - (B) Investigation
 - (C) Relevance
 - (D) Unbiased
181. A student shows that trained dental interns demonstrate better waste segregation practices. What is the most evidence based explanation of this finding?
- (A) Training increases the fear of punishment
 - (B) Training improves knowledge, attitude and compliance
 - (C) Training increases workload
 - (D) None of above
182. — is a set of logically interrelated statements in the form of empirical assertions about properties of infinite class of events or things
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) None of these

183. When a writer takes a position on an argument, he/she states a ____
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Counterclaim
184. In the event that resources are limited, researchers must be able to find ways to make use of the given resources and locally available materials to compensate for the things needed without compromising of the research output.
- (A) Inventive
 - (B) Efficient
 - (C) Practical
 - (D) Active
185. Contribution to basic knowledge, improving research techniques, improving welfare
- (A) Potential benefits
 - (B) Potential costs
186. These are entrusted with generating new knowledge, sharing it with pupils, and describing how they acquired it in a methodical way.
- (A) Faculty members
 - (B) Researchers
 - (C) Criminologist
 - (D) Professional
187. Imagine you are at a university. Which job role would involve conducting research and publishing scholarly articles?
- (A) Being a teacher or instructor
 - (B) Working as a librarian or archivist
 - (C) Being a principal or administrator
 - (D) Working as a professor or researcher
188. Theoretical meaning of concept, dictionary
- (A) Dictative
 - (B) Operational
 - (C) Wikipedia
 - (D) Conceptual
189. When evaluating the sources for your research, which factor is most important to consider?
- (A) The color of the source's cover page
 - (B) The number of pages in the source
 - (C) The publication date and its relevance to the topic
 - (D) The source's price
190. The ability to quickly solve puzzles is usually a good ____ test for mathematical ability.
- (A) Garage
 - (B) Homage
 - (C) Aptitude
 - (D) Attitude
191. An attitude of having doubt, keeps scientists from accepting faulty ideas and may lead to new understandings
- (A) Data
 - (B) Skepticism
 - (C) Pseudoscience
 - (D) Subjective reasoning
192. Instructions: Choose the most appropriate option. Each question carries equal marks. A learner has negative beliefs about vaccination. The primary gap is in:
- (A) Knowledge
 - (B) Skill
 - (C) Attitude
 - (D) Environment
193. Bose's research helped lay foundation for discovery of?
- (A) Bose-Einstein Condensate
 - (B) Higgs boson
 - (C) Radioactivity
 - (D) Superconductivity
194. Who is someone who searches for information on a particular subject?
- (A) Researcher
 - (B) Teacher
 - (C) Student
 - (D) Historian

- 195.** Doctor Sharma wrote a letter to his Engineer friend. His friend is unable to get the meaning of some words which is written in medical terminology. Name the type of communication barrier.
- (A) Personal Barrier
 - (B) Semantic barrier
 - (C) Psychological Barrier
 - (D) None of the above
- 196.** It helps to promote the science of behavior.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Theoretical conclusion
 - (C) Syllogisms
 - (D) None of above
- 197.** In social research, a researcher must be able to think skeptical. The point is ____
- (A) Researchers must always analyze every problem encountered
 - (B) A researcher must always question evidence or facts that can support a statement (not easily believe)
 - (C) Research was carried out based on the principle of gaining knowledge
 - (D) Researchers work based on observations
 - (E) Researchers can start research from beginning to end
- 198.** Choose the option that best explains the reasoning behind the evidence: Claim: Regular exercise improves mental health. Evidence: Exercise releases endorphins.
- (A) Endorphins are chemicals that cause pain and discomfort.
 - (B) Endorphins are released during exercise, which can improve mood and reduce stress.
 - (C) Exercise is a physical activity that requires energy.
 - (D) Mental health is not affected by physical activity.
- 199.** Reasons that make sense and are logical
- (A) Faulty reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Sound reasoning
- 200.** Teacher Juana furthers her studies and research so she can improve her teaching. What characteristic of a 21st-century teacher does she possess?
- (A) Social
 - (B) Flipped
 - (C) Actively engaged
 - (D) Lifelong learner
- 201.** What is the significance of learning scientific research methods in CTE programs?
- (A) To ignore research in scientific fields
 - (B) To develop critical thinking and analytical skills
 - (C) To focus only on memorization
 - (D) To avoid conducting any research
- 202.** Which type of reasoning is used when you solve a mystery by choosing the most likely explanation for the clues?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 203.** What is the primary factor in choosing relevant literature?
- (A) The publication date
 - (B) The length of the document
 - (C) The document's relevance to the research topic
 - (D) The document's popularity
- 204.** The differences in learning and graduation rates among schools.
- (A) SPENDING PER PUPIL
 - (B) SCHOOL FUNDING GAP
 - (C) ACHIEVEMENT GAP
 - (D) EXPULSION
- 205.** A statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are and happen the way they do is a
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis

206. It is an objective and systematic search for relevant information on a particular subject or topic
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Quasi-Experimental
207. It is a systematic, abstract explanation of some aspect of reality.
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Jargon
 - (C) Paradigm
 - (D) Perspective
208. If a research involves careful judgement, it is —
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Analytical
 - (C) Critical
 - (D) Logical
209. Teacher Rose wants to ensure her assessments are measuring what she intends to measure. Which principle of assessment is she prioritizing?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Practicality
210. Farmers can best reduce negative effects on the water quality of nearby streams and lakes by planting crops that
- (A) Produce less oxygen
 - (B) Produce less carbon dioxide
 - (C) Need less fertilizer
 - (D) Need less solar energy
211. Which of the following shows the process of creating something new:
- (A) Business model
 - (B) Modeling
 - (C) Creative flexibility
 - (D) Innovation
212. Ms. De Guzman created an Action Based Research to know the knowledge of her students on financial literacy. From the results, she created a workbook to enhance the student's knowledge. What role of teacher Ms. De Guzman has shown?
- (A) Councilor of learner
 - (B) Agent of Social Science
 - (C) Researcher
 - (D) Life Long Partner
213. Quality of a good researcher who is systematic, methodical, logical, and precise on his decision and interpret research results
- (A) Creative
 - (B) Efficient
 - (C) Research-oriented
 - (D) Scientific
214. Rachel Carson got — banned.
- (A) Mercury
 - (B) Methylmercury
 - (C) DDT
 - (D) Phosphates
215. A professional who conducts experiments and studies natural phenomena to advance scientific knowledge is known as a —
- (A) Artist
 - (B) Engineer
 - (C) Scientist
 - (D) Musician
216. Proponent of the "triple model"-
- (A) Piaget
 - (B) Montessori
 - (C) Bloom
 - (D) Sternberg
217. It is the process of finding answers to questions.
- (A) Credibility
 - (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Knowledge Production
 - (D) Research

- 218.** The important pre-requisites of a researcher in sciences, social sciences and humanities are[2005-DECEMBER]
(A) Laboratory skills, records, supervisor, topic
(B) Supervisor, topic, critical analysis, patience
(C) Archives, supervisor, topic, flexibility in thinking
(D) Topic, supervisor, good temperament, pre-conceived notions
- 219.** Words and phrases might be a reason for misinterpretation
(A) True
(B) False
- 220.** A communication barrier that comes from anything that is related to the meaning of words
(A) Physical noise
(B) Cultural noise
(C) Physiological noise
(D) Semantic noise
- 221.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Novelty refers to how new or original a research topic is.
(A) True
(B) False
- 222.** Indians made advancements in which of the following areas?
(A) Fashion
(B) Cooking
(C) Mathematics
(D) Astrology
- 223.** ____ is a systematic investigation to search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.
(A) Research design
(B) Sampling
(C) Research
(D) Survey
- 224.** Which type of barrier is caused by differences in language or jargon?
(A) Psychological barriers
(B) Physical barriers
(C) Semantic barriers
(D) Cultural barriers
- 225.** What does the word 'support' mean in an academic context?
(A) In an academic context, 'support' means to physically hold up books and materials for students.
(B) In an academic context, 'support' means to provide evidence, reasoning, or examples to back up a claim or argument.
(C) In an academic context, 'support' means to oppose or disagree with a particular idea or argument.
(D) In an academic context, 'support' means to take a break or rest from studying.
- 226.** It is defined as a careful consideration of study regarding a particular concern or problem using Scientific Method
(A) Essay
(B) Inquiry
(C) Narrative report
(D) Research
- 227.** What is the plural form of 'datum'?
(A) Data
(B) Datas
(C) Datums
(D) Datum
- 228.** Evaluate the reasoning in the statement: "My neighbor is a bad driver, so all people from his country must be bad drivers."
(A) Illogical conclusion
(B) Overgeneralization
(C) Personal bias
(D) Logical conclusion
- 229.** A set of data presented as the grounds for substantiating a claim.
(A) Major claim:

- (B) Evidence:
(C) Complex argument:
(D) Inductive argument:
230. Which of the following is NOT a guideline for selecting literature to review?
(A) The material should be unrelated to the research topic.
(B) The material should be recent when possible.
(C) The material should come from varied sources.
(D) The material should be credible.
231. In research, it is important to identify the sources that are most ___ to your topic.
(A) Relevant
(B) Keywords
(C) On topic
(D) Similar
232. During a field trip to a polluted river, Carson, Ella, and Levance observed a large number of dead fish. What is the main cause of this environmental issue?
(A) Water pollution
(B) Air pollution
(C) Soil pollution
(D) Noise pollution
233. "Not bad meaning bad but bad meaning good!" This statement may lead to confusion given that to one person, "bad" normally means unpleasant or evil while to another it means stupid or dope. What kind of noise might occur?
(A) Physical Noise
(B) Psychological Noise
(C) Emotional Noise
(D) Semantic Noise
234. Which disposition is "being orderly in your inquiry" an example of?
(A) Inquisitiveness
(B) Being systematic in thinking
(C) Truth-seeking
(D) Self-confidence
235. True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. Relevant literature is directly connected to the variables or concepts of the study.
(A) True
(B) False
236. When the research is theory generation, what approach is used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Experimental
(D) Survey
237. The ___ of qualitative research contend that knowledge is socially constructed and relativistic.
(A) Ontology
(B) Epistemology
(C) View of Thought & Behavior
(D) Research Focus
238. What are Research Skills primarily focused on?
(A) Providing personal opinions on a topic.
(B) The ability to memorize facts and figures.
(C) Finding answers to questions or solutions to problems, gathering information, and interpreting details to support a solution.
(D) Creating aesthetically pleasing research presentations.
239. The subject of research is called ____
(A) A topic
(B) An assignment
(C) The predicate
(D) None of the above
240. In research, we support a claim with reason, then we support that reason with evidence.
(A) False
(B) True

- 241.** What is a systematized body of ideas used for the explanation of phenomenon?
(A) Hypothesis.
(B) Assumption.
(C) Theory.
(D) Construct.
- 242.** Which of the following is not objective of action research?
(A) Improve education practice
(B) Respond to the call of 21st century learners
(C) Improve teacher own craft
(D) Satisfy curiosity
- 243.** A scientist shows interest and pays particular attention to objects or events. He / She asks questions and seeks answers.
(A) Curiosity.
(B) Creativity.
(C) Objectivity.
(D) Honesty.
- 244.** For a teacher in higher educational institution, which of the following is the best option to do in leisure time?
(A) Taking rest in teacher's room
(B) Reading magazines in library
(C) Talking to administrative staff
(D) Doing research
- 245.** This word can be use as a verb or noun ____
(A) Research
(B) Research-based
(C) Researcher
(D) None of the above
- 246.** Which are the elements that are used to evaluate the quality of applied research?
(A) Identifying, planning, observing, applying, analyzing, and making conclusions and recommendations
(B) Validity, reliability, effectiveness, efficiency, feasibility, relevance, and sufficiency.
(C) Time, money, restraints, interviewers, and other resources
(D) None of above
- 247.** A method of acquiring knowledge based on the scientific method of inquiry to enrich the system of objective knowledge in the field of natural and social sciences
(A) Discipline
(B) Research
(C) Theory
(D) Methodology
- 248.** Jason works in quality assurance. His work is vital in the development of pharmaceutical products to:
(A) Ensure effectiveness and safety.
(B) Increase development time.
(C) Increase production costs.
(D) Support continued production.
- 249.** A logical set of general propositions used as principles of explanation of the obvious relationship of certain observed phenomena?
(A) Proposition
(B) Theory
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Variable
- 250.** A patient who is unfamiliar with medical terminology was unable to understand what the doctor was saying. What kind of barrier is this?
(A) Psychological barrier
(B) Socio-psychological barrier
(C) Semantic barrier
(D) Language barrier
- 251.** Select the word that matches this definition: information that is true or real.
(A) References
(B) Outline
(C) Quote
(D) Facts

252. By — we mean without bias.
- (A) Credibility
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Subjectivity
253. How can the objectivity of the research be enhanced? [2009-JUNE]
- (A) Through its impartiality
 - (B) Through its reliability
 - (C) Through its validity
 - (D) All of these
254. The use of reasons and evidence to support a claim is called-
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reason
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Evidence
 - (E) Defense
255. It's encompasses written, numerical and digital literacy as they pertain to understanding science, it's methodology, observation and theories.
- (A) Economic literacy
 - (B) Media literacy
 - (C) Information literacy
 - (D) Scientific literacy
256. Internal motivation for research usually comes from:
- (A) Institutional pressure
 - (B) Curiosity and desire to learn
 - (C) External rewards
 - (D) Peer competition

1.1.2 Meaning of Research

1. The wrong statement related with research in
 - (A) The research has been carried out for invention.
 - (B) The research has been carried out for name and fame.
 - (C) The research has been carried out for ornamental degrees.
 - (D) All the above items are incorrect in relation to research.
2. What does "do research" mean in an academic context?
 - (A) To attend tutorials regularly
 - (B) To conduct a detailed investigation into a specific subject area
 - (C) To apply for undergraduate credits
 - (D) None of above
3. The term which refer the scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic is called
 - (A) Resolution
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Data
4. It is an organized search for knowledge
 - (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Data
5. Hey there! Let's have some fun learning! What is another name for research?
 - (A) Objective Enquiry
 - (B) Timeline
 - (C) Approach
 - (D) Verifying the Frequency
6. Which of the following best describes the comprehensive definition of research?
 - (A) A systematic process of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data to solve a problem or expand knowledge.
 - (B) A creative work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge without any systematic basis.
 - (C) A process of gathering information solely for marketing purposes.
 - (D) A method of collecting data without any rigorous control or purpose.

7. It refers to the continuous and repetitious pursuit of knowledge to arrive at the truth.
(A) Research
(B) Inquiry
(C) Investigation
(D) None of above
8. Which statement of research is this, "Research is a structured inquiry that utilizes acceptable scientific methodologies to solve problems and creates new knowledge that is generally acceptable"
(A) Bulmer
(B) Kerlinger
(C) Burns
(D) Grinnel
9. Object of research is to "extend human knowledge of the physical, biological, or social world beyond what is already known"
(A) False
(B) True
10. ___ is the careful study of a topic to find and learn facts.
(A) Essential
(B) Specialist
(C) Motivated
(D) Research
11. What does research in its broadest sense aim to achieve?
(A) The collection of data in a rigorously controlled situation for prediction or explanation.

(B) The creation of new entertainment content for the public.
(C) The development of marketing strategies for businesses.
(D) The preservation of outdated knowledge for future reference.
12. A careful study to find and learn facts
(A) Professional
(B) Research
(C) Serious
(D) Specialist
13. Research is born out of
(A) Human curiosity.
(B) Natural incidents.
(C) Human requirements.
(D) None of these.
14. Research is something that people undertake to find out things in a systematic way, thereby increase their knowledge
(A) True
(B) False
15. What does it mean if research is "biased"?
(A) It is based on fair and objective data
(B) It is influenced by personal opinions or preferences
(C) It uses only graphs
(D) It is always correct
16. Who is the author that defined research as a systematic controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomenon?
(A) Good
(B) Kerlinger
(C) Martinez
(D) Parel
(E) Not Given
17. It is a purposive, systematic, and scientific process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, organizing, presenting and interpreting data for the solution of a problem, for prediction, for discovery of a truth, or for the expansion or verification of existing knowledge, all for the preservation and improvement of the quality of human life.
(A) RESEARCH
(B) CRIMINOLOGICALRESEARCH
(C) PURE/BASICRESEARCH
(D) APPLIED RESEARCH

18. Systematic search for answers to questions is called
(A) Nursing Research
(B) Research
(C) Clinical Research
(D) All the above
19. "Searching for knowledge" is known as
(A) Inquiry
(B) Investigation
(C) Research
(D) Investigate
20. It derives from the French recherche, from rechercher, to search closely where "chercher" means "to search"; its literal meaning is 'to investigate thoroughly'.
(A) INQUIRY
(B) THESIS
(C) PROBLEM
(D) RESEARCH
21. What is the primary definition of research according to the provided text?
(A) A casual collection of facts.
(B) A systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information to answer questions or solve problems.
(C) The act of generating new knowledge without a structured approach.
(D) An unsystematic review of existing literature.
(E) A subjective process based on personal opinions.
22. Who defined educational research as an activity directed towards the development of an organized body of scientific knowledge about the events with which educators are concerned?
(A) Scates (1941)
(B) Borg and Gall (1979)
(C) Travers (1969)
(D) None of above
23. Which of the following is NOT true about research?
(A) Research should make people's lives easier.
(B) Research is important in determining the community's needs.
(C) Research can study any problem.
(D) Research enables us to know widespread data and information about a topic/idea.
24. Research is [2010-JUNE]
(A) Searching again and again
(B) Finding solution to any problem
(C) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
(D) None of the above
25. Who is the author that defined research as a careful, critical, disciplinary inquiry varying in techniques and methods according to the nature and condition?
(A) Aquino
(B) Estolas, et al.
(C) Good
(D) Kerlinger
(E) Not Given
26. Who among the following gave the below statement "research is an honest effort carried out through insight"
(A) Cook.
(B) Crick.
(C) Watson.
(D) None of the above.
27. A systematic investigation of a subject to find facts is called
(A) Research
(B) Works Cited Page
(C) Citation
(D) In-Text Citation
28. What is a systematic investigation for information?
(A) Curiosity

- (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Questions
 - (D) Research
29. Research is a “Scientific undertaking” opined by
- (A) Young
 - (B) Kerlinger
 - (C) Kothari
 - (D) Emory
30. What does the term ‘research’ mean?
- (A) Random guessing and speculation
 - (B) Copying information from others
 - (C) Ignoring evidence and making assumptions
 - (D) Systematic investigation and study of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
31. What is inquiry?
- (A) Entertaining
 - (B) Researching
 - (C) Arguing
 - (D) Writing
32. The word research was derived from the French word “recherche” meaning the ____
- (A) Act of investigate
 - (B) Act of inquire
 - (C) Act of searching
 - (D) Act of explore
33. What should be done for constructing and standardizing a psychological test?
- (A) Should not be considered a research because it is a small-scale activity.
 - (B) Should not be considered a research because it does not test any hypothesis.
 - (C) Should be considered a valuable piece of research because a lot of labor and energy have gone into it.
 - (D) Should be considered a research of value because the test so developed can be used later by others.
34. An organized and systematic way of finding answers to questions.
- (A) Key Informants.
 - (B) Qualitative.
 - (C) Quantitative.
 - (D) Research.
35. A creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. It involves the collection, organization, and analysis of information to increase understanding of a topic or issue.
- (A) Brainstorming
 - (B) Panel Discussion
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Interview
36. Which term refers to a systematic process of investigating a topic to discover new information?
- (A) Research Problem
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Methodology
37. It is the systematic studies of natural and social phenomena.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Experimentation
 - (C) Demonstration
 - (D) None of the above
38. Grinnel (1993) stated that The word of research is composed of two syllables-
- (A) R and S
 - (B) Res and arch
 - (C) “Re” and “search
 - (D) All of the above
39. What is educational research?
- (A) An activity which is directed towards the development of science of behavior in educational conditions.
 - (B) Type of procedure employed in answering questions about education.

- (C) Contributing towards finding solutions of educational problem.
(D) All of the above.
40. What term refers to a systematic investigation designed to extend knowledge of what is already known of the physical, biological, or social world?
(A) Inquiry
(B) Ethics
(C) Research
(D) Theory
41. The Word Research is derived from ____ word 'recherche'
(A) Latin
(B) French
(C) German
(D) English
42. What is research?
(A) A type of celebration.
(B) A process of collecting and analyzing information to increase understanding of a topic.
(C) A form of exercise.
(D) A way to cook food.
43. It is a systematic and a scientific process of inquiry or investigation.
(A) Science
(B) Mathematics
(C) Arts
(D) Research
44. In a literature class, Jackson, Avery, and Daniel are discussing a novel they just read. They are trying to identify the central message or idea about life that the author is trying to convey. What is this called?
(A) Relevant
(B) Extraneous
(C) Purpose
(D) Theme
45. What is "research" according to the IB? Check all that apply.
(A) A type of service at the MYP level.
(B) Forming your own conclusions about data.
(C) Collecting data, compiling lists, or conducting surveys.
(D) Reporting data collected from Wikipedia.
(E) Collecting data from a verified source.
46. Inquiry and research are both seeking answers to the given problem
(A) True
(B) False
47. Research is derived from the old French word
(A) Sercher
(B) Cercher
(C) Cerchier
(D) Serchier
48. ____ is commonly known as search for knowledge.
(A) Search.
(B) Research.
(C) Google.
(D) Wisdom.
49. It is a systematic investigation or scientific inquiry that aims to find solutions to problems.
(A) Review of Related Literature
(B) Research
(C) Abstract
(D) Background/Introduction
50. Any systematically organized body of verified knowledge about a certain class of facts and events is known as
(A) Hypothesis.
(B) Science.
(C) Experiment.
(D) Fact.

51. The art of generating concept and understanding in a new and creative way.
(A) Research
(B) Inquiry
(C) Probing
(D) Investigation
52. The words examination, exploration, investigation, probation and study have the nearest meaning with ____
(A) Data
(B) Validation
(C) Research
(D) Distribution
53. Research is an investigation following ordered steps leading to discovery of new information or concepts.
(A) True
(B) False
54. The systematic investigation that aims to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
(A) Observation
(B) Research
(C) Investigation
(D) Scientific Investigation
55. The word 'Anusandhan' implies ____
(A) Goal Orientation
(B) Following an aim
(C) Attaining an aim
(D) Praying to achieve an aim
56. True or false: Research is the process of locating information to answer a question or solve a problem.
(A) True
(B) False
57. It is an art of scientific investigation.
(A) Terms
(B) Research paper
(C) Research
(D) Hypothesis
58. Research was derived from the French word ____ which means "search or seek."
(A) CIRCLE
(B) CERCIE
(C) CERCHIER
(D) CIRCHE
59. What is the systematic investigation in research primarily used for?
(A) To establish facts on an existing problem.
(B) To create new entertainment content.
(C) To develop marketing campaigns.
(D) To gather information for personal use.
60. Which author defined research as a systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic or problem?
(A) Estolas, et al.
(B) Good
(C) Kerlinger
(D) Aquino
61. Science is a ____ way of acquiring knowledge about a particular field of study.
(A) Systematic
(B) Innovative
(C) Experimentation
(D) Limited
62. Research is otherwise called as ____
(A) Objective Enquiry
(B) Timeline
(C) Approach
(D) Verifying the Frequency
63. What does it mean to do research?
(A) To write the end or last part of something
(B) To do a careful study to find and learn facts
(C) To write the beginning of a story or paper
(D) To repeat the exact words that someone said or wrote

64. Research is a process of executing various mental acts for discovering and examining facts and information to prove all accuracy or truthfulness of your claims or conclusions.
(A) True
(B) False
65. Research is the process of collecting information or data from varied sources.
(A) True
(B) False
66. It expounds the meaning of the word which would include the explanation of its etymology, examples, and even samples cases, if applicable.
(A) Conceptual Definition
(B) Operational Definition
(C) Expanded Definition
(D) General Definition
67. Process that uses observations and investigation to gain knowledge about events in nature is called ____
(A) Science
(B) Predicting
(C) Inferring
(D) None of above
68. The research is always [2008-DECEMBER]
(A) Verifying the old knowledge
(B) Exploring new knowledge
(C) Filling the gap between knowledge
(D) All of these
69. Research is ____
(A) An observation to an object which is based on questions
(B) An organized and systematic way of finding answers to questions
(C) An implementation of a strategy to see whether it works
(D) A comparison between two events to see the differences between them
70. ____ is considered as careful investigation or inquiry to find out new facts in any branch of knowledge.
(A) Search.
(B) Research.
(C) Google.
(D) Wisdom.
71. Which of the following sentences uses the word 'research' correctly?
(A) I need to research for my upcoming vacation.
(B) The research was a delicious meal.
(C) She researches her hair every morning.
(D) He research the book yesterday.
72. A systematic investigation which involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information in a sequential manner in order to increase our understanding of the phenomenon of interest is also known as
(A) Statistics
(B) Analysis
(C) Research
(D) Methodology
73. What is the origin of the word "research"?
(A) It comes from the Latin word "investigare," meaning to investigate.
(B) It comes from the French word "rechercher," meaning to search.
(C) It comes from the Greek word "episteme," meaning knowledge.
(D) It comes from the German word "forschen," meaning to explore.
74. Research is any organized inquiry carried out to provide information for solving problems.
(A) True
(B) False
75. The investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. (a)
(A) Credible
(B) Research

- (C) Synthesize
(D) Cite
76. Educational research has to do with
(A) Proving that educators are scholars
(B) Solving general social problems
(C) Scientific investigating and solving of educational problems
(D) Solving educational problems
77. The main goal of educational research is to advance our understanding of pedagogy and the educational system as a whole
(A) True
(B) False
78. The word research literally means:
(A) To search once
(B) To search again
(C) To conclude facts
(D) To summarize knowledge
79. What is research all about?
(A) It is for conducting new resources to be implemented in a working environment.
(B) It is used for all kinds of case studies.
(C) It eliminates solutions to present problems.
(D) It answers a specific question and defends the answer using critical reasoning.
80. What is the systematic investigation conducted to establish facts?
(A) Experiment
(B) Research
(C) Survey
(D) Analysis
81. It is a structured inquiry that utilizes acceptable scientific methodology to solve problems and creates new knowledge that is generally acceptable.
(A) Research
(B) Methodology
(C) Scientific Inquiry
(D) Generalization
82. Which of the following is NOT considered research according to Schmitz?
(A) A systematic process of collecting and analyzing data.
(B) A compilation and digestion of all available data.
(C) A thought process that clarifies ideas.
(D) A collection of footnotes and bibliographical materials.
83. The process of systematically investigating and studying materials and sources to establish facts and draw new conclusions is known as ____
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Research
(D) Citation
84. Which of the following is a systematic investigation aimed at discovering and interpreting facts?
(A) Survey
(B) Observation
(C) Research
(D) Experiment
85. The process of finding information or materials on a specific topic is called
(A) Blogging
(B) Bookmarking
(C) Citing
(D) Researching
86. The definition of research is:
(A) A systematic investigation to establish facts or principles
(B) A random collection of data
(C) An unplanned exploration
(D) A casual observation
87. Research involves making ____ investigation.
(A) Careful
(B) Validated
(C) Issue
(D) Known

88. Choose the correct synonyms or paraphrases of: trends
(A) Famous people
(B) Number
(C) Double
(D) Patterns
89. Research studies what happens in any field of knowledge.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Biography
(D) Narrative Report.
90. Research is process in which in-depth study of the problem is carried out.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
91. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by
(A) Marshall
(B) . Young
(C) Emory
(D) Kerlinger
92. Research means mere transformation of facts from one location to another.
(A) True
(B) False
93. According to Cohen et al., what defines research?
(A) A complex, challenging and thoughtful activity
(B) A straightforward answer-finding task
(C) A mechanistic exercise
(D) An isolated, simple process
94. Who said "Educational Research is that activity which is directed toward development of science of behavior in educational situation?"
(A) Whites.
(B) Travers.
(C) Best.
(D) Monroe.
95. What do you think a research is?
(A) Copying information from the internet
(B) Studying information from sources to find fact
(C) Asking people what they think about something
(D) Finding information to help answer the research question
96. Research is related with ____
(A) Discovery of New Idea
(B) Solution of a problem
(C) Investigation of a Problem
(D) All of the above
97. Research can be defined as
(A) A careful or diligent work to reach a new understanding
(B) Non-fiction text
(C) Give credit to someone else's words
(D) Your personal experience
98. If a study is perceived as 'objective', what does this mean?
(A) It may yield a range of different responses
(B) Free from bias, uninfluenced by personal expectations, emotions or personal opinions
(C) Multiple researchers will find different results
(D) None of above
99. Keywords to define research in simple way could be ____
(A) Problems
(B) Methods/Procedures
(C) Solutions/Truth
(D) Statistics
(E) Presentation
100. Research involves solving a/an ____
(A) Careful
(B) Validated
(C) Issue
(D) Known

- 101.** Reference: Abdelgafur, et al. (2020). Purposive Communication Learning Guide. Marawi City, Philippines: Mindanao State University. 1. What do you call the systematic study or investigation of something for the purpose of answering questions posed by [the one who conducts the study] (Creswell, 2007, cited in Abdelgafur, et al., 2020)?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Experiment
- 102.** Research is best defined as:
- (A) Guessing results
 - (B) Systematic investigation
 - (C) Informal observation
 - (D) Random thinking
- 103.** What do you call the systematic study or investigation of something for the purpose of answering questions posed by [the one who conducts the study] (Creswell, 2007, cited in Abdelgafur, et al., 2020)?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Experiment
- 104.** Pick an alternative for research
- (A) Suggested
 - (B) Created
 - (C) Investigated
 - (D) Executed
- 105.** Research is a systematic inquiry geared towards providing information to solve problems.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 106.** According to Mason & Bramble (1989), research is concerned with finding ____ It is a systematic and organized search for knowledge or answers to questions.
- (A) Answers
 - (B) Problems
 - (C) Opinions
 - (D) Stories
- 107.** What is the best definition of research as taught in Basic Research Skills?
- (A) Gathering data from books
 - (B) Repeating previous experiments
 - (C) Adding something new to existing knowledge
 - (D) Memorizing facts
- 108.** What is the subject of research?
- (A) Specific aspects of the object
 - (B) Researcher personality
 - (C) Teaching method
 - (D) Theory list
 - (E) Results
- 109.** Aling Rosa wants to know the reason behind the decrease of her sales for the day
- (A) Inquiry
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Qualitative
- 110.** A scientific and systematic search for knowledge and information on specific topic is called as ____
- (A) Science
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Research
 - (D) None of the above
- 111.** ____ is the knowledge obtained by observing natural events and conditions in order to discover facts and formulate laws.
- (A) Science
 - (B) Chemistry
 - (C) Biology
 - (D) Learning

- 112.** Meaning of research
- (A) Research is a casual conversation about ideas.
 - (B) Research is a random collection of opinions.
 - (C) Research is a method of storytelling without evidence.
 - (D) Research is a systematic investigation to establish facts or principles.
- 113.** A scholarly report of an investigation, the product of which contributes to general knowledge, has practical value, contributes to an area of specialization.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Research proposal
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Investigation
- 114.** It means "Search for Knowledge"
- (A) Research
 - (B) Quali-Quant
 - (C) Quasi
 - (D) Experimental
- 115.** Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct
- (A) It leads to enhancement of knowledge
 - (B) Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
 - (C) It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
 - (D) All of the above
- 116.** Which statement of research is this, "scientific research is a systematic, controlled empirical and critical investigation of propositions about the presumed relationships about various phenomena"
- (A) Bulmer.
 - (B) Kerlinger.
 - (C) Burns.
 - (D) Grinnel.
- 117.** ____ is a movement from the known to the unknown
- (A) Research
 - (B) Hypothesis
- 118.** Investigation into materials and sources to establish facts and conclusions
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Relevant
 - (C) Infographic
 - (D) Research
- 119.** To 'investigate' something means to:
- (A) Examine it thoroughly
 - (B) Ignore it
 - (C) Destroy it
 - (D) Forget about it
- 120.** The aim of research is the search for knowledge.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 121.** Research is a process of
- (A) Systematic inquiry of information
 - (B) Only revising existing information
 - (C) Only Reporting of information
 - (D) None of the above
- 122.** Research means
- (A) Searching again and again.
 - (B) Finding solution to any problem.
 - (C) Scientific approach to new truth.
 - (D) Conducting experiment.
- 123.** Which word is a synonym for EMPHASIZE in this sentence? In the 1930s, Vygotsky EMPHASIZED the importance of targeting a student's specific 'zone of proximal development' (ZPD).
- (A) Ball bearing
 - (B) Massive
 - (C) Highlight
 - (D) Serve the function of

- 124.** What research is?
(A) A lab experiment.
(B) A procedure.
(C) A systematic Enquiry.
(D) A report.
- 125.** To find information to learn about a topic by searching for it
(A) Evaluate
(B) Credible
(C) Research
(D) Paraphrase
- 126.** Complete the sentence with the most accurate option: Research is ___ from the ___ and makes it possible to overcome ___ about the processes and ___ that surround our lives.
(A) Developed; scientific method; common knowledge; phenomena
(B) Designed; experimental method; opinions; facts
(C) Conducted; statistical method; beliefs; events
(D) Implemented; technical method; anecdotes; situations
- 127.** In all cases, the product of scientific research is
(A) Information.
(B) Material wealth.
(C) Cultural and artistic values.
(D) Spiritual values.
- 128.** ___ is a way of learning about the natural world and the knowledge gained through that process.
(A) Data
(B) Controlled experiment
(C) Science
(D) Variable
- 129.** The research is all about
(A) Exploring new knowledge
(B) Finding solution for problem
(C) All of above
(D) None of above
- 130.** True or False-“Meaning” can vary according to context
(A) True
(B) False
- 131.** It is a careful, diligent and exhaustive investigation of a specific matter, having as its aim the advancement of mankind’s knowledge
(A) RESEARCH
(B) INQUIRY
(C) THESIS
(D) PROBLEM
- 132.** Research
(A) A subject for composition or essay
(B) Act of using or closely imitating thoughts of another
(C) To make a brief statement
(D) Inquiry or investigation into a subject
- 133.** THE OBJECT OF AN INVESTIGATION IS
(A) EXTEND KNOWLEDGE BEYOND WHAT IS ALREDY KNOW.
(B) MEMORIZE EVERYTHING ABOUT A TOPIC.
(C) GIVE A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE TOPIC.
(D) None of the above.
- 134.** What is the definition of research?
(A) A creative way of solving puzzles.
(B) A systematic way of finding answers to questions.
(C) A quick method for gathering opinions.
(D) An informal process of discovery.
- 135.** Which of the following is the essence of research?
(A) Misunderstanding society and social processes
(B) Giving misinformation to people
(C) Destroying theories
(D) Enhancing knowledge

136. Choose the definition of: research
- (A) Careful study that is done to find and report new knowledge about something
 - (B) Reasonable to trust or believe
 - (C) A list of the books, websites, magazines, articles, etc., that are mentioned in a text
 - (D) To say (something that someone else has said or written) using different words
137. Research's elements as Prolonged, purposeful and intensive search Constitute a method of discovery Comprises defining, redefining problem Formulating hypothesis Connecting, organizing and evaluating data Proposed in the definition of
- (A) Rusk.
 - (B) Clifford Woody.
 - (C) PM. Cook.
 - (D) Munroe.
138. What does it mean to "suit research findings into previous research"?
- (A) To connect and integrate findings with the existing body of knowledge
 - (B) To ignore contradictory findings
 - (C) To manipulate data to fit existing theories
 - (D) To replicate previous studies exactly

1.1.3 Nature of Research

1. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is
 - (A) Belief
 - (B) Value
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Subjectivity
2. Research is based on invalid procedures and principles.
 - (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
3. What kind of ideas can't be empirically researched?
 - (A) Effectiveness of different methods of instruction.
 - (B) Description of educational practices.
 - (C) Issues of values and morality such as the correctness of having prayer in schools.
 - (D) Factors helpful in predicting future drug use.
4. OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD
 - (A) NATURE: QUALITATIVE
 - (B) NATURE: QUANTITATIVE
 - (C) SOURCE: PRIMARY
 - (D) SOURCE: SECONDARY
5. Whether our behavior is biologically determined or is determined by the environment in which we live is part of the
 - (A) Biopsychosocial approach
 - (B) Nature versus nurture debate
 - (C) Evolutionary conundrum
 - (D) Cognitive approach
6. In every field research promotes systematic and gradual advancement of knowledge but still discoveries are rare:
 - (A) Not able to think beyond a point.
 - (B) It requires a continuous critical investigation.
 - (C) Experimental work needed for discovery is not easily forthcoming.
 - (D) Most people lack depth of knowledge for it.
7. Not based on, or affiliated with, any religion.
 - (A) Abstract thinking
 - (B) Concrete thinking
 - (C) Paraprofessional
 - (D) Nonsectarian
8. What does "empirical" mean?
 - (A) Based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic

- (B) Related to the empire or an emperor
 - (C) Based on emotions or feelings
 - (D) Related to the empirical formula in chemistry
9. True or False. Using the scientific method can prove something
- (A) True
 - (B) False
10. Which of the following is a limitation of scientific research, even though science uses standardized methods and aims for objectivity?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Probability
 - (C) Subjectivity
 - (D) Standardization
11. The scientific method refers to a set of systematic techniques used to acquire, modify, and integrate knowledge concerning —
- (A) Observable and measurable phenomena.
 - (B) Populations, but not samples.
 - (C) Statistics, but not parameters.
 - (D) Any phenomena.
12. Scientific knowledge is —
- (A) Intuitive
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Permanent
 - (D) Subjective
13. The main difference between research and non-research is
- (A) The type of skills we use to discover something.
 - (B) The utilization of acceptable scientific methodology to solve problems to create new knowledge.
 - (C) The quantitative and qualitative methods that are to be used.
 - (D) All the above.
14. According to the text, which field is likely more quantitative in its exploration of pedagogical issues?
- (A) English
 - (B) Sociology
 - (C) Engineering
 - (D) Psychology
15. It is a systematic process that is used to solve problems and find solutions.
- (A) Philosophy
 - (B) APA
 - (C) Research
 - (D) None of above
16. Which of the following could be the differences of the words research and inquiry?
- (A) Uses methods
 - (B) Scientific procedure
 - (C) Discovering truths
 - (D) Formulates questions
17. What distinguishes problem solving from research?
- (A) Research aims for generalization
 - (B) Research is less rigorous
 - (C) Problem solving contributes to theory
 - (D) Problem solving is broader
18. Research does not always have to be original, meaning it can be a replication or repetition in a different context. Do you agree with this statement?
- (A) Don't agree
 - (B) Agree
19. Can research that has already been carried out be carried out again by another researcher?
- (A) Can't
 - (B) Can
20. What does researching education involve?
- (A) Simple social settings
 - (B) Complex social settings with multiple stakeholders
 - (C) Individual learning
 - (D) Single stakeholder involvement

21. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of conclusive research?
- (A) Well-defined research objectives
 - (B) Flexible research design
 - (C) Large representative samples
 - (D) Detailed data analysis
22. In a quest to discover new species, Dia embarked on a journey into the uncharted rainforest. She knew that ____ is a movement from the known to the unknown.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Hypothesis
23. Research utilizes proven logical process in gathering the data.
- (A) YES
 - (B) NO
24. Old disciplines must evolve to embrace new research and developments in the educational field.
- (A) T
 - (B) F
25. According to Genato et al. (1993), research is a process of obtaining knowledge through techniques where truth, accuracy, validity, reliability, and other criteria can be ____
- (A) Ascertained
 - (B) Ignored
 - (C) Fabricated
 - (D) Overlooked
 - (E) Assumed
26. Media research is about
- (A) The analysis of financial media trends
 - (B) The study of media production techniques
 - (C) The evaluation of media advertising strategies
 - (D) The systematic study of media content, audience behavior, and its societal impact.
27. Which field of study focuses on expanding knowledge and understanding without immediate concern for practical applications?
- (A) Applied science
 - (B) Botany
 - (C) Basic science
 - (D) Biochemistry
28. Research focus on questions they regard as important for understanding the nature of human communication
- (A) True
 - (B) False
29. According to interpretivists, why is it challenging to be completely unbiased in sociology?
- (A) Sociology is about numbers and statistics.
 - (B) Sociology is about people, making complete objectivity difficult.
 - (C) Sociology is a natural science.
 - (D) Sociology does not involve any human interaction.
30. A literature review is based on the assumption that
- (A) Copy from the work of others.
 - (B) Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others.
 - (C) Knowledge disaccumulates.
 - (D) None of the above option.
31. The “soft sciences” usually involve the study of human behavior: psychology, economics, and sociology.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
32. If an area has high sustainability, it most likely has ____
- (A) Only one kind of producer
 - (B) A large amount of natural disasters
 - (C) A declining insect population
 - (D) A wide variety of organisms

33. Empirical research is based on:
- (A) Intuition
 - (B) Observation and experimentation
 - (C) Assumptions only
 - (D) Literature alone
34. It aims to develop new knowledge and apply scientific and engineering principles to connect the knowledge in one field to that in others.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Scientific Inquiry
 - (D) Generalization
35. In which of the following respects is a theory 'not' different from a belief?
- (A) Verifiability.
 - (B) Demonstrability.
 - (C) Acceptability.
 - (D) Antecedent consequent relationships.
36. The "nature" argument suggests that people socialize and behave in certain ways because of
- (A) The way they are born
 - (B) The way they are raised
 - (C) The alignment of the stars
 - (D) The cultural expectations of the society
37. We should look for articles that are written objectively in our research. If something is objective, it focuses on ____ instead of opinions or feelings.
- (A) Beliefs
 - (B) Facts
 - (C) Biases
 - (D) Citations
38. This question is about originality. When can a research result be defined original?
- (A) The process through which the research lead to the result is novel.
 - (B) The research result was not known before.
 - (C) The research result was very hard to achieve.
 - (D) The research result was unexpected.
 - (E) The research result can lead to a useful product.
39. Objective, subjective, quantitative, qualitative etc.
- (A) Data gathering method employed
 - (B) Place where it is conducted
 - (C) Nature of data collected
 - (D) None of above
40. Strategically analyze why societies and cultures might differ in their use of communication codes.
- (A) Because they have different degrees of individualism and cultural norms
 - (B) Because all societies use the same codes
 - (C) Because communication codes are universal
 - (D) Because language is not influenced by culture
41. Educational research is unique because
- (A) It focus on futures.
 - (B) It is social.
 - (C) Its value laden.
 - (D) All of the above.
42. Research is a journey from ____
- (A) Data to Information
 - (B) Known to Unknown
 - (C) Unknown to Known
 - (D) Information to Data
43. Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which statement is INCORRECT about the nature of research?
- (A) It follows a systematic process
 - (B) It is based on observable evidence
 - (C) It manipulates opinions without validation
 - (D) It aims to answer specific questions

44. Technological, biological, social experiments are united by:
(A) The nature of the studied objects and phenomena;
(B) The structure of the studied objects and phenomena;
(C) Organization of the experiment;
(D) Research objectives of the experiment;
(E) Method of forming experimental conditions;
45. Research reports are based only on personal opinions.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
46. Interpretive philosophy is all of the following EXCEPT
(A) Experiment
(B) Counting numbers
(C) Concern with meaning
(D) Creating a social world through language
47. Research is always absolutely conclusive, due to perfect information or uncontested interpretations.
(A) True
(B) False
48. Business research primarily aims at:
(A) Guesswork
(B) Systematic inquiry
(C) Random assumptions
(D) Personal opinions
49. According to Rolfe (2002), what is the nature of understanding that arises from a phenomenological study, as discussed by Aarav and Ella in their research project?
(A) It is the only possible understanding
(B) It is one possible understanding among potential others
(C) It is universally accepted
(D) It is scientifically proven
50. What is scientific knowledge based on?
(A) Evidence and research
(B) Opinion
(C) Belief
(D) Guess
(E) Tradition
51. Theory focuses on language use and educational achievement.
(A) Howard Becker
(B) Bernstein
(C) Bourdieu
(D) None of above
52. Looking in company files for information is considered formal research.
(A) True
(B) False
53. An assumption is a premise that is ____ stated.
(A) Directly
(B) Implicitly
(C) Completely
(D) None of above
54. Objective research is based on:
(A) Personal experiences
(B) Replicable observations
(C) Unreal assumptions
(D) Qualitative analysis
55. Research should not be considered as academic activity only
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
56. Until very recently, approximately 130 years ago, psychology was considered to be a branch of ____
(A) Biology
(B) Philosophy
(C) Religion
(D) None of above

57. A set of beliefs that may make use of science, but the conclusions and predictions are not based on observation or scientific evidence
(A) Subjective reasoning
(B) Objective reasoning
(C) Empirical evidence
(D) Pseudoscience
58. In every field research pursuits promote systematic and gradual advancement of knowledge but discoveries are rare because
(A) Research is a continuous critical investigation
(B) Most people lack depth of knowledge needed for it
(C) It is not common to be able to think beyond a grooved channel
(D) Sustained experimental work needed for discoveries is not easily forthcoming
59. What relationship is NOT Part-Whole?
(A) Carrot/Garden
(B) Key/Piano
(C) Writer/Computer
(D) Flower/Patch
60. Research is a/an ____ method.
(A) Artistic
(B) Scientific
61. Since tracking data on intelligence testing, there has been a strong upward/positive trend in intelligence scores. This has been named the
(A) Hawthorne Effect
(B) Flynn Effect
62. Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it
(A) Enhances the behavior of social beings.
(B) Promotes the development of logical habits of thinking.
(C) Establishes the facts and reasons for the relations.
(D) Brings out the latest changes.
63. Research is a ____ process
(A) Linear
(B) Spiral
(C) Hexagonal
(D) Triangle
64. Scientific knowledge is (a).
(A) Intuitive
(B) Empirical
(C) Permanent
(D) Subjective
65. Research involves refined distinctions, interpretations, and some generalizations. It is a systematic technique of employing specialized tools, instruments and procedures in order to obtain an adequate solution of ____
(A) A puzzle
(B) A problem
(C) A situation
(D) A decision
66. In higher education, research and education are two activities that:
(A) Can go only in sequential order.
(B) Can go together.
(C) Cannot go together.
(D) Can go together but at the expense of each other.
67. According to nature, fossil fuels are those created underground for thousands of years. One of the following elements is NOT a fossil fuel:
(A) Coal
(B) Phosphorus
(C) Natural gas
(D) Oil

1.1.4 Characteristics of Research

1. Which among the following is not a characteristics of research?
(A) It is based on observable evidence
(B) It involves precise observation.
(C) It is based on presumptive evidence.
(D) It is directed towards the solution of a problem
2. This characteristic of research refers to being tested for accuracy and is based on real life experiences —
(A) Validity
(B) Empirical
(C) Reliability
(D) Accuracy
3. A characteristic of research which refers to the researcher's own investigation and shows originality
(A) Original Work
(B) Empirical
(C) Systematic
(D) Analytic
4. What is characteristic of your claim or argument or reason?
(A) It is easy to read.
(B) It is supported by other researchers.
(C) It is convenient.
(D) It is freely expressed. TagsChapter 5
5. Which of the following characteristics describe the ability to reuse the research process conducted?
(A) Methodical
(B) Replicability
(C) Analytical
(D) Cyclical
6. Characteristic of research that is possible to do easily or conveniently.
(A) Systematic
(B) Objective
(C) Feasible
(D) Empirical
(E) Clear
7. What characteristic of research is described here? It follows valid, definite principles, frameworks and procedures.
(A) Logical
(B) Cyclical
(C) Analytical
(D) Replicable
8. When you are writing a research paper, you should be aware that all of the following are characteristics of a good research EXCEPT?
(A) The topic should be relevant
(B) The topic should be obsolete
(C) The topic educates the readers
(D) The topic is the researcher's interest
9. Characteristics of critical thinkers are; EXCEPT:
(A) Making personal attack
(B) Reject standardized formats for problem solving
(C) Capable of making balanced judgement
(D) Have an interest in a wide range of fields
10. Characteristic of research refers to the degree to which research method produces stable and consistent results.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Rigorous
(D) Credibility
(E) Empirical
11. What does it mean when research is described as systematic?
(A) It is based on personal opinions
(B) It is based on random methods
(C) There are specific steps to follow
(D) It is kept secret and confidential
12. Each word of a research should be
(A) Full of wisdom.
(B) Justifiable.
(C) Enjoyable.
(D) Entertaining.

13. Which of the following characteristics of research describes that the results of research should be clearly and explicitly stated?
- (A) Valid and Verifiable
 - (B) Controlled
 - (C) Clear
 - (D) Rigorous
14. Criteria of Good Research-Good research is characterized by:
- (A) Logical reasoning
 - (B) Systematic and controlled approach
 - (C) Empirical evidence
 - (D) All of the above
15. In regions with established research practices, which characteristic is most typical of decision-making?
- (A) Preference for impulsive choices
 - (B) Reliance on informal anecdotes
 - (C) Avoidance of written documentation
 - (D) Formal use of validated insights
16. A common test in research demands much priority on [2010-JUNE]
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Useability
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) All of the above
17. Criteria of Good Research-Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good research?
- (A) Based on random guesses
 - (B) Objective and unbiased
 - (C) Reliable and valid
 - (D) Uses appropriate methodology
18. Research is conducted using methods and techniques that are appropriate to the research problems or objectives.
- (A) Replicable
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) Methodical
19. Which characteristic of research refers to the ability to be carried out within practical constraints?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Feasible
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Theoretical
20. QUALITIES OF A GOOD RESEARCH are
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) All of the above
21. Research is said to be critical if it exhibits cautious judgement.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
22. A characteristic of research which describes "dealing with facts, not with mere opinions or assumptions."
- (A) Objectiveness
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Timeliness
 - (D) Relevance
23. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a related literature material
- (A) Materials to be reviewed may include any topic
 - (B) Materials must be objective and unbiased
 - (C) Materials must be as recent as possible
 - (D) Materials must be based on facts or data
24. Characteristic of research refers to how accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Rigorous
 - (D) Credibility
 - (E) Empirical

25. Characteristic of research which states that research is conducted in an orderly manner without bias.
- (A) Methodical
 - (B) Time-bound
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) Logical
26. The use of new technology is considered in doing a research nowadays. Which research characteristics is being shown?
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Objectiveness
 - (D) Timeliness
27. What makes the research title 'The Effects of Arts-Integrated Instruction on Arithmetic Skills of Students for S.Y. 2018-2019' erroneous?
- (A) It specifies a school year, making the title too narrow and time-bound.
 - (B) It does not mention the subject of the research.
 - (C) It is too broad and lacks focus.
 - (D) It uses technical jargon that is hard to understand.
28. Cross-sectional studies are sometimes more useful than longitudinal studies because they
- (A) Are more risky
 - (B) Have more variables
 - (C) Cost more money
 - (D) Take less time
29. Research is ___ because it is free of bias or prejudice.
- (A) Critical
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Logical
30. Which of the following is not a quality of good research?
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Reliable
 - (C) Accurate
 - (D) Bias
31. For items 3-6, identify the characteristics of research in the statements in each item. Choose your answer in the box provided (a. accuracy; b. objectiveness; c. timeliness; d. relevance). It must work on a topic that is fresh, new and interesting to the present society.
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Objectiveness
 - (C) Timeliness
 - (D) Relevance
32. Which characteristic of research involves dealing with facts rather than opinions or assumptions?
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Timeliness
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Relevance
33. What characteristic of research is shown in the statement below? "Research is based on direct experience by the researcher."
- (A) Analytical
 - (B) Controlled
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) Systematic
34. "If you do not make decisions and draw conclusions based on actual evidence, then your results or conclusions can be flawed because you may have ignored important evidence," would be a statement supporting why it is important that scientific reasoning be ___
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Subjective
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) Deductive
35. Ethnography method is ___
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Detailed

- (C) Intensive
(D) Systematic
36. An important characteristic of a research title is that it should be:
(A) Lengthy and detailed
(B) Brief, specific, and descriptive of the study
(C) Written in the form of a question
(D) Vague to encourage curiosity
37. What is a characteristic of scientific research?
(A) It relies on ad-hoc procedures
(B) It is specific to a particular context
(C) It is replicable
(D) It provides truthful information
Explanation:
38. Aanya, a budding researcher, believes that critical observation, careful planning, constructive attitude and condensed generalization should always be a part of research
(A) True
(B) False
39. A characteristics of research which states that research “uses simple, direct, concise and correct language.”
(A) Relevance
(B) Replicable
(C) Clarity
(D) Analytical
40. What is the characteristic of research where research is conducted in an unbiased systematic procedure?
(A) Empirical
(B) Logical
(C) Methodical
(D) Replicability
(E) Not Given
41. Research exhibits careful and precise judgment.
(A) Empirical
- (B) Logical
(C) Critical
(D) Cyclical
42. Scientific research must be conducted in simple and economic manner. This characteristic is ____
(A) Parsimony
(B) Objectivity
(C) Generalisability
(D) Replicability
43. When the researcher expresses his discoveries by using simple, direct, concise and correct language, what characteristic of research subscribe to?
(A) Clarity
(B) Relevance
(C) Systematic
(D) Timeliness
44. A characteristic of research which follows orderly and sequential method
(A) Logical
(B) Empirical
(C) Systematic
(D) Analytic
45. What does objectivity in research aim to minimize?
(A) Personal bias
(B) Data collection
(C) Error-free results
(D) Precise measurements
46. Choose true or false We relate the facts in our research in an objective way.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
47. A researcher is not allowed to mix the facts in the field with his personal opinion. The statement is an explanation of the attitude and way of thinking ____
(A) Factual

- (B) Skeptical
(C) Analytical
(D) Critical
(E) Objective
48. When a researcher has objectivity they..
(A) Stand to profit from the outcome of the research
(B) Have no personal stake in the results of the research
(C) Have a personal connection to the research
(D) Believe the research reinforces their own values
49. Characteristic of research that exhibits careful and exact judgment wherein higher level of significance must be established
(A) Analytical
(B) Logical
(C) Empirical
(D) Critical
50. Quantitative research is expressed in numerical form which makes it easy to understand and deduce a conclusion. Which characteristics of quantitative research is being described by the statement?
(A) Reusable Outcome
(B) Numerical Outcome
(C) Closed-ended Question
(D) Highly Reliable Outcome
51. Which of the following are the characteristics of research in education?
(A) Sound philosophical basis
(B) Based on insight and imagination
(C) An interdisciplinary approach
(D) All of the above
52. Which is NOT a characteristic in selecting a research topic?
(A) It should be ambiguous.
(B) It must be original.
(C) It should be significant to the field of study or discipline.
(D) It should be simple for beginners.
53. Which of the following characteristics of research describes that research results should be unbiased?
(A) Subjective
(B) Objective
(C) Rigorous
(D) Verifiable
54. What characteristic of research states that research results must be applicable and acceptable worldwide.
(A) Replicability
(B) Generalizability
(C) Rigor
(D) Objectivity
55. Characteristic of research which involved establishing that the results of the research are believable.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Rigorous
(D) Credibility
(E) Empirical
56. Which characteristic of research emphasizes valid procedures and principles to draw conclusions?
(A) Empirical
(B) Logical
(C) Ethical
(D) Comparative
57. Characteristics of research that should always be based on direct experience and observation and should provide an evidences.
(A) Systematic
(B) Empirical
(C) Clean and clear
(D) None of above

58. Research topic should be something new or different from what has already been written about. Research topic should be significant to the field of study or discipline.
- (A) Statement is correct while statement be is incorrect.
 - (B) Statement and B are incorrect. Statement A is incorrect while statement be is correct.
 - (C) Both statements are correct.
 - (D) Both statements are incorrect.
59. Research is ___ if it exhibits careful and precise judgment.
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Replicability
 - (C) Critical
 - (D) Methodical
60. Which is NOT a characteristic of good research?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Validity
61. For items 3-6, identify the characteristics of research in the statements in each item. Choose your answer in the box provided (a. accuracy; b. objectiveness; c. timeliness; d. relevance). It must deal with facts, not with mere opinions arising from assumption.
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Objectiveness
 - (C) Timeliness
 - (D) Relevance
62. Which of the following characteristics of research describes that the results of research are correct and approved and clarified by others, too?
- (A) Valid and verifiable
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Controlled
63. The following are characteristics of action research that every teacher may consider, except: —
- (A) Not concerned with building theories or generalization
 - (B) A theoretical focus
64. Research applies analytic procedures in gathering and analyzing data.
- (A) Replicable
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) Methodical
65. What is one of the characteristics of research mentioned in the notes?
- (A) It is linear
 - (B) It is cyclic and collaborative
 - (C) It always uses quantitative methods
 - (D) It only uses secondary data
66. What is a key feature of scientific research?
- (A) It relies on anecdotal evidence
 - (B) It is based on replicable data
 - (C) It avoids testing hypotheses
 - (D) It promotes popular beliefs
67. Which of the following is not a characteristic of conceptual research?
- (A) It is often based on existing literature
 - (B) It involves the development of new concepts
 - (C) It relies on empirical observation
 - (D) It is often exploratory in nature
68. What is a common characteristic of an effective research title?
- (A) Lengthy and detailed
 - (B) Vague and general
 - (C) Clear and specific
 - (D) Humorous and catchy
69. According to Nunan, which of the following is NOT a major characteristic in the definition of action research?

- (A) It is carried out by practitioners (eg: classroom teacher).
(B) It is aimed at changing things.
(C) It is carried out by using of oral interviews.
(D) It is collaborative.
70. A research should be empirical. Which situation best exemplifies being empirical?
(A) Anna who follows a step by step procedure when doing a study.
(B) Pamela who critically observes what is happening in her surroundings so as to arrive at a researchable topic
(C) Pamela who knows the variable of the study
(D) None of above
71. The information is said to be valued if it aids the user in making or improving decisions.
(A) Value
(B) Timeliness
(C) Authorship
(D) Reliability
72. One of the following is not a quality of researcher: [2005-DECEMBER]
(A) Unison with that of which he is in search

(B) He must be of alert mind
(C) Keenness in enquiry
(D) His assertion to outstrip the evidence
73. Characteristic of research refers to conducting research by abiding to best practices in method selection (from appropriate fields) and high-quality research design and reporting of results to the academic community.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Rigorous
(D) Credibility
(E) Empirical
74. What is the characteristic of research where research can be repeated to enable the researcher to arrive at valid and conclusive results?
(A) Empirical
(B) Logical
(C) Methodical
(D) Replicability
(E) Not Given
75. Which of these is NOT a feature of good business research?
(A) Systematic
(B) Logical
(C) Subjective
(D) Replicable
76. Why is it important for marketing research to be objective?
(A) So that researchers can guide consumers' responses
(B) So that researchers can express their own opinions
(C) So that the data gathered are not influenced by researchers' opinions
(D) So that the data gathered can be analyzed using statistical software
77. Which of the characteristic of effective research wherein research design and procedures are repeated to enable the researcher to arrive at valid and conclusive results?
(A) Falsifiability
(B) Precision
(C) Parsimony
(D) Replicability
78. A research should be
(A) Objective.
(B) Valid.
(C) Reliable.
(D) All the above.
79. A researcher follows procedures identified to the scientific method in finding out the answers, what characteristic does he/she possesses?

- (A) Effective
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Curious
 - (D) Practical
80. Which of the following characteristics of research describes that research should be based on life experiences and observations?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Rigorous
 - (D) Critical
81. Research is said to be verifiable as other researchers can check on the correctness of the results by replicating the study based on methods and procedures employed by the researcher.
- (A) Comprehensive.
 - (B) Critical.
 - (C) Valid.
 - (D) Verifiable.
82. What is the characteristic of research where research is based on direct experience or observation by the researcher?
- (A) Analytical
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Empirical
83. All of these are characteristics of scientific methods of research except, it is;
- (A) Rationalism.
 - (B) Unethical.
 - (C) Cumulative.
 - (D) Deterministic.
84. The psychologist uses the paper scientific methodology and maintains
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Objectivity
 - (C) Both a and b
 - (D) None of these
85. Which of the following describes 'reliability' in research?
- (A) The measure's accuracy
 - (B) The measure's consistency over time
 - (C) The relevance of the measure to the research question
 - (D) The measure's complexity
86. Characteristics of research that should always follow a step by step procedure
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Specific
 - (C) Clean and clear
 - (D) None of above
87. Which of the following is NOT a key characteristic of empirical science?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) Replicability
 - (D) Subjectivity
88. Requires effort to get at the researcher's own investigation and produce the data needed to complete the study.
- (A) Logical
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Original work
89. What is the first characteristics of education research?
- (A) It aims to address a particular issue
 - (B) Educational research is accurate and objective
 - (C) Educational research relies on empirical evidence
 - (D) None of above
90. Research must give correct data. What characteristic of research is being described?
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Objectiveness
 - (D) Timeliness

91. Mira is conducting a study on community behavior and wants to ensure her research is robust. What is a specific characteristic of empirical social research compared to common research that she should focus on?
- (A) Need to apply certain techniques or tools
 - (B) Apply critical thinking
 - (C) Evident based
 - (D) All the above
92. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a research?[2004-DECEMBER]
- (A) Research is systematic
 - (B) Research is not a process
 - (C) Research is problem oriented
 - (D) Research is not passive
93. It is a characteristic of researcher that is not swayed to what is expected, but rather to what is true, regardless of the results of their investigations, good researchers report accurately their findings in their reports.
- (A) Honest
 - (B) Inventive
 - (C) Logical
 - (D) Effective
94. The Characteristic of research that should means follow a step by step procedure is called:
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Specific
 - (C) Clean and clear
 - (D) Empirical
95. A researcher must have important reason in doing the research. What is this characteristic?
- (A) Testability
 - (B) Purposiveness
 - (C) Replicability
 - (D) Objectivity
96. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of research as described in the passage?
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Organized
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) Exhaustive
97. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good researcher?
- (A) Intellectual dishonesty
 - (B) Lack of critical thinking
 - (C) Procrastination
 - (D) Intellectual curiosity
98. What is not correct?
- (A) A belief becomes a scientific truth when it is established experimentally.
 - (B) It is arrived at logically.
 - (C) It is accepted by many people.
 - (D) It can be replicated.
99. The essential qualities of a researcher are
- (A) Spirit of free Inquiry
 - (B) Reliance on observation and evidence
 - (C) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
 - (D) All the above
100. What does it mean for research to be verifiable? Fill in the blank: Verifiable research is said to be verifiable as other researchers can check on the correctness of the results by ____ the study, based on methods and procedures employed by the researcher.
- (A) Replicating
 - (B) Publishing
 - (C) Summarizing
 - (D) Reviewing
101. Research follows orderly and sequential procedures, based on valid procedures and principles.
- (A) Controlled
 - (B) Analytical
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Objective

- 102.** A researcher writes his data interpretation in an organized and orderly manner. What research characteristic did he adhere to?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Relevance
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Timelines
- 103.** Which characteristic of a good research question asks if the questions provide an additional contribution to address the given research problem?
- (A) Feasible
 - (B) Clear
 - (C) Significant
 - (D) Ethical
- 104.** The scientific method is Objective meaning —
- (A) The scientific method is made available for evaluation by others, especially other scientists. Replication should be able to be accomplished.
 - (B) Observations are structured so that the researchers biases and beliefs do not influence the outcome of the story
 - (C) Answers are obtained by making (systematic or structured) observations
 - (D) None of above
- 105.** Action research is related to bring out change. True or False?
- (A) True
 - (B) False Edit
- 106.** Which characteristic of good research 'Relies on real-world data for validity'?
- (A) Logical Reasoning
 - (B) Systematic Approach
 - (C) Empirical Evidence
 - (D) Ethical Conduct
- 107.** Objectivity in research means avoiding biases, assumptions, and opinions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 108.** Which of the following options refers to the characteristics of scientific research which manager has started the research with a definite aim or purpose?
- (A) Purposiveness
 - (B) Rigor
 - (C) Replicability
 - (D) None of above
- 109.** A characteristic of research that employs strict and correct predetermined procedure and gathering empirical data, the latter must be analyzed to elicit the desired meaning from the obtained information.
- (A) Analytical
 - (B) Cyclical
 - (C) Logical
 - (D) Realistic
- 110.** The polluted facts can give birth to
- (A) Errorless research.
 - (B) Human sorrows.
 - (C) A good research.
 - (D) Polluted research.
- 111.** Critical observation, careful planning, constructive attitude and condensed generalization should always be a part of research
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 112.** All of the following are driven terms used to characterized a research, EXCEPT?
- (A) Methodical
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Replicable
 - (D) Logical
- 113.** Research should maintain objectivity. What does objectivity means?
- (A) Being impartial and independent from different factors.
 - (B) Establishing validity among the data collected.
 - (C) Showing prejudice to the subject matter.
 - (D) Having partiality to the decisions being undertaken on the process.

- 114.** Choose the term to match this definition: relating to formal study or research
(A) Credible
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Scholarly
(D) Thesis
- 115.** The essential qualities of a researcher are [2011-JUNE]
(A) Spirit of free enquiry
(B) Reliance on observation and evidence
(C) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
(D) All the above
- 116.** Rahul believes that research is simply about moving facts from one place to another without any analysis or interpretation.
(A) True
(B) False
- 117.** The Characteristics of research that it should be based on proven scientific methods is called:
(A) Systematic
(B) Specific
(C) Clean and clear
(D) Empirical Solution
- 118.** Which of the following characteristics of research describes that the variables in research are kept constant?
(A) Controlled
(B) Systematic
(C) Rigorous
(D) Planned
- 119.** Which of the following refers to the absence of subjective judgments?
(A) Objectivity
(B) Analysis
(C) Validity
(D) Reliability
- 120.** Objectivity in research implies:
(A) Correct judgment of truth.
(B) Methodological sophistication.
(C) Research-researcher agreement.
(D) Finding consistency with reality.
- 121.** What is specific characteristics of empirical social research compared to common research?
(A) Need to apply certain techniques or tools
(B) Apply critical thinking
(C) Evident based
(D) All the above
- 122.** Good theories have which of the following characteristics?
(A) Logic, consistency, explanatory power, falsifiability, and parsimony
(B) Simplicity, measurability, inductiveness, and falsifiability
(C) Deducibility, broad focus, and measurability
(D) Deducibility and inductiveness
- 123.** Using systematic method and procedures
(A) Analytical
(B) Cyclical
(C) Methodical
(D) Logical
- 124.** Which is NOT the characteristic of Ethnographic Research?
(A) The research takes a relative long time
(B) Carried out in the context in which the subjects normally live and work
(C) Questions or hypothesis emerge before the course of investigation
(D) The researcher does not try to control or handle the phenomenon
- 125.** Good research uses facts and data that are obtained through a thorough investigation. This means that research is ____
(A) Analytical
(B) Empirical
(C) Systematic
(D) Cyclical

126. Marketing Research is everything except ____
(A) Systematic
(B) Politically biased
(C) Objective
(D) Useful for the purpose of improving decision-making
127. Most research papers share all of the following characteristics EXCEPT which one?
(A) They have considerable length.
(B) They use sources.
(C) They are complex.
(D) They are worth 150 pts.
128. Which characteristic of research means that it is not based on guesswork and requires empirical data to be gathered before making conclusions?
(A) Objective
(B) Subjective
(C) Speculative
(D) Intuitive
129. A good research is always ____
(A) Comprehensive
(B) Selective
(C) Systematic
(D) Time-bounded
130. What is an objective and verifiable observation, established using evidence collected through empirical research called?
(A) Fact
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Generalize
(D) None of above
131. Which of the following characteristics describe a research that is based on personal and direct experiences of the proponents?
(A) Empirical
(B) Methodical
(C) Analytical
(D) Cyclical
132. It is not based on guess work
(A) Objective
(B) Numerical Data
(C) Replication
(D) Large Sample Sizes
133. Scientific research must deal with facts rather than interpretations of facts. This characteristic is ____
(A) Testability
(B) Replicability
(C) Generalisability
(D) Objectivity
134. This characteristic of research refers to taking control of some factors while others are tested for a possible effect ____
(A) Systematic
(B) Empirical
(C) Controlled
(D) Credibility
135. What is fair, neutral reporting called?
(A) Objective
(B) Biased
(C) Ethical
(D) Privileged
136. Research is based on observations and experimentation of theories. It takes into account the direct experiences that fuse the researcher's speculation with the reality.
(A) Employs hypothesis
(B) Objective
(C) Controlled
(D) Empirical
137. Characteristic of research which states that the choice of variable, research design statement of the problem, instruments, and participants must be explained thoroughly in the research paper.
(A) Systematic
(B) Feasible
(C) Clear
(D) Empirical

138. — is a quality of Good Researcher
- (A) Scientific temper
 - (B) Age
 - (C) Money
 - (D) Time
139. The research process have certain characteristics. One of the statements below are not part of these characteristics.
- (A) Controlled and systematic
 - (B) Quantitative and Qualitative
 - (C) Critical and Empirical
 - (D) Rigorous and Valid
140. Which of the following characteristics of research utilizes proven analytical procedures in gathering data?
- (A) Analytical
 - (B) Controlled
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) Systematic
141. The main characteristic of scientific research is:[2007-DECEMBER]
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) All of the above
142. Why is research systematic?
- (A) It follows your subjective opinion about things.
 - (B) It gives you accurate answers to scientific problems.
 - (C) It is logical.
 - (D) It follows a specific system.
143. The “Verifiable” characteristic of scientific research deals with:
- (A) A:The results’ replication
 - (B) B:None of the given options
 - (C) C:The results’ application
 - (D) D:The results’ interpretation?
144. A characteristics of research which posits that research must have “no error in interpretation since data are analyzed critically.”
- (A) Relevance
 - (B) Replicable
 - (C) Clarity
 - (D) Analytical
145. One of the following is not a quality of researcher:
- (A) Keeness in enquiry
 - (B) He must be of alert mind
 - (C) His assertion to outstrip the evidence
 - (D) Unison with that of which he is in search
146. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good research topic?
- (A) The topic is obsolete
 - (B) The topic is unessential
 - (C) The topic is overused
 - (D) The topic is of current importance
147. What is required for themes explored in psychology?
- (A) They need to be entertaining
 - (B) They need to be measurable, scientific, and credible
 - (C) They need to be simple and easy to understand
 - (D) They need to be financially profitable
148. Conducted without bias using systematic method and procedures
- (A) Replicability
 - (B) Methodical
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) Logical
149. Which of the following characteristics of research describes that research is extremely thorough and careful?
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Verifiable
 - (C) Rigorous
 - (D) Systematic

150. If a research aims to solve a problem in which solution leads to another problem, it is —
(A) Analytical
(B) Critical
(C) Methodical
(D) Cyclical
151. Which of the following BEST describes that research must be rigorous?
(A) The researcher must spend so much effort, energy, time and money to his research study.
(B) The researcher must ensure that all stringent measures, procedures and steps are readily focused.
(C) The researcher must be able to generate a lot of reactions from all his readers and experts.
(D) The researcher must abide by the conditions set by the participants of the study for him.
152. The scientific method must satisfy which of the following four characteristics?
(A) Exploratory, inferential, descriptive, and testable
(B) Replicable, deductive, falsifiable, and precise
(C) Theoretical, inductive, deductive, and valid
(D) Replicable, precise, falsifiable, and parsimonious
153. A characteristics of research which posits that research “can be repeated for verification/confirmation.”
(A) Relevance
(B) Replicable
(C) Clarity
(D) Analytical
154. What is a characteristic of a good research?
(A) Belief
(B) Responsibility
(C) Curiosity
(D) Controlled
155. When action research is designed to lead to an intervention for the identified problem, which characteristic does it possess?
(A) Empirical
(B) Diagnostic
156. Which option is biotic?
(A) Plants
(B) Air
(C) Water
(D) Energy
157. Characteristic of research which is based on observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than from theory or belief.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Rigorous
(D) Credibility
(E) Empirical
158. A characteristics of research which depicts research as “working on topic that is fresh, new & interesting to the present society.”
(A) Objectiveness
(B) Systematic
(C) Timeliness
(D) Relevance
159. A characteristic of research that says researchers should make sure that there are credible data that supports claims or variables in the research study.
(A) Feasible
(B) Empirical
(C) Objective
(D) Systematic
160. Which of the following lists three characteristics of research?
(A) Systematic, objective, and logical
(B) Random, subjective, and illogical
(C) Unplanned, biased, and emotional
(D) Disorganized, opinion-based, and inconsistent

- 161.** A characteristics of research which states that research topics must “help improve community or solve societal problems.”
- (A) Objectiveness
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Timeliness
 - (D) Relevance
- 162.** Scientific data collection specifically focuses on being
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Subjective
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of the above
- 163.** If a researcher is serious about understanding a phenomenon, he needs to examine and analyze all aspects or angles before making a generalization or conclusion.
- (A) Comprehensive.
 - (B) Critical.
 - (C) Valid.
 - (D) Verifiable.
- 164.** How could we describe marketing research that is not influenced by bias, prejudice, or outside opinion?
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Cost Effective
- 165.** What is a characteristic of project research regarding its timeframe?
- (A) It is a long-term, indefinite process.
 - (B) It is not bound by any timeframe.
 - (C) It is conducted over several years.
 - (D) It is time-bound, conducted within a semester/project timeframe.
 - (E) It is completed in a single day.
- 166.** Which of the characteristics of scientific research that refers to the scope of applicability of the research findings in one organizational setting to other settings?
- (A) Generalizability
 - (B) Objectivity
 - (C) Parsimony
 - (D) None of above
- 167.** One of the characteristics of mathematics where it is the process of extracting the underlying essence of a mathematical concept by taking away any dependence on real-world objects
- (A) Logical Sequence
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Abstractness
 - (D) Structure
- 168.** Research is conducted in a organized manner with bias.
- (A) YES
 - (B) NO
- 169.** This characteristic refers to the extent to which a research findings can be applied to larger population —
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Credibility
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Generalization
- 170.** A Qualitative Research is a research that deals more on factual data. What characteristics of a qualitative research refers to examining the data by internal traits of the subject individual like emotional, mental and spiritual characteristics.
- (A) Diversified Data in Real-life Situation
 - (B) Abounds with Words and Visuals
 - (C) Contextualization
 - (D) Internal Analysis
- 171.** Which of the following is a characteristic of logical research?
- (A) It relies on direct experience without scientific theory.
 - (B) It uses valid procedures to draw valid conclusions.

- (C) It avoids duplication and focuses on novelty.
- (D) It emphasizes sponsorship and administrative cooperation.
- 172.** A characteristic of research which describes “following an orderly and sequential procedure to make discoveries.”
- (A) Objectiveness
- (B) Systematic
- (C) Timeliness
- (D) Relevance
- 173.** One quality of good information is
- (A) Accuracy
- (B) Ambiguity
- (C) Redundancy
- (D) Versatility
- 174.** Which of the following characteristics of research describes that research follows a certain logical sequence?
- (A) Controlled
- (B) Systematic
- (C) Logical
- (D) Scientific
- 175.** Research is not based on observation by the researcher.
- (A) TRUE
- (B) FALSE
- 176.** The scientific method is NOT ____
- (A) Empirical
- (B) Public
- (C) Objective
- (D) Subjective
- 177.** A characteristic of research which uses facts and data obtained through investigation
- (A) Logical
- (B) Cyclical
- (C) Honest
- (D) Empirical
- 178.** Major characteristics of research that follows orderly and sequential procedures.
- (A) EMPIRICAL
- (B) SYSTEMATIC
- (C) OBJECTIVE
- (D) ANALYTICAL
- 179.** Which of the following is not a basic characteristic of scientific research?
- (A) It is public
- (B) It is empirical
- (C) It is conducted in a lab
- (D) It is objective
- 180.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a scientific question?
- (A) It must be testable
- (B) It relies on faith
- (C) It is based on evidence and logic
- (D) It does not rely on opinion
- 181.** Three of the following four attributes characterise research. Identify the one which is not an attribute of research
- (A) Research is purposive
- (B) Findings of research can be generalised for all contexts
- (C) Research is logical and objective
- (D) Research is based on accurate data
- 182.** What is the characteristic of research where research exhibits careful and precise judgement?
- (A) Analytical
- (B) Critical
- (C) Cyclical
- (D) Empirical
- 183.** A study where research findings can be applied to the whole population under study is known as:
- (A) Generalisable
- (B) Valid
- (C) Representative
- (D) Reliable

1.1.5 Objectives of Research

1. Sociological research helps us understand societies patterns.
(A) True
(B) False
2. Researchers need to ensure that the research carried out benefits the management and from an academic perspective. referring to?
(A) Relevant
(B) Can be executed
(C) Attract
(D) Discussion with experts
3. What is the primary purpose of conducting scientific research?
(A) To prove a hypothesis
(B) To explore new phenomena
(C) To generate data for analysis
(D) To develop new technologies
4. Which objective aims to find a new research project?
(A) A case study
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Conclusive research
(D) Historical research
5. What is the main purpose of conducting foundational research?
(A) To be prepared for future events in education
(B) To learn about the human being behavior
(C) To advance and expand human knowledge
(D) None of above
6. One of the goals of the research is to produce results-based practice.
(A) True
(B) False
7. The following are goals of research, except?
(A) Improvement of the quality of life
(B) Prevention of the expansion of new knowledge
(C) Discovery of new facts about new phenomena
(D) Improvement of existing ways to develop new products
8. According to the passage, why is it important to select a significant topic for research?
(A) It should be easy to complete
(B) It must be able to answer or solve problems in the community
(C) It should be popular
(D) It should be recommended by a teacher
9. What is the purpose of research?
(A) To create fictional stories
(B) To entertain people
(C) To discover new information or reach a new understanding
(D) To confuse readers
10. What is the main focus of research?
(A) To entertain
(B) To discover new information
(C) To create myths
(D) To write stories
11. Which of the following best represents the general goal of science and political science?
(A) To discover and describe regularities and to develop theories that explain these regularities
(B) To make discoveries that improve human existence
(C) To invent things
(D) To explain why things happen
12. Which is the main objective of research? [2013-DECEMBER]
(A) To review the literature

- (B) To summarize what is already known
 - (C) To get an academic degree
 - (D) To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts
13. What is the primary aim of educational research?
- (A) To create new teaching approaches
 - (B) To develop student motivation
 - (C) To expand the existing body of knowledge
 - (D) To improve classroom management
14. The purpose of research is to ____
- (A) Give examples of different topics
 - (B) Persuade the reader
 - (C) Explain different ideas
 - (D) Gain information with the intention of teaching others about a specific topic
15. Below is the objectives of doing research. Which one is not TRUE
- (A) To determine pattern
 - (B) To test frequencies
 - (C) To test hypothesis
 - (D) To seek for the truth
16. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of research?
- (A) To discover new information
 - (B) To reach a new understanding
 - (C) To create fictional stories
 - (D) To study a topic in detail
17. The purpose for research consists of ____
- (A) Deciding on audience, structuring report
 - (B) > identifying and selecting individuals to study
 - (C) Identifying the major intent or objective for a study
 - (D) > drawing conclusions about the data
18. This kind of educational research is carried out the gather data to make long-term decisions that can be informed by societies or institutions to improve the governance of education, what kind of reasons of conducting educational research it is?
- (A) To shape policy
 - (B) To improve the quality
 - (C) To explore issues
 - (D) To maintain the knowledge
19. What is the most important factor when considering if a topic should be researched?
- (A) If the topic is interesting to others
 - (B) If the topic adds to the research knowledge in the literature
 - (C) If the topic is researchable
 - (D) If the topic is easy to research
20. A researcher studying a social issue to bring change in society is motivated by:
- (A) Professional advancement
 - (B) Social responsibility
 - (C) Personal gain
 - (D) Academic requirement
21. Introduction to Research: Objectives & Significance-The main objective of research is to:
- (A) Generate new knowledge
 - (B) Support personal opinions
 - (C) Avoid data collection
 - (D) None of these
22. Which among the following is not a product of research?
- (A) Medical breakthroughs
 - (B) Advances in technology
 - (C) Inflation rate
 - (D) Solving problems in education
23. What is the shared goal of all types of research?
- (A) The money
 - (B) Make new laws
 - (C) Create new trends
 - (D) The creation of new knowledge Edit

24. The potential benefit of a study to society is known as:
- (A) Ethical Soundness
 - (B) Usefulness/Social Relevance
 - (C) Novelty
 - (D) Feasibility
25. One common justification for conducting educational research is to attempt to do something better than what is already being done, what kind of reasons of conducting educational research it is?
- (A) To shape policy
 - (B) To improve the quality
 - (C) To explore issues
 - (D) To encourage
26. The research aims to advance the personal and professional qualifications of a practitioner.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
27. What is the primary objective of education research that studies a phenomenon about which little is known?
- (A) To describe
 - (B) To predict
 - (C) To integrate
 - (D) To understand
28. Which of the following statements motivates a teacher to do action research?
- (A) Any problem that occurs will soon pass.
 - (B) For every teaching-learning problem, there is always a solution.
 - (C) Leave the problematic situation for other teachers to solve.
 - (D) There are more important classroom routines than finding solutions.
29. Another general goal of research is to find solutions to which target?
- (A) Personal career development goals
 - (B) Historical controversies in art
 - (C) Clearly defined problems in practice
 - (D) Routine scheduling of staff shifts
30. What is the primary objective of research?
- (A) To prove a hypothesis
 - (B) To gather information and knowledge
 - (C) To persuade others of a particular viewpoint
 - (D) To entertain the audience
31. Aims of research
- (A) Answer questions
 - (B) Solve problems
 - (C) A & b
 - (D) Non of them
32. What is the purpose of the study on quality standards for the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)?
- (A) To prevent the creation of WEEE as a priority
 - (B) To reduce the administrative burden of EEE registers
 - (C) To establish quality standards for the treatment of WEEE
 - (D) To improve the environmental performance of everyone involved in the life cycle of EEE
33. What should a researcher ensure about the relevance of their study?
- (A) It should be interesting to the researcher
 - (B) It should add to existing knowledge and be useful
 - (C) It should be based on personal experiences
 - (D) It should be easy to conduct
34. Fundamental research reflects the ability to:
- (A) Synthesize new ideals
 - (B) Expound new principles
 - (C) Evaluate the existing material concerning research
 - (D) Study the existing literature regarding various topics

35. Purpose of conducting research
- (A) To confirm existing beliefs without questioning them.
 - (B) To gather data that can be used to support a hypothesis.
 - (C) To explore new ideas without any specific goal.
 - (D) To entertain the audience with interesting facts.
36. Which of the following is not a goal of conceptual research?
- (A) To develop new concepts
 - (B) To test hypotheses
 - (C) To measure variables
 - (D) To explore relationships between concepts
37. Aarav is conducting a study on the effects of social media on mental health. He wants to gather insights and data to better understand the topic. What is the purpose of his research?
- (A) To increase understanding
 - (B) To ensure ethical behaviour
 - (C) To make use of questionnaires
 - (D) To formulate a research proposal
38. Which is a general goal of research across disciplines?
- (A) Replace all clinical judgment decisions
 - (B) Develop explanations articulated in theories
 - (C) Increase reimbursement from insurers
 - (D) Reduce time spent on documentation
39. Below are the objectives of doing research. Which one is not TRUE
- (A) To determine pattern
 - (B) To test frequencies
 - (C) To test hypothesis
 - (D) To seek for the truth
40. Good research focuses on which of the following?
- (A) Social welfare
 - (B) Subjective analysis of a situation.
 - (C) Formulating generalizations, theories, principles and innovations.
 - (D) All of the above.
41. Ongoing research contributes to nursing primarily by:
- (A) Eliminating professional organizations entirely
 - (B) Reducing the need for ethical guidelines
 - (C) Generating evidence to improve patient care
 - (D) Maintaining static clinical routines
42. What would be a logical justification (good reason) to continue the research of bioplastics?
- (A) They are biodegradable which means they will cause less pollution.
 - (B) They are easier to produce than plastic.
 - (C) They cost less than plastic.
 - (D) They are recycled less easily than plastic.
43. Underlying causes; theories to explain, meaning of phenomenon
- (A) Identification
 - (B) Description
 - (C) Exploration
 - (D) Prediction and control
 - (E) Explanation
44. The primary purpose of nursing research is to:
- (A) Generate income for hospitals
 - (B) Improve patient care
 - (C) Replace nursing theories
 - (D) Publish in journals
45. What aim of research that verifies or proves the veracity of existing theories or knowledge?
- (A) Verification of Existing Knowledge
 - (B) Acquisition of New Knowledge
 - (C) Application of New Knowledge
 - (D) Advancement of the Researcher's Expertise

46. Which is NOT a primary objective of educational research?
(A) Action
(B) Prediction
(C) Description
(D) Exploration
47. Which of the following is not a goal of research?
(A) Describe behavior
(B) Explain its causes
(C) To monitor groups of people
(D) To control certain behaviors
(E) Predict the circumstances under which certain behaviors may occur again
48. It is not one of the main purposes of research?
(A) To inform action
(B) To describe
(C) To explore
(D) To avoid
49. A student intends to stay current in her research area. Which literature review objective aligns with this aim?
(A) Keep abreast of recent developments
(B) Ensure hypothesis is always correct
(C) Replace experimentation with reading
(D) Limit scope to a single historic source
50. According to the lecture, what does project research bridge?
(A) Theory and data collection
(B) Qualitative and quantitative methods
(C) Theory and practice
(D) Problems and solutions
(E) Budgets and timelines
51. Research primarily aims to:
(A) Prove assumptions
(B) Discover new facts or verify old ones
(C) Support opinions
(D) Avoid experimentation
52. Objective of DigiBayanihan that ____ Filipinos by teaching them the skills they need to use digital technology to improve their lives.
(A) Accelerate
(B) Empower
(C) Enable
(D) Activate
53. Which of the following is a reason to conduct research?
(A) To create a new theory
(B) To test a theoretical concept
(C) To develop a hypothesis
(D) To state an aim
54. A company wants to know why sales of a certain product are not growing. Its purpose in conducting marketing research is to
(A) Monitor.
(B) Test hypotheses.
(C) Explain.
(D) Predict.
55. The objectives of the ____ are to search an answer for the difficulty which is facing by a firm or a society.
(A) Fundamental Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Applied research
56. Teacher researchers study practical issues that will have immediate benefits for teachers, schools and school districts.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
57. Higher institutions have functions that must develop according to the curricular educational level. One of them are:
(A) Investigation and technology
(B) Teaching and science
(C) Investigation and social projection
(D) Teaching and cultural knowledge

58. The following are objectives of action research except ____
- (A) Improve education practice
 - (B) Improve teachers own craft
 - (C) Respond to the call of 21st Century Learners
 - (D) Satisfy curiosity
59. The main purpose of research is to:
- (A) Prove personal opinions
 - (B) Discover new facts
 - (C) Support political agendas
 - (D) Promote bias
60. Which of the following is a purpose of research according to Robson (2002)?
- (A) To create confusion
 - (B) To explore or understand a phenomenon
 - (C) To entertain the audience
 - (D) To validate personal beliefs
61. What is an acceptable reason to conduct research?
- (A) To address a knowledge gap.
 - (B) To duplicate previous work.
 - (C) To make assumptions valid.
 - (D) To prove personal beliefs.
62. What is the primary goal of scientific research?
- (A) To prove personal beliefs
 - (B) To understand the natural world
 - (C) To make moral judgments
 - (D) To rely on faith and opinion
63. It describes how the problem will be solved and specifically pinpoints who will benefit from such findings or results.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Scope and Limitation
 - (D) Significance of the Study
64. Aim to gain understanding; to find the truth
- (A) Ultimate goals
 - (B) External evidence
 - (C) Reliance on human cooperation
 - (D) Ethical constraints
65. According to Robson (2002), what are the main reasons for conducting research?
- (A) To describe, explore, and measure phenomena.
 - (B) To predict, classify, and organize data.
 - (C) To invent new applications and expand knowledge.
 - (D) To preserve human life and serve society.
66. When you are making a research, you need to ____
- (A) Describe and control the observed phenomenon
 - (B) Predict and control the observed phenomenon
 - (C) Describe, explain, predict and control the observed phenomenon
 - (D) Copy and paste from google
67. What is the primary aim of research in HCI?
- (A) To contribute to general knowledge
 - (B) To solve specific problems
 - (C) To develop software faster
 - (D) To entertain users
68. Which is the main objective of research?
- (A) To review the literature
 - (B) To get an academic degree
 - (C) To summarize what is already known
 - (D) To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts
69. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of research?
- (A) To decorate a room
 - (B) To create confusion
 - (C) To entertain people
 - (D) To discover new knowledge or solve problems

70. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- (A) To over simplify the problem of research
 - (B) To bring out the holistic approach to research
 - (C) To create a new trend in research methodology
 - (D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
71. What is the primary value of significance in research?
- (A) To generate financial benefits
 - (B) To improve current practices and promote theory development
 - (C) To increase the researcher's reputation
 - (D) To create new technologies.
72. Researching the average earnings by major and by career can help you determine the — of an institute of higher education.
- (A) Sticker price
 - (B) Net cost
 - (C) Return on investment
 - (D) Available scholarships
73. Which of the following is not considered as one of the objectives of research?
- (A) Providing facts that will help us to analyze the problem
 - (B) Finding better solutions to the challenges
 - (C) Validate existing knowledge
 - (D) It allows us to prove lies and oppose truths.
74. The primary aim of research is to:
- (A) Collect data
 - (B) Discover new facts or verify existing ones
 - (C) Write papers
 - (D) Increase complexity
75. The justification for the investigation answers the question:
- (A) What is the research problem?
 - (B) Why are you researching that particular topic?
 - (C) What knowledge do you want to achieve with research?
 - (D) No choice is correct
76. Research is conducted to
- (A) Generate new knowledge
 - (B) Obtain research degree
 - (C) Reinterpret existing knowledge
 - (D) All of the above
77. A research is effective if:
- (A) It is associated with a decision.
 - (B) It has no effect on the decisions.
 - (C) The company has already made a decision.
 - (D) The research cost is higher than the benefit.
78. Research in education generally carried out for
- (A) Individual's personal prestige.
 - (B) Individual's professional growth.
 - (C) Enhancing the body of knowledge related to education.
 - (D) Individual's opportunities for getting job.
79. A company wants to know how its target market will react to expected changes in the economy. Its purpose in conducting marketing research is to
- (A) Monitor.
 - (B) Test hypotheses.
 - (C) Explain.
 - (D) Predict.
80. General aim of research is —
- (A) Must contribute to the national goals for the development of quality of human life
 - (B) Must develop skills of the researcher and have return (e.g monetary, prestige) after research report
 - (C) Results must provide reliable results and implementable
 - (D) None of above

81. Which is the primary purpose of educational research?
- (A) Expand the existing body of knowledge
 - (B) Seek answers to questions bothering on classroom management
 - (C) Help in the formulation of theories
 - (D) Maintain the knowledge
82. The theoretical aims of research is
- (A) Qualitative.
 - (B) Explanatory.
 - (C) Inferential.
 - (D) Quantitative.
83. Research is now an integral part of the K to 12 curriculum. What is the least significant aspect of incorporating research-based pedagogy?
- (A) It updates trends and information.
 - (B) It leads to discoveries within various fields of knowledge.
 - (C) It serves to meet the requirements of the course curriculum.
 - (D) It enhances the teacher's understanding of the subject matter.
84. What is the primary purpose of research?
- (A) To collect data
 - (B) To establish facts and reach new conclusions
 - (C) To present findings
 - (D) To analyse data
85. What is NOT a purpose of research?
- (A) Knowledge production.
 - (B) Finding answers.
 - (C) Creating problems.
 - (D) Human Convenience.
86. What is the object of scientific research?
- (A) The phenomenon or process being studied
 - (B) The research method
 - (C) The hypothesis
 - (D) The conclusion
 - (E) The references
87. What is the role of scientific research in promoting sustainable development?
- (A) To develop technologies that exploit natural resources
 - (B) To provide data for informed decision-making
 - (C) To focus solely on economic benefits
 - (D) To disregard social impacts
88. What aim of research that allows researchers not just to verify theories or discover new ideas and technologies, but also gain relevant experiences that enhance and deepen their knowledge and skills in the area of their investigations.
- (A) Verification of Existing Knowledge
 - (B) Acquisition of Knowledge
 - (C) Application of Knowledge
 - (D) Advancement of Researcher's Expertise
89. What is the main purpose of research in a business context?
- (A) To create new products
 - (B) To increase sales
 - (C) To entertain employees
 - (D) To solve specific problems

1.1.6 Research Objectives

1. Objectives in problem formulation means
 - (A) Questions to be answered
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Techniques
 - (D) Methodology
2. Research aims and objectives serve the same purpose in a research project.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
3. Statement that tells you the purpose of the in-

- vestigation but does not predict an outcome.
- (A) Aim
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Directional Hypothesis
 - (D) Non-directional Hypothesis
 - (E) Null Hypothesis
4. You may use the following phrases to restate the objectives EXCEPT
- (A) As mentioned earlier in the introduction, the purpose of this study was to investigate/find out/determine/evaluate..
 - (B) To reiterate, this study set to investigate/find out/ determine/ evaluate
 - (C) In general, it seems ____
 - (D) None of above
5. It is important to have a clear aim in research because (a)
- (A) It provides entertainment
 - (B) It ensures the study is systematic
 - (C) It increases the length of the stud
 - (D) It complicates the research process
6. What is the main role of the objectives or research questions section?
- (A) List investigators and affiliations
 - (B) State clear, measurable goals linked to methods
 - (C) Estimate costs and sources of funding
 - (D) Provide a narrative literature review
7. What must be clearly formulated at the beginning of research?
- (A) Purpose and objectives
 - (B) Conclusions
 - (C) References
 - (D) Results
 - (E) Tables
8. It is usually written in statement that establishes the intent of the entire study
- (A) Statement of the problem
 - (B) Purpose of the study
 - (C) Research Questions
 - (D) Title
9. List the objectives of the study as described in the worksheet.
- (A) The objectives of the study as described in the worksheet are to identify key research goals.
 - (B) The objectives of the study as described in the worksheet are to summarize the entire textbook.
 - (C) The objectives of the study as described in the worksheet are to list unrelated facts.
 - (D) The objectives of the study as described in the worksheet are to provide a bibliography only.
10. How can we enhance the research objective?
- (A) By making it more valid
 - (B) By making it more reliable
 - (C) By making it more impartial
 - (D) All of the above
11. How to judge the depth of any research?
- (A) By research title
 - (B) By research duration
 - (C) By research objectives
 - (D) By total expenditure on research
12. Both general/specific and long term/short term objectives
- (A) Objectives of the Study
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Definition of Terms
13. In the significance of the study, what is the expected output?
- (A) A general idea of the research subject
 - (B) A specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound output from the research
 - (C) A theoretical conclusion without data
 - (D) A literature review on the subject matter

14. Transformative, ascertaining, controlling, searching, solving, etc.-this is a classification according to:
- (A) The objectives of the study of the experiment;
 - (B) Organization of the experiment;
 - (C) The structure of the studied objects;
 - (D) The type of models studied in the experiment;
 - (E) The method of forming the experimental conditions;
15. Which one of these will always appear in a research proposal?
- (A) Research objective
 - (B) Creative objective
 - (C) Academic objective
 - (D) Personal objective
16. "Make a general list of the research objectives" is an statement that fits better with:
- (A) Determine Methods and Sources
 - (B) Identify Research Objectives
 - (C) Gather the Data
 - (D) None of above
17. What are the three components of the research objective?
- (A) Research question, development of hypothesis, research boundaries
 - (B) Decision alternatives, timing, results
 - (C) Research purpose, framing research questions, market analysis
 - (D) Specification of research purpose, alternatives, research boundaries
18. What part of a research paper clearly outlines what the researcher intends to achieve?
- (A) Research Objectives
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Scope and Limitation
19. Research objective defines what you want to achieve in your study while research questions refers to what you want to be answered in doing your study. The statement is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Incorrect
 - (D) Ambiguous
20. The general aims and objectives (purpose) of the research.
- (A) When
 - (B) Who
 - (C) What
 - (D) Why
21. The statement 'To identify the relationship between the time the patient spends on the operating table and the development of pressure ulcers' is best described as a research:
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Aim
 - (C) Question
 - (D) Hypothesis
22. Research objectives should always include action verbs to specify the intended outcomes.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
23. The objective of "to determine the association between prevalence of wound and health care practice" is identified as ____
- (A) General objective
 - (B) Specific objective
 - (C) Research question
 - (D) Research hypothesis
24. Summary of all goals. Establish general directions of inquiry & capture substance of study.
- (A) Problem Statement
 - (B) Statement of Purpose
 - (C) Research Questions
 - (D) Hypothesis

25. It explains the reason behind the study, its main and specific goals and aims.
(A) Background of the Problem
(B) Statement of the Problem
(C) Research Objectives
(D) Research Hypothesis
26. A clear, easy-to-understand questionnaire is needed to collect data that reflect:
(A) The study's expected results
(B) The study's budget
(C) The study's objectives
(D) The study's staffing
(E) The study's design type
27. What is the significance of the study in a research project?
(A) Includes reasons why the study adds to the research or literature in the field or area; who benefits
(B) Indicates boundaries, exceptions, reservations, and qualifications in the study
(C) Entices the reader and stimulates interest
(D) Indicate what the research will do
28. The depth of any research can be judged by:
(A) Title of the research
(B) Duration of the research
(C) Objectives of the research
(D) Total expenditure on the research
29. Explain the importance of identifying the reason for the research in the marketing research process.
(A) It helps in defining the research objectives clearly.
(B) It ensures the research is conducted within budget.
(C) It guarantees the success of the marketing campaign.
(D) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
30. The rationale of your study is:
(A) The underlying reason or justification for conducting the research
(B) The list of references used in the study
(C) The expected results of the study
(D) The methodology used in the study
31. In using a descriptive or explanatory framework, specific purposes of nursing research include the following except
(A) Identification and exploration
(B) Prediction and control
(C) Quantitative and qualitative
(D) Description and explanation
32. The main purpose of the study described in the worksheet is:
(A) To investigate a specific scientific question
(B) To summarize previous research
(C) To provide entertainment
(D) To advertise a product
33. In research, the aim is
(A) A testable statement
(B) A general statement explaining the purpose of the study
(C) A clear precise testable statement
(D) None of above
34. Which one is the research objective?
(A) What are the factors that affect the perceived waiting experience of airline passengers?
(B) To what extent do these factors affect the perception of waiting times?
(C) To analyze the affective consequences of waiting
(D) How does affect mediate the relationship between waiting and service evaluations?
35. Why is it important to clearly define the problem in market research?
(A) It reduces the need for data collection.
(B) It provides clarity on the research objectives.
(C) It ensures that the research is inexpensive.
(D) It eliminates the need for secondary data.

36. An explanatory research objective aims to:
- (A) Describe an event
 - (B) Compare two datasets
 - (C) Identify cause-and-effect relationships
 - (D) Collect numerical data
37. A statement of the intent or the objective of a study is referred to as the "research ____"
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Question
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Hypothesis
38. What is the significance of the "rationale" in a research proposal?
- (A) It provides the researcher's personal motivation
 - (B) It explains the importance of the study and its contribution to the field
 - (C) It reviews the existing literature
 - (D) It outlines the steps for data analysis
39. In evaluating the significance of the research problem, an important social consideration is
- (A) The genuine interest of the researcher in the problem.
 - (B) Practical value of the findings to educationists, parents and social workers, etc.
 - (C) Necessary skills, abilities and background of knowledge of the researcher.
 - (D) Possibility of obtaining reliable and valid data by the researchers.
40. According to their characteristics, research objectives allow:
- (A) Defining the stages of the research project
 - (B) Discarding the theoretical framework
 - (C) Avoiding ethical approval
 - (D) Replacing research questions
41. Which objective means research into something after it has happened?
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) A case study
 - (C) Ex post facto research
 - (D) Exploratory research
42. In which of the following objectives achievement, the related literature is not useful?
- (A) In formulating the problem.
 - (B) In exploration of the inferences.
 - (C) In selection of the tool.
 - (D) In defining the problem.
43. Before gathering data, the first thing you should do is
- (A) Determine research methods
 - (B) Identify research objectives
 - (C) Find research sources
 - (D) Identify your target market
44. Which of the following is untrue about the objectives of research?
- (A) To extend knowledge
 - (B) To make generalisation
 - (C) To create problems
 - (D) To verify hypotheses
45. Which of the following characteristics should your research aim have?
- (A) It should follow as a logical consequence of the problem statement
 - (B) It should be singular
 - (C) The conclusions in your last chapter must respond to this aim
 - (D) The research aim should have all the characteristics listed here
46. What is a key strategy for avoiding a lack of focus and direction in a capstone project?
- (A) Ambiguous objectives
 - (B) Generalized literature review
 - (C) Clear and specific research objectives
 - (D) Rapid project execution
47. Evaluation model that focused on a process for determining the extent to which program objectives can be achieved.
- (A) Goal-Free Model

- (B) Responsive Model
(C) Effectiveness Model
(D) Objectives-Centered Model
48. What is the main object of research in adult foreign language education?
(A) Adult learners and their learning processes
(B) Textbooks only
(C) Grammar exercises
(D) Vocabulary lists
(E) Eye movement patterns
49. Which objective is advice, guidance, or even an obligation regarding how something should be done
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Conclusive research
(D) Prescriptive research
50. Research objectives are the goal intended for the research to take place, they must be implicit at the beginning of the research and related to the problem.
(A) Formulating objectives and hypothesis
(B) Collecting the data
(C) Writing a report
(D) None of above
51. What is the first task in the market research process?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Present data in charts
(C) Survey target market
(D) Aim of the research
52. What is the main role of a research purpose statement?
(A) To summarize results from previous studies
(B) To describe what the study aims to accomplish
(C) To identify flaws in existing literature
(D) To predict the relationship between variables
(E) To select a theoretical framework
53. Which one of the following decisions should be made before designing the research plan?
(A) Drafting research objectives
(B) Sampling plans
54. Describe what your research is trying to achieve and explain why you are pursuing it
(A) OBJECTIVES
(B) STATEMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM
(C) SCOPE AND DELIMITATIONS
(D) BENEFIT AND BENEFICIARIES
55. What is the purpose of formulating one or more AIM or hypothesis in psychological research?
(A) To state the goals or specify a certain outcome
(B) To analyze the data collected
(C) To conduct statistical tests
(D) To publish the research findings
56. Determine purpose, hypotheses and research questions:
(A) Is the purpose statement clear, and does it indicate the variables, their relationship, and the people and site to be studied?
(B) Is the unit of analysis appropriate to address the research problem?
(C) Is the study written using an impersonal point of view?
(D) Does the author mention the steps taken to obtain access to people and sites?
57. Why is it important to consider the "significance" of a research problem?
(A) To ensure the research is interesting only to the researcher.
(B) To assess the potential contribution of the research to knowledge and practice.
(C) To guarantee the research will be published in a top-tier journal.

- (D) To make the research process more complex.
58. Which of the following BEST explains the role of objectives in the conduct of the study?
- (A) It serves as the baseline in making the Review of Related Literature of the study.
 - (B) It is a major structure in framing the methodology of the study.
 - (C) It is the basis in formulating a good, concise and accurate abstract of the study.
 - (D) It serves as a guide to answer the problem.
59. The statement of purpose in research is
- (A) Identify the intent
 - (B) To analyse data
 - (C) Get results
 - (D) Overview results
60. What is the primary purpose of defining research objectives?
- (A) To gather data
 - (B) To outline what the research aims to achieve
 - (C) To develop hypotheses
 - (D) To create a timeline
61. When choosing a research project, which factor is critical in defining the research purpose?
- (A) Clarifying concepts and objectives
 - (B) Collecting large datasets
 - (C) Minimizing time constraints
 - (D) Following traditional methods
62. What is the purpose of a formal inquiry?
- (A) To gather information to answer an academic question
 - (B) To satisfy personal curiosity
 - (C) To create strong emotions
 - (D) To trace back sources
63. Which is the least appropriate form of research objective?
- (A) To explore the relationship between income and education level
 - (B) To determine the causal effect of class attendance on grades
 - (C) To assess the popularity of entertainment shows among youth
 - (D) To vaguely look at media influence
64. A formal statement of what a marketing research study will achieve:
- (A) Decision problem
 - (B) Research objective
 - (C) Target market
 - (D) Research problem
65. Planning of objectives, goals and purposes set at the beginning of the lesson depict which type of stage of curriculum designing:
- (A) Intended
 - (B) Achieved
 - (C) Implemented
 - (D) Transaction
66. The statement "This study explores the experience of caregiving by adult daughters of parents with Alzheimer disease" is an example of which of the following?
- (A) Question
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Simple hypothesis
 - (D) Complex hypothesis
67. In general, there are 3 research objectives, one of which is to obtain new knowledge or discovery?
- (A) Verification
 - (B) Analytical
 - (C) Development
 - (D) Exploratory
 - (E) Skeptical
68. How do research questions or objectives guide the direction of a study?
- (A) Research questions or objectives guide the direction of a study by defining its focus and scope.

- (B) They outline the methodology to be used in the study.
- (C) They determine the funding sources for the research.
- (D) They provide a list of references for the study.
69. Ms. Lee is researching an article about renewable energy sources in Alaska. Which of the following would Ms. Lee NOT research for her article?
- (A) Where it is very windy
- (B) Where forests are located
- (C) Where to find natural gas
- (D) Where there is the most sunshine
70. What is the objective of forwarding practical recommendations?
- (A) To let stakeholders know that the intended result is doable in the near future
- (B) To persuade stakeholders that accepting the study's proposed output could be beneficial to them
71. A research purpose in a study is a description of its
- (A) Goal
- (B) Question
- (C) Hypothesis
- (D) Area of concern
72. The statement of purpose in a research study should:
- (A) Identify the design of the study
- (B) Identify the intent or objective of the study
- (C) Specify the type of people to be used in the study
- (D) Describe the study
73. Research objectives are:
- (A) Specific goals the researcher aims to achieve
- (B) Review of literature
- (C) Final results
- (D) Statistical conclusions
74. Which of these is NOT an example of a research purpose?
- (A) To investigate effects
- (B) To randomly collect data
- (C) To clarify concepts
- (D) To critique practice
75. Which of the following is not a research objective?
- (A) Exploratory research
- (B) Descriptive research
- (C) Expressive research
- (D) Casual research
76. According to their characteristics, research objectives guide:
- (A) The remaining phases of the research project
- (B) Only the literature review chapter
- (C) Only the sampling procedure
- (D) Only the dissemination plan
77. What is the primary aim of the research described in the document?
- (A) To identify the sources of workplace stress for new RCrim working in LEOs.
- (B) To develop a taxonomy for classifying living organisms.
- (C) To validate quantitative data using qualitative methods.
- (D) To analyze the effectiveness of workplace programs.
78. Research objectives provide:
- (A) A blueprint for research activities
- (B) A guarantee of profits
- (C) Final marketing decisions
- (D) None of these
79. This chapter explains why the researchers wanted to do his research topic.
- (A) Chapter 1
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 4

80. Which motive aligns with initiating research within a general area of interest?
- (A) Desire to validate funding cycles
 - (B) Preference for familiar datasets
 - (C) Quest for intellectual understanding
 - (D) Obligation to publish quarterly
81. Which objective best supports testing the assumption that Indian journals are most frequently referred by researchers?
- (A) Study distributions of citations among sources
 - (B) Evaluate most cited journals and rank them
 - (C) Analyse authorship patterns and author rankings
 - (D) Identify trends in institutional collections
82. Dia is conducting a research project to understand the behavior of a new social media platform. Below are the objectives of her research. Which one is not TRUE?
- (A) To determine pattern
 - (B) To test frequencies
 - (C) To test hypothesis
 - (D) To seek for the truth
83. Research objectives should be:
- (A) Vague and general
 - (B) Specific and measurable
 - (C) Long and descriptive
 - (D) Only qualitative
84. Which type of statement can help you define the focus of your report and keep you on target?
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Proposal
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Methods
85. Examples of research objectives for causal research design EXCEPT:
- (A) To assess the impacts of foreign direct investment on the levels of economic growth in Taiwan.
 - (B) To analyse the effects of re-branding initiatives on the levels of customer loyalty.
 - (C) To investigate the work ethic values of employees working in branch A are different from those in branch B.
 - (D) None of above
86. A good research purpose statement will include:
- (A) The tools used to measure the variables
 - (B) How many people were in the study
 - (C) Principal variables under study
 - (D) Where the researchers work
87. What does a research aim represent?
- (A) A specific task to achieve
 - (B) The broad goal of the research
 - (C) The variables being studied
 - (D) The methodology used
88. Which of the following purposes of nursing research, implies relationship between socio demographic profile and risk of depression among students?
- (A) Describe
 - (B) Explore
 - (C) Predict and control
 - (D) Explain
89. Which of the following is a simple statement of researchers' intention and a crucial element of a research study?
- (A) Research Hypothesis
 - (B) Research Objective
 - (C) Research Problem
 - (D) None of above
90. It is the part of the research project where the goals will be explained.
- (A) Justification
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Theoretical framework
 - (D) Objectives

91. A description of the management problem, defining the information to be obtained in terms of research questions to be answered.
- (A) Executive summary
 - (B) Research purpose and objective
 - (C) Research Methodology
 - (D) Statistical Treatment of Data
92. What is the purpose of an aim in research?
- (A) To provide a specific, testable prediction
 - (B) To outline the purpose of the research
 - (C) To ensure the study is systematic
 - (D) To develop research methods
93. Cyber bullying at work is a growing threat to employee job satisfaction. Researchers want to find out why people do this and how they feel about it. The primary purpose of the study is:
- (A) Description
 - (B) Prediction
 - (C) Exploration
 - (D) Explanation
94. In writing the research topic there are objectives that serve as guide for the researcher. What is the acronym of that objectives?
- (A) HOMES
 - (B) IRSME
 - (C) SMART
 - (D) SIGBLA
95. What are mentioned as specific goals that the study attempts to accomplish usually as statements of intent?
- (A) Research objectives
 - (B) Research aim
 - (C) Research survey
 - (D) Research designs
96. Find the correct definition of the purpose of research:
- (A) The major intent or objective of the study used to address the problem.
 - (B) A general educational issue, concern, or controversy addressed in research that narrows the topic
 - (C) The broad subject matter addressed by the study
 - (D) Planning a study, investigators should anticipate the time required for data collection and data analysis
97. To Set your Research Objective, the following are required?
- (A) Identify the Context of your Research and (ii) Clarify Research Question
 - (B) Predict Possible Outcomes
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
98. Which question most directly clarifies the study's purpose?
- (A) What is the study about and why it is undertaken
 - (B) How many pages the final report will include
 - (C) Which font will be used for headings
 - (D) What refreshments will be served at meetings
99. "to ask people why they support not support the organisation". This is a ____ objective.
- (A) Definite
 - (B) Clear
 - (C) Weak
 - (D) Strong
100. The depth of any research can be judged by:[2006-JUNE]
- (A) Title of the research.
 - (B) Objectives of the research.
 - (C) Total expenditure on the research.
 - (D) Duration of the research.
101. Objectives of the study are essential for
- (A) Stating Hypothesis
 - (B) Preparing tools
 - (C) Selecting sample
 - (D) All of the above

- 102.** When American Airlines asked "1) What types of first-class passengers would respond most to ultra high-speed Wi-Fi service and 2) How many are likely to use it at different price levels?", it was ____
- (A) Setting specific research objectives
 - (B) Conducting exploratory research
 - (C) Outlining decisions
 - (D) Defining the problem
 - (E) Designing a research plan
- 103.** The specific, measurable goals a research project aims to accomplish are known as its:
- (A) Hypotheses
 - (B) Research objectives
 - (C) Research questions
 - (D) Problem statements
- 104.** The research objectives should be written and explained in what form?
- (A) According to the wishes and style of each researcher
 - (B) Long, philosophical, and general
 - (C) Mysterious and invites the reader's curiosity
 - (D) Short, clear, definite, operational and specific
- 105.** The statement "This study aims to explore the perceived effects of Pandemic on the psychological being of people" is an example of which of the following?
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Question
 - (C) Simple hypothesis
 - (D) Complex hypothesis
- 106.** A well-formulated research objective should be all of the following except:
- (A) Specific
 - (B) Measurable
 - (C) Ambiguous
 - (D) Realistic
- 107.** After initial exploration, the team wants to determine if a price increase caused the drop in sales. Which research objective type aligns best with this goal?
- (A) Exploratory-collecting info to define the problem
 - (B) Descriptive-focus on characteristics of target market
 - (C) Causal-determine cause/effect of issue
 - (D) Promotional-improve advertising reach
- 108.** What is one of the objectives of a research proposal?
- (A) To state the conclusions of the study
 - (B) To prepare the reader for changes in the study
 - (C) To contain an overview of the study
 - (D) To include revisions
- 109.** The success or failure of research should always be judged against its
- (A) Aims
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Processes
- 110.** It refers to the specific accomplishments the researcher hopes to achieve by conducting the study.
- (A) Statement of Purpose
 - (B) Statement of Problem
 - (C) Aim
 - (D) Paradigm
- 111.** Research objectives help in:
- (A) Defining the scope of study
 - (B) Reducing the need for sampling
 - (C) Avoiding the need for data collection
 - (D) Eliminating bias completely
- 112.** When defining research objectives, it is necessary to ensure that the objectives are achievable
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 113.** Research objectives falls into a number of categories that include
- (A) Planning to get answers for what, why & where type of questions.
 - (B) Considering the logic behind the methods we use in the context of the research.
 - (C) Formulative, concept, and planning for research methods.
 - (D) Exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic and experimentation research.
- 114.** A good research objective should be:
- (A) Broad and vague
 - (B) Measurable and specific
 - (C) Difficult to understand
 - (D) Based on guesses
- 115.** The first step of a scientific enquiry is the
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Aim
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Method
- 116.** Managers and researchers have formalized their decisions into a statement of what the marketing research study will achieve, known as a
- (A) Relevant variable.
 - (B) Decision problem.
 - (C) Research objective.
 - (D) Research problem.
- 117.** The goals to be achieved by conducting research
- (A) Research gaps
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Content Validity
 - (D) Research Objectives
- 118.** Provides an overview of the business and research objectives.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Mission and Vision
- 119.** Why is it important to establish research objectives before starting a research project?
- (A) To ensure the study has enough statistical power to detect meaningful effects
 - (B) To obtain informed consent from participants
 - (C) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
 - (D) To provide a clear direction and focus for the research
- 120.** Tell me your concept of Condition when you write a Learning Objective:
- (A) Describes what learners must be able to do to demonstrate that they have achieved the objective.
 - (B) Who is expected to complete the performance
 - (C) Condition statements describe any conditions that apply to the performance
 - (D) None of above
- 121.** The process of the questionnaire begins with:
- (A) Problem
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Objectives
 - (D) Strategies
- 122.** In a research project, Mira is tasked with defining the purpose of her study. She knows that a clear statement of her intention is essential for guiding her research. Which of the following best describes this crucial element of her research study?
- (A) Research Hypothesis
 - (B) Research Objective
 - (C) Research Problem
 - (D) None of above
- 123.** What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- (A) To over simplify the problem of research
 - (B) To bring out holistic approach to research
 - (C) To create a new trend in research methodology
 - (D) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain

1.1.7 Importance of Research

1. In the criteria of Relevant to the Academe, this means that your study
 - (A) Is something you are interested to begin with
 - (B) Is within the bounds of your time, budget and locale
 - (C) Can contribute and add new information for peers scholar and future researcher
 - (D) Must be beneficial to other and can help improve quality of human life
2. Which importance of research best describes the sentence, "The results of research studies are used as a springboard for conducting more studies, planning new projects, or creating new products"?
 - (A) Research gathers relevant information and produces novel knowledge
 - (B) Research improves the quality of life
 - (C) Research promotes understanding of history
 - (D) Research contributes to one's personal and professional development
3. Research provides solutions to problems we encounter. Since problems are endless, research is a continuing process.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
4. Why is it important to clearly state the benefits of a study?
 - (A) To show its relevance and potential contributions
 - (B) To make the study appear longer
 - (C) To confuse the reader
 - (D) To meet word count
5. Which of the following best describes the importance of research in academic writing?
 - (A) It supports arguments and enhances credibility.
 - (B) It is optional and not always necessary.
 - (C) It distracts from the main topic.
 - (D) It is only relevant for scientific papers.
6. The purpose of research is not to inform action.
 - (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
7. It state what is the relevance of your study to your intended audience and what are the specific benefits they can get from the findings of your research
 - (A) Objectives of the Study
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Brief background
 - (D) Significance of the Study
8. How does research help in everyday decision-making?
 - (A) It allows instant conclusions without proof.
 - (B) It ensures that all opinions are correct.
 - (C) It provides reliable and factual information.
 - (D) It removes the need for critical thinking.
9. Which of the following is a key aspect of the importance of a research report in decision-making processes?
 - (A) It provides a formatted and structured document.
 - (B) It contributes to decision-making processes by providing evidence-based information.
 - (C) It includes an abstract and introduction.
 - (D) It details the methodology used in the study.
10. One important goal in conducting research is to
 - (A) Advance the personal and professional qualification of practitioner
 - (B) Produce evidence based practice
 - (C) Focus direction of the research
 - (D) Describe characteristics of a population

11. Importance of media research
- (A) It helps in creating more advertisements.
 - (B) It provides insights into audience preferences and behaviors.
 - (C) It focuses solely on the financial aspects of media.
 - (D) It is only relevant for media production companies.
12. What is considered an essential tool of journalism along with curiosity, skepticism, and collaboration?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Writing
 - (C) Editing
 - (D) Interviewing
13. The purpose of Social Science Research is
- (A) Academic and Non academic
 - (B) Cultivation
 - (C) Academic
 - (D) None of above
14. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?
- (A) To discover new things
 - (B) To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
 - (C) To systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations/sources with objectivity
 - (D) All of the above
15. The following statements are the importance of research EXCEPT ____
- (A) Research can lead to expansion of knowledge and new discoveries.
 - (B) It helps us find ways to allocate scarce resources accordingly.
 - (C) It may not help in studying the effects of observed phenomena.
 - (D) It develops critical thinking and analysis.
16. The wider cause for conducting research is to improve
- (A) Personnel
 - (B) Organisation
 - (C) Management
 - (D) Society
17. Why is dissemination of research findings important?
- (A) Scientists earn more
 - (B) Public awareness grows
 - (C) Schools get richer
 - (D) Laws become stricter
18. Why is it important to establish the significance of your study?
- (A) To make the study more complex.
 - (B) To explain who benefits from the research and its importance to the field.
 - (C) To confuse the reader.
 - (D) To justify the researcher's personal interest in the topic.
19. In the criteria of Significant to the Community, this means that your study
- (A) Is something you are interested to begin with
 - (B) Is within the bounds of your time, budget and locale
 - (C) Can contribute and add new information for peers scholar and future researcher
 - (D) Must be beneficial to other and can help improve quality of human life
20. What is the significance of the study on game-based learning?
- (A) It shows teachers how to discourage participation in their classrooms.
 - (B) It demonstrates the ineffectiveness of on-line game-based learning.
 - (C) It provides another way to encourage participation in classrooms.
 - (D) It confirms that traditional teaching methods are superior.

21. Which importance of research is described in the statement below? Research creates change as a result of intense study on exiting knowledge and policy.”
- (A) To make changes
 - (B) To know the truth
 - (C) For a safer life
 - (D) Gain essential information
22. In what way does research contribute to the advancement of knowledge in society?
- (A) By providing entertainment value for the general public
 - (B) By reinforcing commonly accepted beliefs without challenging them
 - (C) By offering innovative solutions to problems and expanding understanding in various fields
 - (D) By ensuring that all research results are immediately accepted as truth
23. Which importance of research is described in the statement below? “Results of research helped us to mark out the thin line between truth and lie.”
- (A) To make changes
 - (B) For a safer life
 - (C) To know the truth
 - (D) Gain essential information
24. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank: “The scientist’s ____ research contributed significantly to the understanding of climate change.”
- (A) Superficial
 - (B) cursory
 - (C) Groundbreaking
 - (D) Negligible
25. Which of the following states the importance of research?
- (A) To hinder exchange of ideas and information.
 - (B) To discriminate your subject using research.
 - (C) To disapprove and discontinue learning process.
 - (D) To dive deep in the subject or topic that you are interested.
26. Why is research important in social sciences?
- (A) To bring out solutions to business problems.
 - (B) To find out solutions for the problems of the Government.
 - (C) To come out with solutions to social problems.
 - (D) To find out solutions for the problems of the individuals.
27. The significance or importance of the research study, which is typically economic, intellectual, or problem-oriented, is explained by the author in this chapter.
- (A) Conceptual framework
 - (B) Theoretical framework
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Significance of the study
28. The significance of the study should clearly explain how the research benefits society, science, or education.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
29. True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. Research contributes to knowledge development by building on and validating previous studies.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
30. Which importance of research is best described by the sentence “Research is done by examining past societies, problems, and human behaviors and comparing them to current ones”?
- (A) Research gathers relevant information and produces novel knowledge

- (B) Research improves the quality of life
(C) Research promotes understanding of history
(D) Research contributes to one's personal and professional development
31. Why is it important to use multiple sources in research?
(A) To make it longer
(B) To impress the boss
(C) To increase accuracy and reliability of findings
(D) To confuse competitors
32. The importance of research in the profession of nursing is mainly to
(A) Establish a solid base of evidence for nursing practice.
(B) Find new drugs
(C) Remember nursing history
(D) Compete with other professions
33. What is one of the key benefits of engaging in research for engineering students?
(A) Procrastination reduction
(B) Improved social skills
(C) Enhanced problem-solving abilities
(D) Decreased workload
34. What enhances the value of a research?
(A) Choosing a topic that is significant
(B) Choosing a topic that is already discussed
(C) Choosing a topic that has high impact
(D) Choosing a topic with strategic process
35. Which of the following describes the content with who are to be benefitted and how they are going to be benefitted?
(A) Objectives of the study
(B) Problem statement
(C) Significance of the study
(D) Scope and limitation
36. It is a written statement that explains why your research was needed
(A) Statement of the Problem
(B) Background of the Study
(C) Significance of the Study
(D) Scope and Delimitation of the Study
37. Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. The significance of the study explains the potential benefits of research.
(A) True
(B) False
38. This is the importance of the proposed study in the individuals and society.
(A) Statement of the problem
(B) Significance of the study
(C) Scope and delimitation
(D) Background of the study
39. What is not the reason underlying the importance of research in education?
(A) It is a tool for verifying, testing and validating knowledge.
(B) It is a potent means of creating new knowledge.
(C) It has moved to the centre of the behavioral sciences.
(D) It provides answers to many problems faced by educators.
40. What is the importance of evaluating the success of a research collaboration?
(A) To identify areas for improvement and enhance future collaborations
(B) To assess the impact and outcomes of the research project
(C) To demonstrate the value and benefits of collaboration
(D) All of the above
41. Describes what contribution your study will make to the broad literature or set of broad educational problems upon completion.
(A) Definition of terms
(B) Significance of the study

- (C) Objectives of the study
(D) Scope and limitation of the study
42. Which of the following is the importance of educational research?
(A) To understand action and reaction
(B) For development
(C) Problem-solving
(D) All of the above
43. One of the importance of Statistics in Research is it enables us to make predictions.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
44. Introduction to Research: Objectives & Significance-Research is significant because it:
(A) Helps in decision-making and policy formulation
(B) Is done only for academic purposes
(C) Avoids use of scientific methods
(D) Has no real-world impact
45. Research undertakings are basically geared toward improving the ____
(A) Program
(B) History
(C) Quality of life
(D) Quality of self
46. It should be ____ to the field of study or discipline
(A) Accurate
(B) Specific
(C) Significant
(D) SMART
47. The benefit or importance of the research to society.
(A) Significance
(B) Limitation
(C) Procedure
(D) Hypothesis
48. Why is it important to know how research is done?
(A) To evaluate research results confidently
(B) To develop disciplined thinking
(C) To make rational decisions
(D) All of the above
49. Why do you need to conduct research report on relevant social issues?
(A) It gives you ideas of how to deal with problems and issues you may face in the future.
(B) It shows the answers to all your queries by giving you correct information and results.
(C) It highlights some important details that will help you overcome problems in your life.
(D) It provides possible solutions to the problems in the society through a thorough study.
50. "Every teacher, should be an action researcher". This statement is ____
(A) Applicable only for teachers in big schools.
(B) Not doable and very idealistic.
(C) The call for teachers in the current times.
(D) Appropriate for honor graduates.
51. What is the principal goal of research as stated in the notes?
(A) To create new applications for technology.
(B) To preserve and improve the quality of human life.
(C) To expand knowledge for academic purposes only.
(D) To gather information for marketing strategies.
52. The proposition about research that you do not agree is
(A) Research contributes to social progress of the society.
(B) Research improves the quality of teaching.
(C) Research is only a personnel achievement.

- (D) Research leads to finding solution to too many problems.
53. Stresses the importance of the study by emphasizing the specific sectors of society that would benefit from the present study
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Introduction
54. A response to which of these questions is closest to motivation for research?
- (A) Why should people care?.
 - (B) Why not?.
 - (C) Why do I care?.
 - (D) So when?.
55. Raised awareness of the plight of endangered species such as chimpanzees
- (A) John Muir
 - (B) Jane Goodall
- (C) Voting
- (D) EIS
56. The primary purpose of the significance of the study is to:
- (A) Describe how the study will benefit others and contribute to existing knowledge
 - (B) Justify the methodology used
 - (C) Present the findings in a summarized form
 - (D) Show previous research on the topic
57. Why is research important for advancing knowledge?
- (A) It provides definitive answers to all questions.
 - (B) It facilitates the exploration of uncharted territories and generates new insights.
 - (C) It replaces the need for traditional education
 - (D) It ensures that no mistakes are made in knowledge acquisition.

1.1.8 Scope of Research

1. What the project will and will not include is called the ____
- (A) Plan.
 - (B) Scope.
 - (C) Risk.
 - (D) Quality.
2. In a project meeting, Advait discusses the extent of the area or subject matter that their research on renewable energy will cover, emphasizing its relevance to current environmental issues.
- (A) Limitation
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Literature
3. This describes the coverage and boundaries of the study.
- (A) Background of the study
 - (B) Research Questions
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation of the study
 - (D) None of above
4. This refers to the coverage of the study expressed thru the following phrases: This study consists of ____ / This study includes only the ____
- (A) Voice
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Style
 - (D) Diction
5. This section explains the nature, coverage, and time frame of the study.
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) Review of Related Studies
 - (C) Scope and Limitation
 - (D) Theoretical Framework
6. The scope of business research includes:
- (A) Decision-making

- (B) Policy formulation
 - (C) Forecasting trends
 - (D) All of the above
7. Nursing research encompasses which scope of inquiry?
- (A) Historical biographies of physicians
 - (B) Only laboratory bench experiments
 - (C) Care improvement in clinical settings
 - (D) Administrative budgeting processes
8. This tells the specific boundaries of the study by describing the place or venue of the study, the population, subjects/respondents, time frame, the variables and their indicators.
- (A) Scope and Limitation
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Framework
9. Have technological developments had the greatest impact on what we know, how we know, or how we store knowledge?
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Perspectives
 - (C) Methods and Tools
 - (D) Ethics
10. Identifies the topic that a researcher intends to cover
- (A) Research questions.
 - (B) Title.
 - (C) Delimitation.
 - (D) Scope.
11. “ Identifies parameters that restrict the scope of the research findings.
- (A) Definition of terms
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
12. Which part of the research paper determines the coverage of the study and all the things that will not be covered in order to be specific?
- (A) Assumption of the Study
 - (B) Scope and Delimitation
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Background of the Study
13. The scope of research problem defines:
- (A) The statistical tools used
 - (B) The boundaries or limits of the study
 - (C) The hypothesis
 - (D) The sampling size
14. Describes the coverage of the study in terms of concept, population and timeline.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Delimitation
15. The extent of the area or subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant.
- (A) Limitation
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Literature
16. It identifies the boundaries of the study in terms of subjects, objectives, facilities, area, time frame, and the issues to which the research is focused.
- (A) Delimitation
 - (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Statement of the problem
 - (D) Scope
17. Remember those — are not good or bad. They are simply a detailed description of the scope of interest for your study as it relates to the research design.
- (A) Limitations
 - (B) Delimitations
 - (C) Scopes
 - (D) Assumptions

18. A study focusing on Filipino millennials who use Instagram for online shopping from 2020 to 2024 is defining its:
- (A) Research Problem
 - (B) Research Gap
 - (C) Scope
 - (D) Limitation
19. When a researcher is able to apply research findings to larger population, it is called as ____
- (A) Logical
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) Generalisation
20. Scientists sometimes replicate a study using different participants in order to
- (A) Test whether or not there was volunteer bias
 - (B) Study changes over time
 - (C) Make sure the findings are true for different groups of people
 - (D) Prove a positive correlation between two factors
21. What is the scope of research?
- (A) The breadth and depth of the research topic
 - (B) The sample size of the research study
 - (C) The time frame of the research project
 - (D) The accuracy of the research findings
22. What should the scope and delimitation of a study include?
- (A) Only the specific time frame of the study.
 - (B) The topics covered, as well as the limitations, such as sample size and methods.
 - (C) The opinions of participants only.
 - (D) The research objectives only.
23. True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. The scope of the study defines the coverage and boundaries of the research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
24. This part answers the who, what, when, why and how of the present study, the coverage and limitations.
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
25. Generalize: apply the findings of a study more ____, ex. other settings and populations
- (A) Widely
 - (B) Narrowly
 - (C) Locally
 - (D) Specifically
26. If an action researcher team is considering study issues occurring in a large-scale environment-such as a lower-income school district-which scope of action research is the most appropriate for the investigation?
- (A) Collaborative
 - (B) Individual
 - (C) Systemwide
 - (D) None of above
27. This indicates the general boundaries of the study.
- (A) Coverage
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Limitation
 - (D) None of the above
28. Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. A scope refers to the boundaries and limitations of the study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
29. The purpose of delimitations in a research study is to:
- (A) State the assumptions made in the study
 - (B) Identify the limitations that could affect the study

- (C) Define the boundaries and scope of the study
(D) Explain why the study is important
30. Part of research that includes the coverage of the study, the subjects, the research instrument, and the duration of the study.
(A) Significance of the study
(B) Scope and limitations of the study
(C) Review of related literature
(D) None of above
31. The sections where you define the broader parameters and boundaries of your research
(A) Objectives
(B) Statement and Significance of the Problem
(C) Scope and Delimitations
(D) Benefit and Beneficiaries
32. It means range of view, outlook, field or opportunity of activity, operation and application of education
(A) Scope of Education
(B) Foundation of Education
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the choice s
33. Why is defining the scope of research important?
(A) To avoid making conclusions
(B) To clarify study boundaries
(C) To include unrelated topics
(D) To increase word count
34. An important section of a research paper, this includes the coverage of the study, the subjects, the research instruments, the research issues and concerns, the duration of the study and the constraints that have direct bearing on the results of the study.
(A) Significance of the study
(B) Objectives of the study
(C) Scope and limitations of the study
(D) Definition of terms
35. This part of research provides the boundaries or limitation of the research study.
(A) Benefits and beneficiaries
(B) Scope and delimitation
(C) Justification
(D) None of above
36. Where in the world do we see soil pollution?
(A) Canada, China, Australia
(B) Everywhere
(C) Africa, Australia, South Africa, Europe
(D) US, Europe and Australia
37. This part of the introduction delineates the total bounds and range of the whole research work in relation to the chosen topic.
(A) The research gap
(B) The significance of the study
(C) The scope and limitations
(D) None of the above
38. What part of the introduction sets the boundaries and parameters of the study?
(A) Parametric Limits
(B) Study Area Coverage
(C) Scope and Delimitation
(D) Limitation of the study
39. Which of the following best defines the scope of a study?
(A) The duration of the study
(B) The extent or area covered by the study
(C) The method used in data collection
(D) The ethical considerations
40. What defines the scope of a literature review in a research project?
(A) Conducting experimental trials
(B) Establishing key theoretical and conceptual insights
(C) Gathering personal opinions
(D) Summarizing past research briefly

41. If a company uses only Instagram and TikTok for its marketing research, this limits:
- (A) Generalizability to all social platforms
 - (B) Internal consistency
 - (C) Ethical transparency
 - (D) Data coding
42. The scope of Educational research is very vast. The problems included are
- (A) Educational.
 - (B) Sociological.
 - (C) Philosophical.
 - (D) All the above.
43. Scope and Delimitation presents the following data except ____?
- (A) Gender of the respondents
 - (B) Grade Level of the students
 - (C) Locale of the Research
 - (D) Research Problem
44. What is the significance of the scope and limitations section in Chapter 1?
- (A) To present the research findings and conclusions
 - (B) To describe the research methodology and analysis techniques
 - (C) To provide a theoretical framework for the research
 - (D) To outline the boundaries and constraints of the research study
45. It is part of the research study that states what is included and not in the research study.
- (A) Statement of the Problem
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Background of the Study
 - (D) Scope and Delimitation
46. Which query is fundamental when specifying the scope of a study?
- (A) Who will fund the publication fees
 - (B) Which software will be used for citation
 - (C) Where will the study be conducted geographically
 - (D) Whether participants prefer online surveys
47. Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. A study involves selected private senior high schools in one city. Which title best reflects the scope?
- (A) Study Habits of Students
 - (B) Study Habits in Senior High Schools
 - (C) Study Habits in Selected Private Senior High Schools in Cebu City
 - (D) Study Habits of All Filipino Students
48. Details what your study will explore, such as the target population, extent, or study duration
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Statement and Significance of the Problem
 - (C) Scope and Delimitations
 - (D) Benefit and Beneficiaries
49. When a study includes only Instagram users aged 18-24, what part of the research paper defines this boundary?
- (A) Limitation
 - (B) Background
 - (C) Scope
 - (D) Research Gap
50. What is the purpose of the scope of a research study?
- (A) To specify the timeline of the study
 - (B) To describe the background of the study
 - (C) To describe the coverage of the study
 - (D) To define who will benefit from the study
51. The scope of the study refers to:
- (A) The boundaries or coverage of the research
 - (B) The research title
 - (C) The references used
 - (D) The findings

52. On this part of the research it shows the boundaries of the study like geographic location, population, time, and variables to be discussed. Which of the following is an example of time in the study?
- (A) 6:00 am
 - (B) Academic year 2020-2021
 - (C) Beyond Sunday
 - (D) Between 2:00 to 3:00 o'clock of the day
53. These are the characteristics that limit the scope and describe the boundaries of the study, such as the sample size, geographical location, or setting in which the study takes place.
- (A) Limitations
 - (B) Delimitations
 - (C) Scope
 - (D) Assumptions
54. Issues affecting a large environment-such as an educational college of a major university-are best handled by which scope of action research?
- (A) Systemwide.
 - (B) Individual.
 - (C) Collaborative.
 - (D) None of the above.
55. It explains the extent to which the research will be explored.
- (A) Significance of the Study
 - (B) Scope and Delimitations
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Research Question
56. Describe the coverage of the study. It specifies what is covered in terms of concept, number of subjects or the population included in the study, as well as the timeline when the study is conducted
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Scope and Limitation
 - (D) Significance of the Study
57. This refers to the boundaries of the research study, based on the researcher's decision of what to include and what to exclude
- (A) Delimitation
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Limitation
 - (D) Range
58. This part of the research paper presents the boundaries of the study.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Table of Content
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Scope and Limitations
59. Why is it important to limit recommendations to the study's scope?
- (A) To make recommendations appear universal
 - (B) To ensure they are realistic and achievable
 - (C) To enhance the study's originality
 - (D) To increase publication chances
60. What is the scope of research methodology?
- (A) Specific.
 - (B) Very wide.
 - (C) Narrow.
 - (D) Very limited.
61. Details how in-depth your study is to explore the research question and the parameters in which it will operate concerning relation to the population and the timeframe
- (A) Delimitation
 - (B) Limitation
 - (C) Scope
 - (D) Research question

1.2 Research Philosophies and Types

1.2.1 Positivism in Research

1. Who would most likely agree with the statement, "Psychology should investigate only behaviors that can be observed"?
 - (A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (B) Sigmund Freud
 - (C) John Watson
 - (D) William James
2. Positivist researchers assume that
 - (A) The social world is predictable
 - (B) There is some level of uniformity in the social world
 - (C) Individuals have their own unique stories to tell
 - (D) Some universal statements can be said about the general population
3. Positivism: scientific method
 - (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
4. Epistemological approaches aim to understand:
 - (A) What is understood
 - (B) Replicable observations
 - (C) Subjective interpretation
 - (D) Deductive reasoning
5. According to positivism, which of the following is the primary goal of research?
 - (A) To uncover the meaning behind social phenomena
 - (B) To understand the subjective experiences of individuals
 - (C) To establish causal relationships between variables
 - (D) To describe the cultural practices of a group
6. Positivism emphasizes the importance of which of the following in research?
 - (A) Emotions
 - (B) Values
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Subjectivity
7. What is the positivist view of the relationship between theory and research?
 - (A) Theory should be developed from empirical research
 - (B) Research should be based on pre-existing theories
 - (C) Theories and research are separate and unrelated
 - (D) Theory is irrelevant to the research process
8. A discipline's perspective embraces, and in turn reflects, its defining elements, which include the assumptions it makes about the natural and human world.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
9. Positivism emphasizes the importance of:
 - (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following best describes the positivist approach to research?
 - (A) It emphasizes the use of qualitative data and subjective experiences
 - (B) It seeks to understand the meaning behind human behavior
 - (C) It focuses on empirical observation and quantifiable data
 - (D) It encourages the involvement of participants in the research process
11. What is a positivist?
 - (A) Researchers who focus on hard facts and numbers.

- (B) Researchers who focus on understanding people's experiences.
(C) A scientist who studies human cultures and societies.
(D) Trustworthy and accurate information.
12. Herbert Spencer ____
(A) Believe that the education of children needed to be developmentally appropriate, it needs to build on prior knowledge.
(B) Advocate for experiential learning, using hands-on projects that allow students to learn by actively engaging in activities that put their knowledge to use.
(C) Support operant and classical conditioning
(D) Invented the term "survival of the fittest," and was an advocate for competition.
13. Philosophy in research informs us about how to use abstract ideas and beliefs into research worthy forms
(A) True
(B) False
14. What is the positivist view of the role of the researcher in the research process?
(A) The researcher should be an active participant in the research
(B) The researcher should be a neutral observer
(C) The researcher should be a passive observer
(D) The researcher's role is irrelevant to the research process
15. Positivist research assumes that reality is:
(A) Socially constructed
(B) Subjective
(C) Objective
(D) None of the above
16. Evidence that is rooted in objective reality and gathered through the senses rather than through personal belief
(A) Empirical evidence
(B) Assumption of determinism
17. An approach to the study of human behavior that seeks causal relationships among factors with the goal of trying to predict outcomes.
(A) Positivism
(B) Rapport
(C) Matching
(D) Treatment
18. What is the focus of positivism in research?
(A) Objectivity and deductive logic
(B) Subjectivity and inductive logic
(C) Power and inequality
(D) None of above
19. It is true about a positivist scientific method, EXCEPT
(A) Quantitative researchers gather empirical evidence
(B) Quantitative research focus on understanding the human experience as it is lived
(C) Quantitative researchers are independent of those being studied
(D) Quantitative studies data are gathered systematically, using formal instruments to collect needed information
20. What does an empiricist believe?
(A) All the knowledge that we have of life after death can be used in research.
(B) Knowledge in the form of 'facts' should be gained through sensory experience.
(C) Research conducted within the British Empire was biased and unreliable.
(D) Research should not always necessarily rely on the scientific methods.
21. This philosophy influenced the adoption of evidenced-based strategies.
(A) Positivism
(B) Humanism
(C) Perennialism
(D) Behaviorism

22. Positivism is most closely associated with which discipline?
(A) Sociology
(B) Philosophy
(C) Anthropology
(D) Political science
23. An empiricist view of development would be
(A) Psychometric
(B) Behavioristic
(C) Against the use of formal statistical testing
(D) Both options two and three
24. The author of "The Grammar of Science" is
(A) Ostle
(B) Richard
(C) Karl Pearson
(D) Kerlinger
25. What is a paradigm in research?
(A) A method for qualitative
(B) A way of making statistical models
(C) A tool used for experiments
(D) A set of beliefs or principles in research
26. According to positivism, which of the following is the most reliable source of knowledge?
(A) Intuition
(B) Personal experience
(C) Empirical observation
(D) Religious faith
27. In a scientific research
(A) There are assumptions which can easily verified experimentally.
(B) There are no assumptions at all.
(C) There are assumptions but experiments cannot verify them.
(D) Experiments can only refute assumptions.
28. Positivistic research approach was advocated by
(A) Stanley & Compbell.
(B) Babbit.
(C) Auguste Comte.
(D) Francis Bacon.
29. A proposition is true if it
(A) Is believed
(B) Corresponds to reality
(C) Is accepted
(D) Is reflective
30. The ___ of quantitative research assumes that truth is based in objectivity.
(A) Ontology
(B) Epistemology
31. "A set of shared understandings and assumptions about reality and the world" is a definition for which of the following.
(A) A concept
(B) A conceptual framework
(C) A practice discipline
(D) A paradigm
32. Which of the following is NOT a typical step in the positivist research design process?
(A) Formulating a hypothesis
(B) Literature review
(C) Developing personal interpretations
(D) Collecting data
33. Which research philosophy tests the theory or hypothesis using data?
(A) Positivist
(B) Interpretivist
34. Using postulate theorems and definitions to draw conclusions.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
35. Most closely allied with the positivist tradition
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research

36. Involves using orderly procedures to gather primarily quantitative information
(A) Positivism: scientific method
(B) Assumption of determinism
(C) Empirical evidence
(D) None of above
37. Describes a relationship in nature that is supported by many experiments.
(A) Theory
(B) Scientific law
38. What does “falsifiable” mean in scientific research?
(A) It means the research is false or incorrect
(B) It means the research can be proven false
(C) It means the research is not believable
(D) It means the research is not valid
39. Decide whether the statement is true or false: Positivism supports scientific study of society.
(A) True
(B) False
40. Which of the following is not a type of research question that can be addressed using positivism?
(A) How do people experience a particular phenomenon?
(B) What is the relationship between two variables?
(C) What are the causes of a particular behavior?
(D) What is the prevalence of a particular condition?
41. Generally a scientist’s observations related to Experiment and testing are based on-
(A) Self-experiences
(B) Self-imagination
(C) Scientific principles
(D) House hold rules
42. What is the positivist view of the relationship between science and society?
(A) Science is separate from society
(B) Science should be used to benefit society
(C) Society should be used to benefit science
(D) Science is irrelevant to society
43. Decide whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of quantitative research. objective, material, structural, agreed-upon
(A) Ontology
(B) Epistemology
(C) View of thought and behavior
(D) Research focus
44. Which philosophical paradigm underpins quantitative research?
(A) Interpretivism.
(B) Positivism.
(C) Constructivism.
(D) Postmodernism.
(E) Phenomenology.
45. An assumption of the natural sciences is that knowledge is based on experience.
(A) True
(B) False
46. Positivist research tends to involve qualitative data
(A) False
(B) True
47. Which of the following is not a method used in positivist research?
(A) Experimentation
(B) Observation
(C) Surveys
(D) Participant observation
48. Emile Durkheim engaged in qualitative research
(A) True
(B) False

49. Auguste Comte: The doctrine that recognizes only natural phenomena or facts that are objectively observable.
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Materialism
 - (C) Mentalism
 - (D) None of above
50. The first direction in sociology was:
- (A) Materialism
 - (B) Positivism
 - (C) Idealism
 - (D) Subjectivism;
 - (E) Marxism
51. When the industrial age introduced empirical research, what became valuable as basis for objective truth?
- (A) Observable and measurable evidence
 - (B) Customs and traditions
 - (C) Church doctrine and morals
 - (D) Authoritative rules and norms
52. The scientific methods is based on the positivist paradigm. Which among the following types of research is based on the positivist tradition?
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Qualitative research
53. Which of the following is not a strength of positivist research?
- (A) Positivist research is rigorous and systematic
 - (B) Positivist research is objective and unbiased
 - (C) Positivist research can generate generalizable findings
 - (D) Positivist research is particularly well-suited to studying complex social phenomena
54. Define the research paradigm of positivism.
- (A) A school of thought which advocates that reality is objective and measurable.
 - (B) A school of thought which believes that reality is subjective and that there is no universal truth.
 - (C) A school of thought which takes a practical approach to research advocating the use of mixed methods.
 - (D) Beliefs about the nature of being and the characteristics of reality.
55. Theories A and B provide explanations for variance in student's academic performance. Both theories explain performance well; however, Theory A is more concise and succinct. Which approach for evaluation quality is applied to determine that Theory A is preferred for explaining the phenomenon?
- (A) The rule of parsimony
 - (B) The criterion of falsifiability
 - (C) The theoretical explanations
 - (D) The principle of evidence
56. What is the primary aim of research in empiricism?
- (A) To derive knowledge from divine revelation
 - (B) To formulate laws based on observations of patterns or recurring relationships
 - (C) To question everything and rely on reason alone
 - (D) To explore multiple realities through subjective experiences
57. Circle the best answer. Positivism supports:
- (A) Interpretation only
 - (B) Scientific methods
 - (C) Subjectivity
 - (D) Ideology
58. Positivist refers to that which can be scientifically verified
- (A) True
 - (B) False
59. During a class discussion, Rohan asked, 'What philosophical approach informed the theoretical location of the research?'

- (A) Empiricism
 - (B) Rationalism
 - (C) Interpretive phenomenology
 - (D) Positivism
60. Circle the best answer. Durkheim introduced the concept of:
- (A) Class struggle
 - (B) Rationalization
 - (C) Social facts
 - (D) Hegemony
61. What is able to be disproven by experimental results?
- (A) Falsifiable
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above
62. Who prefers structured interviews?
- (A) Marxists
 - (B) Functionalists
 - (C) Interpretivists
 - (D) Positivists
63. Positivism emphasizes the use of which type of data?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both qualitative and quantitative
 - (D) Neither qualitative nor quantitative
64. Which perspective believed psychology should only study observable and objectively described acts?
- (A) Humanistic
 - (B) Behaviorism
 - (C) Functionalism
 - (D) Structuralism
65. Which of the following is not a basic assumption of science?
- (A) Science cannot provide answers to all questions.
 - (B) It is possible to distinguish between more and less plausible claims.
 - (C) Researchers should follow certain agreed upon norms and practices.
 - (D) Science is best at solving value conflicts, such as whether abortion is immoral.
66. Understanding philosophical foundations is crucial for grasping the evolution of psychological theories and methodologies.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
67. Which of the following is a key principle of positivism?
- (A) Knowledge is based on intuition
 - (B) Knowledge is based on religious faith
 - (C) Knowledge is based on empirical observation
 - (D) Knowledge is based on personal experience
68. The Empirical Method/Empiricism is ____
- (A) Information accepted to be true just because it has always been believed or because of superstitions
 - (B) Info is accepted through a "gut feeling" or a hunch
 - (C) Information accepted because an expert says so
 - (D) Information from a philosophical approach to gain knowledge through reason or logical thinking without requiring evidence
 - (E) Information acquired through our senses
69. What is the main argument of positivists regarding bias in research?
- (A) Researchers should embrace their biases.
 - (B) Researchers should be neutral and objective.
 - (C) Researchers should focus on their personal values.
 - (D) Researchers should avoid any form of data analysis.

70. In the process of developing an approach, research should be based on objective evidence and supported by theory. A theory serves as a foundation on which the researcher can organize and interpret the findings
- (A) True
 - (B) False
71. Which historiographical approach emphasized the analysis of objective facts?
- (A) Marxist
 - (B) Modernism
 - (C) Materialism
 - (D) Positivism
72. What philosophy is followed by quantitative research?
- (A) Empiricism and idealism
 - (B) Realism and positivism
 - (C) Positivism and pragmatism
 - (D) Empiricism and positivism
73. Which school of thought emphasizes that psychology should be an objective science and that study behavior without references to mental processes thus focusing on observable items.
- (A) Behaviorism
 - (B) Structuralism
 - (C) Psychoanalytic
 - (D) Humanism
74. The criteria of positivistic philosophy:
- (A) Intensive
 - (B) The oldest
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Emulate natural science research
75. Objective reasoning is:
- (A) Studying an object to draw a conclusion
 - (B) Using evidence to draw a conclusion
 - (C) Using attitudes of a scientist to draw a conclusion
 - (D) Using personal feelings to draw a conclusion
76. An alternative approach to research which believes that there is an objective truth out in the world.
- (A) Pragmatism
 - (B) Positivism
 - (C) Critical Realism
 - (D) None of above
77. Which of these research paradigms closely adhere to natural science's assumptions about researching?
- (A) Interpretivist/qualitative research
 - (B) Critical theory research
 - (C) Positivist research
 - (D) Action research
78. According to positivism, which of the following is the ultimate goal of scientific research?
- (A) To discover universal truths
 - (B) To promote individual expression
 - (C) To explore subjective experiences
 - (D) To critique power structures
79. Positivist research denies knowledge unless:
- (A) It is based on personal experiences
 - (B) It is observed in a replicable way
 - (C) It is entirely theoretical
 - (D) It involves qualitative methods
80. Which of the following is not a principle of positivist research?
- (A) Predictability
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Causality
 - (D) Indeterminacy
81. Which of the following is a widely accepted belief or concept?
- (A) Epistemology
 - (B) Paradigm
 - (C) Positivism
 - (D) Qualitative

82. Science will try to discover facts and relationships and then tries to create theories that makes sense of these facts and relationships.
(A) True
(B) False
83. Which of the following is not a criticism of positivism that led to the development of post-positivism?
(A) Positivism is reductionist
(B) Positivism ignores the influence of culture and context on human behavior
(C) Positivism is too focused on subjective experiences and emotions
(D) Positivism assumes that there is a single reality
84. The approach to science that involves starting with a theory and propositions and then collecting data to test those propositions is:
(A) Reduction
(B) Induction
(C) Production
(D) Deduction
85. Theories are defined as
(A) Testable propositions
(B) Statistical indexes
(C) Factors that may change in response to manipulation
(D) Principles that help to organize observation and predict behaviors and events
86. Which model of psychology holds the view that psychology should only study observable behaviour that can be objectively measured?
(A) Humanism
(B) Behaviourism
(C) Depth psychology
(D) Cognitive Psychology
87. Which of the following is not a key proponent of positivism?
(A) Auguste Comte
(B) Emile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Herbert Spencer
88. Positivism is most closely associated with which of the following historical periods?
(A) The Enlightenment
(B) The Romantic era
(C) The Industrial Revolution
(D) The Renaissance
89. Scientists ____ test scientific theories.
(A) Constantly
(B) Rarely
(C) Never
(D) None of above
90. What are 'positivists'?
(A) Researchers who focus on hard facts and numbers.
(B) Researchers who focus on understanding people's experiences.
(C) A scientist who studies human cultures and societies.
(D) Trustworthy and accurate information.
91. From the 1920s into the 1960s, American psychologists emphasized the study of
(A) Genetic influences.
(B) Self-esteem.
(C) Conscious thoughts and feelings.
(D) Observable behavior.
92. Which stance emphasizes sensory experiences and observation in gaining knowledge?
(A) Rationalism
(B) Idealism
(C) Constructivism
(D) Empiricism
93. Falsifiable
(A) The ability to be proven true.
(B) The capacity for some proposition, statement, theory or hypothesis to be proven wrong.
(C) The quality of being universally accepted without evidence.
(D) The tendency to be subjective and open to interpretation.

94. An important epistemological assumption of quantitative research is?
(A) Scientific Realism
(B) Relativity
95. Positivism assumes that knowledge is:
(A) Inherently subjective
(B) Inherently objective
(C) Inherently unknowable
(D) None of the above
96. Which research paradigm emphasizes the search for an objective and singular truth? Interpretivism
(A) Critical Theory
(B) Constructivism
(C) Feminist Research
(D) Positivism
97. The more traditional scientific approach is
(A) Methodological pluralism
(B) Interpretivism
(C) Triangulation
(D) Positivism
98. The Method of Science is ____
(A) Information believed from that "gut feeling" or hunch you get.
(B) Believing something is true just because an expert says so.
(C) Philosophical approach to gain knowledge through reason or logical thinking without gaining evidence
(D) A combination of rationalism and empiricism; uses rationalization for predictions and empirical observations for evidence against predictions.
99. Which method is a positivistic researcher least likely to use?
(A) Longitudinal Surveys
(B) Ethnography
(C) Experiments
(D) Interview
100. Which of the following research questions would be most suitable for a positivist approach?
(A) How do individuals experience anxiety?
(B) What are the meanings that individuals attach to their experiences of illness?
(C) What is the impact of social media on political participation?
(D) How do individuals perceive their experiences of discrimination?
101. Which sociological perspective argues that there is a measurable, objective social reality?
(A) Functionalism
(B) Marxism
(C) Positivism
(D) Interpretivism
102. In research, ontology deals with
(A) Nature of Reality
(B) Causes of reality
(C) Outcome of reality
(D) Reason of reality
103. Which of the following research methods is most commonly used in the positivist approach?
(A) Case study
(B) Grounded theory
(C) Survey
(D) Ethnography
104. Positivist research is best suited for studying which of the following?
(A) Human experience
(B) Unobservable phenomena
(C) Natural environments
(D) Social structures and systems
105. Using definitions, theorems, and postulates to make a conclusion
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive

- 106.** In a positivist research study, which of the following is the most important factor in ensuring the validity of the findings?
- (A) The researcher's personal beliefs and opinions
 - (B) The use of standardized methods and measures
 - (C) The ability to generalize findings to a larger population
 - (D) The ability to explore subjective experiences and perspectives
- 107.** Deductive reasoning proceeds from:
- (A) One particular conclusion to another particular conclusion.
 - (B) One general conclusion to another general conclusion.
 - (C) General to particular.
 - (D) Particular to general.
- 108.** Which of the following is not a major theorist associated with positivism?
- (A) Auguste Comte
 - (B) Max Weber
 - (C) Emile Durkheim
 - (D) Herbert Spencer
- 109.** Positivist research seeks to identify and measure which of the following?
- (A) Objective reality
 - (B) Subjective experiences
 - (C) Emotions
 - (D) Opinions
- 110.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of a positivist worldview?
- (A) Emphasis on individual experience
 - (B) Belief in objective reality
 - (C) Confidence in the ability to measure phenomena
 - (D) Reliance on scientific methods
- 111.** In any discipline, theories and observations (related experiment results):
- (A) Should compensate each other.
 - (B) More often than not should contradict each other.
 - (C) Should complement each other.
 - (D) Need not have anything to do with each other.
- 112.** Positivism emphasizes the use of which research method?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 113.** What does "evidence-based" mean in academic research?
- (A) Based on personal beliefs
 - (B) Supported by data and research
 - (C) Related to anecdotal experiences
 - (D) Derived from traditional practices
- 114.** Teacher Suzanne believes that "truth exist in objective order and independent of the knower". She is considered
- (A) Idealist
 - (B) Realist
 - (C) Pragmatist
 - (D) Essentialist
- 115.** In order for an experiment to be considered falsifiable, ____
- (A) It must fail to confirm the original hypothesis
 - (B) It should be capable of being disproved
 - (C) It must be replicable by another researcher
 - (D) It should make predictions about future events
- 116.** What is an example of a phenomenon that is not testable by science?
- (A) Earthquakes
 - (B) Supernatural phenomena
 - (C) Greenhouse gas effects
 - (D) Tornadoes

117. Why is a researcher's epistemological position important in the context of research?
- (A) It determines the reliability of hypotheses.
 - (B) It influences how knowledge is acquired and interpreted.
 - (C) It ensures the use of deductive reasoning.
 - (D) It validates the role of authority in research.
118. Quantitative research is allied with the constructivist tradition
- (A) True
 - (B) False
119. He was often considered the founder of Sociology. He established the Positivist approach to the study of Sociology
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Auguste Comte
 - (C) Emile Durkheim
 - (D) Talcott Parsons
120. Which of the following is not a characteristic of positivist research questions?
- (A) They are focused on observable phenomena
 - (B) They are testable
 - (C) They are open-ended
 - (D) They are based on empirical observation
121. Which of the following is not a type of hypothesis commonly used in positivist research?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis
 - (C) Subjective hypothesis
 - (D) Directional hypothesis
122. In this type of research, reality is explained by general laws that point to certain conclusions;
- (A) Quasi experimental research
 - (B) Inductive research
 - (C) Deductive research
 - (D) Hypothetical research
123. Which of the following is a key concept of positivism?
- (A) Holism
 - (B) Individualism
 - (C) Determinism
 - (D) Subjectivity
124. Deductive reasoning is:
- (A) Based on observations
 - (B) Based on known/established facts/evidence
125. ____ describes an approach to the study of society that specifically utilizes scientific evidence such as experiments, statistics, and qualitative results to reveal a truth about the way society functions.
- (A) Interpretivism
 - (B) Positivism
 - (C) Marxism
 - (D) Symbolic-interactionism
126. Decide whether each of the following apply to the epistemology, or the theory of knowledge, of quantitative research. Search for existing truths
- (A) Applies
 - (B) Does not apply
127. Seeks to find the truth through logic
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
128. While studying a phenomenon, we are deceived by our senses, is an assumption of
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Critical realism
 - (C) Positivism
 - (D) Pragmatism
 - (E) Interpretivism

129. What reasoning makes proofs based on facts and evidence?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
130. Which major research approach is based on the assumption that objective truths exist in the world and can be discovered?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Mixed methods
(D) Action
131. In a positivist research study, which of the following is the most important consideration?
(A) The researcher's personal biases and opinions
(B) The experiences and perspectives of the participants
(C) The use of standardized methods and measures
(D) The ability to generalize findings to a larger population
132. John B. Watson is most likely to say:
(A) "A person needs unconditional love and acceptance in order to reach her true potential."
(B) "A person's behavior reflects unconscious conflicts and emotions that result from early childhood experiences."
(C) "Emotional responses reflect biological processes such as hormones and brain chemistry."
(D) "Science must be rooted in observation of behavior, rather than introspective processes."
133. Which scientific approach is most common in the hard sciences?
(A) Positivism
(B) Constructivism
(C) Interpretive Research
(D) Applied Research
134. In planning a study, researchers need to consider their worldviews or philosophical beliefs about the world leading to qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach also known as
(A) Paradigm
(B) Concept
(C) Framework
(D) Abstract
135. Which of the following is a key feature of positivist research?
(A) Use of qualitative data
(B) Focus on subjective experiences
(C) Emphasis on generalizability
(D) Use of interpretive methods
136. Postulates the idea of "progress" as the definition of historical becoming:
(A) French School of the Annales
(B) Historicism
(C) Positivism
(D) Materialism
137. Knowledge is a result of empirical study which goes through the process of observation and experiment
(A) KNOWLEDGE AS BELIEF
(B) KNOWLEDGE AS AUTHORITY
(C) A PRIORI KNOWLEDGE
(D) EMPIRICAL KNOWLEDGE
138. Psychologists believed that there are specifiable causes for the way people behave and that these causes can be discovered through research. This is an example of ____
(A) Scientific Mentality
(B) Crab Mentality
(C) Etiological Mentality
(D) Formative Mentality
139. What is positivist sociology?
(A) Understanding human behaviour through the eyes of those being studied.

- (B) Less concerned with meaning and more concerned with measuring behaviour and analysing numbers.
(C) Concerned with the ethics of a method
(D) None of above
- 140.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of positivist data analysis?
(A) It is subjective and interpretive
(B) It relies on statistical techniques
(C) It is quantitative in nature
(D) It emphasizes objectivity
- 141.** Which paradigm is commonly associated with quantitative research?
(A) Constructivist
(B) Interpretivist
(C) Positivist
(D) Pragmatist
- 142.** The RESEARCH PARADIGM is a type of conceptual framework.
(A) True
(B) False
- 143.** According to positivism, which of the following is the most important factor in conducting research?
(A) The researcher's personal experiences
(B) The researcher's intuition
(C) The researcher's ability to quantify data
(D) The researcher's ability to interpret data
- 144.** A paradigm is a model for how you think about things.
(A) True
(B) False
- 145.** Uses testable ideas
(A) Science
(B) Pseudoscience
- 146.** How does 'research integrity' relate to methodology?
(A) Through funding and resources
(B) By aligning with research objectives
(C) Via the philosophical underpinnings of the study
(D) Through the selection of research instruments
- 147.** A scientific theory ____ (tick one)
(A) Must always be described as a set of mathematical formulae.
(B) Is valid until further findings disprove it.
(C) Is valid if a majority vote of researchers approves it.
(D) Is guaranteed to be unfalsifiable when it is published.
(E) Must be stated as an absolute truth. It is guaranteed that it will never be falsified by further experiments.
- 148.** Which approach is associated with the rise of positivism?
(A) Mixed methods research
(B) Transformative research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Qualitative research
- 149.** Positivism emerged as a response to which philosophical movement?
(A) Idealism
(B) Empiricism
(C) Existentialism
(D) Pragmatism
- 150.** Which of the following is not a type of positivist research design?
(A) Experimental design
(B) Survey design
(C) Case study design
(D) Correlational design
- 151.** Reality exists; it should be studied and known
(A) Positivism
(B) Constructivist

152. Research in education is a way of establishing knowledge through
- (A) Empiricism
 - (B) Ethical reasoning
 - (C) Intuition
 - (D) Logic
153. Which of the following is a strength of positivism?
- (A) It allows for a deep understanding of subjective experiences
 - (B) It provides a framework for collecting and analyzing quantitative data
 - (C) It emphasizes the importance of values and emotions in research
 - (D) It is not influenced by the researcher's biases and assumptions
154. What is a fundamental question for an ontological stance in research?
- (A) What is the best research method?
 - (B) How do we measure happiness?
 - (C) What is the nature of reality?
 - (D) What is the meaning of life?
155. Which one of the following approaches tries to analyze human behavior in terms of stimulus-response units acquired through the process of learning, mainly through instrumental conditioning?
- (A) Cognitive Approach.
 - (B) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach.
 - (C) Stimulus-Response-Behaviouristic Approach.
 - (D) Existential Approach.
156. A basic difference between positivism and its critics pertains to:
- (A) The importance of valid information
 - (B) The role of religion
 - (C) The nature of reality
 - (D) The importance of value
157. Refers to the belief that phenomena are not haphazard but rather have antecedent causes
- (A) Assumption of determinism
 - (B) Empirical evidence
158. "The historian must just accumulate data to create historical laws" is a principle of:
- (A) Historicism
 - (B) French School of the Annales
 - (C) Positivism
 - (D) Hist. Materialism
159. Which of the following is a limitation of using a positivist approach to research?
- (A) It is difficult to quantify social phenomena
 - (B) It does not allow for the exploration of individual experiences and perspectives
 - (C) It relies too heavily on personal bias and interpretation
 - (D) It is not conducive to studying large-scale societal trends and patterns
160. Positivist research is typically associated with which of the following research designs?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Grounded theory
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Ethnography
161. Which of the following attitudes is considered a scientific attitude?
- (A) Skepticism
 - (B) Hindsight Bias
 - (C) Overconfidence
 - (D) Perceiving order in random events
162. Positivism is based on the assumption that:
- (A) Reality is subjective
 - (B) Knowledge is only gained through intuition
 - (C) The world is objective and can be studied scientifically
 - (D) The world is made up of spiritual forces
163. Which of the following BEST describes the use of objective procedures in sociological research?

- (A) Intensive review
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Ethnomethodology
- 164.** Which of the following is a key assumption of positivism?
- (A) Reality is subjective and cannot be measured objectively
 - (B) Scientific knowledge is based on intuition and personal experience
 - (C) All phenomena can be measured and explained using scientific methods
 - (D) Research should focus on the experiences of individuals rather than objective data
- 165.** Application of the positivist paradigm involves viewing reality as being driven by natural causes
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 166.** Which approach restricts psychology to observable behavior, dismissing internal mental states as irrelevant?
- (A) Behaviorism
 - (B) Cognitivism
 - (C) Humanism
 - (D) Psychoanalysis
- 167.** A systematic approach to researching questions and problems through objective and accurate observation, collection and analysis of data, direct experimentation, and replication (repeating) of these procedures.
- (A) Interpretivist method
 - (B) Positivist method
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Representative method
- 168.** Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?
- (A) Opinion
 - (B) Empiricism
 - (C) Speculation
 - (D) Rationalism
- 169.** Sir Francis Galton set out to show
- (A) That some humans possessed characteristics that made them more fit than other humans.
 - (B) That humans did not differ significantly from each other.
 - (C) That life evolved on this planet partially because of individual differences among individual forms of life within a species or type of animal.
 - (D) That the concept of survival of the fittest was essentially incorrect.
- 170.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of positivist research?
- (A) It is objective
 - (B) It is value-free
 - (C) It is subjective
 - (D) It is quantitative
- 171.** Decide whether the statement is true or false: Qualitative research is often anti-positivist.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 172.** We can only make a scientific study of events that are observable.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) NOT SURE
 - (D) None of above

1.2.2 Postpositivistic Approach to Research

- 1.** Post-positivist research is typically characterized by which of the following types of data collection?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Observations

2. Post-positivistic research acknowledges that:
 - (A) The researcher's own experiences and biases can influence the research process
 - (B) It is not possible to establish objective facts about the world
 - (C) The social world operates according to natural laws that can be objectively observed
 - (D) All knowledge is relative and contextual
3. Who is known for the concept of 'paradigm shifts' in research?
 - (A) Karl Popper
 - (B) Thomas Kuhn
 - (C) Albert Einstein
 - (D) Isaac Newton
4. Which of the following is a key criticism of positivism that post-positivists address?
 - (A) Positivism is too subjective
 - (B) Positivism ignores the influence of culture and context
 - (C) Positivism is too focused on qualitative methods
 - (D) Positivism is not practical for real-world applications
5. Post-positivism acknowledges that scientific inquiry is always:
 - (A) Objective
 - (B) Subjective
 - (C) Both objective and subjective
 - (D) Neither objective nor subjective
6. Post-positivist researchers aim to produce:
 - (A) Objective, absolute truth
 - (B) Probable, contingent knowledge
 - (C) Intuitive, subjective insights
 - (D) Ethical, moral guidelines
7. Criticism of positivism is the focus of ____
 - (A) Symbolic interaction theory
 - (B) Conflict theory
 - (C) Critical theory
 - (D) Functional theory
8. Which of the following is not a key principle of post-positivist research?
 - (A) Reflexivity
 - (B) Skepticism
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Empiricism
9. If a person has a cerebrovascular accident, there must be a reason as to the cause of the disease. Which of the following worldviews is directed in understanding the cause of a phenomenon?
 - (A) Constructivist paradigm
 - (B) Postpositivist paradigm
 - (C) Pragmatic paradigm
 - (D) Transformative paradigm
10. An alternative approach to research which criticizes the positivist belief that there is an objective truth.
 - (A) Positivism
 - (B) Constructionism
 - (C) Critical realism
 - (D) None of above
11. The post-positivist approach is most closely associated with which of the following theoretical perspectives?
 - (A) Structural functionalism
 - (B) Symbolic interactionism
 - (C) Critical theory
 - (D) Postmodernism
12. What is falsifiability?
 - (A) Falsifiability is the concept of proving a hypothesis without experimentation.
 - (B) Falsifiability is the process of making a theory more believable.
 - (C) Falsifiability is the ability to prove a hypothesis true through empirical evidence.
 - (D) The assertion that for any hypothesis to have credence, it must be inherently disprovable before it can become accepted as a scientific hypothesis or theory

13. The first proponent of empirical interpretivism was Max Weber.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
14. What is the key difference between positivism and post-positivism?
- (A) Post-positivism emphasizes the importance of subjective experiences
 - (B) Post-positivism rejects the idea of objective truth
 - (C) Post-positivism allows for multiple perspectives and interpretations of reality
 - (D) All of the above
15. What is the main criticism of the positivist approach to research that led to the development of the post-positivist approach?
- (A) It is too subjective
 - (B) It is too focused on the natural sciences
 - (C) It is too focused on quantitative methods
 - (D) It is too reductionist
16. Which of the following is not a key principle of post-positivism?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Empiricism
 - (C) Realism
 - (D) Interpretivism
17. Post-positivist research recognizes that research is influenced by which of the following factors?
- (A) Researcher bias
 - (B) Power relationships
 - (C) Cultural context
 - (D) All of the above
18. Which of the following is not a key proponent of the post-positivist approach?
- (A) Thomas Kuhn
 - (B) Paul Feyerabend
 - (C) Richard Rorty
 - (D) John Dewey
19. Post-positivist researchers believe that scientific knowledge is:
- (A) Objective and absolute
 - (B) Subjective and relative
 - (C) Objective but not absolute
 - (D) Subjective but not relative
20. Post-positivist researchers believe that:
- (A) All knowledge is subjective and cannot be objectively verified
 - (B) Scientific knowledge is universal and can be objectively verified
 - (C) Knowledge is always socially constructed and cannot be objective
 - (D) Scientific knowledge is contextual and subject to revision based on new evidence
21. ____ is a view that is based on emotive, anecdotal, and/or personal experience. It is the opposite of "objectivity", which purports to be bias-or-judgement-free and data-driven. First person narratives, ethnography, and a great deal of historical writings are generally this.
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Triangulated
 - (C) Hypothetical
 - (D) Subjective
22. The interpretivist approach views reality as something objective
- (A) True
 - (B) False
23. Which of the following is a limitation of the post-positivist approach?
- (A) It is too focused on subjective experiences and emotions
 - (B) It can be difficult to establish causality
 - (C) It ignores the importance of culture and context
 - (D) It is not adaptable to a variety of research questions
24. Which philosophical background is most closely related to case study research?
- (A) Constructivist

- (B) Post-positivist
(C) Feminist
(D) None. The philosophical versatility allows the researcher to decide the methodological orientation.
25. In the post-positivistic approach to research, knowledge is considered to be:
(A) Completely objective and certain
(B) Subjective and interpretative
(C) Provisional and revisable based on evidence
(D) Independent of human perception and values
26. What differentiates 'method' from 'methodology'?
(A) Techniques for data collection
(B) Philosophical underpinnings of a study
(C) Data analysis procedures
(D) Publication strategies
27. What is the definition of the transformative worldview?
(A) The traditional form of research
(B) The integration of qualitative and quantitative data
(C) Seeks to understand the consequences of actions
(D) Arose from individuals who felt that the postpositivist assumptions imposed structural laws and theories that did not fit marginalized individuals
28. Post-positivism acknowledges that:
(A) There is a single, objective reality that can be observed and measured
(B) Subjective experiences cannot be studied empirically
(C) Research should not be influenced by the researcher's values and beliefs
(D) All research is inherently biased and subjective
29. Post-positivists acknowledge that scientific knowledge is always:
(A) Certain and objective
(B) Uncertain and subjective
(C) Certain but subjective
(D) Uncertain but objective
30. Name the following paradigm: Emphasizes people's subjective experiences which are grounded in social-historical contexts (Hesse-Biber & Leavy, 2011)
(A) Critical
(B) Constructivist
(C) Transformative
(D) Pragmatic
31. Theories can have many characteristics. Which characteristic is NOT likely to be one of them?
(A) Localized
(B) Provisional
(C) Indisputable
(D) None of above
32. Sciences demarcated from other disciplines in its empirical
(A) Provability.
(B) Refutability.
(C) Demonstration.
(D) All of the above.
33. Which of the following is not a characteristic of post-positivism?
(A) Views facts as theory-laden
(B) Considers multiple perspectives
(C) Believes in absolute truth
(D) Acknowledges that knowledge is provisional
34. The post-positivist approach to research recognizes the role of which of the following in shaping research findings?
(A) Culture and context
(B) Personal experience
(C) Intuition
(D) Religious faith

35. Which research philosophy is not usually associated with qualitative research?
- (A) Constructivist
 - (B) Postpositivist
 - (C) Pragmatic
 - (D) Transformative
36. What are the philosophical roots of qualitative research?
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Frequency and magnitude
 - (C) Constructivism and interpretivism
 - (D) Structured and predetermined
37. New values and principles are established through
- (A) Human motivation.
 - (B) Philosophical research.
 - (C) Natural research.
 - (D) Social research.
38. Post-positivist research seeks to eliminate which of the following sources of bias in research?
- (A) Observer bias
 - (B) Participant bias
 - (C) Confirmation bias
 - (D) Sampling bias
39. Post-Positivism research shifted from 'reality' to 'critical reality'
- (A) True
 - (B) False
40. According to modern forms of positivism, what replaces universal laws in understanding relationships between concepts?
- (A) Absolute truths.
 - (B) Probabilities.
 - (C) Theoretical principles.
 - (D) Societal norms.
41. Which of these can change when new evidence is presented?
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Law
42. Post-positivism is a philosophical stance that emphasizes:
- (A) Objectivity and empiricism
 - (B) Subjectivity and intuition
 - (C) Critical reflexivity and skepticism
 - (D) Faith and belief
43. Post-positivism is a reaction to which previous approach to research?
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Constructivism
 - (C) Positivism
 - (D) Pragmatism
44. Which of the following is a goal of post-positivist research?
- (A) To establish causal relationships
 - (B) To develop theories
 - (C) To understand subjective experiences
 - (D) To make predictions
45. Post-positivism differs from positivism in that it:
- (A) Emphasizes subjective experiences
 - (B) Acknowledges the role of values in research
 - (C) Does not rely on empirical observation
 - (D) Does not seek to establish causal relationships
46. One cannot prove whether a theory or hypothesis is true. One can only prove that it is false, a process called ____ It is a tool that distinguishes scientific social psychology from folk social psychology, which does not use that process.
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Objectivism
 - (C) Interpretivism
 - (D) Falsification
47. Which worldview is used in quantitative research?
- (A) Pragmatism
 - (B) Postpositivism
 - (C) Constructivism
 - (D) Empiricism

48. Which worldview is applied for real-world practice-oriented research?
- (A) Postpositivism
 - (B) Deconstructionism
 - (C) Pragmatism
 - (D) Constructivism
49. Post-positivists believe that:
- (A) Reality is objective and can be observed directly
 - (B) Reality is subjective and cannot be observed directly
 - (C) Reality is both objective and subjective
 - (D) Reality does not exist independently of our observations
50. What is the purpose of inquiry related to existing theory in research?
- (A) To avoid modifying the theory.
 - (B) To advance its development or refute aspects of its cognition.
 - (C) To focus solely on social trends.
 - (D) To eliminate the need for publications and newsletters.
51. The view that a hypothesis is never proved; but merely sustained or rejected only tentatively, is
- (A) A misconception.
 - (B) A correct and valid statement.
 - (C) A wrong assumption about hypothesis.
 - (D) A fact not accepted by all.
52. Post-positivist research is often associated with which of the following theoretical perspectives?
- (A) Feminism
 - (B) Marxism
 - (C) Postmodernism
 - (D) All of the above
53. Post-positivism suggests that scientific theories are:
- (A) Objective and final
 - (B) Objective but provisional
 - (C) Subjective and final
 - (D) Subjective and provisional
54. Post-positivism recognizes the limitations of which of the following in research?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Subjectivity
 - (C) Empiricism
 - (D) Quantification
55. As you conduct your research, try to focus on one perspective in order to reinforce your assumptions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
56. Post-positivism can be seen as a response to which of the following philosophical perspectives?
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Interpretivism
 - (C) Realism
 - (D) All of the above
57. Theories are falsifiable: true or false
- (A) True
 - (B) False
58. Social science assumptions differ from those of the natural sciences because of key differences between the phenomena each studies.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
59. Post-positivism challenges the traditional positivist assumption that:
- (A) Reality can be objectively observed and measured
 - (B) All knowledge is relative and contextual
 - (C) The social world operates according to natural laws
 - (D) Knowledge is produced through the subjective experiences of individuals

60. Post-positivist researchers typically collect which types of data?
- (A) Quantitative and qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative only
 - (C) Qualitative only
 - (D) None of the above
61. Post-positivism acknowledges the influence of which factor on research?
- (A) Culture
 - (B) Context
 - (C) Power
 - (D) All of the above
62. In actuality, most disciplines are characterized by several competing perspectives, and there may be highly contested beliefs and values within a discipline or subdiscipline.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
63. What can lead to a paradigm shift?
- (A) A decrease in research funding
 - (B) New data and research
 - (C) A change in political power
 - (D) Technological malfunctions
64. What does post-positivism acknowledge about knowledge and reality?
- (A) All observations are theory-free
 - (B) Knowledge is provisional and subject to change
 - (C) Knowledge is absolute and unchanging
 - (D) Reality is singular and universally true
65. According to post-positivism, what is the role of the researcher in the research process?
- (A) To be objective and detached from the research process
 - (B) To actively engage with participants and the research context
 - (C) To limit their involvement in the research process as much as possible
 - (D) To rely solely on quantitative data analysis techniques
66. The philosophy that seeks to change society rather than just teach about it
- (A) Existentialism
 - (B) Progressivism
 - (C) Essentialism
 - (D) Social Reconstructionism
67. Post-positivism recognizes that all knowledge is:
- (A) Objective and unbiased
 - (B) Subjective and influenced by personal values
 - (C) Based on intuition and faith
 - (D) Unattainable
68. We create our own knowledge of the world based on individual experiences.
- (A) Constructivism
 - (B) Behaviorism
 - (C) Cognitivism
 - (D) Socialism
69. Which of the following is not a limitation of post-positivist research?
- (A) It is difficult to generalize findings to larger populations
 - (B) It does not allow for the exploration of subjective experiences
 - (C) It is not adaptable to a variety of research questions
 - (D) It can be reductionist in its approach
70. Post-positivism recognizes that:
- (A) All research is inherently objective and unbiased
 - (B) The researcher's values and beliefs can influence the research process
 - (C) There is a single, objective reality that can be observed and measured
 - (D) Qualitative data collection methods are not useful for research
71. Post-positivist research often uses which of the following data collection methods?
- (A) Focus groups

- (B) Interviews
 - (C) Document analysis
 - (D) All of the above
72. Which of the following paradigms or world-views is implied in the “Effects of Pandemic in the Health Seeking Behavior of People and Delivery of Health Services in 6 Municipalities of Marinduque”?
- (A) Pragmatic paradigm
 - (B) Constructivist paradigm
 - (C) Postpositivist’s paradigm
 - (D) Transformative paradigm

1.2.3 Types of Research

1. A type of research in which the same people are studied over a long period of time
 - (A) Laboratory observation
 - (B) Longitudinal method
 - (C) Positive correlation
 - (D) Single-blind study
2. Which type of research analyzes the effect of a factor or variable which cannot be manipulated, such as the study of the incidence of lung cancer among smokers?
 - (A) Ex-post Facto or Causal-Comparative Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Correlational Research
3. Conceptual research is most useful for:
 - (A) Testing causal relationships
 - (B) Identifying gaps in existing knowledge
 - (C) Collecting data
 - (D) None of the above
4. This research focuses on a group of people sharing common characteristics.
 - (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Cohort
 - (D) Descriptive
5. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is
 - (A) Empirical research
 - (B) Conceptual Research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Qualitative research
6. The studies with an objective to get introduced with a process for achieving new insights into it are known as
 - (A) Hypothesis testing research
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Cruptive research
 - (D) Diagnostic research
7. A nurse researcher wants immediate practice change. Which research type is most appropriate?
 - (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Ethnographic research
 - (D) Meta-theoretical research
8. Classification based on Geography is known as which type of classification?
 - (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Geographical
 - (D) Chronological
9. Julio is a researcher and has been assigned to collect statistical data on the Zika virus. What level of research is he working on if his findings will be used to develop a vaccine or new treatment?
 - (A) Basic
 - (B) Applied
10. The purpose of exploratory research is to obtain conclusive evidence in order to make strategic marketing decisions.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False

11. Exploratory research is most appropriate when:
- (A) Variables are known and measurable
 - (B) Little is known about the problem
 - (C) Testing specific hypotheses
 - (D) Predicting outcomes
12. Prof. Mendoza wants to build a theory in culture and language. She is doing a/an:
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Strategic research
13. A company wants to understand the relationship between social media engagement and product sales. Which type of research question does this represent?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Causal
14. Action Research usually takes place in single setting because ____
- (A) It is difficult to get permission from different settings.
 - (B) It is designed to answer issues to improve practice in a particular setting.
 - (C) Researchers do not have the skills to conduct research.
 - (D) Data collection methods are only for single settings.
15. Action Research is conclusive and focuses on right or wrong.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
16. Attitude research is also known as
- (A) Product research
 - (B) Opinion-based research
 - (C) Market research
 - (D) Customer research
17. What type of research utilizes knowledge in decision making, product development and solving problems?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Non-Research based
 - (C) Action Research
 - (D) Basic Research
18. It's main purpose is to advance knowledge without the need to provide an immediate practical application of the results.
- (A) Basic Research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Research and Development
 - (D) Investigatory Project
19. What are the three types of investigations?
- (A) Procedure, Experiment, Results
 - (B) Descriptive, Comparative, Experimental
 - (C) Hypothesis, Variables, Experiment
 - (D) Research, Constants, Control
20. Ann conducts an in-depth study to better understand the normal grieving process
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Basic research
 - (D) Evaluation research
21. The type of research generally used by philosophers or thinkers to develop new concepts or reinterpret the existing ones:
- (A) Empirical Research
 - (B) Analytical Research
 - (C) Conceptual Research
 - (D) Applied Research
22. What is Fundamental Research?
- (A) Practical experiments to find solutions to real-world problems.
 - (B) Experimental or theoretical works to obtain new knowledge on observable phenomena without considering practical applications.

- (C) Research aimed at commercial product development.
(D) Research focused on finding solutions to specific educational problems.
23. Which of the following research types focuses on addressing an immediate problematic situation?
(A) Applied Research
(B) Action Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Fundamental Research
24. It provides the teacher or administrator in the field with objective systematic techniques of problem solving that are far superior to an appeal to authority on personal experience.
(A) Action research
(B) Educational research and development
(C) Evaluation research
(D) Statistical research
25. What does applied research do?
(A) Whatever it wants to do!
(B) Directed towards a specific objective in order to create vaccines, therapy, and treatments
(C) Gather general information and knowledge to use as a foundation.
(D) None of above
26. Generalization can be made appropriately from-
(A) Fundamental Researches.
(B) Action Researches.
(C) In both of the above.
(D) More intensively in Fundamental Research in comparison than the action researches.
27. Research that seeks to examine the findings of a study by using the same design but a different sample is which of the following?
(A) An exploratory study
(B) A replication study
(C) An empirical study
(D) Hypothesis testing
28. On the spot research aimed at the solution of an immediate problem is called
(A) Fundamental research.
(B) Survey research.
(C) Action research.
(D) Pure research.
29. ____ research deals with practical problems
(A) Basic
(B) Exploratory
(C) Applied
(D) Causal
30. A group of participants is observed over an extended period of time.
(A) Testing Method
(B) Case-Study Method
(C) Longitudinal Method
(D) Cross-Sectional Method
31. Research into products which have obvious commercial or practical use is called:
(A) Market research
(B) Pure research
(C) Applied research
(D) Process research
32. Cattle egrets forage (feed) in fields among cattle. The egret gets easy access to flying insects stirred up by the cattle, and the cattle don't care if they are there or not.
(A) Mutualism
(B) Commensalism
(C) Competition
(D) Parasitism
33. In case of ____ research, no commercial angle is involved.
(A) Social science
(B) Pure
(C) Applied
(D) Empirical

34. This type of research contributes to the development of knowledge or theory.
- (A) Basic Research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Action Research
 - (D) None of above
35. — is based on the assumption that the researcher has an accurate understanding of the problem at hand.
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Conclusive research
 - (C) Subjective research
 - (D) Observational research
 - (E) Directed research
36. Research about consumer behavior and the external environment represents:
- (A) Internal research
 - (B) External research
 - (C) Organizational research
 - (D) None of these
37. Action Research is conducted by:
- (A) Scientists
 - (B) Teachers/Practitioners
 - (C) Educational Psychologists
 - (D) Policy Makers
38. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as [2007-JUNE]
- (A) Survey Research
 - (B) 'Ex-post Facto' Research
 - (C) Historical Research
 - (D) Summative Research
39. Action research is purely a learner-centered pursuit.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
40. Mr. Christian has designed a camera with buttons that are easy to reach and see. Mr. Christian is most likely —
- (A) Engaged in physical research.
 - (B) Engaged in laboratory research.
 - (C) Engaged in social research.
 - (D) Engaged in applied research.
41. The document outlines three types of marketing research. Which type is focused on establishing cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Causal research
 - (D) Quantitative research
42. Which type of research often relies on large, representative samples?
- (A) Qualitative research.
 - (B) Quantitative research.
 - (C) Ethnographic studies.
 - (D) Case study.
 - (E) Narrative research.
43. What are the types of Educational Research Problems?
- (A) Theoretical.
 - (B) Applied.
 - (C) Historical.
 - (D) All of the above.
44. What research is done on a continuous basis or at regular intervals to monitor changes over time?
- (A) Market Research
 - (B) Marketing Research
 - (C) Programmatic research
 - (D) Ad hoc research
45. Pure science that aims to increase knowledge
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Scientific method
 - (C) Basic research
 - (D) Psychiatry
46. Assess changes over an extended period of time by looking at the same groups of subjects for months or even years.
- (A) LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH

- (B) CROSS-SECTIONAL RESEARCH
 - (C) CROSS-SEQUENTIAL RESEARCH
 - (D) NONE
47. What type of action research is characterized by the engagement of many stakeholders in all aspects of the project?
- (A) Action science
 - (B) Individual action research
 - (C) Participatory action research (PAR)
 - (D) Orientational action research
48. A researcher working on discovering how to improve elementary school students' test scores would be most likely characterized as conducting ____
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Observational research
 - (D) Experimental research
49. Which of the following would occur in a longitudinal study:
- (A) Measures are taken from different participants over an extended period of time
 - (B) Participation is expected to last for a minimum of 24 hours
 - (C) Measures are taken from same participants on different occasions usually over extended period of time
 - (D) Measures are taken from participants in at least 6 different countries
50. Research can be classified as:
- (A) Basic, Applied and Action Research
 - (B) Quantitative and Qualitative Research
 - (C) Both (1) and (2)
 - (D) Fluke
51. Research that focuses on issues of media effectiveness, media selection, frequency, and ratings. This type of research may measure advertising effectiveness, brand recall, brand image, etc
- (A) Attitude research
 - (B) Media research
 - (C) Product research
 - (D) Customer research
52. The purpose of ex post facto research is ____
- (A) To study the relationship of characteristics and the reason behind instability
 - (B) To attach accurate or exact meanings to objects or subjects
 - (C) To ensure the use of reliable measurement instruments or statistical methods
 - (D) To obtain an objective understanding of people, things, places, and events
53. Which type of research is most focused on practical outcomes?
- (A) Pure
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Applied
 - (D) Descriptive
54. In a ____ study, subjects are grouped by age.
- (A) Coalesced
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Gravitational
 - (D) Cross-sectional
55. Fundamental research aims at
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Pure research
 - (D) Pilot survey
56. Which design incorporates researcher and participants collaborating to solve a social issue?
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Phenomenology
57. Analytical research is the type of research that
- (A) Is made for performing the basic or pure research; it's a theoretical research.
 - (B) Is intended for finding some solution to the problem considered.

- (C) Includes fact-finding enquires and surveys.
(D) Uses available information as the base to make the further critical evaluation.
58. What kinds of questions applied researchers are not interested to solve?
(A) Yes / No Questions about the research, nature, and people
(B) Big unanswered questions about the universe or society
(C) Information questions about the research that is being investigated
(D) None of above
59. Which type of research aims to solve specific problems within a program, organization, or community?
(A) Action
(B) Applied
(C) Basic
(D) Evaluation
60. Scientific study that aims to solve practical problems.
(A) Basic research
(B) Applied research
(C) Practical research
(D) Utilitarian research
61. A scientist who learns about ancient people by studying the things they left behind
(A) Dentist
(B) Archaeologist
(C) Paleontologist
(D) Historian
62. A focus group was held by a research firm to determine how consumers felt about the advertisement message. What type of research is this?
(A) Product and Media
(B) Media and Attitude
(C) Attitude and Sales
(D) Product and Sales
63. Research that aims at finding solutions to immediate problems is:
(A) Fundamental research
(B) Applied research
(C) Conceptual research
(D) Theoretical research
64. The researcher was given a study but is NOT yet familiar with the discipline that she/he is in. What level of investigation is the researcher in?
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Experimental
(D) None of the choice s
65. Which of the following types of research attempts to clarify why and how there is a relationship between two aspects of a situation or phenomenon?
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Action Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Diagnostic Research
66. Which of the following is an example of basic research?
(A) A teacher wants to improve student engagement.
(B) Basic research studies how memory works.
(C) A school board uses quantitative surveys to assess student performance.
(D) None of above
67. Treat or cure a specific disease.
(A) Applied Research.
(B) Basic Research.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
68. The application of the scientific method to the study of educational problems is called ____
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Educational research

69. Dr. Winkle conducts basic research on the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Winkle is a(n) ____ psychologist.
(A) Biological
(B) Social
(C) Developmental
(D) Industrial-organizational
70. Name the preliminary research
(A) Basic research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Applied research
(D) Exploratory research
71. Which type of research is involved in finding a cure for Covid-19?
(A) Basic
(B) Applied
(C) Problem solving
(D) Problem oriented
72. A type of scientific investigation that seeks to gain knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself.
(A) Pure research
(B) Applied research
73. A psychologist who studies how work productivity might be increased by changing office layout is engaged in ____ research
(A) Applied
(B) Basic
(C) Clinical
(D) Developmental
74. In contrast to ____ research, the findings of ____ research can be treated as conclusive and used to recommend a final course of action.
(A) Quantitative; qualitative
(B) Observational; qualitative
(C) Qualitative; quantitative
(D) Descriptive; observational
(E) Partial; total
75. Applied research is aimed at answering real-world, practical problems.
(A) True
(B) False
76. This research involves the process of collecting and analyzing information in order to develop and enhance theory.
(A) Evaluation research
(B) Action research
(C) Applied research
(D) Basic research
77. Fundamental Research is otherwise called
(A) Action Research
(B) Analytical Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Pure Research
78. Exploratory research
(A) According to the method of obtaining information
(B) According to the type of information
(C) According to the nature of the information
(D) According to the purpose of the information
79. Which of the issues listed below would be addressed using problem-solving research?
(A) The need to understand the market potential
(B) The need to understand current cultural trends
(C) The need to understand changes in consumer behavior
(D) The need to determine where to locate retail outlets
80. Select one characteristic of Practical Action Research.
(A) To contextualize and annotate data.
(B) To analyze the previous information or events minutely and testing their validity.
(C) To practice causal inferences.
(D) To implement changes based on the findings.

81. In this type of research, the investigator tries to probe the significance of relationship between two or more factors or characteristics?
(A) Correlational
(B) Experimental
(C) Ex-post facto
(D) Survey
82. What type of research aims to find application for theories or create products employing an existing idea?
(A) Basic
(B) Applied
(C) Logical
(D) Analytical
83. Which type of research involves carrying out research and surveys outside the firm?
(A) Desk Research
(B) Sampling
(C) Field Research
(D) None of above
84. ____ is used when one is seeking insights into the general nature of a problem, the possible decision alternatives, and relevant variables that need to be considered.
(A) EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
(B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
(C) CAUSAL RESEARCH
(D) None of above
85. Action research has all the following purposes except
(A) Supporting the professional development of education professionals.
(B) Building theory and generalizable knowledge.
(C) Building a collegial networking system among educators.
(D) Helping practitioners identify problems and seek solutions systematically.
86. Product research consists on evaluating product design, package design, product usage, and consumer acceptance of new and existing products.
(A) True
(B) False
87. Field Research is also known as ____
(A) Primary Research
(B) Secondary Research
(C) Third Research
(D) Fourth Research
88. Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in ____
(A) Survey research
(B) Action research
(C) Correlational research
(D) Naturalistic observation
89. Conceptual research typically involves which of the following methods?
(A) Surveys
(B) Experiments
(C) Case studies
(D) None of the above
90. A researcher works on ways to improve crop production.
(A) Pure research
(B) Applied research
91. To get an insight into the research topic is known as ____
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Diagnostic research
(D) Experimental research.
92. Basic Research
(A) Determines how bacteria reproduce
(B) Improves crop production
93. Dr. Anders wants to investigate how people of different ages communicate via the Internet, so she does an experiment with three groups

- of three different ages: 18-21, 47-50, and 75-78. Concurrently comparing how people of different ages behave is an example of which of the following kinds of research?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Factor analysis
 - (E) Qualitative research
94. Data gathered on the same sample of participants over a long period of time is called
- (A) A Case study
 - (B) An Observation study
 - (C) A Longitudinal study
 - (D) An Experiment
95. The per capita income of India from 1950 to 1990 is four times. This study is
- (A) Factorial.
 - (B) Longitudinal.
 - (C) Horizontal.
 - (D) Social.
96. Discovering ways to use scientific findings to accomplish practical goals.
- (A) Applied science
 - (B) Basic science
 - (C) Pure science
 - (D) Philosophy
 - (E) History
97. Action Research is a ____ enquiry.
- (A) Self rewarding
 - (B) Self reflecting
 - (C) Self rationalising
 - (D) Self reviewing
98. Data are collected a single point in time in a study called:
- (A) Cross sectional study
 - (B) Prospective
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) None of above
99. There are two types of research, they are quantitative and qualitative ones.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
100. Preliminary Data Collection may be considered as part of
- (A) Descriptive research.
 - (B) Explanatory research.
 - (C) Exploratory research.
 - (D) All of the given options.
101. Confirmatory research is:
- (A) Conducted without any prior theory
 - (B) Used to test hypotheses derived from theory
 - (C) A form of qualitative research only
 - (D) Not used in scientific studies
102. It is used for the preliminary investigation of a subject that is not yet well understood or sufficiently researched
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Independent research
 - (D) Dependent research
103. In summary, the major characteristic of correlational research is seeking out ____ among variables.
- (A) Differences
 - (B) Characteristics
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Associations
104. Which type of research is concerned with a specific problem and ends once it is solved?
- (A) Mixed-methods
 - (B) Problem solving
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Longitudinal

- 105.** A ____ study is a research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables over short or long periods of time. It is often a type of observational study, although it can also be structured as ____ randomized experiment.
- (A) Attrition rate
 - (B) Cross-sectional
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Control group
 - (E) Treatment group
- 106.** Who is credited with coining the term 'action research' to describe work that did not separate the investigation from the action needed to solve the problem?
- (A) Shon
 - (B) Bloom
 - (C) Lewin
 - (D) Duddley
- 107.** You're a psychology researcher exploring how memory works in the brain, not necessarily to fix a specific problem but to learn more about how we remember things. What kind of research are you doing?
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Clinical research
 - (D) Experimental research
- 108.** Why do businesses use exploratory research?
- (A) To predict future outcomes
 - (B) To define the reason for the research
 - (C) To try out different approaches to see what the results would be
 - (D) To obtain specific data related to the business's situation
- 109.** Conceptual research is also known as:
- (A) Theoretical research
 - (B) Empirical research
 - (C) Applied research
 - (D) Experiential research
- 110.** Are program evaluations qualitative or quantitative research?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Either
 - (D) None of above
- 111.** Which type of researcher studies human cultures and may travel to various countries to observe and document different ways of life?
- (A) Political Scientist
 - (B) Geographer
 - (C) Anthropologist
 - (D) Sociologist
- 112.** The purpose of the applied research is carried out
- (A) Make respondents aware of the phenomenon that occurs
 - (B) Adding existing knowledge to general knowledge
 - (C) Find a solution to a problem
 - (D) Give a clear picture of the problem being studied
- 113.** Longitudinal research is often used to:
- (A) Test existing theories or concepts
 - (B) Develop new theories or concepts
 - (C) Describe phenomena accurately
 - (D) Study changes in individuals or groups over time
- 114.** Research that seeks to develop or test theories is known as:
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Fundamental (basic) research
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Descriptive research
- 115.** Which type of research does not manipulate variables but identifies relationships among them?
- (A) Experimental Research
 - (B) Non-experimental Research
 - (C) Historical Research
 - (D) Grounded Theory

- 116.** Allows researchers to see how people change and develop in their thinking or behavior over time.
- (A) Strength of Correlations
 - (B) Strength of Case Study
 - (C) Strength of Longitudinal Study
 - (D) None of above
- 117.** Types of research
- (A) Quantitative and Qualitative
 - (B) Red and Blue
 - (C) Hot and Cold
 - (D) Fast and Slow
- 118.** Causal-comparative research looks at the possible causal relationships among variables that can be manipulated by the researcher.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 119.** Applied research is best described as research that
- (A) Directly influences or improves clinical practice
 - (B) Avoids patient-oriented outcomes
 - (C) Is rarely useful in practice settings
 - (D) Focuses solely on theory generation
- 120.** The fourth year psychology students are currently conducting a research that aims to find out the relationship between the two variables. What type of research they have to engage with?
- (A) Experimental Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Naturalistic Observation
 - (D) Case Studies
- 121.** Action research allows localized problem diagnosis and enables teachers to address concerns that are closest to them.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 122.** A company would like to study the impact of advertising expenditure on sales and sales revenue. This is an example of ____ research.
- (A) Prescriptive
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) Exploratory
 - (E) Qualitative
- 123.** Jean Piaget gave a theory of cognitive development of humans on the basis of his
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Evaluation Research
 - (D) Fundamental research
- 124.** The purpose of which studies is to apply the results of fundamental sciences to the solution of cognitive and socio-practical problems:
- (A) Applied
 - (B) Environmental
 - (C) Production
 - (D) Economic
 - (E) Social
- 125.** Attitude Research or Opinion Research is designed to obtain information on how people feel about products, services, companies or ideas.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 126.** Causal-comparative research is also known as ex post facto research because
- (A) Variables are studied in retrospect.
 - (B) Conclusions drawn on the basis of studies are assumed to be factual.
 - (C) Two or more groups are compared on at least one variable.
 - (D) Results demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.
- 127.** Applied research aims at finding a solution
- (A) Aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organization,

- (B) Includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries
(C) Based on the measurement of quantity or amount.
(D) Use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material.
- 128.** In this type of research, the investigator delves on analyzing the possible effect of a factor which cannot be manipulated and controlled.
(A) Experimental research.
(B) Causal-Comparative Research.
(C) Historical Research.
(D) Ethnographic Research.
- 129.** An Action Research is carried out by an outsider or someone not involved in a local situation.
(A) True
(B) False
- 130.** Research concerned with the derivation of generalizations of broad applicability and only secondarily with any practical value is called
(A) Practical research.
(B) Action research.
(C) Applied research.
(D) Fundamental research.
- 131.** Action Research in Education Field refers to ____?
(A) Survey Research
(B) Classroom Research
(C) Interview Research
(D) Basic Research
- 132.** If a researcher was studying the use of various instructional approaches to the “multiple intelligences” of a class of students, he is likely to be conducting which type of research?
(A) Basic
(B) Applied
(C) Evaluation
(D) Action
- 133.** Action Research could be individual, collaborative, school-wide or district-wide.
(A) True
(B) False
- 134.** Finds solutions to problems
(A) Basic research
(B) Applied research
- 135.** Action research means [2010-JUNE]
(A) A longitudinal research
(B) An applied research
(C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
(D) A research with socioeconomic objective
- 136.** The Principles of fundamental research are used in [2013-DECEMBER]
(A) Action research
(B) Applied research
(C) Philosophical research
(D) Historical research
- 137.** Action research gives teachers the opportunity to design and implement research interventions for the purpose of improving teaching and learning.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 138.** What is the purpose of pure/basic research?
(A) To solve practical problems
(B) To develop or refine theory models
(C) To monitor the effects of remedial action
(D) To test the usefulness of research in solving problems
- 139.** A type of non-experimental research method, that measures two variables.
(A) Quasi-experimental
(B) Descriptive
(C) Correlational
(D) Experimental

- 140.** Which of the following is the type of non experimental research in which the primary independent variable of interest is categorical?
- (A) Experimental research.
 - (B) Qualitative research.
 - (C) Mixed research.
 - (D) Causal-comparative research.
- 141.** Annie wants to find out about the lived experiences of OFWs. What type of research should she do?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Grounded theory
 - (C) Narrative research
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 142.** Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counselors, and other professionals to answer questions they have and to specifically help them solve local problems?
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Predictive research
 - (D) Orientational research
- 143.** Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is ____
- (A) Fundamental Research
 - (B) Analytical Research
 - (C) Action Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
- 144.** What is the example given for Applied Research in the 'Research Methodology Hierarchy'?
- (A) Interviewing students about online learning experiences.
 - (B) Surveying student screen time quantitatively.
 - (C) Developing stress reduction techniques for students.
 - (D) Studying fundamental brain memory processes.
- 145.** Improve agricultural crop production.
- (A) Applied Research.
 - (B) Basic Research.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 146.** In a university research lab, a group of scientists is working on a project to understand the fundamental principles of quantum mechanics. Their goal is to expand current knowledge in the field, rather than focusing on immediate practical applications. This type of research is known as ____
- (A) Practical and descriptive
 - (B) Client-driven
 - (C) Expands current knowledge
 - (D) Advancement of technology
- 147.** Aside from generating knowledge, ____ research seeks to use findings to address a particular problem.
- (A) Applicant
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Applied
 - (D) Pure
- 148.** Exploratory research is conducted:
- (A) To gain insights into a problem
 - (B) To prove hypothesis
 - (C) For prediction
 - (D) None
- 149.** Fundamental research is the type of research that-
- (A) Is made for performing the basic or pure research; it's a theoretical research
 - (B) Is intended for finding some solution to the problem considered
 - (C) Includes fact-finding inquiries and surveys
 - (D) Uses available information as the bases to make the further critical evaluation
- 150.** Fundamental research reflects the ability to:
- (A) Expound new principles

- (B) Synthesize new ideals
 - (C) Evaluate the existing material concerning research
 - (D) Study the existing literature regarding various topics
- 151.** What is the main purpose of applied research?
- (A) To develop or refine theory models
 - (B) To solve practical problems
 - (C) To study social phenomenon
 - (D) To monitor the effects of remedial action
- 152.** Which research refers to scientific study and research that seeks to solve practical problem
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) None of above
- 153.** It is a type of research according to purpose that is concerned with knowledge/truth that can be applied to practical setting.
- (A) PURE/BASIC RESEARCH
 - (B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) APPLIED RESEARCH
 - (D) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
- 154.** Exploratory research is undertaken when little or nothing is known about a problem. Feasibility studies and pilot studies fall under this type of research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 155.** Longitudinal Approach is related with
- (A) Long term researches.
 - (B) Transverse researches.
 - (C) Horizontal researches.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 156.** A type of scientific investigation that is undertaken to solve a specific problem.
- (A) Pure research
 - (B) Applied research
- 157.** Action research is usually carried out by:
- (A) Policymakers
 - (B) Teachers or practitioners to solve immediate problems
 - (C) Professional researchers only
 - (D) None of the above
- 158.** The relationship between the length of hours spent on social media and the level of digital literacy of students is an example of:
- (A) A correlational research question
 - (B) A causal research question
 - (C) An experimental research question
 - (D) A descriptive research question
- 159.** Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counselors, and other professionals to answer questions they have and to specifically help them solve local problems?
- (A) Predictive research.
 - (B) Orientational research.
 - (C) Basic research.
 - (D) Action research.
- 160.** Which type of research would allow you to determine whether students' grades accurately predict later income?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Experimentation
 - (D) Correlation
- 161.** Research that examines the relationships between variables
- (A) Correlational Research.
 - (B) Qualitative Data.
 - (C) Plagiarism.
 - (D) Pre-Test.
- 162.** What does basic research do?
- (A) Gather general information and knowledge to use as a foundation.
 - (B) Is directed towards a specific subject such as creating therapies, treatments, and vaccines.

- (C) Used to study the sky and planets
(D) None of above
- 163.** Research that tries to verify a theory or learn more about a certain concept is the essence of:
(A) Performance-monitoring research.
(B) Pure research.
(C) Applied research.
(D) Forecasting research.
- 164.** Which research type aims to solve immediate classroom issues?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Historical research
(C) Theoretical research
(D) Experimental research
(E) Action research
- 165.** A study comparing student sleep hours and GPA is likely:
(A) Descriptive
(B) Exploratory
(C) Correlational
(D) Experimental
- 166.** Action research is a 'study of a social situation carried out by those involved in that situation in order to improve both their practice and the quality of their understanding', captures the essence of the philosophy underlying the action research approach (Winter and Munn-Giddings, 2001).
(A) True
(B) False
- 167.** Applied research (e.g., action research) seeks to answer questions in what type of setting?
(A) Real-world
(B) Fake-world
- 168.** Action research can be described as a cycle.
(A) True
(B) False
- 169.** Which type of research approach resides in the middle of the continuum?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed methods
(D) None of the above
- 170.** Longitudinal research is complicated by high rates of (a).
(A) Deception
(B) Observation
(C) Attrition
(D) GeneralizationTags2.B
- 171.** In an applied research one solves certain problems employing well known and accepted theories and principles.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Basic Research
(D) Applied Research
- 172.** A research study aiming to determine relationships between variables is classified as:
(A) Experimental
(B) Descriptive
(C) Correlational
(D) Phenomenological
- 173.** Which of the following is a key characteristic of action research in teaching?
(A) It is conducted by external researchers
(B) It involves teachers in the research process to solve real-world classroom problems
(C) It is not intended to influence teaching methods
(D) It is done in large research labs, not classrooms
- 174.** When the researcher has to use the facts or information already available and make a critical evaluation of the material:
(A) Analytical Research
(B) Applied Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Quantity Research

175. Research may differ along a series of dimensions. Which of the following may be applied to this statement?
- (A) The type of data collected.
 - (B) The data-collection technique.
 - (C) The level of manipulation used to elicit data collection.
 - (D) All of the given options.
176. Which of the following is not a potential benefit of conceptual research?
- (A) It can lead to the development of new theories or concepts
 - (B) It can provide insights into complex phenomena
 - (C) It can establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - (D) It can inform practical applications in the field
177. Research is designed to solve practical problems of the modern
- (A) Basic
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
178. Scientific study that aims to solve practical problems, not just collect data
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Psychometrics
 - (D) Hypnosis
179. The main purpose of basic research is to
- (A) Make respondents aware of the phenomenon that occurs
 - (B) Find solutions to the problems faced by the organization
 - (C) Provide a clear description of the problem under study
 - (D) Find the truth about a problem
180. Exploratory Research probes into the cause of an effect by exposing one or more experimental groups to one or more treatments or conditions.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
181. Which type of research is often used to test hypotheses and generalize about a population based on a sample?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
182. Research can be classified from three perspectives
- (A) Philosophies, validity and unbiased.
 - (B) Controlled, systematic and empirical.
 - (C) Rigorous, valid and critical.
 - (D) Application, objectives and inquiry mode used.
183. Action research is participative and collaborative; it is undertaken by individuals with a common purpose.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
184. This type of research involves comparison and is done without focusing on their relationship rather it focuses on the causes of phenomena.
- (A) Survey Research
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Causal-Comparative
 - (D) Phenomenology
185. A researcher explores the phenomenon of how nurses make decisions about when to discuss end-of-life issues with clients. From this research, a model is developed to explain the decision-making process. Which type of research does this represent?
- (A) Grounded Theory
 - (B) Phenomenological Research
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Narrative
 - (E) Case Study Research

186. A type of research done by the government officials which focus on the question 'How can problem 'X' be solved or prevented? '
- (A) Policy-oriented Research
 - (B) Longitudinal Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) Explanatory Research
187. — refers to when the solution to a problem does not bear on any practical situation in the world, but only improves the understanding of a community of researchers
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Consequence
 - (C) Pure research
 - (D) Research problem
188. In — studies, psychologists study the same group of participants at regular intervals over a period of years.
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Hypothetical
 - (D) Longitudinal
189. Basic research is known as
- (A) Fundamental
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) None of the above
190. Applied research uses the scientific method to answer questions —
- (A) About how to purchase apps
 - (B) About theoretical issues for fundamental processes and underlying mechanisms related to the behaviors and events being studied
 - (C) Concerning practical problems with potential practical solutions within an organization or institution
 - (D) That are directly related to the predictions made by theories
191. When the researcher uses the information already available and analyzes these to make a critical evaluation that is called
- (A) Empirical research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Conceptual research.
 - (D) Analytical research.
192. What type of research aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge?
- (A) Basic
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Logical
 - (D) Analytical
193. Basic research in psychology is used for the purpose of gaining scientific knowledge.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
194. Which type of research deals with developing new theories?
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Fundamental research
 - (D) Empirical research
195. It is defined as a careful, systematic study of knowledge in the field of criminology or criminal justice, undertaken to discover or establish facts of the crimes or causations of crime.
- (A) CRIMINALITY RESEARCH
 - (B) CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH
 - (C) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (D) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
196. Can be used to uncover the variables at work in a given situation
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Casual Research
 - (D) None of above
197. Which of the following involves the study of a certain problem and from that experience, decisions, actions and conclusions are drawn. Findings are limited to settings actually studied.

- (A) Pure research.
(B) Applied research.
(C) Action research.
(D) None of the above.
198. Qualitative, quantitative and mixed are according to ____
(A) The method of obtaining information
(B) The type of information
(C) The nature to the information
(D) None of above
199. An investigator conducted a study to examine the effect on attitude towards dowry system. The nature of this study was
(A) Phenomenological study
(B) Experimental study
(C) Causal comparative study
(D) Co relational study
200. There are two distinct types of developmental studies. In a cross-sectional study, clients are assessed at one point in time. In a longitudinal study, however
(A) The researcher has an accomplice pose as a client and act in a certain manner
(B) The same people are studied over a period of time
201. If the findings of a research have practical implications for improving educational patterns, it is called
(A) Experimental research.
(B) Descriptive research.
(C) Applied research.
(D) Pure research.
202. Conceptual research is often used to:
(A) Refute existing theories or concepts
(B) Develop new theories or concepts
(C) Describe phenomena accurately
(D) Test hypotheses
203. Basic reaserch also referred to as ____ research.
(A) Model
(B) Mixed
(C) Pure
(D) Simple
204. Which type of research is focused on predicting outcomes?
(A) Causal research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Qualitative research
205. Which of these types of research/data shows consumers' attitudes and beliefs about a product, service, etc.?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
206. Which type of research is more likely to have a final report with a lot of writing and quotes?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Observational research
207. Which type of research involves human subjects and is conducted after other forms research have already taken place?
(A) Basic research
(B) Clinical research
208. Action research is unique in that it assumes that research should ____ (purposely evolve, always follow tradition) as reality and education contexts change, thereby ____ (advocating, discouraging) new, different, and more effective practices guided by "theory that works" as determined by locally driven research studies. Answer the first blank only
(A) Purposely evolve
(B) Always follow tradition
209. Action-research can be understood as ____
(A) A longitudinal research
(B) An applied research

- (C) A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem
(D) All of the above
- 210.** If a psychologist is tackling real-world issues, like improving classroom management or developing new therapies, which type of research are they using to find practical solutions?
(A) Basic research
(B) Empirical research
(C) Applied research
(D) Theoretical research
- 211.** To infer the causes of a phenomenon which has already occurred
(A) Ex Post Facto
(B) Quasi-Experimental
(C) Experimental
(D) Descriptive
- 212.** An investigation on basic principles and reasons for occurrence of a particular event or process or phenomenon
(A) Basic Research
(B) Applied Research
(C) Quantitative Research
(D) Qualitative Research
- 213.** All of the following are types of QUANTITATIVE studies, EXCEPT:
(A) Experimental
(B) Quasi-experimental
(C) Phenomenological
(D) Correlational
- 214.** ___ is a systematic attempt to gain a better understanding of the educational process, with a view to improve its efficiency.
(A) Research
(B) Educational research
(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above
- 215.** Which of these is something that correlational research CANNOT do?
(A) Show central tendencies
(B) Show causation
(C) Use surveys
(D) Show relationships between variables
- 216.** What type of research studies relationships without establishing cause and effect?
(A) Experimental
(B) Correlational
(C) Descriptive
(D) Historical
- 217.** Longitudinal research is for a long period of time
(A) True
(B) False
- 218.** If the timescale may drop out, affecting the validity of the data.
(A) Weakness of Correlations
(B) Weakness of Case Study
(C) Weakness of Longitudinal Study
(D) None of above
- 219.** Studies that aim to solve practical problems
(A) Clinical psychology
(B) Case study
(C) Descriptive statistics
(D) Applied research
- 220.** Pharmaceuticals and biotechnological are involved in applied research and are having ___ departments.
(A) L&D
(B) R&D
(C) K&D
(D) D&R
- 221.** What type of research is encouraged under SDG 3?
(A) Agricultural research
(B) Medical research
(C) Environmental research
(D) Technological research

- 222.** Which type of research is most appropriate for testing hypotheses statistically?
- (A) Qualitative research.
 - (B) Quantitative research.
 - (C) Case study.
 - (D) Narrative inquiry.
 - (E) Ethnography.
- 223.** This is a type of research aims of finding solutions to pressing problems that society, organizations and the like are facing by employing well-known theories and principles
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Investigative Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) Applied Research
- 224.** The type of research focused on finding a solution to an immediate practical problem is termed as
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Explanatory research
 - (D) Descriptive research
- 225.** Correlational or Associational Research
- (A) Based on the one undertaking the research
 - (B) Based on final use or application of the research results
 - (C) Based on the mode of inquiry used
 - (D) Based on the methodology or research design used
- 226.** What is the relationship between basic and applied research?
- (A) Basic and applied research are equal in form but different in their nature
 - (B) Basic and applied research are complementary
 - (C) Basic and applied research are almost the same depending on the type of investigation
 - (D) None of above
- 227.** Type of research that shows connectedness and relationships between two factors, or variables.
- (A) Pure Research.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Correlational research.
 - (D) Descriptive research.
- 228.** Research undertaken for knowledge sake is
- (A) Pure Research
 - (B) Action Research
 - (C) Pilot study
 - (D) Survey
- 229.** This type of research determines if two variables are related or not.
- (A) Experimental Research
 - (B) Field Experiment
 - (C) Quasi Experiment
 - (D) Correlational Research
- 230.** The research that helps in developing theories by discovering broad generalization and principle is
- (A) Fundamental research.
 - (B) Historical research.
 - (C) Descriptive research.
 - (D) Experimental research.
- 231.** Pure science that aims to increase the scientific knowledge base, collecting research and data
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research,
 - (C) Psychology
 - (D) Psychometrics
- 232.** There are two broad approaches to research, qualitative research and quantitative research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 233.** This is used for the preliminary investigation of a subject that is not yet well understood or sufficiently researched.

- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Explanatory research
 - (D) Correlational research
- 234.** A researcher analyzes the composition of Neptune's atmosphere.
- (A) Pure research
 - (B) Applied research
- 235.** A study conducted in order to compare collected data with variables of the same interest
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Cross-sectional
- 236.** Which research needs larger scale of sampling size?
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
- 237.** Otherwise known as pure research
- (A) Field research
 - (B) Basic Research
 - (C) Developmental research
 - (D) Applied research
- 238.** Which of the following is an example of applied research?
- (A) Reading books for entertainment.
 - (B) Studying the effects of a new medicine.
 - (C) Watching documentaries for fun.
 - (D) Writing a fictional novel for leisure.
- 239.** Which study involves a repeated collection of data from the same sample over an extended period of time.
- (A) Cross-sectional study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) Quantitative data
- 240.** In a recent study, Asher is investigating the relationship between social media usage and mental health among teenagers. He aims to clarify why and how these two aspects are related. Which of the following types of research is Asher conducting?
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Action Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Diagnostic Research
- 241.** An experimental psychologist employed at a university is more likely to engage in
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
- 242.** Which of the following research questions is causal in nature?
- (A) What factors influence smartphone brand preference?
 - (B) How does pricing affect online purchase intent?
 - (C) What are the characteristics of brand-loyal consumers?
 - (D) How do customers describe good service?
- 243.** Which type of research focuses on developing theories to understand the phenomenon being studied and contribute to knowledge?
- (A) Action
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Basic
 - (D) Evaluation
- 244.** In the research one applies theories or principles to solve certain problems (by employing well known and accepted theories and principles).
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Basic Research
 - (D) Applied Research
- 245.** Exploratory research is typically used to:
- (A) Test hypotheses

- (B) Confirm existing theories
 - (C) Develop new theories or concepts
 - (D) All of the above
- 246.** Andy is collecting data by sending a survey to his classmates about their opinion on new school policies. What type of research is this?
- (A) Product
 - (B) Sales
 - (C) Attitude
 - (D) Media
- 247.** Research method in which data are collected about a group of participants over a number of years.
- (A) Longitudinal study
 - (B) Cross-sectional study
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Experiment
- 248.** What type of research studies pure science that aims to increase the scientific knowledge base?
- (A) Psychometrics
 - (B) Developmental Psychology
 - (C) Basic Researchers
 - (D) Applied Research
- 249.** Objective knowledge, in any field of study, is developed through:
- (A) Experience
 - (B) Past practices and training
 - (C) A review of the relevant literature
 - (D) Basic and applied research
- 250.** Which of the following is NOT a type of research?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Subjective research
- 251.** The research that aims at immediate application is:
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Empirical Research
 - (C) Conceptual Research
 - (D) Fundamental Research
- 252.** Which type of research is most suitable when very little is known about the problem and the goal is to generate ideas?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Comparative
- 253.** Exploratory research is primarily concerned with:
- (A) Explaining what is happening in a particular situation
 - (B) Describing a phenomenon accurately
 - (C) Studying changes over time
 - (D) Developing new theories or concepts
- 254.** Studies conducted by philosophers and thinkers are ____
- (A) Pure Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Empirical Research
 - (D) Conceptual Research
- 255.** Basic research is about ____
- (A) Advancement of technology
 - (B) Expansion of current knowledge
 - (C) Being client-driven
 - (D) Practical and descriptive
- 256.** Is conducted for a problem that was not well researched before, demands priorities, generates operational definitions and provides a better-researched model.
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Correlational Research
 - (D) Explanatory Research
 - (E) Predictive Research

257. What research is conducted on a 'one-off' basis, to provide a snapshot at a particular point in time?
- (A) Ad hoc research
 - (B) Programmatic Research
 - (C) Market Research
 - (D) Marketing Research
258. Applied research is an inquiry to test or evaluate a theory or knowledge arrived at, in the solution of a problem or for useful ends.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
259. Exploratory research is the problem finding phase or usually done at the initial stages of the issue.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
260. Applied research is theory oriented while basic research is practical oriented.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
261. Types of scientific research for special purpose:
- (A) Fundamental, applied, development
 - (B) Objective, subjective, complex
 - (C) Experimental design, complex, search
 - (D) None of above
262. Applied research aims at:
- (A) Formulating a theory
 - (B) Finding a solution to a problem
 - (C) Reporting what has happened or what is happening
 - (D) None of above
263. A focus of critical action research includes —
- (A) Reducing discrimination and encouragement of inequality of income
 - (B) Reduction of inequality of income
 - (C) Support of inequality of wealth
 - (D) None of above
264. What is the MOST likely reason to use exploratory research?
- (A) When only qualitative data is available
 - (B) When little research exists on the topic under study
 - (C) When access to the target population is limited
 - (D) None of above
265. A clinical psychologist studying the effects of a specific therapy on bipolar disorder is using
- (A) Basic research.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
266. Which of the following is the definition of applied research?
- (A) Solve a problem
 - (B) Understand a problem
 - (C) Observe participants in their natural environment
 - (D) Research past studies and find the links between them
267. Causal-comparative research and experimental research are similar in that —
- (A) Neither demonstrate causation.
 - (B) Both involve group comparisons.
 - (C) Both demonstrate causation.
 - (D) Both study relationships between two or more variables in one group.
268. Conceptual research is based on:
- (A) Empirical observation
 - (B) Logical reasoning
 - (C) Intuition
 - (D) None of the above
269. Independent variables are not manipulated in the
- (A) Ex-post facto research.
 - (B) Normative research.
 - (C) Both A and B.
 - (D) None of the above.

270. Conceptual research is:
- (A) Research that is focused on testing hypotheses
 - (B) Research that is focused on developing new concepts or theories
 - (C) Research that is focused on studying specific individuals or groups
 - (D) Research that is focused on analyzing existing data
271. Research to increase fundamental knowledge is
- (A) Applied
 - (B) Basic
 - (C) Clinical
 - (D) Medical
272. What distinguishes correlational from descriptive research?
- (A) Use of control groups
 - (B) Measurement of relationships
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Manipulation of variables
273. Feasibility research is a type of applied research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
274. Research or pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.
- (A) Basic science
 - (B) Applied science
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) Engineering
 - (E) Medicine
275. Apple does research to determine the best packaging for protecting the new iPhone. What type of research is this?
- (A) Product
 - (B) Attitude
 - (C) Sales
 - (D) Media
276. Longitudinal research can be used to study which of the following?
- (A) Human development
 - (B) Social change
 - (C) Health outcomes
 - (D) All of the above
277. Which of the following types of research explore an area where little researchers have researched in?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Correlational
278. Building up of theory is the aim of:
- (A) Action research.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Historical research.
 - (D) Fundamental research.
279. The exploration of new phenomena in this way may help the researcher's need for better understanding, may test the feasibility of a more extensive study, or determine the best methods to be used in a subsequent study.
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Explanatory Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Action Research
280. Investigations in which samples from a general population are studied over time with respect to some phenomenon is termed as
- (A) Trend studies
 - (B) Action research
 - (C) Outcome research
 - (D) Meta-analysis
281. In ___ a researcher has to avail data which already exists and has to make an accurate evaluation
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Fundamental Research
 - (C) Analytical research,
 - (D) Quantitative Research

- 282.** What type of research explores how people and machines interact and how machines and physical environments can be made safe and easy to use?
- (A) Industrial-Organizational Psychology
 - (B) Developmental Psychology
 - (C) Human Factors Psychology
 - (D) Applied Research
- 283.** Which of the following is not a type of research based on methodology?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Applied
 - (D) Mixed
- 284.** On the basis of process research is classified as:
- (A) Conceptual and Empirical
 - (B) Quantitative and Qualitative
 - (C) Basic and Applied
 - (D) Inductive and Deductive
- 285.** It seeks to solve everyday problems immediately and improve the action. Its objective is to help make decisions for the implementation of programs, processes, and reforms:
- (A) Actio research design
 - (B) Grounded designs
 - (C) Correlational designs
 - (D) Exploratory design
- 286.** What type of research aims to solve practical real world problems?
- (A) Psychometrics
 - (B) Developmental Psychology
 - (C) Basic Researchers
 - (D) Applied Research
- 287.** Considered as an action research which is directed towards practical application of the scientific knowledge.
- (A) Basic Research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Practical Research
 - (D) Critical Research
- 288.** True or False: The result of basic research is theoretical knowledge.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 289.** Which type of sciences focus on people or collections of people, such as groups, firms, societies, economies, and their individual or collective behaviors?
- (A) Applied
 - (B) Basic
 - (C) Natural
 - (D) Social
- 290.** Research which aims at theory building is called:
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Theoretical research
 - (D) Descriptive research
- 291.** Research that centers on the relationship between the changes in our thinking over the life span and changes in moral reasoning is most likely associated with
- (A) Clinical psychologist
 - (B) Personality psychologist
 - (C) Psychiatrist
 - (D) Developmental psychologist
- 292.** The goal of the action research cycle is ____ improvement.
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Sporadic
- 293.** It is a type of research that investigates the basic reasons and principles behind the occurrence of a particular phenomenon or event
- (A) Basic Research
 - (B) Investigative Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) Applied Research

- 294.** Which of the following research questions is an example of correlational research?
- (A) Is there a difference in the height of Mung Bean in setup A from setup B after various treatments?
 - (B) What are the various learning modalities offered in Gusa Elementary School for SY 2020-2021?
 - (C) Is the pre-online tutorial effective in preparing preschool for distance learning?
 - (D) What is the relationship between time spent on texting and spelling ability?
- 295.** When the objective of a research is to produce a guidance, or even an obligation regarding how something should be done. this is:
- (A) Conclusive research
 - (B) Prescriptive research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Historical analysis
- 296.** Which research approach focuses on solving practical problems?
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Basic Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Grounded Theory
- 297.** What type of research that is done chiefly to make a contribution to existing knowledge?
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Basic Research
- 298.** Generally the formulation and progress of new knowledge have been carried out through
- (A) Fundamental researches.
 - (B) Experimental researches.
 - (C) Historical researches.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 299.** Qualitative and Quantitative researches can be classified on the basis of
- (A) Process of research
 - (B) Source of Information
 - (C) Types of information
 - (D) Analysis of data
- 300.** In this type of research, knowledge is generated from an observation to achieve a generalisation.
- (A) Quasi experimental research
 - (B) Inductive research
 - (C) Deductive research
 - (D) Hypothetical research
- 301.** A group of students that developed an Arduino-based Automated Greenhouse made a research of which type?
- (A) Pure
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Action
- 302.** Is of great use when a researcher has only a vague idea of the problem.
- (A) Exploratory research design
 - (B) Conclusive research design
 - (C) Diagnostic research design
 - (D) Descriptive research design.
- 303.** Action research means
- (A) A longitudinal research
 - (B) An applied research
 - (C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
 - (D) A research with socioeconomic objective
- 304.** The type of study that focuses on developing or improving research strategies is called:
- (A) Methodological study
 - (B) Clinical trial
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) None of above
- 305.** Which of the following is a primary objective of conceptual research?
- (A) To provide an accurate description of a phenomenon
 - (B) To test the accuracy of existing theories
 - (C) To develop new theories or concepts
 - (D) To establish cause-and-effect relationships

- 306.** What is the main purpose of theoretical research?
- (A) To study social phenomenon
 - (B) To solve practical problems
 - (C) To develop or refine theory models
 - (D) To monitor the effects of remedial action
- 307.** A student-researcher examines if the frequent use of social media has something to do with poor communication skills.
- (A) Historical Research
 - (B) Ethnographic Research
 - (C) Correlational Research
 - (D) None of above
- 308.** Research studies can be divided into either ___ studies or ___ studies.
- (A) Longitudinal, cross-sectional
 - (B) Independent, dependent
 - (C) Qualitative, quantitative
 - (D) Random, stratified
- 309.** A company manager is facing declining sales, but he does not know why. Which type of research design would you recommend to address this problem?
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Causal research
 - (D) Secondary research
- 310.** Below is an example of what type of research. The Relationship Between Physical Activity Levels and Physical Self-Worth Among Grade 8 Physical Education Students
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Causal-Comparative
- 311.** Researchers follow the same group of individuals over a period of time. This could be from several months to many years.
- (A) Correlations
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Longitudinal Study
 - (D) None of above
- 312.** Which of the following research is used to check solutions for real-life problems on the basis of already existing theories?
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Action research
 - (C) Ex-post facto research
 - (D) Historical research
- 313.** Applied research in nursing is BEST characterized by which goal?
- (A) Developing abstract theoretical frameworks
 - (B) Discovering meanings from participant narratives
 - (C) Exploring perception-based realities of clinicians
 - (D) Transforming practice through targeted interventions
- 314.** A research which uses scientific methods in improving existing device, system, and/or practices.
- (A) Laboratory research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Library research
 - (D) Developmental research
- 315.** What do we call research intended to increase the scientific knowledge base?
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Mental research
 - (C) Basic research
 - (D) Behavioral research
- 316.** How is Quasi-Experimental Research different from Experimental Research?
- (A) The researcher does not randomly select groups to observe
 - (B) The researcher conducts surveys instead of an experiment
 - (C) The researcher can only have two variables
 - (D) The researcher does the experiment on-line instead of in-person

317. The primary aim of ____ is to understand social life & thereby to gain a greater measure of control over social behavior.
(A) Educational research
(B) Social research
(C) Managerial research
(D) None of these.
318. Which research method is cost-effective and can provide historical perspective?
(A) Correlational (cross-sectional) research
(B) Longitudinal research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Archival research
319. What are the two types of research?
(A) Qualitative and quantitative
(B) Primary and secondary
(C) Proposal and ethics
(D) Structured and unstructured
(E) Open and closed questions
320. Types of Research-Exploratory research is mainly conducted to:
(A) Test a hypothesis
(B) Explore new ideas and insights
(C) Confirm established theories
(D) None of the above
321. A research used to investigate a problem which is not clearly defined.
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Correlational Research
(D) Explanatory Research
(E) Predictive Research
322. A research study shows that customers who follow a brand on Instagram are more likely to make purchases. What type of relationship is being explored?
(A) Causal
(B) Correlational
(C) Descriptive
(D) Comparative
323. What type of theory focuses on more specific phenomena of interest?
(A) Grand theory
(B) Middle-range theory
(C) Shared theory
(D) Grounded theory
324. Applied research is a type of research based on
(A) Application
(B) Objective
(C) Types of information sought
(D) Application and objective
325. T/F: The result of basic research is theoretical knowledge.
(A) True
(B) False
326. What type of research involves studies in which the same group of individuals is surveyed or measured repeatedly over an extended period of time?
(A) Longitudinal research
(B) Cross-sectional research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Case study research
327. Is conducted with the purpose of gaining a better insight into a problem.
(A) Conclusive research design
(B) Descriptive research design
(C) Diagnostic research design
(D) Exploratory research design.
328. What is effectiveness and why is it important?
(A) Effectiveness-the extent to which the study has met its stated goals-is especially important in applied research
(B) Effectiveness-the time in which the study has met its stated goals-is especially important in applied research
(C) Effectiveness-the way in which the study has met its stated goals-is especially important in basic research
(D) None of above

- 329.** A community project aims to understand the experiences of local farmers over time. Which systematic method would be most appropriate?
- (A) Quantitative Survey
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Longitudinal Research
 - (D) Statistical Analysis
- 330.** Research conducted to address questions about a specific real-life problem is the essence of:
- (A) Basic research.
 - (B) Pure research.
 - (C) Applied research.
 - (D) Intuitive research.
- 331.** What type of research that is done with the intention of applying the results of the findings to solve specific problems currently being experienced in an organization?
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Basic Research
- 332.** Which of the following is a characteristic of applied research?
- (A) Seeks to expand general knowledge
 - (B) Is purely theoretical
 - (C) Aims to solve practical problems
 - (D) Does not involve data
- 333.** What type of research does Newton's law of universal gravitation belong to?
- (A) Basic research.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Development research.
 - (D) Forecast research.
- 334.** Which of the following is NOT a reason why exploratory research is conducted?
- (A) Screening alternatives
 - (B) Discovering new ideas
 - (C) Prospecting for clients
 - (D) Diagnosing a situation
- 335.** It is used to understand the traits or behaviour of a subject under observation after repeatedly testing the subject over a period of time. name it
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Survey method
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) None of these
- 336.** Study in which people of different ages are compared to one another at a single point in time is what definition word?
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Cross-sectional
 - (C) Correlate
 - (D) Correlational
- 337.** Which of the following research leads to development of new theories or concepts?
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Experimental research
- 338.** Which of the following is the definition of basic research?
- (A) Solve a problem
 - (B) Research past studies and find the links between them
 - (C) Understand a problem
 - (D) Observe participants in their natural environment
- 339.** An extensive, long term study is called a ____ study.
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
- 340.** Conclusive research is typically more formal and structured than exploratory research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

341. Einstein's study that led to the theory of relativity is an example of what kind of research
- (A) Pure
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Action
342. A type of research method that investigates the strength of relationships between co-variables.
- (A) Correlational study
 - (B) Field method
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Quasi-experiment
343. Akira Takano, a marketing manager, will test the hypothesis that sales of a particular product will increase exponentially if there is a \$5 decrease in the selling price of that product. Akira is involved in research ____
- (A) Exploration
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Ethnographic
344. The main goal of ____ research is to expand man's knowledge
- (A) Pure/fundamental
 - (B) Applied
345. Prof. Cruz is doing an evaluation research on political participation of the youth. The result of the research will be used to formulate certain policies on political participation. This research is an example of:
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Strategic research
346. Conceptual research is primarily concerned with:
- (A) Explaining what is happening in a particular situation
 - (B) Describing a phenomenon accurately
 - (C) Developing new theories or concepts
 - (D) Testing existing theories or concepts
347. Done when a researcher does not know anything about the situation subject at hand. No previous study has ever been done and knowledge is minimal in a certain field of study.
- (A) Discovery research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Purposive research.
 - (D) Exploratory research.
348. Research directed toward a specific objective is
- (A) Clinical
 - (B) Basic
 - (C) Medical
 - (D) Applied
349. The primary purpose of ____ is to provide insight into unexplored areas.
- (A) Descriptive research design
 - (B) Diagnostic research design
 - (C) Exploratory research design
 - (D) Experimental research design.
350. A scientist wants to determine whether people who live in places with high levels of air pollution have more colds than people who live in places with little air pollution. What type of research study is described?
- (A) Experimental Research Study
 - (B) Observational Research Study
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
351. Involves using tools and information to investigate facts
- (A) Informal research
 - (B) Formal research
352. The purpose of Basic research is to test or apply an existing principle or theory with specific purpose of improving human condition.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) I DON'T KNOW
 - (D) None of above

- 353.** Which statement best defines basic research in scientific inquiry?
(A) Expands fundamental knowledge without immediate applications
(B) Solves specific practical problems in real contexts
(C) Tests hypotheses by manipulating variables
(D) Observes natural behaviors without intervention
- 354.** Improve the energy efficiency in homes, offices or modes of transportation.
(A) Applied Research.
(B) Basic Research.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 355.** On the basis of contributions made, all the researches can be classified as
(A) Fundamental-Applied-Action Research.
(B) Experimental-Historical-Philosophical.
(C) Longitudinal and Cross-sectional.
(D) None of the above.
- 356.** Hypotheses formulation is a stage in all the following studies except:
(A) Basic research
(B) Applied research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Descriptive research
- 357.** The research stream of immediate application is
(A) Empirical research.
(B) Conceptual research.
(C) Fundamental research.
(D) Action research.
- 358.** ____ can be defined as a research method that is used to determine the cause and effect relationship between two variables.
(A) Basic Research
(B) Causal Research
(C) Cross Sectional Research
(D) Longitudinal Research
- 359.** A team of educational researchers plan to conduct a local study in the community in order to resolve a critical problem at hand. What variety of research does this represent?
(A) Basic.
(B) Predictive.
(C) Experimental.
(D) Action.
- 360.** A longitudinal study is one in which
(A) Different age groups are tested at the same time.
(B) Different characteristics of a specific individual are assessed by a single test.
(C) The same group of people are tested and retested over a period of years.
(D) Different characteristics of a specific individual are assessed by multiple tests.
- 361.** Cross-sectional studies collect data at a single point in time and do not provide insights into changes over time
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 362.** The Principles of fundamental research are used in
(A) Historical research.
(B) Action research.
(C) Applied research.
(D) Philosophical research.
- 363.** The Purpose of Applied Research are to create new knowledge, theories and principles.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) I DON'T KNOW
(D) None of above
- 364.** It is theoretical in nature and is conducted to advance marketing knowledge in general or to verify a proposed marketing theory or concept.
(A) Applied Marketing Research
(B) Basic Marketing Research

365. Basic research in nursing is primarily designed to do what?
- (A) Implement evidence-based protocols
 - (B) Evaluate patient satisfaction scores
 - (C) Directly improve clinical practice
 - (D) Generate and refine theory
366. What type of research is a form of investigation designed for teachers who attempt to solve problems and improve professional practices in their own classrooms?
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Pure Research
 - (C) Policy Research
 - (D) Case Study
367. If a researcher conducts a research on finding out which administrative style contributes more to institutional effectiveness? This will be an example of
- (A) Basic Research
 - (B) Action Research
 - (C) Applied Research
 - (D) None of the above
368. In what type of study would a researcher study a group of people for many years?
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Case
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Naturalistic
369. Exploratory research addresses one of the following types of question
- (A) Why.
 - (B) How.
 - (C) What.
 - (D) All the above.
370. A ____, or also called ____, is conducted simply to generate knowledge.
- (A) Basic, applied research
 - (B) Applied research, pure research
 - (C) Applied research, basic
 - (D) Basic, pure research
371. Which type of research is primarily concerned with understanding the fundamental nature of phenomena and is often conducted in a controlled environment?
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Basic or Fundamental Research
 - (C) Applied Research
 - (D) Quantitative Research
372. Why is usually required a diverse team composition in terms of skills and knowledge to conduct applied research?
- (A) Because applied research problems and questions are not usually clear and must be answered
 - (B) Because applied research problems and questions tend to be ambiguous and require special attention
 - (C) Because applied research problems and questions tend to be multi-dimensional, requiring a different set of skills and strengths
 - (D) None of above
373. Which type of research is used to test or confirm theories and assumptions?
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
374. Conclusive research is typically:
- (A) More flexible and open-ended than exploratory research
 - (B) More structured and formal than exploratory research
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Both B and C
375. Motivation Research is a type of ____ research
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Pure
 - (D) Applied
376. 'Longitudinal Studies' are a type of
- (A) Historical studies.
 - (B) Developmental studies.
 - (C) Philosophical studies.
 - (D) Survey studies.

377. What is the PRIMARY purpose of nomothetic research?
- (A) To understand what is true for everyone
 - (B) To use complete descriptions of research concepts
 - (C) To focus on a deep understanding of a group
 - (D) None of above
378. The feature of collecting knowledge for the sake of knowledge is best suited to
- (A) Fundamental Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Conceptual Research
379. Which of these is an example of basic research in science?
- (A) Research that seeks to understand what processes generate metallic ore deposits
 - (B) Research that seeks to understand where to find a metallic ore deposit
380. Action Research is related to bring out change.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
381. What is a research type that attempts to extract a general abstract theory of a process, or interaction grounded in views of research participants?
- (A) Content analysis
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Ground theory
 - (D) Phenomenological
382. The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research?
- (A) Action research.
 - (B) Basic research.
 - (C) Orientational research.
 - (D) Evaluation research.
383. Researchers were interested in how reasoning ability may change across life span. Researchers tested 5,000 individuals at 7-year intervals beginning in 1956. This research technique is called a(n)
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
384. Which type of research is best for studying changes over time?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Longitudinal
385. Which type of research is directed towards specific objectives and is conducted using animals and other non-animal models such as computers and tissue cultures?
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
386. It is frequently called basic or pure research, which seeks to extend the boundaries of knowledge in a given area with no necessary immediate application to existing problems.
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Futuristic research
 - (D) Descriptive research
 - (E) Explanatory research
387. Dr. Frye conducts research investigations on memory, with the intent of contributing to what is known about human memory processes. Dr. Frye conducts:
- (A) Professional service.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Basic research.
 - (D) Psychiatry.
388. A systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/work or

- practical experience that is directed to producing new materials, products or devices, to installing new processes, systems and services and to improving substantially those already produced or installed.
- (A) Applied research
(B) Developmental research
(C) Basic research
(D) Historical research
- 389.** If a researcher wants to be able to predict if two variables are related to each other they would use
- (A) Experimental research
(B) Correlational research
(C) Case study
(D) Illusory research
- 390.** Research can be classified as: [2006-DECEMBER]
- (A) Basic, Applied and Action Research
(B) Quantitative and Qualitative Research
(C) Philosophical, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research
(D) All the above
- 391.** Increases the knowledge base
- (A) Basic research
(B) Applied research
- 392.** Action research is a type of ____
- (A) Survey research
(B) Applied research
(C) Quantity research
(D) Population research
- 393.** What is interdisciplinary research?
- (A) Combining several sciences
(B) Single-subject study
(C) Opinion-based research
(D) Memorization
(E) Translation
- 394.** Conceptual research is important for:
- (A) Developing new theories
(B) Testing existing theories
(C) Collecting data
(D) None of the above
- 395.** How does Basic research expand knowledge?
- (A) By letting scientists and professionals practice the theories of science
(B) By answering fundamental questions pertaining to the nature of the universe, society, organisms, etc
(C) By guiding learners to new horizons of nature
(D) None of above
- 396.** Systematic planning, data collection, analysis and reporting of all findings relevant to a particular marketing situation facing a company is the definition of?
- (A) Business Research
(B) Marketing Research
(C) Sales Research
(D) Company Research
- 397.** What is the purpose of designing and conducting applied research?
- (A) To know about a specific field to later inform general clients
(B) To ask for more information about a specific situation to alert clients
(C) To answer practical questions to address real-world problems and the needs of a particular client.
(D) None of above
- 398.** Stephen M. Corey is associated with
- (A) Applied research.
(B) Action research.
(C) Pure research.
(D) Scientific research.
- 399.** What is research done in action research?
- (A) By students

- (B) By scientists
 - (C) By school staff
 - (D) All
- 400.** Which research has open-ended survey?
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
- 401.** Action research can be used as an evaluative tool.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 402.** The information required is vaguely defined
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Conclusive
 - (D) Longitudinal
- 403.** Theoretical research is based on:
- (A) Personal experiences
 - (B) Replicable observations
 - (C) Explaining facts
 - (D) Inductive reasoning
- 404.** Fundamental research is also called basic, or pure research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 405.** What is the scientific study that aims to solve practical problems?
- (A) Human Factors Psychology
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Developmental Psychology
 - (D) Testing Effect
- 406.** Action research is practical, reflective, and recursive.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 407.** Which research purpose focuses on solving specific, practical problems?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Applied
 - (E) Fundamental
- 408.** — is research conducted to gain ideas and insight into the problem confronting the management or the researcher
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Conclusive research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Causal research
- 409.** Which of the following is not considered as a definition of correlational design?
- (A) Comparing results
 - (B) Explores the relationship between two or more variables
 - (C) Composed of predictor and criterion variables
 - (D) Variables consist of X and Y
- 410.** When we find something very unique and we want to understand it more, what type of research should we conduct?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 411.** Longitudinal research is particularly well-suited for studying:
- (A) The effectiveness of specific interventions
 - (B) The development of specific populations over time
 - (C) The impact of extraneous variables on a specific outcome
 - (D) The prevalence of a specific outcome in a particular population
- 412.** Problems occurring in a narrowly defined environment—such as a single eighth-grade classroom—are best handled under which scope of action research?
- (A) Individual action research
 - (B) Collaborative action research
 - (C) Systemwide action research
 - (D) None of above

- 413.** Action Research usually conducted in a single school because
- (A) It is difficult to secure permission to study students in multiple schools.
 - (B) Teacher does not have the necessary skills to conduct research across multiple settings.
 - (C) It is designed to answer question about improving practices in a particular setting
 - (D) None of above
- 414.** Action research is most appropriate when teachers
- (A) Control possible rival hypothesis for extraneous variables
 - (B) Learn how things were done in the past and apply them to current or future events
 - (C) Learn the participant's views rather than imposing their own view of the situation
 - (D) Try to correct something that is not working
- 415.** What form of research would be used to gather data to estimate future sales?
- (A) Marketing Research
 - (B) Exploratory Research
 - (C) Observation Research
 - (D) Predictive Research
- 416.** Applied research is primarily designed to do what?
- (A) Solve specific problems using scientific methods
 - (B) Examine associations without inferring causation
 - (C) Advance theory without practical targets
 - (D) Describe phenomena without influencing them
- 417.** The statement which is not example of fundamental research
- (A) Research concerning some natural phenomenon
 - (B) Research relating to pure mathematics
 - (C) Research studies, concerning human behavior
 - (D) Research at a certain concrete social or business problem
- 418.** Action Research is not a common approach used in classroom research because it includes the teacher as researcher
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 419.** This type of research design aims to determine possible underlying connections/relationships between distinct variables
- (A) True Experimental
 - (B) Quasi-Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Cross-sectional
- 420.** — refers to when the solution to a research problem has practical consequences.
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Pure research
 - (C) Academic research problem
 - (D) None of above
- 421.** Research conducted to solve a particular problem is known as —
- (A) Pure research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Applied research
 - (D) None of the above
- 422.** It tries to find the relationship between the cause and the effect
- (A) EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
 - (B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) CAUSAL RESEARCH
 - (D) None of above
- 423.** This type of research involves seeking new applications of scientific knowledge in solving a problem, making a decision, developing or evaluating a program or product.
- (A) Pure research.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Action research.
 - (D) None of the above.

424. It is a research which is conducted without any specific outcome in mind other than the advancement of knowledge
- (A) Pure research
 - (B) Strategic research
 - (C) Independent research
 - (D) Dependent research
425. Which is not present in an action research?
- (A) Context
 - (B) Intervention
 - (C) Output
 - (D) Methodology
426. Facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in
- (A) Pure Research
 - (B) Action Research
 - (C) Analytical research
 - (D) Qualitative Research
427. Which type of research clarifies why and how a relationship exists, such as why job stress leads to burnout or why low morale results in lower productivity?
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Explanatory research
 - (C) Exploratory research
 - (D) Applied research
428. Research that seeks new applications of scientific knowledge to solve a problem
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Developmental Research
 - (D) None of above
429. Exploratory research often relies on ___ research such as review of the literature and/or ___ approaches to data gathering.
- (A) Primary, quantitative
 - (B) Secondary, quantitative
 - (C) Primary, qualitative
 - (D) Secondary, qualitative
430. Mr Hamzah has collected a number of stories from his mother, who was an elementary school teacher for 30 years. By documenting some of these stories he has recorded experiences that were unique, interesting, and meaningful. Which type of research describes Mr Hamzah's work?
- (A) Causal comparative
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) Ethnographic
431. A psychologists who conducts research solely intended to build psychology's knowledge base in engaged in
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Clinical research
 - (D) Industrial research
432. Which type of research provides building blocks for all the others
- (A) Clinical
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Basic
 - (D) Medical
433. The goal of conducting an Action Research is to test a theory and to produce or add knowledge for a more generalizable population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
434. Research aimed at finding ways to use the laws of nature to create new and improve existing means and methods of human activity are called:
- (A) Applied
 - (B) Fundamental
 - (C) Developments
 - (D) Scientific research
 - (E) Experimental design
435. Action research is ordinarily concerned with problems
- (A) Of general nature.

- (B) Constituting universal truths.
(C) Are of immediate concern and call for immediate solutions.
(D) Have long-range implications.
- 436.** Fundamental research is also known as:
(A) Applied research
(B) Pure research
(C) Case research
(D) Diagnostic research
- 437.** What type of research tests “what if” theories?
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Observation Research
(C) Causal Research
(D) Predictive Research
- 438.** This is based on the study of little-studied phenomena, it relies less on theory and more on the collection of data to identify patterns that explain these phenomena.
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Applied research
(C) Explanatory research
(D) Correlational research
- 439.** The research that aims at immediate application is [2012-JUNE]
(A) Action Research
(B) Empirical Research
(C) Conceptual Research
(D) Fundamental Research
- 440.** Types of Research-Research aimed at solving an immediate problem is called:
(A) Fundamental research
(B) Applied research
(C) Conceptual research
(D) Exploratory research
- 441.** A study seeks to determine if there's a relationship between sleep and productivity. What kind of research is this?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Experimental
(C) Correlational
(D) Historical
- 442.** The main goal of pure research is to:
(A) Improve productivity
(B) Develop commercial products
(C) Increase theoretical knowledge
(D) Apply findings to immediate problems
- 443.** Longitudinal Studies involve studying a group of people over a period of time.
(A) False
(B) True
- 444.** This research is also called quasi-experimental research.
(A) Casual-comparative
(B) Survey research
(C) Correlational research
(D) None of above
- 445.** It serves to establish a frame of reference and a hypothesis from which an in-depth study can be developed that will enable conclusive results to be generated.
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Applied research
(C) Explanatory research
(D) Correlational research
- 446.** There are 4 types of Action Research, according to E. Ferrance (2000). Choose the correct answer.
(A) Individual, collaborative, school-wide and district-wide
(B) Individual, communicative, school-wide and district-wide
(C) Individual, collaborative, school-wide and country-wide
(D) Individual, collaborative, region-wide and district-wide
(E) Individual, group, team, school-wide

447. How is exploratory research different from descriptive research?
- (A) It involves measurement using precision instruments
 - (B) It is based on the use of non-numeric data
 - (C) It is used to study physical phenomenon
 - (D) It is primarily used to generate insights and ideas
448. In which of the following situations should exploratory research be used?
- (A) When experimentation is needed
 - (B) To define terms
 - (C) In situations in which all of the concepts are clearly defined and measured
 - (D) To determine how variable x causes variable y
449. What is the research that aims to solve practical problems?
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Clinical Psychologists
 - (C) Basic research
 - (D) Counseling Psychologist
450. Which of the following types of research design should be used when management realizes a problem exists but does not yet understand why?
- (A) Conclusive research
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Causal research
 - (E) Expeditionary research
451. Research aimed at building psychology's knowledge base is
- (A) Basic Science
 - (B) Applied Science
 - (C) Academic Science
 - (D) Clinical Science
452. Action researchers try out new strategies and practices in their places of work, and this produces ____ knowledge.
- (A) Local
 - (B) National
453. Pure research deals with concepts, principles, or abstract things
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) I DON'T KNOW
 - (D) None of above
454. Which type of research pursues potential solutions to human and societal problems?
- (A) Action
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Basic
 - (D) Evaluation
455. Type of research which draws on theory to generate practical scientific knowledge.
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Strategic research
 - (C) Independent research
 - (D) Dependent research
456. Both basic and applied research employ the scientific method to answer the research question at hand.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
457. It is a type of research according to purpose that is primarily concerned with making empirical observations that can be used to accumulate information or to formulate or refine a theory
- (A) PURE/BASIC RESEARCH
 - (B) APPLIED RESEARCH
 - (C) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (D) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
458. What is the main advantage of using a longitudinal study in psychological research?
- (A) It is less expensive than other methods
 - (B) It allows for the study of changes over time
 - (C) It requires fewer participants
 - (D) It provides immediate results

- 459.** A PhD scholar conducted a study with a view to address the language problems of tribal children at elementary level. This study can be categorized as
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Basic Research
 - (D) None of the above
- 460.** A hospital invites participants with high blood pressure to take part in the study of a new medication. What kind of research is this?
- (A) Behavioral
 - (B) Basic
 - (C) Applied
 - (D) Clinical
- 461.** Action research is a strategy teachers can use to investigate a problem or area of interest specific to their professional context.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 462.** Allow researchers to determine if there is a relationship between two variables, without the manipulation of variables. They seek to examine how variables are related without researcher interference. (Research Methods and Statistics Part I)
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Correlational Studies
 - (C) Longitudinal Design
 - (D) Representative Sample
- 463.** What kind of environment is usually related to applied research?
- (A) The natural environment where the problem is unfolding.
 - (B) The virtual environment where the research can be analyzed
 - (C) The artificial environment where the problem is not developing and the results can be calculated
 - (D) None of above
- 464.** Unlike a formal research, the goal of action research is ____
- (A) To solve problems of local concern
 - (B) To develop and test theories and to produce knowledge generalized to wide population
- 465.** Which of the following is NOT a broad type or tradition in psychology research topics?
- (A) Cognitive: memory, attention
 - (B) Clinical: disorders, therapy
 - (C) Mechanical engineering
 - (D) Neuro/physio
 - (E) Social(-ish)
- 466.** Basic research is ____
- (A) Practical and descriptive
 - (B) Client-driven
 - (C) Expands current knowledge
 - (D) Advancement of technology
- 467.** Identify the term: These studies identify and measure the relationship among variables. For example, a study can tell you that the best readers read more than the poorest readers, but it does not tell you the cause of a relationship.
- (A) Correlational research studies
 - (B) Experimental research studies
 - (C) Case study research
 - (D) Longitudinal research studies
- 468.** This type of research aims to provide a possible intervention to minimize a problem within current practice.
- (A) Pure
 - (B) Applied
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Action
- 469.** What's is the definition of longitudinal studies?
- (A) Studies same group over long period
 - (B) People of different age compared to another group
 - (C) Two variables change together
 - (D) Group of people being studied

470. Which type of research is done for the purpose of formulating a theory, principle, or law, with no intended application of results?
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Pure/theoretical research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Exploratory research
471. The branch of psychology that only deals with behavior that can be observed and measured.
- (A) Cognitive
 - (B) Biological
 - (C) Behavioral
 - (D) Humanistic
472. The Aim of Action research is ____
- (A) To survey the problem
 - (B) To learn about the problem
 - (C) To fix the problem in the field
 - (D) To ignore the problem
473. Which of the following is NOT one of the three research approaches discussed in the text?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) Action research
474. What is NOT the feature that Burns was shown in action research?
- (A) Evaluative
 - (B) Reflective
 - (C) Participatory
 - (D) Big-scale
475. The study over a long period of time using the same group of people is called what?
- (A) Longitudinal study
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Cross sectional study
476. Assume that you are requested to make research regarding how to improve the policy of an organization. This research is:
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Basic research
 - (D) Historical analysis
477. Longitudinal research
- (A) Compares people of different ages.
 - (B) Studies the same people at different times in their lives.
 - (C) Usually involves a larger sample than does cross-sectional research.
 - (D) Usually involves a smaller sample than does cross-sectional research.
478. Classification of research by purpose
- (A) Pure Research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Action Research
 - (D) All of the above
479. Similar to qualitative research, researchers utilizing an action research approach typically focus on ____
- (A) Local problems.
 - (B) National problems.
 - (C) Global problems.
 - (D) None of the above.
480. Ethnography-
- (A) Addressing research questions through in-depth analysis of a single (small group of people) instance(s) or individuals
 - (B) Inductively generating a theory explaining a process
 - (C) Describing lives/ stories to add to understanding
 - (D) Describing cultural characteristics of a group of people
481. Select a type of action research we reviewed.
- (A) Dynamic
 - (B) Participatory
 - (C) Spiral
 - (D) Simple

482. Theoretical or pure research that generates tests is
(A) Research.
(B) Clinical research.
(C) Basic research.
(D) Theory.
483. Level of Academic Achievement of Senior High Schools in Different Learning Modalities Quantitative Research Design: ____
(A) Comparative or Causal-Comparative
(B) Descriptive Survey
(C) Experimental
(D) Correlational
484. Researching a cohort of people over a period of time rather than a snapshot of a particular moment in time
(A) Ethnography
(B) Longitudinal Study
(C) Case study
(D) Experiment
485. Tell whether the statement is true or false The choice of a research approach depends on the nature of the research that one wants to do.
(A) True
(B) False
486. What type of research would be used to explain relationships between variables?
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Explanatory
(D) Applied
(E) Fundamental
487. Which of the following provides a greater understanding of a concept or crystallizes a business problem, rather than providing quantification or precise measurement?
(A) Causal research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) Conclusive research
488. Which type of research deals with the investigation of how nature functions?
(A) Applied
(B) Actuarial
(C) Hypothetical
(D) Basic
489. The research stream of immediate application is [2014-JUNE]
(A) Conceptual research
(B) Action research
(C) Fundamental research
(D) Empirical research
490. In ____ studies, the psychologist studies the same group of people at regular intervals over a period of years to determine whether their behavior and/or feelings have changed.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Cross-sectional
(C) Quantitative
(D) Longitudinal
491. This type of research searches for new knowledge includes establishing fundamental theories or relationships among facts.
(A) Pure research.
(B) Applied research.
(C) Action research.
(D) None of the above.
492. Which of the following type of research is according to time element?
(A) Historical, descriptive, and experimental
(B) Quantitative research and non-quantitative research
(C) Evaluation and developmental research
(D) Basic or pure research and applied research
493. Which of these is an example of applied research in science?
(A) Research that seeks to understand what processes generate metallic ore deposits
(B) Research that seeks to understand where to find a metallic ore deposit.

- 494.** A group of individuals who share a common characteristic and are studied together.
(A) Longitudinal study
(B) Cross-sectional study
(C) Cohort
(D) Culture
- 495.** The aim of exploratory research is to examine a problem or situation in order to provide knowledge and understanding of it and extend the object of study
(A) Secondary
(B) Exploratory
(C) Descriptive
(D) Longitudinal
- 496.** Both Action Research and Formal Research (Quantitative and Qualitative) are systematic.
(A) True
(B) False
- 497.** This type of research attempts to discover or establish the existence of a relationship/interdependence between two or more aspects of a situation.
(A) Correlational Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Quasi-Experimental Research
- 498.** Extends the base of knowledge in a discipline
(A) Basic research
(B) Applied research
- 499.** What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?[2006-JUNE]
(A) To bring out holistic approach to research.
(B) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain.
(C) To over simplify the problem of research.
(D) To create a new trend in research methodology.
- 500.** The application of the scientific method to the study of business problems is called
(A) Grounded theory.
(B) Business research.
(C) Deductive reasoning.
(D) Inductive reasoning.
- 501.** A group of teachers at an elementary school plans to study the effects of team teaching science to their second-grade students. What type of research will they be engaged in?
(A) Action
(B) Basic
(C) Evaluation
(D) Orientational
- 502.** Based on the final use or application of the research results, research can either be pure/theoretical or applied/practical.
(A) True
(B) False
- 503.** This research focuses on problems or topics with little or no research done about them, and gathers information that will guide future studies.
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Cross-sectional
(D) Experimental
- 504.** A type of research design that is appropriate to use when the researcher is interested in finding out whether something will work or in solving a problem in a local setting.
(A) Policy research
(B) Action research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Descriptive research
- 505.** Research that is conducted for its own sake, that is, without seeking a solution
(A) Detailed research
(B) Basic research
(C) Psychology
(D) Behavior

506. Following a group of kindergarteners every other year until they graduate and evaluating their performance is an example of ____
- (A) Longitudinal research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Cross-sectional research
 - (D) Archival research
507. Which type of research seeks to solve practical problems in society?
- (A) Basic research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Pure research
 - (D) Historical research
508. Action research is described as a horizontal progress / movement.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
509. The ____ is concerned with ideas and theories.
- (A) Empirical Research
 - (B) Analytical Research
 - (C) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (D) Conceptual research
510. Research undertaken to help solve specific marketing problems is called ____
- (A) Problem-solving research
 - (B) Problem-manipulation research
 - (C) Problem-identification research
 - (D) Problem-correction research
 - (E) Problem exception
511. Which type of research focuses on causal relationships but with lack of control of some elements of the study.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Quasi-experimental

1.2.4 Research Methods Overview

1. It is not important to decide what methodology you have to use for your research report.
 - (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
2. Which reasoning method starts with specific observations?
 - (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Logical reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Experimental reasoning
3. What is a research project? Fill in the blank: A research project is a type of research undertaken by an individual or group of individuals as part of their professional work or assignment. For example, a market researcher surveying the preference of housewives for a particular brand of soap is doing a ____
 - (A) Research project
 - (B) Sales pitch
 - (C) Advertisement
 - (D) Product launch
4. Which of the following print materials refers to a scholarly published periodical containing articles written by researchers, professors, and other experts?
 - (A) Books
 - (B) Journals
 - (C) Magazines
 - (D) Newspapers
5. What are the three routes in research?
 - (A) Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed
 - (B) Numerical, narrative, and integrated
 - (C) Probabilistic, interpretive, and comparative
 - (D) Objective, subjective, and comprehensive

6. Research method is an organized and systematic procedures to gain knowledge about a particular topic.
(A) True
(B) False
7. Requires a representative sample in order to generalise to the target population
(A) Nomothetic approach
(B) Ideographic approach
8. Why might a student choose to work for a company that installs plastic drainage tile to farm fields?
(A) To research water savings accomplished by new irrigation technologies
(B) To study animal genetics
(C) To analyze crop yields
(D) To design farm machinery
9. Dr. Goodman is studying how memory changes as people get older. She is most likely a(n) — psychologist.
(A) Social
(B) Cognitive
(C) Developmental
(D) Experimental
(E) Industrial-organizational
10. Research methodology refers to the specific approach the researcher takes to conduct a research project
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
11. Which approach involves collaborative and participatory methods to address organizational challenges?
(A) Action research
(B) Holistic approach
(C) Quantitative analysis
(D) Cultural relativism
12. A sample surveyed at one point in time:
(A) Panel study
(B) Census
(C) Cohort study
(D) Trend study
(E) Cross-sectional survey
13. Why is a theory with strong explanatory power and predictive value highly valued in empirical research?
(A) Because complexity makes it harder to challenge
(B) Because it helps clarify observations and predict future outcomes
(C) Because usefulness is more important than being theoretically correct
(D) Because ambiguity allows for different viewpoints
14. In scientific research, what is the primary role of the researchers?
(A) To provide guidance
(B) To conduct experiments and analyze data
(C) To write the research title
(D) To publish the findings
15. An exploratory investigation will be required according to the nature of the problem, the degree of importance to the organisation and the degree of experience of the researchers
(A) True
(B) False
16. Which of the following might be considered a type of periodical that a researcher might consider in a literature search?
(A) Novels
(B) Peer-reviewed scholarly journal
(C) Facebook page
(D) My personal blog
17. If someone says, "The room is cold," this is an example of:
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Scientific data
(D) Inconclusive data

18. A piece of information (quote, fact, or example) that comes from a source and proves your idea is true
(A) Evidence
(B) Source
(C) Evaluate
(D) Credible
19. Which is an open question?
(A) Do you smoke? (Y/N)
(B) Why do you smoke?
(C) Smoking is bad for you, strongly agree 5 4 3 2 1 strongly disagree
(D) How many cigarettes do you smoke a day? Edit
20. A social work researcher creates a hypothesis using systems theory then designs an experiment to test it. Which approach is the researcher using?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Mixed methods
(D) None of above
21. If a researcher repeats a study with different participants to see if the findings hold true, they are engaging in:
(A) Peer review
(B) Meta-analysis
(C) Replication
(D) Random sampling
22. Replication is an important method in psychological science primarily because it:
(A) Increases our confidence in scientific findings
(B) Guarantees external validity by including every demographic group in one study
(C) Establishes causality without using random assignment or control conditions
(D) Maximizes effect sizes by pooling multiple studies into a single analysis
23. If a researcher gives people an intelligence test twice to see if they get the same score each time, the researcher is checking the ____ of the test.
(A) Test-Retest Reliability
(B) Split-Half Reliability
(C) Predictive Validity
(D) Content Validity
24. A researcher notes that a group of clients who are not receiving counseling but are observed in a research study, are improving. Her hypothesis is that the attention she has given them
(A) The Hawthorne effect
(B) The Halo effect
25. What is the term for subjects of psychological research?
(A) Participants
(B) Observers
(C) Analysts
(D) Respondents
26. When a participant's behaviour changes because of their desire to be viewed positively by other people.
(A) Social desirability effect
(B) Sampling bias
(C) Participant variability
(D) Participant expectancy effect
27. If the research can be repeated for verification of the generated information, such research is considered ____
(A) Critical
(B) Objective
(C) Replicable
(D) Logical
28. After observing that swans in the park are white, I conclude that all swans must be white.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above

29. What factor influencing validity is demonstrated when an ESL student needs an alternative assessment method to allow them to demonstrate their understanding?
- (A) Nature of group
 - (B) Factors of pupil response
 - (C) Factors in test administration
 - (D) Factors of scoring
30. Directions: Read each statement carefully. In the answer sheet blacken the letter with the BEST answer. The process of giving and receiving information between a human source and a human receiver using words, symbols or actions is called ____
- (A) Process
 - (B) Transmission
 - (C) Communication
 - (D) Telecommunication
31. What type of reasoning is used when you conclude that all swans are white after seeing only white swans?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
32. All the residents of Barangay BIS are exempted from taxes. The parents of Melanie reside in Barangay BIS. Therefore, Melanie's parents are exempted from taxes.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
33. What is information that can be used to prove a statement or support a conclusion called?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Opinion
34. A ____ is used to show how others might view a topic differently than you. To overcome this, you should follow it up with a strong, fact-based rebuttal.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Counterargument
 - (C) Appeal
 - (D) Hypothesis
35. Michael is a psychologist who wants to understand why certain mental disorders seem to run in families. He decides to conduct family studies to investigate this phenomenon. What do family studies primarily help professionals like Michael examine?
- (A) Impact of reflexes on learning outcomes
 - (B) Differences in autonomic nervous system arousal
 - (C) Effects of neurotransmitters on motor control
 - (D) Relationships between genetics and mental disorders
36. It is a process where we observe specific phenomena and on this basis arrive at general conclusions.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Hypotheses
 - (D) None of above
37. What type of relationship is 'Fire causes Smoke'?
- (A) Cause/Effect
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Coincidence
 - (D) Consequence
38. It was a series of notable social psychology experiments conducted by Yale University psychologist Stanley ____ in the 1960s. It measured the willingness of study participants to obey an authority figure who instructed them to perform acts that conflicted with their personal conscience.
- (A) Parsons
 - (B) Meade
 - (C) Hawthorne
 - (D) Milgram

39. An organism that is sensitive to environmental conditions and is one of the first to respond to changes.
- (A) Water quality
 - (B) Bioindicator
 - (C) Nitrate
 - (D) Point source pollution
40. A phenomenon that occurs when a researcher's expectations or preferences about the outcome of a study influence the results.
- (A) Placebo
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experimenter bias
 - (D) None of above
41. What is evidence used for in the context of supporting a claim?
- (A) To provide a counterargument
 - (B) To back up a reason
 - (C) To summarize the claim
 - (D) To introduce a new claim
42. Which criterion defines uniform testing procedures and meaningful scores by comparison with the performance of a pretested group?
- (A) Standardization
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) None of above
43. Not being harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources.
- (A) Extinction
 - (B) Biosphere
 - (C) Sustainable
 - (D) Global warming
44. In correlational studies, finding of a relationship among variables provides information about the causal relationship between those variables
- (A) True
 - (B) False
45. A business wants to understand why customers prefer one brand over another. Which research method should they use?
- (A) Attitude Research
 - (B) Geographic Research
 - (C) Behavioral Research
 - (D) Product Research
46. Which option below is NOT a goal of Psychological Research?
- (A) Description
 - (B) Explanation
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) Deception
47. Which of the following types of error does NOT contribute to reliability issues in Classical Test Theory? (Schmidt, Le, & Ilies (2003))
- (A) Random response error
 - (B) Transient error
 - (C) Criterion-related error
 - (D) Specific factor error
48. In physical and natural sciences, the — method is used to verify the available knowledge.
- (A) Physical
 - (B) Ethical
 - (C) Hypothetical
 - (D) Empirical
49. The plant is short.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
50. In rare situations where Uncle Light became suspicious of exceptionally high score of a particular student, he could retest him with the same questions, but almost the same score could be reproduced, with just a little error of margin. This is typically —
- (A) Criterion-referenced
 - (B) Test Reliability
 - (C) Test Validity
 - (D) Norm-referenced

51. Which reasoning method typically starts with a hypothesis or theory?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Empirical reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Deductive reasoning
52. Reliability refers to the ____ of measurement.
- (A) Consistency
 - (B) Accuracy
 - (C) Precision
 - (D) Validity
53. When scholars say they are "engaging with" previous research, what do they mean?
- (A) Disagreeing with prior research
 - (B) Ignoring the work of other scholars
 - (C) Building on and interacting with existing research
 - (D) Only including research from the last year
54. Which teaching method promotes learning by solving real-world problems?
- (A) Task-Based Learning
 - (B) Project-Based Learning
 - (C) Problem-Based Learning
 - (D) Dogme ELT
55. Cross-sectional studies of intelligence are potentially misleading because
- (A) They are typically based on a very small and unrepresentative sample of people.
 - (B) Retesting the same people over a period of years allows test performance to be influenced by practice
 - (C) They compare people who are not only different in age, but of different eras, educational levels, and affluence.
 - (D) Of all of these reasons
56. All previously observed polar bears have weighed less than 1,500 pounds. Therefore, all polar bears probably weigh less than 1,500 pounds.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
57. In Ex Post Facto research design, the researcher has control over the variables in the research study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
58. The aim of the methodology section in the market research is to provide an overview of ____
- (A) The framework or the procedures of using the research tools to reach the results for the research problem
 - (B) How the sampling is conducted and picked from the population
 - (C) How the results are analysed, and recommendations are given
 - (D) How literature is summarized and presented
59. Standardized instruments guide data collection, thus, ensuring the accuracy, reliability and validity of data.
- (A) OBJECTIVE
 - (B) CLEARLY DEFINED RESEARCH QUESTIONS
 - (C) STRUCTURED RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS
 - (D) NUMERICAL DATA
60. What type of research instrument is specifically designed to measure personality traits?
- (A) Likert scale
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Personality inventory
 - (D) Interview
61. Which of the following statements regarding the scientific methods is true?
- (A) A hypothesis must be agreed upon by more than one scientist
 - (B) A theory is a hypothesis that has withstood many scientific tests
 - (C) A theory is proven to be true, and therefore may not be discarded

- (D) A hypothesis cannot predict the outcome of scientific experiments
- (C) Graphical Method
(D) Simplex Method
62. What criteria can be used to evaluate the credibility of a website for research?
(A) Website's color scheme
(B) Number of ads on the website
(C) Author's credentials, publication date, citations and references, domain expertise, bias or impartiality, website's reputation
(D) Number of social media followers
63. The Internet is a powerful mechanism for conducting research. However it does have its drawbacks. Which of the following signify these drawbacks?
(A) The possible inclusion of individuals not being targeted, that could skew the results
(B) Lack of information about the population responding to the questionnaire.
(C) Eye contact and body language, (two useful research indicators) are excluded from the analysis
(D) All of the above
64. What is the main purpose of the scientific method?
(A) To prove other scientists conclusions incorrect
(B) To understand every idea
(C) To teach students about scientific laws
(D) To determine answers for scientific questions
65. A word used as a reference point for finding other words or information
(A) Keyword
(B) Hyperlink
(C) URL
(D) None of above
66. An analytical method of problem-solving and decision making that is useful in the management of organization.
(A) Operation Research
(B) Linear Programming
67. How can deductive reasoning be applied in a scientific experiment?
(A) By observing patterns and forming a general theory
(B) By using a general theory to make specific predictions that can be tested
(C) By collecting data without any preconceived notions
(D) By generating new hypotheses based on experimental results
68. An argument that uses ___ reasoning begins not with a generalization but with several pieces of specific evidence. The speaker then draws a conclusion from this evidence.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
69. The biggest strength of action research is the production of ___ (lifelong, reluctant) learners who initially create ___ (local, general) knowledge that can be ___ (shared with, ignored by) the world at large. Answer the first blank only
(A) Lifelong
(B) Reluctant
70. To Research the problem also depends on time, resources, and your research skills. What kind of other resources do you know except main ones?
(A) Posters and flyers
(B) Create a budget and obtain advice from other, experienced researchers about whether the anticipated expenses are realistic.
(C) Mailing labels, postage, statistical programs, or audiovisual equipment
(D) Mailing messages
71. To make a guess based on a small amount of information is to ___
(A) Survey
(B) Generalize
(C) Question
(D) None are correct

72. Scientific approach expresses and records your findings qualitatively.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Biography
 - (D) Narrative Report.
73. Rainbow trout are found in mountain streams and are sensitive to changes in their habitat. Which would be the best description for the use rainbow trout in water quality testing?
- (A) Biological indicator
 - (B) Invasive species
 - (C) Nitrates
 - (D) None of above
74. In ecological studies, what word refers to all surrounding conditions that affect living organisms?
- (A) Generations
 - (B) Connections
 - (C) Environment
 - (D) None of above
75. Action research originated in the United States around the 1940s due to the studies of:
- (A) Fromm
 - (B) Bruner
 - (C) Lewin
 - (D) Rapaport
76. Which method did Francis Bacon advocate for acquiring knowledge?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Authority-based reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Scientific experimentation
77. To repeat a research study usually with different participants and in different situations, to confirm the results of the original study
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Replicated
 - (D) Positive correlation
78. What is the PRIMARY purpose of deductive research?
- (A) To create a new theory without looking at data
 - (B) To gather data, look for patterns, and develop a theory
 - (C) To create a hypothesis from theory and analyzes data to test it
 - (D) None of above
79. The chapter that details the way in which the research was conducted is the-
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Research Methodology
 - (D) Data Analysis
 - (E) Conclusion and Recommendations
80. This type of reasoning starts with smaller facts or examples that lead to larger, general conclusions. The bigger, general conclusion may or may not be true.
- (A) Abductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) None of above
81. You're conducting a psychology study by observing behaviors and testing theories in a controlled environment. What type of evidence are you gathering?
- (A) Anecdotal evidence
 - (B) Empirical evidence
 - (C) Theoretical evidence
 - (D) Hypothetical evidence
82. Nine years old children are taller than 7 years old ones. It is an example of
- (A) Experimental studies.
 - (B) Case studies.
 - (C) Cross-sectional studies.
 - (D) Vertical studies.
83. Concepts are ____ of Research
- (A) Guide

- (B) Tools
(C) Methods
(D) Variables
84. What is the term for the consistency or stability of a measurement instrument in communication research?
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Correlation
(D) Bias
85. This part of a research report describes the instrument used to arrive at a result.
(A) Methods
(B) Review of Literature
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
86. ____ is a commitment to finding and using the best theory and data available at the time to make a decision.
(A) Rational decision making
(B) Classical decision making
(C) Rational management
(D) Evidence-based management
87. Starts with the particular and moves to the general; conclusions are drawn from those particular observations
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
88. The purpose of the methodology is to:
(A) Validate hypotheses
(B) Guide the replication of the research process
(C) Highlight statistical errors
(D) Summarize the entire research report
89. Jasmine, roses, gardenias & lavender smell nice. Therefore, all flower smell nice. This is..
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Statistical reasoning
90. Select inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, or neither. You watch an ant taste a liquid and die. Several more ants sample the liquid and they die. You conclude the liquid is an ant poison.
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Neither
(D) None of above
91. An inductive process of researching involves
(A) Asking broad research questions
(B) Identifying sets of variable
(C) Making predictions
(D) Employing structured data collection methods
92. Presenting the research methodology involves describing the research design, participants, instruments, data collection procedures, and analysis methods.
(A) True
(B) False
93. In an experiment on treatments for depression, a researcher uses a sample consisting of depressed subjects who are NOT typical of the general population of depressed subjects. Although the treatment works on the sample subjects, it is unlikely to work on depressed people in general. Which type of validity does this study lack?
(A) Analogue validity
(B) External validity
(C) Internal validity
(D) Construct validity
94. Set of related hypotheses supported by evidence is ____
(A) Theory
(B) Law
(C) Technology
(D) Life science

95. In schools, action research refers to a wide variety of evaluative, investigative, and analytical research methods designed to diagnose problems or weaknesses-whether organizational, academic, or instructional-and help educators develop practical solutions to address them quickly and efficiently.
- (A) True
(B) False
96. In what way can a scenario be used as evidence to support an argument?
- (A) By providing a specific example or instance that illustrates the point being made.
(B) By making unsupported claims without any evidence
(C) By using emotional language instead of logic
(D) By providing a completely unrelated example
97. Which statement below cannot be applied to desk research?
- (A) It uses existing data and information for market research purposes.
(B) Data is often provided by specialist market research firms.
(C) It includes the use of survey and interview findings conducted by the firm.
(D) It includes industry surveys that have been carried out.
98. What is a model in scientific research?
- (A) A model is a detailed description of an experiment's procedure.
(B) A model is a hypothesis that has been proven true.
(C) A model is a summary of the results of an experiment.
(D) A model is a representation of an object or system that is used to explain and predict phenomena.
99. What is this an example of? I see a bunch of crumbs on the floor, see a hole in my wall, and hear scratching in my walls and conclude that I have a rodent problem.
- (A) Induction
(B) Deduction
100. Which of the following is an example of an authoritative source?
- (A) A social media influencer's post
(B) A government report
(C) An anonymous comment on a blog
(D) A Wikipedia entry with no citations
101. The extent to which two researchers agree in their scoring of a questionnaire or test.
- (A) Reliability
(B) Inter-rater Reliability
(C) Inter-observer Reliability
(D) Test-retest Reliability
(E) Replicability
102. Group comparison designs are always superior to single-case designs.
- (A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Doubtful.
(D) None of the above.
103. Which method cannot be used in conjunction with the survey method?
- (A) The experimental method
(B) The causal-comparative method
(C) The correlational method
(D) All can be used
104. The role of theory in educational research is primarily to
- (A) Develop precise descriptions of educational phenomena
(B) Evaluate the effectiveness of specific instructional interventions
(C) Explain phenomena in terms of constructs and principles
(D) Provide a language that facilitates collaboration between researchers and educators.

- 105.** What is the role of evidence in inductive reasoning?
- (A) Evidence is not important in inductive reasoning
 - (B) Evidence is used to make specific conclusions
 - (C) Evidence is used to make general conclusions
 - (D) Evidence is used to prove the conclusion is wrong
- 106.** Which method characterizes deductive reasoning in clinical decision-making?
- (A) Start with general ideas, consider specific actions
 - (B) Begin with specific cases, infer general principles
 - (C) Collect data without forming any conclusions
 - (D) Rely on intuition without structured analysis
- 107.** Which principle of assessment and evaluation measures what it intends to measure?
- (A) Readability
 - (B) Administrability
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Reliability
- 108.** Empirical research in psychology is based on?
- (A) Personal opinions
 - (B) Careful observation and data collection
 - (C) Historical assumptions
 - (D) Traditional beliefs
- 109.** This method of research can only be measured between the values of -1 and 1.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Observational
- 110.** Professor Ton That Tung's conclusion: 'The cause of acute pancreatitis in Indochina is due to the worm' is the result of research at what level?
- (A) Discovery level.
 - (B) Description level.
 - (C) Explanation level.
 - (D) Cognitive level.
- 111.** Every cat that you've observed purrs. Therefore, all cats must purr.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 112.** A claim or thesis that conveys a perspective developed through a line of reasoning and supported by evidence
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Assumption
- 113.** Which of the following is a common method for ensuring the reliability of research findings?
- (A) Relying on anecdotal evidence
 - (B) Using multiple data collection methods
 - (C) Ignoring previous research
 - (D) Conducting a single study
- 114.** Does the scientific method provide a plan for conducting research?
- (A) No, it is just a collection of random experiments
 - (B) Yes, but it does not emphasize a systematic approach
 - (C) No, it only provides guidelines for writing research papers
 - (D) Yes, it provides a general plan for conducting research in a systematic way
- 115.** What is replication?
- (A) Cloning the scientist who first did an experiment
 - (B) Doing an experiment for the first time

- (C) Doing an experiment again and getting different results
- (D) Doing an experiment again and getting the same results
- 116.** How can the criteria for evaluating research problems be applied to different research methodologies (e.g., quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods)?
- (A) The criteria are only relevant for quantitative research.
- (B) The criteria should be adapted and prioritized based on the specific research approach and context.
- (C) All research methodologies should apply the criteria in the exact same way.
- (D) The criteria are irrelevant to qualitative research.
- 117.** Action research involves a spiral of self reflective cycles (Kemmis and McTaggart, 2000).
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 118.** Similar to other research methods, action research has some limitations, including weaker research designs and ____
- (A) Integrating theory and practice
- (B) Improving practice at the local level
- (C) Utilizing less rigorous measurement criteria
- (D) None of above
- 119.** Research involves ____ instruments.
- (A) Careful
- (B) Validated
- (C) Issue
- (D) Known
- 120.** Validity means measuring what you intend to measure! Ex: Counting the voter turnout to measure political participation
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 121.** Qualitative research designs can also be called as:
- (A) Strategies of Inquiry
- (B) Collection of Data
- (C) Significance of Study
- (D) Research Timeline
- 122.** At the end of this module, you should be able to present written ____ methodology.
- (A) Research
- (B) Cooking
- (C) Sports
- (D) Music
- 123.** Corroboration is
- (A) The act of comparing pieces of evidence to see where they agree and disagree.
- (B) A primary source
- (C) When two parties disagree
- (D) Like building a strong tower
- 124.** You should use multiple sources during your research to ensure you know all the important facts.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 125.** How do scientists confirm the findings of a study?
- (A) By replicating the study
- (B) By changing the hypothesis of the original study
- (C) By formulating new research questions
- (D) All of the above
- 126.** Reasoning which forms a generalization based on a set of specific observations is:
- (A) Thinking
- (B) Arguments
- (C) Deduction
- (D) Induction
- 127.** How can you determine if a claim is valid or not?
- (A) Trust your gut feeling

- (B) Evaluate the evidence, analyze the facts, consider counterarguments, and assess the credibility of the source.
- (C) Flip a coin
- (D) Ask a friend
- 128.** The extent to which we can say with confidence that the observations made for a sample would apply to other groups.
- (A) Evaluation
- (B) Generalization
- (C) Quality Translation
- (D) Credibility
- 129.** While walking home on a dark night, Joanna saw a bright light in the sky and concluded that it must have been a spaceship from another planet. Which of these questions could Joanna answer using scientific methods of investigation?
- (A) Can aliens read our minds?
- (B) Does Joanna actually believe in aliens?
- (C) What is the aliens spacecraft made from?
- (D) What percent of people in the area saw a bright light that night?
- 130.** Impersonal, scientific or systematic
- (A) QUALITATIVE
- (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 131.** A research study refers to how well the results among the study participants represent true findings among similar individuals outside the study.
- (A) Clean dataset
- (B) Validity
- (C) Pilot Test
- (D) 5-points
- 132.** In which channel there is less possibility of any misunderstanding and can be used as reference in future.
- (A) Formal
- (B) Informal
- 133.** Ecological validity: the extent to which the findings of research in one situation would — to other situations. This is influenced by whether the situation (example a laboratory) represents the real world effectively and whether the task is relevant to real life.
- (A) Generalize
- (B) Specialize
- (C) Isolate
- (D) Narrow
- 134.** — is a research design that involves comparisons of behaviour observed in different situations, but where subjects are not randomly assigned to the different situations.
- (A) Correlational Design
- (B) Experimental Design
- (C) True Experiment
- (D) Quasi Experiment
- 135.** Either you use quantitative or qualitative research approaches, you need to make sure that the approach is matched with your research problem
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 136.** Which of the following is not a research approach?
- (A) Descriptive
- (B) Exploratory
- (C) Innovative
- (D) Explanatory
- 137.** In addition to recording research activities and observations, action research also provides educators an activity for detailing —
- (A) Personal doubts
- (B) Practitioner certainty
- (C) Professional growth
- (D) None of above
- 138.** Internal validity is to causality; generalizability as external validity is to
- (A) Control; random assignment
- (B) Generalizability; control

- (C) Causality; minimizing differences
(D) Representative sampling; control over extraneous variables
- 139.** When large groups of interconnected facts are considered together in a consistent manner, we get a
(A) Combined Result.
(B) Confirmed Fact.
(C) Scientific Theory.
(D) Critical Problem.
- 140.** What is a word that relates to ‘investigate’?
(A) Examine
(B) Ignore
(C) Conclude
(D) Analyze
- 141.** Which classification does a speech about “how the internet works” belong to?
(A) Object
(B) Process
(C) Event
(D) Concept
- 142.** What is a common challenge when reading the methods section?
(A) It is too short
(B) It lacks detail
(C) It uses technical language
(D) It is written in layman’s terms
- 143.** Broad location for research (ex. Entire community of institute)
(A) Setting
(B) Ethnography
(C) Relationship
(D) Site
- 144.** Ice cores can trap gases, like carbon dioxide. And increased concentration of carbon dioxide found in a layer of ice is one piece of evidence for ____
(A) Climate change
(B) Cell theory
- 145.** Which platform is commonly studied in social media research?
(A) PowerPoint
(B) Excel
(C) Zoom
(D) Twitter
- 146.** What is an example of a generalizable finding?
(A) Applying findings from a regional reading comprehension study to national literacy programs
(B) Using findings from a single classroom to apply to the same classroom
(C) Applying findings from a math study to a science study
(D) Using findings from a study to apply to a different age group
- 147.** The researcher’s interpretation of behavior may be biased by personal thoughts, feelings and opinions.
(A) Internal Validity
(B) Social Desirability Bias
(C) Subjectivity
(D) Demand Characteristics
(E) Low Controls
- 148.** In scientific research, the orderly and systematic way of proceeding to reach a given result or end is known as:
(A) Method
(B) Technique
(C) Instrument
(D) Theory
- 149.** When selecting evidence to support an argument you want what kind of evidence?
(A) Relevant & sound evidence
(B) Irrelevant & unsound evidence
- 150.** This study provided evidence that infants seek their parents for emotional support and care, not just for biological nourishment.
(A) Piaget (1932)
(B) Harlow (1953)

- (C) Bowlby (1969)
(D) Ainsworth (1970s)
- 151.** What is the difference between quasi-experimental and non-experimental:correlational research design?
(A) There is no intervention in quasi-experimental research design.
(B) There is no intervention in correlational research design.
(C) There is randomization in quasi-experimental research design.
(D) There is randomization in correlational research design.
- 152.** Which of the following is a critical skill for a physicist working with theoretical models?
(A) Physical fitness
(B) Mathematical modeling
(C) Gardening
(D) Singing
- 153.** ___ bias in testing refers to a situation where the scores on a test are significantly higher or lower between cultural groups and are better able to predict the future performance of one cultural group than the rest of the population.
(A) Social.
(B) Teaching.
(C) Cultural.
(D) Math.
- 154.** Interests multiple parties/stakeholders with an interest in research topic
(A) Participatory Action Research (PAR)
(B) Critical Action Research (CAR)
(C) Action Science (AS)
(D) Appreciative Inquiry (AI)
- 155.** Which techniques includes the procedures and techniques for making valid observations, interpreting, results, and generalizing those results?
(A) Scientific Inquiry
(B) Scientific Knowledge
(C) Scientific Method
(D) Scientific System
- 156.** Which of the following methods are NOT commonly used in U&A research?
(A) Surveys
(B) Interviews
(C) Observational Studies
(D) Guessing consumer preferences
- 157.** It is a reasoning where people make use of conclusions based on the previously known facts. In short, general to specific.
(A) Logic
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Deductive Reasoning
(D) Inductive and Deductive Reasoning
- 158.** Of the types of validity for tests, what type constructs a test of a particular subject adequately based on objectives?
(A) Content validity
(B) Curricular validity
(C) Criterion validity
(D) Predictive validity
- 159.** What is the definition of a Methodology? Select all you think are correct.
(A) Provide (a book or article) with citations of sources of information.
(B) A framework of how you carried out your project and how you got your results
(C) A system of methods used in a particular area of study or activity.
(D) A list of the books referred to in a scholarly work, typically printed as an appendix.
Edit
- 160.** A form of the nonequivalent comparison-group design is recommended when ___
(A) It is not possible to control for a basic history effect.
(B) It is not possible to randomly assign participants to groups.
(C) It is not possible to identify two groups.
(D) All of the above.

- 161.** The inquiry approach does not view a given discipline more as an attitude than as a body of knowledge or as a method.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 162.** Research method in which data are collected about a group of participants over a number of years to assess how certain characteristics change or remain the same during development
(A) Naturalistic Observation
(B) Case Study
(C) Longitudinal study
(D) Cross-sectional study
- 163.** O Labs is not used for:
(A) Experiment
(B) Simulations
(C) To watch experimental videos
(D) To upload experiment videos
- 164.** Reasoning based on patterns you observe is called ____
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Conjecture
(D) Counterexample
- 165.** Why might a researcher duplicate a previous work with a new subject population?
(A) To test the generalizability of previous research findings
(B) To plagiarize the original study
(C) To prove the original study was flawed
(D) To avoid conducting original research
- 166.** Research participants who were asked to monitor and report their own immediate sensory reactions to differently colored objects. This research used a technique known as
(A) Biological elements of the mind
(B) Introspection
(C) Latin elements of the mind
(D) Psychological elements of the mind
- 167.** What is a key limitation of correlation research?
(A) It may reflect relationships influenced by unmeasured factors
(B) It cannot estimate effect sizes
(C) It proves causal relationships directly
(D) It is unusable with negative correlations
- 168.** What is a potential alternative explanation in inductive reasoning?
(A) The premises are incorrect.
(B) The conclusion is absolute.
(C) The data supports multiple theories.
(D) The general principle is unproven.
- 169.** In inductive reasoning, the researcher:
(A) Starts from observations to build a theory
(B) Starts with a theory to test through observation
(C) Makes assumptions without evidence
(D) Uses only qualitative methods
- 170.** Disturbance affecting message clarity is termed
(A) Noise
(B) Channel
(C) Medium
(D) Feedback
- 171.** Inter-observer reliability: the ____ between two researchers watching the same event, i.e. whether they will produce the same records.
(A) Consistency
(B) Difference
(C) Variation
(D) Discussion
- 172.** How are correlational studies different from experiments?
(A) Causation can be inferred
(B) Causation cannot be inferred
(C) The variable is manipulated by the researcher
(D) They are part of qualitative research

173. The purpose of enhancing the credibility and reliability of research outcomes is to:
- (A) Increase the validity of the research findings.
 - (B) Make the research more complex.
 - (C) Reduce the time taken for research.
 - (D) Limit the scope of the research.
174. Reasoning that begins with individual pieces of evidence and leads to bigger general conclusions
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
175. A beverage company wants to understand why its new product isn't performing well in a specific region. They organize small discussion groups to explore consumer opinions. What type of marketing research are they conducting?
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Causal Research
 - (D) Quantitative Research
176. Based on limited experience with daisies in my flower garden, I have concluded that these flowers require almost no care at all. This conclusion is an example of
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Practical reasoning
 - (D) Predictive reasoning
177. Mr. Rahman's choice of a specific research approach to his research problem should be guided by the extent to which the approach
- (A) Provides a reasonable answer to the research question.
 - (B) Describes the study.
 - (C) Indicates the limitations of the study.
 - (D) Provides a summary of the research.
178. Who developed Method of equal appearing intervals forming the basis of constructing attitude scales?
- (A) Likert.
 - (B) Thurstone and Chave.
 - (C) Bogardus.
 - (D) Guttman.
179. A study that seeks to replicate findings of previous research
- (A) Adds nothing of value to the research literature.
 - (B) Is a worthwhile contribution to the research literature.
 - (C) Should be conducted only by the researchers who reported the original findings.
 - (D) Is important for theory building but not for an applied discipline like education.
180. Step process of an experiment
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Cross study
 - (C) Experimental group
 - (D) Scientific method
181. Seeks to collect field texts that document the individual's story in his or her own words. It is the explanation of:
- (A) IDENTIFYING A RESEARCH PROBLEM
 - (B) FORMULATING RESEARCH QUESTIONS
 - (C) FINDING REVIEW THE LITERATURE
 - (D) DESIGNING RESEARCH METHOD
182. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypotheses developed from theories?
- (A) Inductive method
 - (B) Deductive method
 - (C) Hypothesis method
 - (D) Pattern method
183. When choosing the most appropriate investigation methodologies to use, researchers should consider I. the advantages and disadvantages of each methodology. (a) II. the specific subject matter or topic they are studying. (b) III. the nature of evidence required to answer the research question. (c)

- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 184.** A reliable resource for researching a historical topic will most likely be nonfiction
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 185.** What reasoning process involves starting with specific details to form a general principle?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Logical Reasoning
- 186.** Step-by-step problem-solving formula
- (A) Heuristic
 - (B) Algorithm
 - (C) Trial & Error
 - (D) Decision Bias
- 187.** I have a bag of candy. The first two pieces I grab are Starburst. I assume all the candy are Starbursts. This is an example of what kind of reasoning?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Sound Reasoning
 - (D) Poor Reasoning
- 188.** State True or False:-There is only one method for finding Proportion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 189.** When we write an argument, we have to include ____
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Our name
 - (C) Writing
 - (D) A period
- 190.** What is a tendency to favor or lean toward a particular perspective called?
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Neutrality
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Impartiality
- 191.** Which reasoning is demonstrated by using specific cases to establish a general rule?
- (A) Conceptual reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Logical reasoning
- 192.** The learners are normally required to do this type of test at the beginning of a course in a language school in order to identify their language level and find the best class for them.
- (A) An objective test
 - (B) A subjective test
 - (C) An achievement test
 - (D) A placement test
- 193.** Which type of validity was established if the components or factors of a test are hypothesized to have a negative correlation?
- (A) Construct validity
 - (B) Predictive validity
 - (C) Content validity
 - (D) Divergent validity
- 194.** It uses correlations to study relationships between dimensions or characteristics of individuals, groups, situations, or events.
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Longitudinal Research
 - (C) Explanatory Research (Causal Research)
 - (D) Qualitative Research
- 195.** The degree to which the findings of a study can be generalized to other people, settings, and situation
- (A) Construct validity
 - (B) External validity
 - (C) Internal validity
 - (D) None of above

- 196.** This refers to published literature introduced into the debate to provide support for an argument.
- (A) Contention
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Explore
 - (D) Cross-ex
- 197.** Field-work based research is classified as:
- (A) Historical
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Biographical
 - (D) Experimental
- 198.** It can provide fuller, deeper, more meaningful answers to a single research question.
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Limitation
- 199.** Your teacher has asked you to explain the difference between quantitative and qualitative observations. Which statement is correct?
- (A) Quantitative observations use numbers, qualitative uses the senses.
 - (B) Quantitative observations use the senses, qualitative uses numbers.
 - (C) Quantitative observations use measurement, qualitative uses numbers.
 - (D) Quantitative observations use colors, qualitative uses the senses.
- 200.** What is theoretical validity?
- (A) The accuracy of the portrayal of the perspectives and meanings of the participants
 - (B) The factual accuracy of an account as reported by the researcher
 - (C) The generalizability of the results to other cases and contexts
 - (D) The degree to which the researchers' explanations fit the data
- 201.** Researchers use psychological constructs to describe things that cannot be seen, touched, or measured directly.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 202.** What is the definition of replicability in research?
- (A) The ability of research to be kept confidential
 - (B) The ability of research to be published in multiple journals
 - (C) The ability of research to be repeated and, thus, later verified by other researchers
 - (D) The ability of research to be conducted without observations
- 203.** Methodology:
- (A) This is the doctrine of the methods of cognition and transformation of reality;
 - (B) This is the identification and resolution of paradoxes;
 - (C) It is a system of generalized knowledge, explanations of certain aspects of reality;
 - (D) It is a denial of what appears to be absolutely correct;
 - (E) Involves the development of a scientific hypothesis based on the study of the physical, chemical, etc. essence of the phenomenon under study;
- 204.** Which type of map is NOT thematic?
- (A) Cartogram
 - (B) Dot density map
 - (C) Choropleth map
 - (D) Topographic map
- 205.** The technique adopted to find out the level of acceptability of an individual by members of a group is
- (A) Personality testing
 - (B) Projective techniques
 - (C) Psychometry
 - (D) Sociometry
- 206.** The extent to which the results of research or testing can be generalized beyond the sample that generated them. (Unit 1 Vocabulary)
- (A) Internal Validity
 - (B) Negative Correlation
 - (C) Positive Correlation
 - (D) External Validity

207. The ____ argument begins with a generalization, then cites a specific case related to that generalization from which follows a conclusion.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (B) Investigating and searching for optional solutions for a current defined problem
 - (C) Investigating the new problematic customer trends
 - (D) Investigating the new problematic market trends
208. Research question is a must in a literature review called
- (A) Traditional
 - (B) Optional
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Structural
209. Research methods are broadly classified as:
- (A) Expository
 - (B) Qualitative and quantitative.
 - (C) Information text
 - (D) None of above
210. You want to compare the health of students who walk to school to the health of students who ride the bus
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Simulation
211. Gathering information and learning everything you can about the topic.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Analysis
212. What approaches can we use in research?
- (A) Educational, scientific
 - (B) Quantitative, qualitative
 - (C) Basic, secondary
 - (D) Theoretical, practical
213. "Problem-Solving" research is concerned with ____
- (A) Investigating and searching for what may be the problem facing or will face the brand
214. The best method to study growth and development of the child is:
- (A) Psychoanalytic Method
 - (B) Comparative Method
 - (C) Developmental Method
 - (D) Statistical Method
215. Which early school of thought promoted by James and influenced by Darwin explored how mental and behavioral processes function, adapt, survive and flourish?
- (A) Structuralism
 - (B) Functionalism
 - (C) Behaviorism
 - (D) Evolution
216. Today, Sam notices that the city alarm sounds at 9:00 P.M. The next day of the same time, she notices that the city alarm sound again. She remembers that the city alarm did sound at the same time the other day. She then concludes that the city alarm sounds every 9:00 P.M.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
217. In the Chapter 2 Review of Related Literature, which word means similar to the study or topic?
- (A) Review
 - (B) Related
 - (C) Literature
 - (D) Research
218. When taking notes for research articles, you should (check multiple):
- (A) Note why the article is important to your research.
 - (B) Summarize the main idea.

- (C) Take quotes directly from the article.
(D) All of the above.
- 219.** What two elements of action research should be present in the title?
(A) Context and rationale
(B) Objective and output
(C) Intervention and objective
(D) Context and intervention
- 220.** Which research would be ideal for the following question? How does someone's age affect what they consider right and wrong?
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Survey
(C) Longitudinal
(D) Correlation
- 221.** How does research phenomena contribute to the development of scientific theories?
(A) By discouraging scientific exploration
(B) By limiting the scope of scientific inquiry
(C) By providing evidence and observations for scientific inquiry
(D) By avoiding the use of data and evidence
- 222.** Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of exploratory research?
(A) It can lead to oversimplification of complex phenomena
(B) It can provide definitive conclusions about a phenomenon
(C) It can be completed quickly and inexpensively
(D) It can be used to confirm existing theories
- 223.** The two main styles of research are
(A) Data collection and data coding
(B) Surveys and questionnaires
(C) Sampling and recording
(D) Qualitative and quantitative
- 224.** What requirement of a good Data Question is this question missing? "Are girls more successful than boys?"
(A) It cannot be answered with data
(B) It is not fruitful
(C) It is not specific
(D) It is not ethical
- 225.** Which practice best bridges global standards with local cultural nuance in research programs?
(A) Centralize all analysis in head office
(B) Standardize questions without translation
(C) Train local moderators and calibrate instruments
(D) Replace qualitative with only tracking
- 226.** Which of the following is NOT a strength of the scientific method?
(A) We study the weaknesses of our studies
(B) Less vulnerable to errors of any given mistake
(C) It is based on authority
(D) Allows for public verification through peer review
- 227.** Which type of logic is taking specific observations and using them to make generalised theories?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above
- 228.** Evidence that an author provides to support an argument must be related to the claims. If the evidence is related to claims we say it is ____
(A) Sound
(B) Sufficient
(C) Position
(D) Relevant
- 229.** Which figure is known for developing the Turing Machine?
(A) Tim Berners-Lee

- (B) Ada Lovelace
 - (C) Alan Turing
 - (D) John von Neumann
- 230.** The process of giving and receiving information between a human source and a human receiver using words, symbols or actions is called ____
- (A) Process
 - (B) Transmission
 - (C) Communication
 - (D) Telecommunication
- 231.** When conducting exploratory research, it is difficult to formulate hypothesis for testing based on existing knowledge.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 232.** Each time Monica kicks a ball up in the air, it returns to the ground. So, the next time Monica kicks a ball up in the air, it will return to the ground. Is this inductive or deductive reasoning?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 233.** The unintended meanings aroused by certain symbols inhibiting the accuracy of decoding.
- (A) External Noises
 - (B) Semantic noises
 - (C) Internal noises
 - (D) Empathetic listening
- 234.** The correct statement is
- (A) Approach, Method, Procedure and Techniques are hierarchy
 - (B) Approach, Method, Procedure and Techniques are not hierarchy
 - (C) Approach, Method, Procedure and Techniques have the same definition
 - (D) Approach, Method, Procedure and Techniques have no correlation
- 235.** Which section explains sampling methods, inclusion/exclusion criteria, materials, and procedures?
- (A) Time frame or schedule
 - (B) Study design and methodology
 - (C) Ethical considerations
 - (D) Rationale and background
- 236.** What are three different ways to test a hypothesis?
- (A) Observe, model, experiment
 - (B) Observe, look, see
 - (C) Experiment, investigate, control
 - (D) Model, simulate, graph
- 237.** It is conducted by researchers whose aim would be to find out the directions, associations and/or relationship between different variables or groups of respondents under study.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Ex-Post Facto
 - (D) Normative
- 238.** If you wanted to compare personalities what might be the best research method to use?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Longitudinal
- 239.** A student wants to explore the impact of technology on careers in Arts, A/V Technology, and Communications. What is a strategic approach?
- (A) Research recent technological trends and their effects on job roles in the field
 - (B) Only ask friends who like art
 - (C) Ignore technology
 - (D) Guess based on old movies
- 240.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of action research. "Lowers the scientific objectivity."
- (A) Limitation
 - (B) Strength

- 241.** A logical approach where you progress from general ideas to specific conclusions is ____
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
- 242.** If a test measures what it is supposed to measure, that test has:
(A) Reliability.
(B) Validity.
(C) Objectivity.
(D) Consistency.
- 243.** Operational definition: the Clear description ____ of a variable such that it can be accurately manipulated, measured or quantified, and the study can be ____ This includes the description of the IV, DV or measured variables.
(A) Replicated
(B) Explained
(C) Analyzed
(D) Interpreted
- 244.** ____ refers to gathering primary data from a natural environment without doing a lab experiment or a survey.
(A) Experimental research
(B) Applied research
(C) Field research
(D) Observational research
- 245.** What is an academic research?
(A) A systematic data collection
(B) Factual based of data collection
(C) Manipulation of data to uncover truth
(D) Collaboration between researcher and participants
- 246.** Michael is conducting a research project for his class. He is trying to determine which of the following is NOT a part of the research methodology?
(A) Sampling
(B) Data collection
(C) Research design
(D) Literature review
- 247.** Methodology provides a description ____
(A) Of the exact method you will use to gather, organize, compile and analyze data.
(B) Of the exact introduction you will use to gather, organize, compile, and analyze.
(C) Of the exact literature you will use to gather, organize, compile, and analyze.
(D) Of the exact findings you will use to gather, organize, compile, and analyze data
- 248.** What do you call the degree of consistency and precision which produces a stable result of the conducted research?
(A) Consistency
(B) Reliability
(C) Scope
(D) Introduction
- 249.** It determines such factors as how he or she writes hypothesis and what level of evidence is necessary to make decision.
(A) Methodology
(B) Method
- 250.** Qualitative and Quantitative
(A) Based on the one undertaking the research
(B) Based on final use or application of the research results
(C) Based on the mode of inquiry used
(D) Based on the methodology or research design used
- 251.** Types of Quantitative Data and Measures a test that helps a person identify and measure human characteristics that help predict or explain behavior over and across situations. (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory)
(A) Personal assessment
(B) Affective scale
(C) Behavioral checklist
(D) Public document or school records

252. It is a reasoning which involves searching for patterns and making generalizations. In short, specific to general.
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) Inductive and Deductive Reasoning
253. Combination of taxonomies and conceptual framework by providing a structure for a complete explanation of empirical phenomena; its scope is not limited to a particular aspect but of several concepts.
- (A) Theoretical system.
 - (B) Ad-hoc classificatory system.
 - (C) Conceptual framework.
 - (D) None of the above.
254. What do psychologists use to conduct experiments/research to avoid getting false conclusions and results?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Correlation
255. Is an experiment a primary or secondary research method?
- (A) Both.
 - (B) Neither.
 - (C) Secondary.
 - (D) Primary. Edit
256. What is a disadvantage of field research compared to desk research?
- (A) It is quicker to carry out.
 - (B) It is less specific.
 - (C) It can be more expensive to carry out.
 - (D) It uses outdated information.
257. Rose conducted a study about the effect of organic and inorganic fertilizer in the growth of plants, what method should she used?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Multiple Method
 - (D) Scientific Method
258. Question that allows the source to talk
- (A) Q-and-A
 - (B) Open-ended question
 - (C) Quotation
 - (D) Read-back
259. Attempts to establish causation by quantifying relationships between variables
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Analytical research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) None of above
260. Whenever John eats peanuts, his throat swells. "John is allergic to peanuts".
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
261. Research method in which data are collected from groups of participants of different ages and compares so that conclusions can be drawn about differences due to age
- (A) Naturalistic Observation
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
262. This section explains how the study was conducted. The full details of the materials and methods are described in this chapter, to permit repetition of the research work.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Introduction
263. If an experiment can be easily replicated by another researcher and provide similar results, it is considered
- (A) Valid

- (B) Duplicable
(C) Falsifiable
(D) Reliable
- 264.** Which scientific method often focuses on generating new hypotheses and theories?
(A) Inductive method
(B) Deductive method
(C) Hypothesis method
(D) Pattern method
- 265.** What are three other methods of research according to Borg and Gall (1979).
(A) Educational research and development, evaluation research and historical research
(B) Educational research and development, evaluation research and action research
(C) Educational research and development, descriptive research and action research
(D) None of above
- 266.** What is interrater reliability?
(A) Interrater reliability is the measure of consistency between different tests or assessments.
(B) Interrater reliability refers to the accuracy of a single rater or judge when assessing multiple things.
(C) Interrater reliability is only applicable in qualitative research studies.
(D) Assesses the consistency of different raters' observations
- 267.** Descriptive, causal, and predictive are three forms of ____ research questions.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Action
(C) Phenomenological
(D) Qualitative
- 268.** Deductive or Inductive? Every time you study for a test, you get a good grade. You conclude that studying for a test will earn you a good grade.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Not Enough Info
(D) None of above
- 269.** ____ is a process of reasoning which proceeds from specific or particular instances to the formulation of general or universal principles or statements.
(A) Deductive
(B) Reductive
(C) Inductive
(D) Inductive
- 270.** One of the aims of the scientific method in research is to: [2006-JUNE]
(A) Improve data interpretation
(B) Eliminate spurious relations
(C) Confirm triangulation
(D) Introduce new variables
- 271.** ____ is a research in which data is collected from a population at one point of time.
(A) Longitudinal
(B) Panel Study
(C) Cross Sectional
(D) Cohort Study
- 272.** The citation of multiple studies (Bybee, Thomas, Condliffe, etc.) serves to establish that the benefits of PBL are supported by "Empirical studies." The implication of using this term ("empirical") is that the claims about PBL are based on:
(A) Personal opinions or feelings.
(B) Philosophical debates and theoretical discussions.
(C) Observations, data collection, and evidence-based research.
(D) Unverifiable anecdotes from various teachers.
- 273.** Methods
(A) Are the techniques and procedures used to obtain and analyse data.
(B) Refers to the theory of how research should be undertaken.
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above

274. What does an informal inquiry aim to satisfy?
- (A) Personal curiosity
 - (B) Academic questions
 - (C) Unfair opinions
 - (D) Trustworthiness
275. The term regression was introduced by ____
- (A) R A Fischer
 - (B) Sir Francis Galton
 - (C) Karl Pearson
 - (D) None of these
276. A researcher who is method-bound is likely to ____
- (A) Be responsible for data analysis
 - (B) Utilize a probability sample
 - (C) Prefer one research approach over all others
 - (D) Mine a client's database
277. The ____ is only useful if the concepts, ideas, questions, etc. to be investigated are both testable and falsifiable.
- (A) Scientific Method.
 - (B) Independent Variable.
 - (C) Experimental Method.
 - (D) Dependent Variable.
278. Research conducted in order to identify or clarify a problem is called:
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Causal Research
 - (D) Customer Research
279. A systematic study of facts according to a reliable and correct method of study is called a
- (A) Methodology.
 - (B) Social Technique.
 - (C) Biological Study.
 - (D) Scientific Study.
280. Which of the following DOES NOT closely relate to what action research is?
- (A) Used to address practical problems in the classroom
 - (B) Refers only to everyday life of the learners
 - (C) Allows teachers to study their own classroom
 - (D) Brings theories and practices together
281. The universe is really just like a complicated clock. But every clock has a maker. It follows therefore that the universe has to have a maker as well.
- (A) Enumerative All observed P are F Therefore: All P are F
 - (B) Argument by Analogy F is like P P has property A Therefore: F has property A
 - (C) Inference to the Best Explanation P The best explanation for P is A Therefore: A
 - (D) Hypothetical Syllogism If P, then Q If Q, then R Therefore: If P, then R
282. A researcher wants to determine if there is any relationship between car color and the tendency to run through stop signs at intersections. The best method to address this question is
- (A) Archival analysis
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Survey research
283. What does it mean for marketing research to be reliable?
- (A) It is conducted by the same researcher every time.
 - (B) It produces the same results when repeated by different researchers.
 - (C) It is conducted only once.
 - (D) It is always accurate.
284. Which research approaches are used in psychology?
- (A) Only fieldwork
 - (B) Surveys, experiments, observation, and statistical analysis

- (C) Only mathematical modeling
(D) Only interviews
- 285.** Avyaan is trying to understand the challenges faced by small businesses in his community. He wants to gather insights that provide a greater understanding of the issues rather than just quantifying them. Which of the following research methods should he use to crystallize the business problem?
(A) Causal research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) Conclusive research
- 286.** Which of the following is NOT a control procedure used in causal-comparative research?
(A) Matching
(B) Subgroups
(C) Chi square
(D) Analysis of covariance
- 287.** It is not a property of deductive reasoning.
(A) It uses available facts, information, or knowledge to deduce a valid conclusion
(B) It moves from generalized statement to a valid conclusion
(C) Conclusions are probabilistic.
(D) If premises are true, the conclusion must be true
- 288.** Observation or Inference? The caterpillar did not eat the moth because it is not a carnivore.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
- 289.** Operations Research, is a very powerful tool for ____
(A) Research
(B) Database
(C) Operations
(D) Decision Making
- 290.** Suppose your friends went to the beach at noon on a warm day. They saw some black and white birds. As you are talking to you friend you think " They ate lunch and drank Coke.". Is this an observation or an inference?
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
- 291.** Inductive or Deductive Reasoning? You add up the angle measures inside 5 different triangles and see that they add up to 180 degrees. You conclude that the angles in triangles have a sum of 180 degrees.
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Not enough info
(D) None of above
- 292.** Which type of reasoning is used when suggesting a possible cause for an unexpected event?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) Analogical
- 293.** What research methods are used in scientific works:
(A) Theoretical and experimental
(B) Scientific and practical
(C) Theoretical and traditional
(D) Theoretical and scientific
(E) Experimental and applied
- 294.** A research based on direct experience or observation
(A) Empirical
(B) Analytical
(C) Critical
(D) Methodical
- 295.** A survey shows children who have encyclopedias in their homes earn better grades in school than children whose homes lack encyclopedias. The researcher concludes that having encyclopedias at home improves grades. This conclusion is erroneous primarily because the researcher has incorrectly
(A) Identified the independent variable

- (B) Identified the dependent variable
 - (C) Inferred correlation from causation
 - (D) Inferred causation from correlation
- 296.** Changes in solar radiation according to the Milankovitch cycles matches somewhat, but not exactly, with
- (A) Phases of the Moon
 - (B) The development of life on Earth
 - (C) Earth's changing temperature and Ice Ages
 - (D) The number of sunspots
- 297.** I posted a video on TikTok at 4:00 p.m. and it got 1,000 views. My friend posted at 4:00 p.m. and it got 1,000 views. Therefore, if I post my next video at 4:00 p.m. it will get 1,000 views.
- (A) INDUCTIVE
 - (B) DEDUCTIVE
 - (C) ABDUCTIVE
 - (D) None of above
- 298.** What does reliability mean with regards to research?
- (A) That we can trust the researcher to be ethical
 - (B) That research should be able to be repeated at a different time or in a different place and produce the same results
 - (C) That research has guaranteed results, no matter what the circumstance
 - (D) That research has been approved by the BSA
- 299.** In this kind of design, the researcher observes the phenomena as they occur naturally and no external variables are introduced.
- (A) EX-POST FACTO or CAUSAL-COMPARATIVE
 - (B) NON-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN
 - (C) SURVEY
 - (D) CORRELATIONAL
- 300.** All the apples I have picked from this tree have been red. Therefore, the next apple I pick from this tree will probably be red.
- (A) INDUCTIVE
 - (B) DEDUCTIVE
 - (C) ABDUCTIVE
 - (D) None of above
- 301.** What must be ruled out to establish causality according to the notes?
- (A) Other potential reasons that the light turns on (no reasonable alternatives)
 - (B) The brightness of the light bulb
 - (C) The color of the light switch
 - (D) The time of day the light is turned on
- 302.** It is a set of systematic, empirical processes that apply to study a phenomenon:
- (A) Philosophy
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Anthropology
 - (D) None of above
- 303.** Which scientific method is being described below: a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study (example-human intelligence may be defined as what an intelligence test measures)
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Replication
- 304.** When analyzing sources, what should you read first?
- (A) Source information
 - (B) Context information
 - (C) Content information
 - (D) Corroborate information
- 305.** In which type of reasoning are conclusions likely but not guaranteed to be true, based on observed patterns or experiences?
- (A) Hypothetical reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Analytical reasoning
 - (D) Inductive reasoning

- 306.** These are concerned with gaps in any of the steps in the data collection or data analysis.
- (A) Theoretical recommendations
 - (B) Methodological recommendations
 - (C) Practical recommendations
 - (D) None of above
- 307.** Approach which goes from bigger ideas as theories or concepts to smaller ideas.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Interrogative
 - (D) Declarative
- 308.** How research methods are classified?
- (A) Classified as Qualitative and Quantitative.
 - (B) They are classified in three steps
 - (C) Are classified by importance
 - (D) They are classified in alphabetical order
- 309.** Under which of the following research method is not applicable?
- (A) Business.
 - (B) Government offices.
 - (C) Health care.
 - (D) Imaginary worlds.
- 310.** Formal communication that needs documentation will be best in
- (A) Verbal form
 - (B) Physical form
 - (C) Change form
 - (D) Written form
- 311.** Consists of all individuals who can potentially participate in a study.(Research Methods and Statistics Part I)
- (A) Population
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Experimental Group
 - (D) Confidential Group
- 312.** The elaboration of scales is referred to procedures to treat specific objective, and sometimes abstract, concepts through qualitative measurements.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 313.** Empirical means:
- (A) Based on observation or experience
 - (B) Based on theory alone
 - (C) Based on imagination
 - (D) Based on tradition
- 314.** Use of broader principles of research underscored by philosophical rationales is termed as:
- (A) Research Methods
 - (B) Research Tools
 - (C) Research Techniques
 - (D) Research Methodology
- 315.** Which bibliometric law describes the inverse square pattern of scientific productivity among authors?
- (A) Price's Law
 - (B) Bradford's Law
 - (C) Lotka's Law
 - (D) Zipf's Law
- 316.** When do we look at both end of the confidence interval
- (A) Superiority trials
 - (B) Noninferiority trials
 - (C) Equivalence trials
 - (D) None of above
- 317.** What is the term for the systematic approach to gathering, analyzing, and interpreting information to answer questions or solve problems?
- (A) Research Methodology
 - (B) Data Analysis
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Literature Review

- 318.** Replication in research primarily enhances
- (A) Accuracy in measuring intended constructs
 - (B) Consistency and reliability of findings
 - (C) Precision of operational definitions
 - (D) Ethical protection of private information
- 319.** How could we describe marketing research that actually measures what it is intended to measure?
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Cost Effective
- 320.** A longitudinal design differs from a cross sectional study in that the sample or samples are the same over the course of time
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 321.** This is when the participant answers in a way that makes him/her look good to the researcher. This is done to avoid embarrassment or judgment
- (A) Social desirability effect
 - (B) Screw you effect
 - (C) Placebo effect
 - (D) Expectancy effect
- 322.** The research methodology Wilhelm Wundt used is called
- (A) Introspection.
 - (B) Structuralism.
 - (C) Naturalistic observation.
 - (D) Inferential.
 - (E) Scientific.
- 323.** Credible sources
- (A) A shortened version of the text
 - (B) Alter something that is already written in order to make corrections, improve or update
 - (C) Sources that are trustworthy and reliable
 - (D) Set of standards for writing and layout of documents
- 324.** What type of reasoning starts with a general statement and applies it to a specific case?
- (A) Abductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
- 325.** When a survey produces stable results over time, it can be considered
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Representative
 - (C) Reliable
 - (D) Statistically sound
- 326.** To find your concrete details in more than one source is known as ____
- (A) Relevant information
 - (B) Researching
 - (C) Cross referencing
 - (D) Necessary
- 327.** Which of the following is not true for exploratory research design
- (A) It explores something new
 - (B) It brings out a variable never found
 - (C) It is quantitative in nature
 - (D) None of above
- 328.** What form of research do businesses use when they can't clearly define their reasons for research?
- (A) Marketing Research
 - (B) Exploratory Research
 - (C) Observation Research
 - (D) Predictive Research
- 329.** ____ is a developmental design that treat age as a between-subjects variable, compare different age groups of participants where each participant contributes data for only one age group
- (A) Baseline design
 - (B) Longitudinal design
 - (C) Cross-sectional design
 - (D) Discrete trials design

330. Based on direct experience/ observation
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Cyclical
 - (C) Logical
 - (D) Analytical
331. Based on personal feelings or personal values
- (A) Subjective reasoning
 - (B) Objective reasoning
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Empirical evidence
332. Reliability of an instrument refers to:
- (A) Consistency of results
 - (B) Accuracy of measurement
 - (C) Appearance of instrument
 - (D) Cost of instrument
333. Methodology includes tools, procedures, and sampling techniques.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
334. What is the main characteristic of action-oriented research?
- (A) It is primarily used to study social phenomenon
 - (B) It is self-evaluative
 - (C) It involves the use of numeric data
 - (D) It is based on scientific method of investigation
335. What does it mean for a study to be “replicable”?
- (A) It can be easily published
 - (B) It can be repeated with the same results
 - (C) It can be summarized quickly
 - (D) It can be funded repeatedly
336. Which of the following best describes what you should do when asked to formulate a brief methodology paragraph about your chosen SHS research topic?
- (A) Write a concise explanation of the research methods you will use for your chosen SHS topic.
 - (B) Summarize the results of your SHS research.
 - (C) List only the materials needed for your SHS research.
 - (D) Describe the background of your SHS research topic.
337. The first marker I pulled out the box is blue. The second one I pulled out is blue, too. So, all the markers in here are probably blue.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
338. Making a statement about what will happen in the future
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Analyze
 - (C) Classification
 - (D) Inference
339. Research is a way of establishing knowledge through
- (A) Empiricism
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Intuition
 - (D) Ethical reasoning
340. ____ is a form of explanatory research in which the researcher develops a theoretical model and empirically tests the model to determine how well the model fits the data
- (A) Predictive research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Causal modeling.
 - (D) Exploratory research.
341. Which research method is most effective for identifying a new product opportunity in an emerging market?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Exploratory

- (C) Correlational
(D) Descriptive
- 342.** Which of the following is not a projective technique?
(A) TAT
(B) Rorschach
(C) MMPI
(D) Word Association
- 343.** The objective of ____ is the development of hypotheses rather than their testing.
(A) Laboratory research
(B) Diagnostic research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Empirical research
- 344.** Identifying relationship between two things is demonstrated by?
(A) Completion items.
(B) True / False items.
(C) Q items.
(D) Matching items.
- 345.** What are the two main questions to consider when evaluating the validity of a test?
(A) Does the test measure what we say it measures? Does the test contain a relevant and representative sample of what it is testing?
(B) Is the test easy to administer? Is the test easy to mark?
(C) Does the test take hours to do? Does the test take hours to mark?
(D) Is the test cheap to administer? Is the test cheap to mark?
- 346.** The psychologist ____ is referred to as the originator of action research.
(A) Kurt Lewin
(B) Lawrence Stenhouse
(C) Stephen Corey
(D) None of above
- 347.** The ____ method is an organized way to help scientists to answer a question
(A) Scientific method
(B) Harris method
(C) Biology method
(D) There is no method
- 348.** It is the process of gathering specific information usually through observation and measurement and then making a general conjecture.
(A) INDUCTIVE REASONING
(B) DEDUCTIVE REASONING
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 349.** What does the scientific method in psychology involve?
(A) Systematic approach to research, including theory development, hypothesis formulation, testing, and revision
(B) Guesswork and intuition
(C) Only observation
(D) Only data analysis
- 350.** Reasoning achieved by using a premise that may be true
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Sound reasoning
(D) Faulty reasoning
- 351.** When a person's test performance can be compared with that of a representative and pretested sample of people, the test is said to be
(A) Reliable
(B) Standardized
(C) Valid
(D) Normally distributed
- 352.** Business disciplines uses strategies including quantitative, qualitative, descriptive, correlational, and experimental methods.
(A) True
(B) False

353. A method of finding out what works best in the classroom to improve student learning.
- (A) Construct validity
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Research Subject
 - (D) Classroom Action Research
354. A general approach to gathering information and answering questions so that errors and biases are minimized.
- (A) Scientific method
 - (B) Intuition
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Introspection
 - (E) Common sense
355. How can you evaluate the credibility of a source for your literature review?
- (A) Consider the author's expertise, the publication's reputation, the presence of citations and references, and the objectivity and bias of the source.
 - (B) Check if the source has a lot of grammatical errors
 - (C) Consider the popularity of the author on social media
 - (D) Evaluate the font style and size used in the source
356. Which of the following is a characteristic of a weak scientific argument?
- (A) Based on empirical evidence
 - (B) Lacks supporting data
 - (C) Includes peer-reviewed sources
 - (D) Follows the scientific method
357. Which of the following is an example of modifying the geography to help farmers in a hilly region?
- (A) Desertification
 - (B) Desalination
 - (C) Terrace Farming
 - (D) Deforestation
358. Which type of evidence relies on direct observation and experimentation?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Feasible
 - (C) Non-empirical
 - (D) Objectivity
359. A researcher conducted a correlational research study on the relation of texting while driving and traffic accidents. The results showed that high amounts of texting were associated with high amounts of traffic accidents. This is an example of a ____
- (A) Negative correlation
 - (B) Positive correlation
360. This kind of research have conclusions that are expected to be part of the premise of the research problem and considered correct if the premise is valid and the inductive method is applied correctly.
- (A) Quasi experimental research
 - (B) Deductive research
 - (C) Inductive research
 - (D) Hypothetical research
361. The process of measuring the chance that an environmental hazard will cause harm is called
- (A) Toxicology
 - (B) Epidemiology
 - (C) A dose-response relationship
 - (D) Risk assessment
362. The researchers create a survey to measure customer satisfaction and compare it with another survey that measures customer anxiety. They want to know if the two surveys measure different things. What type of validity would they use?
- (A) Predictive Validity
 - (B) Content Validity
 - (C) Nomological Validity
 - (D) Discriminant Validity

- 363.** Which of the following best describes a scientific argument?
- (A) A personal opinion on a scientific topic
 - (B) A logical explanation supported by evidence
 - (C) A debate between two scientists
 - (D) A summary of scientific facts
- 364.** Which assumption characterizes action research?
- (A) Research should produce results that generalize to different contexts.
 - (B) Problems should be researched on a large scale.
 - (C) Hypothesis testing should be done via controlled experiments.
 - (D) Theory and research can be integrated with practice.
- 365.** Which of these lies second from the bottom of the hierarchy of evidence pyramid?
- (A) Opinion pieces
 - (B) Case report
 - (C) Cross-sectional studies
 - (D) None of above
- 366.** Carl and Jane are lab partners assigned to research who is friendlier, girls or boys. After conversing with their first ten participants, they find that their friendliness ratings often differ. With which of the following should they be most concerned?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Confounding variables
- 367.** Every day, I leave for work in my car at eight o'clock. Every day, the drive to work takes 45 minutes I arrive to work on time. Therefore, if I leave for work at eight o'clock today, I will be on time.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 368.** Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?
- (A) Objective reasoning
 - (B) Positivist reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Deductive reasoning
- 369.** Different disciplines might approach the same phenomena using different conceptual frameworks.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 370.** What type of information is typically excluded from OSINT?
- (A) Publicly available social media posts
 - (B) Classified government documents
 - (C) News articles from reputable sources
 - (D) Academic research papers
- 371.** It discusses the approaches, tools, and techniques that researchers used to study a problem.
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Respondents
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Bibliography
- 372.** What does "replication" in research signify?
- (A) Repeating studies to verify findings
 - (B) Using the same data in various ways
 - (C) Publishing the same study multiple times
 - (D) Conducting informal research
- 373.** A study that can be repeated by other scientists is considered what?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Replicable
 - (D) Ethical
- 374.** What is the significance of feedback in action research for teachers?

- (A) To criticize teaching methods
 - (B) To gather information about the effectiveness of new strategies and improve the teaching process
 - (C) To avoid making changes to teaching methods
 - (D) To assess only students' academic performance
375. The last three times I ate at this restaurant, the service was excellent. Therefore, the service will be excellent next time.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
376. Which of the following is a potential limitation of a systematic review?
- (A) It provides a comprehensive and unbiased summary of the evidence
 - (B) It may be influenced by publication bias
 - (C) It is less rigorous than a narrative review
 - (D) It does not require a predefined research question
377. Quantitative methods can be repeated to verify findings in another setting, thus strengthen and reinforcing validity of findings eliminating the possibility of spurious conclusions.
- (A) REPLICATION
 - (B) FUTURE OUTCOMES
 - (C) LARGE SAMPLE SIZES.
 - (D) OBJECTIVE
378. What is important to consider when beginning a research project?
- (A) The cost of the project
 - (B) Which method will work best
 - (C) The duration of the project
 - (D) The number of people involved in the project
379. Which of the following statement refers to cross-sectional design?
- (A) A study of one particular section of society, e. g. the middle classes.
 - (B) One that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood.
 - (C) The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time.
 - (D) A comparison of two or more variables over a long period of time.
380. Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: Investigators find that positive-result case reports on a new therapy are widely cited, while negative or null reports remain unpublished.
- (A) Confounding
 - (B) Hawthorne Effect
 - (C) Selection Bias
 - (D) Publication Bias
 - (E) Measurement Bias
381. Any tool that you may use to collect or obtain data, measure data, and analyze data that is relevant of the subject of your research.
- (A) Research Instrument
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Result (Findings)
382. A marketing researcher is interested in studying the relationship between brand loyalty and customer satisfaction. Which type of research design would be most appropriate?
- (A) Cross-sectional research
 - (B) Longitudinal research
 - (C) Exploratory research
 - (D) Explanatory research
383. It investigates the extent to which variations in one factor correlate with variations in one or more other factors.
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Historical method
 - (C) Correlational method
 - (D) Case and field method

- 384.** What is the main goal of the falsification principle in the scientific method?
- (A) Trying to disprove alternative theories
 - (B) Proving all theories to be true
 - (C) Ignoring evidence that contradicts a theory
 - (D) Accepting theories without question
- 385.** ____ is the set of basic cognitive techniques, procedures, tools with which scientific research is carried out, the acquired knowledge is systematized.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Data Interpretation and Analysis
 - (C) Research program
 - (D) The science
 - (E) Tools.
- 386.** What does it mean to “generalize” in scientific inquiry?
- (A) To make a statement that applies to a range of situations or phenomena based on observed patterns
 - (B) To focus on a specific case or example
 - (C) To collect data through experiments or observations
 - (D) To form a hypothesis or prediction
- 387.** Which reasoning uses proof, acceptable facts to draw specific case or situation?
- (A) Analogy
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Inductive
- 388.** A student researching a new discovery about the activity of mitochondria could find the most current and reliable information in a-
- (A) Popular news magazine
 - (B) Cell biology textbook
 - (C) Scientific journal
 - (D) Newspaper
- 389.** Reliable sources are not
- (A) Peer reviewed
 - (B) Biased
 - (C) Interesting
 - (D) Researched
- 390.** Which type of reasoning is used when drawing conclusions from a set of premises that are assumed to be true?
- (A) Abductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
- 391.** What is the purpose of inclusion and exclusion criteria?
- (A) To filter relevant and credible studies
 - (B) To increase the number of irrelevant sources
 - (C) To avoid peer-reviewed journals
 - (D) To skip methodology
 - (E) To add random websites
- 392.** Which type of reasoning starts with generalized premises and ends with a specific conclusion.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Reasoning through analogy
- 393.** You kick your cat, and every time you do, it scratches you. You conclude that if you kick your cat you will get scratched.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 394.** Inductive reasoning applies observations to broad conclusions.
- (A) It begins with specific observations.
 - (B) It relies solely on mathematical proofs.
 - (C) It is based on deductive logic.
 - (D) It requires a hypothesis to be tested.
- 395.** True or False: A literature review is a survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

396. Every time I have eaten peanuts, I have had an allergic reaction. Therefore, I infer that I am allergic to peanuts.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
397. Circle the best answer. Durkheim's study of suicide demonstrated the importance of:
- (A) Psychology
 - (B) Religion
 - (C) Social forces
 - (D) Genetics
398. True or False: Inductive reasoning relies on probability rather than certainty.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
 - (C) Maybe
 - (D) Occasionally
399. What is the importance of writing about the literature reviewed?
- (A) To summarize and synthesize the findings
 - (B) To collect new data
 - (C) To formulate new hypotheses
 - (D) To write new conclusions
400. All numbers ending in 0 or 5 are divisible by 5. The number 35 ends with a 5, so it must be divisible by 5.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
401. What method of triangulation refers to using multiple perspectives or theories to interpret data.
- (A) Method triangulation
 - (B) Data triangulation
 - (C) Theory triangulation
 - (D) None of above
402. A key function of a study's methodology is to.
- (A) Determine the hypotheses that will be tested in the study
 - (B) Exercise control over contaminating factors in the study environment
 - (C) Identify grants and other funding sources for conducting the study
 - (D) Protect the rights of the study's participants
403. When evaluating a source, which of the following is NOT a factor to consider for reliability?
- (A) The author's credentials
 - (B) The publication date
 - (C) The number of images
 - (D) The presence of citations
404. Over \$19 billion is spent annually on pet grooming and related services, but more importantly, the pet care industry is growing by about 4% annually. This information is an example of:
- (A) Market Research
 - (B) Biological Research
 - (C) Industrial Management
 - (D) Time Management
405. What is a specific opinion or idea expressed to convey an argument
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Inference
406. Which type of reasoning might be used in scientific method to formulate a general theory?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Analytical reasoning
407. Longitudinal designs involve ____ participants as they age.
- (A) Following
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Ignoring
 - (D) Replacing

- 408.** To estimate the population of a town in upcoming years, one of the town people collected populations from years past. The town wants to estimate the population in 5 years. Will the town use inductive or deductive reasoning to estimate?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Statement
 - (D) Argument
- 409.** Research method is generally divided into —
- (A) Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method
 - (B) Survey, interview, and observation
 - (C) Population, sample and sampling method
 - (D) None of above
- 410.** The procedure is consistent/the same for every participant so the study can be replicated and tested for reliability.
- (A) Controls
 - (B) Participant Variables
 - (C) Situational Variables
 - (D) Standardized Procedures
 - (E) Uncontrolled Variables
- 411.** Which type of reasoning starts with specific observations and develops general theories?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Analogical reasoning
 - (D) Heuristic reasoning
- 412.** This educational method, originating in Japan during the 1870s, predates Western action research by approximately 70 years.
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Reflection
 - (C) Lesson Study
 - (D) Case Study
- 413.** A claim supported by reasons and evidence
- (A) Joke
 - (B) Conversation
- 414.** The strongest level of evidence is obtained from systematic reviews of randomized clinical trials (RCTs)
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 415.** Below is a requirement for social research, namely?
- (A) Research is subjective
 - (B) Research on the will of others
 - (C) Research location is easy to reach
 - (D) Research must follow scientific procedures
 - (E) The study was conducted at any time
- 416.** When large, intact areas of habitat are broken up by roads, logging operations, farm fields, and urban development
- (A) Seed bank
 - (B) Egg pulling
 - (C) Habitat fragmentation
 - (D) Botanical garden
- 417.** Research done through observation or experiments.
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Double-blind study
 - (D) Empirical research
- 418.** Which school of thought proposed that psychology should explain how people adapt or fail to adapt to the real world outside of the laboratory, thus becoming the first applied psychologists?
- (A) Functionalists
 - (B) Structuralists
 - (C) Behaviorists
 - (D) Psychoanalysts
- 419.** After the 1950s, nursing broadened in which key area of work?

- (A) Removal from health promotion efforts
(B) Conduct and publication of nursing research
(C) Exclusive focus on military nursing
(D) Restriction to physician-ordered tasks
- 420.** Research designed to assist the decision maker in determining, evaluating, and selecting the best course of action in a given situation is called ____
(A) Conclusive research
(B) Subjective research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Observational research
(E) Supporting research
- 421.** Repeating a study in order to confirm the results of the original study is ____
(A) Control Group
(B) Placebo
(C) Naturalistic Observation
(D) Hindsight Bias
(E) Replication
- 422.** Inductive reasoning begins with a ____ or a set of observations such as an experiment, a statistic, or a personal experience.
(A) Claim
(B) Specific observation
(C) Conclusion
(D) Evidence
- 423.** Priya observed different types of animals in her backyard. She noticed that lizards visited her backyard every morning. From this specific observation, she made a generalization that all reptiles visit all backyards every morning. Which type of reasoning did she use?
(A) Logical Fallacies
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Inductive reasoning
- 424.** Who made the scientific method?
(A) George Washington
(B) Barrack Obama
(C) Francis Bacon
(D) Ben Franklin
- 425.** A test is valid when:
(A) Measures what it is supposed to measure
(B) Measures intelligence
(C) Gives similar scores every time it is used
(D) Measures achievement
- 426.** In the social sciences or humanities it is never necessary to describe both the research program and the stance you have adopted as a researcher.
(A) True
(B) False
- 427.** (Analysis) Observing 100 white swans to say "All swans are white" is:
(A) Deductive thinking
(B) Inductive thinking
(C) Formal Logic
(D) Valid argument
- 428.** Choosing literature for a research overview is?
(A) Synthesizing previous research results related to the research issue
(B) Identifying errors to recommend changes in research.
(C) Analyzing and evaluating research results of another issue
(D) Listing previous related research results
- 429.** How can bias affect the results of an experiment?
(A) Bias can distort the results of an experiment, leading to inaccurate conclusions.
(B) Bias has no effect on experimental results.
(C) Bias improves the accuracy of conclusions.
(D) Bias only affects qualitative data.

430. Each field has its own way of conducting research.
(A) True
(B) False
431. What type of research do sociologists use to answer questions?
(A) Empirical research
(B) Theoretical research
(C) Historical research
(D) Literary research
432. The ____ method of research involves observing a sample of individuals of different ages.
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Latitudinal
(D) Case-study
433. What method involves understanding the world through systematic observation and testing of hypotheses?
(A) Culture
(B) Technology
(C) Philosophy
(D) Science
434. Which type of review compares how different theories address an issue?
(A) Methodological review.
(B) Integrated review.
(C) Theoretical review.
(D) Context review.
435. What must be followed to come to verifiable conclusions in scientific inquiry?
(A) Personal opinions
(B) Logical, repeatable steps of the scientific method
(C) Random guesses
(D) Historical data
436. Which “school” of psychology emphasized objectivity of research methods and measurement?
(A) The gestalt school
(B) Functionalism
(C) Structuralism
(D) Behaviorism
437. Which reasoning method is described as ‘top-down’?
(A) Experimental reasoning
(B) Observational reasoning
(C) Deductive reasoning
(D) Inductive reasoning
438. This kind of research is based on the collection of specific data to develop new theories.
(A) Quasi experimental research
(B) Inductive research
(C) Deductive research
(D) Hypothetical research
439. Who is credited with pioneering the use of inductive reasoning in the scientific method?
(A) Kepler
(B) Galen
(C) Bacon
(D) Aristotle
440. What is construct validity?
(A) The degree to which the operationalization that is used reflects the psychological construct of interest.
(B) The extent to which a test yields consistent results over time.
(C) The degree to which test scores predict future performance.
(D) The extent to which a test appears to measure what it claims to measure.
441. Research aims for finding “answers” to “questions” it implies
(A) A framework of philosophies.
(B) Using valid and reliable methods and techniques.
(C) An unbiased design.
(D) All the above.

442. What is the recommendation when studying human psychology regarding the paradigm used?
- (A) Use a paradigm that reflects the real world.
 - (B) Always use animal models only.
 - (C) Ignore real-world applicability.
 - (D) Focus only on laboratory settings.
443. Methods in research design in research refers to ____
- (A) The various tools used to collect data for an exact research
 - (B) The statistical analysis for the data collected
 - (C) The ways to document data from the library
 - (D) The ways sampling is done in research
444. Any treatment or condition is not involved in this type of research.
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Non-experimental
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Field research
445. The ____ refers to a process for conducting an objective inquiry through data collection/research and analysis.
- (A) Investigative
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Empirical evidence
446. What is the term for the systematic approach involving techniques, procedures, and rules used to acquire reliable knowledge?
- (A) Law
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Research method
 - (D) Paradigm
447. What are the materials in your scientific method?
- (A) Your favorite markers and lucky eraser
 - (B) Everything you will need to complete your experiment
 - (C) A hypothesis
 - (D) Step by step directions to complete an experiment
448. A research study that follows over time groups of individuals who are alike in many ways but differ by a certain characteristic (for example, female nurses who smoke and those who do not smoke) and compares them for a particular outcome
- (A) Prospective cohort
 - (B) Cross-sectional
449. Which design is least likely to establish causality?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Quasi-experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Longitudinal
450. Which of the following research methods is being described? detects naturally occurring relationships, to assess how well one variable predicts another
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Correlational method
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) None of above
451. When creating a literature review, which of the following is NOT necessary?
- (A) Defining key terms and concepts
 - (B) Reporting original findings
 - (C) Analyzing and critiquing sources
 - (D) Establishing a theoretical or conceptual framework
452. Of the following, the best description of the use of theories is to:
- (A) Rehearse and reflect.
 - (B) Describe and correlate.
 - (C) Explain and predict.
 - (D) Inquire and experiment.

453. The barriers to communication are misunderstandings, language/culture, and ____
- (A) Texting
 - (B) Active listening
 - (C) Poor listening skills
 - (D) Clear communication
454. The school librarian notices that many students are requesting books about different countries in Africa. The librarian concludes that one of the social studies classes must be studying about Africa.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
455. Which type of reasoning is used to draw logical conclusions from a large number of observations?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Hypothetical reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Theoretical reasoning
456. If there was a boy who claimed he could see into the future, what kind of research method would you use to study him?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Operational study
457. Which aesthetic is least precise for quantitative comparison?
- (A) Position
 - (B) Length
 - (C) Area
 - (D) Color hue
458. Hunter notices that every day his math teacher wears what seems to be a different tie every day. He starts keeping track of what his teacher wears. After one semester, Hunter approaches his teacher and states, "I think you wear a different tie every day, do you have 180 different ties?" What reasoning is Hunter using?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
459. What is one advantage of field research in market research?
- (A) It is less expensive than desk research.
 - (B) The information gathered is new and more up-to-date.
 - (C) It takes less time to carry out than desk research.
 - (D) It uses existing information.
460. This is when the researcher has a prior belief and uses the research in an unintentional attempt to confirm that belief.
- (A) Confirmation bias
 - (B) Leading question bias
 - (C) Question order bias
 - (D) Biased reporting
461. What is key to generating the data that can lead to a paradigm shift?
- (A) Philosophical debates
 - (B) Scientific methods
 - (C) Economic analysis
 - (D) Artistic expression
462. What does 'generalisation' refer to in research?
- (A) The process of collecting data
 - (B) The presentation of results in a report
 - (C) The application of findings from a sample to a larger population
 - (D) The summarization of the research process
463. If an experiment measures what it is supposed to measure, it is considered ____
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Duplicable
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Falsifiable

- 464.** Research validity means:
- (A) Correct results
 - (B) Long report
 - (C) Easy language
 - (D) Old references
- 465.** A teacher chooses between Monopoly and a custom-designed math card game. Which option ensures instructional value?
- (A) Monopoly because it uses money
 - (B) Monopoly because it requires decisions
 - (C) Card game because it ends with a clear winner
 - (D) Card game because it follows mathematical rules
- 466.** If an action researcher wanted to compensate for the lack of random assignment in data collection, what kind of validity would they most likely employ?
- (A) Weakness minimization
 - (B) Generalizability of external validity
 - (C) Sociopolitical validity
 - (D) None of above
- 467.** Psychologists / Researchers must use the scientific method when they are conducting research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 468.** Which method in the physical and natural sciences allows formulating laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space and can be tested and proved repeatedly?
- (A) Research Method
 - (B) Traditional Method
 - (C) Empirical Method
 - (D) Ancient Method
- 469.** Statistical enquiry means..
- (A) Search for knowledge with the help of statistical methods
 - (B) Collection of anything
 - (C) Search for knowledge
 - (D) It is science for knowledge
- 470.** A longitudinal study follows a group of participants:
- (A) Only at one specific point in time.
 - (B) Over a long period, studying them at intervals.
 - (C) Until they decide to withdraw.
 - (D) Only for qualitative data collection.
- 471.** Which of the following is a key problem with two-variable cases of nonexperimental research?
- (A) Unclear temporal order of the variables
 - (B) Lack of extraneous variables
 - (C) Too much manipulation of independent variables
 - (D) None of above
- 472.** The term research method refers to ____
- (A) How you conduct a study and collect data
 - (B) How you manipulate the IV in an experiment
 - (C) How you select your sample
 - (D) None of above
- 473.** Scientists are using ____ to study the possible causes and effects of Earth's increased temperature.
- (A) Simulations
 - (B) Emissions
 - (C) Fossil fuels
 - (D) Increasing
- 474.** The research method used if you watch TV for a week and count how many shows portray violence.
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Content analysis
 - (C) Statistical analysis
 - (D) Case study
- 475.** Which type of reasoning involves making predictions based on patterns?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive

476. 'Research methodology' refers to:
- (A) The sampling technique
 - (B) The tools that the researcher use
 - (C) The chain of association between the research question and the research design
 - (D) Qualitative methods
477. Is a type of non-experimental research method in which a researcher measures two variables, understands and assesses the statistical relationship between them with no influence from any extraneous variable.
- (A) Correlational Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) Quantitative Research
478. Every time I've watered my plants, they have grown taller. Therefore, if I continue to water my plants, they should keep growing taller.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
479. What is the process or techniques used to conduct research and gather data called?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Methodology
480. What is a key strength of longitudinal studies?
- (A) Quick data collection
 - (B) Low cost
 - (C) Tracking changes over time
 - (D) Random sampling
481. Which of the following is one major factor to consider in choosing a research methodology?
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Participants
 - (C) Locale
 - (D) System
482. A research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?
- (A) Descriptive survey method
 - (B) Historical method
 - (C) Ex-post facto method
 - (D) Experimental method
483. Validity in research refers to (Price, L. R. (2017) Chapter 3)
- (A) The consistency of a measurement over time
 - (B) The ability of a study to be replicated with similar results
 - (C) The degree to which a measure produces the same results under the same conditions
 - (D) The extent to which a measurement accurately captures the construct it intends to measure and supports the inferences drawn from it
484. A line of thought that begins with a specific observation and draws a broad conclusion.
- (A) Hasty Generalization
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) Slippery Slope
485. Pattern of thought that starts with an observation and ends with a theory:
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
486. This is anything that gets in the way of communication.
- (A) Feedback
 - (B) Message
 - (C) Noise
 - (D) Sender

487. One purpose of organizing a literature review by methodology is to:
- (A) Criticize all methods used in previous studies
 - (B) Compare different approaches to studying a similar topic
 - (C) Group all studies by publication date
 - (D) Limit the scope of research findings
488. There are many organized and systematic ways of conducting empirical research. Which of the following IS NOT a strategy in empirical research?
- (A) Experimenting
 - (B) Eliciting behavior
 - (C) Logical reasoning
 - (D) Observing
489. Which scientific method is a bottom-up or generative approach to research?
- (A) Deductive method.
 - (B) Pattern method.
 - (C) Inductive method.
 - (D) Hypothesis method.
490. Using facts, definitions, accepted properties, and the laws of logic to form a logical true argument
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Logical Conclusions
 - (D) Conjecture
491. Nick and Riley are evaluating a source for a research project. Which of the following steps should they take to ensure the source is accurate?
- (A) Check the author's credentials and the publication date.
 - (B) See if the source has a lot of comments.
 - (C) Look at the number of images in the source.
 - (D) Check if the source is easy to read.
492. Instrument administered once. One version of the instrument. More than one individual observes behavior of the participants
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Alternate forms reliability
 - (C) Alternate forms and test-retest reliability
 - (D) Interrater reliability
 - (E) Internal consistency reliability
493. Which characteristic is unique to action research questions when contrasted with quantitative and qualitative methods?
- (A) They are more concrete
 - (B) They are more generalized
 - (C) They are more fluid
 - (D) None of above
494. Which form of reasoning starts with a general statement and concludes with a specific instance?
- (A) Abductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) None of the above
495. A systematic literature review is:
- (A) One which starts in your own library, then goes to on-line databases and, finally, to the internet
 - (B) A replicable, scientific and transparent process
 - (C) One which gives equal attention to the principal contributors to the area
 - (D) A responsible, professional process of time-management for research
496. Which of the following are the two methods in research?
- (A) Biological and Physical
 - (B) Mathematical and Scientific
 - (C) Qualitative and Quantitative
 - (D) Practical and Complicated

497. What is a "construct" in psychological research?
- (A) A physical object used in experiments
 - (B) An abstract concept used to explain behavior
 - (C) A type of survey method
 - (D) A statistical tool for data analysis
498. On the basis of which studies are the preliminary results of the study about the object, process, phenomenon analyzed?
- (A) Theoretical
 - (B) Practical
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Technological
 - (E) Economic
499. Practice 2: Research Methods and Design involves evaluating qualitative and quantitative research methods and study ____
- (A) Designs
 - (B) Outcomes
 - (C) Participants
 - (D) Locations
500. The results of the data are observable and measurable using structured instruments.
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Controllability
 - (D) Replicability
501. Lucy wants to find out the number of frogs in a pond near her house. She catches 54 of them, puts a leg band on each frog, and put them back in the pond. The next week she catches 70 frogs. Of those 70 frogs 13 have a leg band. Based on this information, what is a reasonable estimate of the number of frogs in the pond?
- (A) 208
 - (B) 632
 - (C) 291
 - (D) 111
502. What is the term used for the type of generalizability where we assume that a situation in which many of the variables are the same is likely to result in the same findings as the original study?
- (A) Transferability
 - (B) Theoretical generalizability
 - (C) Population validity
 - (D) None of above
503. This is the participants' tendency to respond or behave in a way that they think will make them liked or accepted.
- (A) Social desirability bias
 - (B) Acquiescence bias
 - (C) Sensitivity bias
 - (D) Dominant respondent bias
504. Scientific Method was first outlined by ____ to provide logical, rational problem solving across many scientific field.
- (A) Charles Darwin
 - (B) Francis Bacon
 - (C) William James
 - (D) James Cattell
505. Which type of reasoning involves starting with specific observations and forming a general conclusion?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of the above
506. Every flavor Snapple has made tastes good. The next flavor Snapple makes will taste good.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
507. A researcher wants to improve reliability. Which section should be carefully revised?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) References

- 508.** Support that is provided for an argument
(A) Synthesis
(B) Inquiry
(C) Procedures
(D) Evidence
- 509.** How does action research align with the concept of lifelong learning for educators?
(A) By avoiding collaboration with peers
(B) By discouraging experimentation
(C) Through continuous reflection and adaptation
(D) By promoting a fixed mindset
- 510.** Research Philosophy involving researchers to interpreting elements of the study, thus — integrates human interest into a study. — Accordingly, this philosophy emphasizes qualitative analysis over quantitative analysis.
(A) Objectivism
(B) Positivism
(C) Interpretivism
(D) Determinism
- 511.** A conclusion drawn from too little evidence
(A) Over-generalization
(B) Hasty generalization
(C) Circular reasoning
(D) Attack the man
- 512.** How might a correlational study mislead conclusions about cause and effect?
(A) By using random sampling
(B) By implying causality from association
(C) By manipulating variables
(D) By using control groups
- 513.** What subject is included in the K-12 Basic Education Curriculum that develops critical thinking and problem solving skills through qualitative and quantitative research?
(A) Practical Research 1
(B) Practical Research 2
(C) Practical Research 3
(D) Inquiries, Investigations, and Immersion
- 514.** What reasoning makes predictions based on patterns and observations?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
- 515.** The part of the action research spiral that differentiates this research methodology from other kinds of research is;
(A) The kinds of data that are collected.
(B) Looking at multiple sources of data.
(C) Taking action based on results.
(D) Thinking about or analyzing data in more than one way.
- 516.** Which of the following research methodologies is best suited for studying the levels of student performance based on teaching strategies?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Observational Research
- 517.** Method of research that looks at different age groups at the same time in order to understand changes that occur during a life span
(A) Case Study
(B) Cross-Sectional
(C) Replication
(D) Experimental group
- 518.** Correlational studies are used primarily to
(A) Examine relationships among variables.
(B) Examine if differences between groups exist.
(C) Determine causal relationships.
(D) Determine if experimental treatments work.
- 519.** Combining findings from various studies to identify patterns.
(A) Meta-analysis
(B) Case study
(C) Randomized control trial
(D) Longitudinal study

520. What method did Francis Bacon propose?
- (A) Intuitive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Inductive reasoning
521. Which phase of clinical research is used to determine a drug's interaction with the human system, involves a small number of healthy volunteers, and usually takes around one year to finish?
- (A) Phase 1
 - (B) Phase 2
522. Tyler and Ayla, two young archaeologists, discovered a scale, weights, and marked rods in their backyard, which they believe are artifacts from the ancient city of Harappa. What does this suggest about the people of Harappa?
- (A) They had a uniform way to measure items
 - (B) They knew how to make tools
 - (C) They traded often
 - (D) They started a new kind of math
523. Which psychological research method is most appropriate for exploring the impact of cultural differences on purchasing behaviors of young adults?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case study
524. Of the types of validity for tests, what reflects the knowledge and skills in the program of studies?
- (A) Curricular validity
 - (B) Criterion validity
 - (C) Content validity
 - (D) Predictive validity
525. Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Hair colors of classmates.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
526. All of the following are methods of psychological research EXCEPT
- (A) Testing Method.
 - (B) Latitudinal Study.
 - (C) Case Study.
 - (D) Longitudinal Study.
527. Can the findings be used to generalize?
- (A) External validity
 - (B) Internal validity
 - (C) Theoretical validity
 - (D) Interpretive validity
 - (E) Descriptive validity
528. Which technique involves summarizing ideas briefly and should follow the themes and concepts with critical assessment of the material?
- (A) Annotated bibliography
 - (B) Literature
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Sampling
529. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?
- (A) Deterministic
 - (B) Rationalism
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) Abstraction
530. Which of the following statements uses deductive reasoning?
- (A) All mammals have lungs. A whale is a mammal. Therefore, a whale has lungs.
 - (B) The last five apples I ate were sour, so all apples must be sour.
 - (C) I saw it rain every day this week, so it will rain tomorrow.
 - (D) My friend likes pizza, so everyone must like pizza.
531. A way to fact check news by making sure you have three different points of information.
- (A) Responsiveness
 - (B) Authority check
 - (C) Back check
 - (D) Triangulation

532. Select the wrong method:
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Tarification
 - (C) Analysis of documents
 - (D) Observation
 - (E) Experiment
533. The problems social scientists study are usually concerned with the cause(s) of something or the effect(s) of something on other things.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
534. Carmen notices that every time she uses a certain bird food in her bird feeder, blue jays land on the feeder. She concludes that blue jays prefer this food more than other birds do. What type of reasoning is Carmen using?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Subjective reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Faulty reasoning
535. A chef tries cooking four different types of mushrooms and finds that they all taste great in pasta. He decides that mushrooms, in general, are perfect for pasta dishes. What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
536. What type of reasoning is used when data predicts future outcomes?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Rote reasoning
 - (D) Logical reasoning
537. The goal of a researcher is to test concepts and patterns known from theory using new empirical data. Which form of scientific inquiry is being used?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Systematic
538. Which 'scientific method' follows these steps: 1) observation/data, 2) patterns, 3) theory?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Hypothesis testing
 - (D) Description
539. Even if the method you use is standard in the discipline, you should ____
- (A) Justify your methodological choice.
 - (B) Provide a detailed explanation of the method.
 - (C) Be hesitant regarding its use.
 - (D) Worry whether it is an appropriate method.
540. Read each statement and then determine which type of data it characterizes: qualitative, quantitative, or both. Can be used in an attempt to answer social science questions
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Both
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
541. What is Reliability?
- (A) The term reliability in psychological research refers to the consistency of a research study or measuring test.
 - (B) Reliability is the extent to which a concept, conclusion or measurement is well-founded and likely corresponds accurately to the real world.
 - (C) Reliability is the extent to which the scores from a measure represent the variable they are intended to.
 - (D) Not sure
542. Which part of an argument is responsible for providing evidence to support a claim?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Conclusion

- 543.** This is a type of research design that assesses relationships between two or more variables.
(A) Correlational
(B) Descriptive Survey
(C) Experimental
(D) Comparative
- 544.** Which researcher/psychologist came up with this kind of graph that represents the relationship between forgetting and time?
(A) Loftus
(B) Ebbinghaus
(C) Binet
(D) Spearman
- 545.** Which of the following is the basis for inductive reasoning?
(A) Definitions and accepted properties
(B) Facts and rules
(C) Laws of logic
(D) Observed patterns
- 546.** What is the missing part of this qualitative research title: DEVELOPING SAFE SOCIAL SKILLS AMONG ABIS SHS STUDENTS IN THE NEW F2F
(A) Research goal or result
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) None
- 547.** The repetition of a prior research study in a different setting and time is called ____
(A) Redubplication
(B) Replication
(C) Double research
(D) Research duplication
- 548.** Refers to the extent to which the findings do not only represent the samples but also the population at large
(A) Generalizability
(B) Generalization
(C) Generalize
(D) General
- 549.** A correlational designs seek the relationship or degree of association between two or more variables or concepts.
(A) True
(B) False
- 550.** What is a potential source of income for universities through entrepreneurial models?
(A) Public funding
(B) Government subsidies
(C) Research commercialization
(D) Student tuition fees only
- 551.** Which of the following indicates that a research problem is solvable and researchable?
(A) The problem is highly complex and requires specialized expertise
(B) The problem can be addressed through existing research methods and techniques.
(C) The problem requires significant financial resources to investigate
(D) The problem is highly abstract and lacks clear definitions.
- 552.** The following are the characteristics of a good source of information EXCEPT:
(A) Sources from reputable academic institutions are useful.
(B) Sources published online are valid and always acceptable.
(C) Sources which have in-text and reference citations are always credible.
(D) Sources from any form of information.
- 553.** A research method comparing people of different ages at the same time.
(A) Longitudinal study
(B) Cross-sectional study
(C) Cohort
(D) Behavior genetics
- 554.** Logically reasoning from specific observations, examples and facts to arrive at a general conclusion or principle.
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Mad reasoning

- (C) Deductive reasoning
(D) None of above
555. Which of the following is the right order of deductive method?
(A) More specific-specific-general idea
(B) Specific-general idea-more specific
(C) General idea-more specific-specific
(D) General idea-specific-more specific
556. A number of popular celebrities, such as Morgan Freeman, have fallen victim to rumors of their death spread on the Internet. Whether the news is passed through electronic messages or face-to-face, insights gleaned from ____ could help to explain how this misinformation is passed through social circles.
(A) Class fractions
(B) Stratification
(C) Symbolic interaction
(D) Network analysis
557. What is something that psychology research relies on?
(A) Anecdotal evidence
(B) Inductive and deductive reasoning
(C) Astrology
(D) Guesswork
558. We try to measure in standardized units so that our measurements will be meaningful.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) NOT SURE
(D) None of above
559. What is the main purpose of scientific methodology?
(A) To define principles and methods of research
(B) To teach students
(C) To manage schools
(D) To translate texts
(E) To assess exams
560. Scientists use models to ____ future trends in population growth.
(A) Observe
(B) Gene
(C) Predict
(D) Researcher
561. Choose true or false. Inductive reasoning involves making a generalization from specific facts, and observations.
(A) True
(B) False
562. Decide whether the statement is true or false: Empirical research relies on evidence.
(A) True
(B) False
563. Which type of evidence relies on personal beliefs, opinions, or anecdotes rather than direct observation or experimentation?
(A) Empirical
(B) Feasible
(C) Non-empirical
(D) Objectivity
564. Mrs. Cho is careful to make sure that she fairly represents the whole year's work on the final exam for her American literature class. If Mrs. Cho achieves this goal, her test will have
(A) Test-retest reliability.
(B) Construct validity.
(C) Content validity.
(D) Split-half reliability.
565. When a researcher starts with the dependent variable and moves backwards, it is called ____
(A) Retrospective research.
(B) Descriptive research.
(C) Predictive research.
(D) Exploratory research.
566. Which of the following are an important reason to do repeated trials?
(A) Reliable

- (B) Accurate
 - (C) Valid results
 - (D) Reliable, accurate, and valid results
567. Scientific Inquiry and Research Methods are prevalent in all units of study in high school psychology.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
568. The types of literature that are actual researches published in different reputable journals.
- (A) CONCEPTUAL LITERATURE
 - (B) RESEARCH LITERATURE
 - (C) GRAY LITERATURE
 - (D) CRIMINAL LITERATURE
569. It refers to the research technique used to gather data.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Method
570. Which ideas predicted greater famines from overpopulation than occurred?
- (A) The Demographic Transition
 - (B) The Epidemiological Transition Model
 - (C) Malthusian theory
 - (D) Neo-Malthusian theory
 - (E) China's "One Child" policy
571. It is defined as the approaches researchers use or can use to collect and analyze data.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Research Instrument
 - (C) Research Methodology
 - (D) Relevant Literature
572. Which of the following examples applies to investigator triangulation?
- (A) Using sociological theory to explain human behavior
 - (B) Having six researchers recording data in the field
 - (C) Having multiple participants in the study
 - (D) Conducting ethnographic research in two different locations
573. What is the primary focus of research methodology?
- (A) Data analysis
 - (B) Knowledge creation
 - (C) Sampling methods
 - (D) Publication strategies
574. To allow study replication, the Methods should be written so that another researcher could:
- (A) Repeat the study using the same procedures
 - (B) Infer the hypotheses from scattered clues
 - (C) Guess the sample size from context alone
 - (D) Reverse-engineer results without data
575. Which is NOT part of the methodology?
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Data Collection
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Research Design
576. It enables the continuous improvement of schools and institution by assessing their effectiveness, leading to informed policy decision and resource allocation?
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Educational research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) None of above
577. What is a resource you can use to identify a discipline's key concepts?
- (A) A podcast
 - (B) A blog
 - (C) An introductory textbook
 - (D) A course catalog

578. Which of the following is TRUE about features of quasi-experimental research design?
- (A) Manipulation. control group, randomization
 - (B) Manipulation, but no control group or randomization
 - (C) No manipulation of independent variable
 - (D) Use of correlational approach
579. Which type of reasoning involves making a generalization or prediction based on observations or examples?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive tagsG.RL.1.2
580. Which of the following can be considered as a strong argument in an argumentative text?
- (A) "I believe this is true because it's obvious."
 - (B) "According to research, 75% of people agree with this point."
 - (C) "I don't like the other opinion, so I disagree."
 - (D) "Everyone knows that this is the best option."
581. — is concerned with selecting specific methods, tools and techniques for collecting, classifying, analysing and interpreting data.
- (A) Decision Making
 - (B) Sample Design
 - (C) Research Methodology
 - (D) Business Research
582. Your little brother has chocolate sauce on his face. You conclude he must have eaten chocolate sauce.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
583. Marketers have developed a hypothesis, and they want to test it. Which of the following research designs is most appropriate in this situation:
- (A) Causal research
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Statistical research
584. Research that derives its data by means of direct observation or experiment, such research is used to answer a question or test a hypothesis
- (A) Theoretical
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
585. True/False: A researcher has more control over observations in a lab setting.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
586. A research instrument refers to the tool or device used to collect data, such as surveys or interview guides.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
587. What is it called when the measured value fluctuates randomly with repeated measurements on the same individual?
- (A) Random error
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Systematic error
 - (D) Calibration error
588. The scientific method is Empirical meaning —
- (A) The scientific method is made available for evaluation by others, especially other scientists. Replication should be able to be accomplished.
 - (B) Observations are structured so that the researchers biases and beliefs do not influence the outcome of the story
 - (C) Answers are obtained by making (systematic or structured) observations
 - (D) None of above

- 589.** Classroom Action Research is intended to ____ the quality of teaching and learning process
- (A) Use
 - (B) Make
 - (C) Get
 - (D) Improve
- 590.** The degree to which a test measures a concept, trait, or theoretical construct is known as:
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Standardization
 - (D) Split-half reliability
- 591.** It is recommended to look for nonfiction sources created by people and organizations that are expert in that field.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 592.** Jonas wants to understand the relationship between head size and intelligence. What type of study might he perform?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Meta-analysis
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Descriptive
- 593.** A chemistry experiment produces the same result 20 times. You conclude that it will always produce the same result.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 594.** Emphasizes the political possibilities and empowerment of those with little power in their communities and society
- (A) Participatory Action Research (PAR)
 - (B) Critical Action Research (CAR)
 - (C) Action Science (AS)
 - (D) Appreciative Inquiry (AI)
- 595.** Which of the following is NOT typically included in a critical literature review?
- (A) Summary of findings
 - (B) Analysis of methodologies
 - (C) Personal anecdotes
 - (D) Identification of research gaps
- 596.** Which type of reasoning is based on CAUSE AND EFFECT or CORRELATIONS?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) None of the above
- 597.** A visual, verbal, and/or mathematical explanation of data collected from many experiments.
- (A) Model
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Theory
- 598.** The Content Analysis is ____
- (A) An objective
 - (B) A research tool
 - (C) Optional
 - (D) Useless
- 599.** An Individual looks within, observer, analyses, and reports his own feelings is called as
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Introspection
 - (D) Differentiation
- 600.** The soundness of the methods that researchers use to estimate the degree of the association between independent and dependent variables involves ____ validity.
- (A) External
 - (B) Internal
 - (C) Construct
 - (D) Statistical conclusion

- 601.** Volunteer bias will usually have an effect on research results because
- (A) They do not have to sign a consent form
 - (B) They are willing to disclose information on that topic
 - (C) The research will most likely be unethical
 - (D) They will be given the placebo and believe that the treatment is working
- 602.** When action research intends to influence thinking skills, sense of efficacy, willingness to share and communicate attitudes towards process of change, which is being described?
- (A) Sense of collaboration
 - (B) Knowledge transformation
- 603.** The challenge that remained in integrating truly investigative work into the science curriculum in the 20th century was:
- (A) Finding ways to make investigative work a central part of the curriculum
 - (B) Lack of interest in science among students
 - (C) Insufficient funding for science programs
 - (D) Overemphasis on rote memorization
- 604.** Such a bias can occur if a participant gets influenced by the sponsor's reputation or mission statement.
- (A) Acquiescence bias
 - (B) Social acceptability bias
 - (C) Habituation bias
 - (D) Sponsor bias
- 605.** What provides support for an argument? Choose all that apply.
- (A) Reasons
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Background Information
 - (D) Common sense
- 606.** Subjective vs. objective: Which option correctly matches each term to its description?
- (A) Subjective = fact-based with little to no bias; Objective = opinion-based and may contain bias
 - (B) Subjective = opinion-based and may contain bias; Objective = fact-based with little to no bias
 - (C) Subjective = only numbers and data; Objective = only feelings and beliefs
 - (D) Subjective = unverifiable rumors; Objective = unverifiable rumors
- 607.** Is the set of beliefs, values, and attitudes that belong to a specific culture and are brought by each participant into the encounter.
- (A) Psychological Context
 - (B) Cultural Context
 - (C) Noise
 - (D) External Noise
- 608.** Choose the example of inductive reasoning: 'I have seen four students from this school, and they were all polite. Therefore, all students from this school are polite.'
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
- 609.** Which of the following research methods is being used if the same subjects are tested at two, four, and six years of age?
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Cross-sectional
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Projective
- 610.** The research questions in qualitative research designs are the same as those in quantitative research designs.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 611.** Debate about whether psychological characteristics are biologically innate or acquired through experience
- (A) Nature vs nurture debate

- (B) Mind-body problem
 - (C) Mind-body dualism
 - (D) Introspection
 - (E) Structuralism
- 612.** What is the purpose of attitude research?
- (A) To gather information on how people feel about things
 - (B) To analyze market data
 - (C) To evaluate product design
 - (D) To help the people in the office feel better about themselves
- 613.** Whole to part reasoning that determines the validity of a formal argument. The conclusion of this argument must be true if the premises are true.
- (A) Propaganda
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Relevance
- 614.** Types of Quantitative Data and Measures-measures a person's ability to estimate how they will perform at some time in the future or in a different situation. (Stanford-Binet IQ Scale)
- (A) Norm-referenced test
 - (B) Criterion-referenced test
 - (C) Intelligence test
 - (D) Aptitude test
 - (E) Interest inventory
- 615.** In the past, students who studied for at least three hours a day tended to perform well on exams. Since I studied for four hours, I will likely do well on my test.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) AbductiveTagsCCSS.RL.6.1CCSS.RL.9-10.1CCSS.RI.6.1CCSS.RL.11-12.1CCSS.RI.8.1
 - (D) None of above
- 616.** Research method in which data are collected from groups of participants of different ages and compared.
- (A) Cross-sectional study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Experiment
 - (E) Naturalistic observation
- 617.** Which initiative helps advanced learners at MIT ADT?
- (A) Peer tutoring programs
 - (B) Research-based internships
 - (C) Remedial classes
 - (D) Counseling sessions
- 618.** Which type of question invites patients to tell you in their own words their opinions and ideas?
- (A) Directive questions
 - (B) Open-ended questions
 - (C) Closed-ended questions
 - (D) Leading questions
- 619.** A reliable source is
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Trusted
 - (C) Trying to sell you something
 - (D) Google
- 620.** A child examines ten tulips from a crop, all of them are red, and concludes that all tulips must be red.What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 621.** Helping students draw tentative generalizations after having observed specific instances of a phenomenon
- (A) Rationalism
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Empiricism

- 622.** From general to specific we have:
(A) Technique, approach, method
(B) Method, technique, approach
(C) Approach, method, technique
(D) None of above
- 623.** In a ____ design, one group of people is followed and assessed at different times as the group ages.
(A) Longitudinal
(B) Cross-sectional
(C) Cross-sequential
(D) Cross-longitudinal
- 624.** Who is usually involved in inquiries to help solve specific problems when research is done outside universities or labs?
(A) Employees and consultants in all industries
(B) Volunteers for that specific research
(C) Well known scientists in the specific fields
(D) None of above
- 625.** What is the role of a search strategy in a systematic review?
(A) To identify all relevant studies on the research question
(B) To ensure the review is comprehensive and unbiased
(C) To minimize the risk of missing important studies
(D) All of the above
- 626.** Which of the following is not a type of reliability?
(A) Internal consistency.
(B) Split-half.
(C) Content.
(D) Test-retest.
- 627.** Opinions in literature reviews become valid when ____
(A) A famous author is saying it
(B) They are well written
(C) They prove my hypothesis
(D) They are based on empirical research
- 628.** Desi is a farmer who lives in a rural mountain town far from cities with no trees. One way he might adapt to this particular environment is by ____
(A) Moving to a big city when he graduates from college
(B) Terrace farming to grow crops in a mountain region
(C) Never learning to ski, ice skate or hike
(D) Making houses and furniture out of tree bark
- 629.** Based on evidence
(A) Subjective reasoning
(B) Objective reasoning
(C) Data
(D) Empirical evidence
- 630.** Research utilizes proven analytical procedures in gathering data, whether historical, descriptive, experimental, and case study.
(A) Empirical
(B) Logical
(C) Cyclical
(D) Analytical
- 631.** What should you do when you find a useful book or article during your research?
(A) Ignore it and continue searching
(B) Check the bibliography to find other relevant sources
(C) Write a summary of your personal thoughts about the source
(D) Delete it from your search results
- 632.** Valid sources report factual information that can be counted on to be true while Accurate sources present unbiased information that often includes a balanced discussion of controversial ideas.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Maybe
(D) Not mentioned

- 633.** Which of the following is the best research method for developmental psychologists?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Cross Sectional
- 634.** What does the term "reliable" refer to in the context of measurements?
- (A) Consistency or repeatability of a measurement under the same conditions
 - (B) Accuracy of a single measurement
 - (C) The ability to measure different quantities
 - (D) The speed of taking measurements
- 635.** Founded psychometrics; developed the ideas of correlation, standard deviation, regression toward the mean
- (A) Anna Freud
 - (B) Francis Galton
 - (C) Jane Goodall
 - (D) Michael Gazzaniga
- 636.** What kind of question are you using when you ask someone "How long have you been in this field of work?"
- (A) Specific question
 - (B) Hypothetical open question
 - (C) Closed question
 - (D) Open ended questions
- 637.** Fido has a tail, Rex has a tail, and Snoopy has a tail. Therefore, all dogs have tails. What type of reasoning was used?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 638.** What refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness, correctness, and usefulness of the inferences a researcher makes
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Exactness
 - (D) Completeness
- 639.** When similar results are obtained over time and across situations, this is a measure of:
- (A) Validity.
 - (B) Reliability.
 - (C) Predictive accuracy.
 - (D) Biasness.
- 640.** The advantage of this method of research is that it can help predict behavior by identifying relationships between variables.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Observational
- 641.** What is a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained?
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Idea
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) Hypothesis Edit
- 642.** Which type of assertion relies on logical reasoning and deduction to support its claim?
- (A) Unsupported assertion
 - (B) Evidence-based assertion
 - (C) Logical assertion
 - (D) Speculative assertion
- 643.** Which research focus best fits the phrase product use and attitude?
- (A) How customers use and feel about offerings
 - (B) How suppliers quote logistics prices
 - (C) How regulators audit compliance tests
 - (D) How employees submit expense claims
- 644.** Repeating the essence of an earlier research study with different participants and in different circumstances is called...
- (A) The scientific method
 - (B) Operationalizing
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Cloning Edit

- 645.** What is the recommended research method for beginning researchers?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Non-experimental study or survey research
(C) Comparative research
(D) Longitudinal study
- 646.** What is NOT the goal of scientific method of acquiring knowledge?
(A) Fact-finding.
(B) Control.
(C) Prediction.
(D) Explanation.
- 647.** The participant attempts to discern the experimenter's hypotheses, but only in order to destroy the credibility of the study.
(A) Social desirability effect
(B) Screw you effect
(C) Placebo effect
(D) Expectancy effect
- 648.** Which of the following is NOT a strategy for organizing the information in a literature review?
(A) Chronological order
(B) Alphabetical order
(C) By research methodology
(D) Random order
- 649.** Explains why researcher chose to use particular methods-has concepts and rationale behind adhering these concepts
(A) Methodology
(B) Research design
(C) Research
(D) Practical research
- 650.** This refers to whether or not the test measures what it claims to measure. Select one:
(A) Reliability.
(B) Validity.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 651.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of action research. "Details local complexities."
(A) Limitation
(B) Strength
- 652.** This type of generalization can happen when the sample is representative of the target population.
(A) Case-to-case generalization
(B) Theoretical generalization
(C) Sample-to-population generalization
(D) None of above
- 653.** How can "movements that originate outside a profession" contribute to research?
(A) By hindering innovation and progress in research.
(B) By providing new perspectives and approaches to research problems.
(C) By limiting the scope of research to a single discipline.
(D) By discouraging interdisciplinary collaboration.
- 654.** How is the author integrating research into their teaching practice?
(A) By discouraging student questions
(B) By avoiding technology tools
(C) By incorporating evidence-based practices
(D) By ignoring research findings
- 655.** A way to reach a conclusion based on known facts
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Properties of congruence
(D) None of above
- 656.** What involves the collection, analysis and interpretation of data?
(A) Rationale
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Research Inquiry
(D) Research Methodology

657. What does the following definition refer to:
___ FROM THE SPECIFIC TO THE GENERAL
- (A) Scientific Method
 - (B) Deductive Method
 - (C) Inductive Method
 - (D) None of the Above
658. Which of the following issues is appropriate for collaborative action research by teachers in the school?
- (A) Poverty in the regional community
 - (B) Political dynasty during elections
 - (C) Increasing number of student absences
 - (D) Climate change affecting the world
659. Is this a reason or evidence: People should be vegan because the way that meat is processed for the masses is inhumane and cruel to animals.
- (A) Reason
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) None of above
660. Where did scientists at Colorado State University and the U.S. National Park Service analyze noise levels for a study?
- (A) In cities across the U.S.
 - (B) In rural areas across the U.S.
 - (C) In federal, state, and local parks
 - (D) In areas by the ocean
661. Researchers are using when they start with the data and create a theory to explain it; and they are using ___ when they start with a theory and collect data to support or refute that theory
- (A) Induction; deduction
 - (B) Deduction; induction
 - (C) Reduction; induction
 - (D) Induction; reduction
662. Which type of study observes variables without manipulating them?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Quasi-experimental
 - (D) Action research
663. A kind of reasoning based on repeated observations and is characterized by drawing a conclusion from observations of specific examples.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Logic
 - (D) Reasoning
664. Deductive approach is more beneficial than inductive approach.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) It depends
 - (D) None of above
665. Which research intends to project the demands or needs of the students in the future in order to determine what resources are needed?
- (A) Trend Analysis
 - (B) Development Research
666. Earth rotates counterclockwise. Mars rotates counterclockwise. Mercury rotates counterclockwise. Maybe all planets in our solar systems rotate counterclockwise.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
667. Which of the following would make a source UNreliable?
- (A) Having a recent date.
 - (B) No author's last name.
 - (C) Citing all sources.
 - (D) Including images with citations.
668. The method of constructing similar to the research object is?

- (A) Modeling method.
(B) Experiment method.
(C) Expert method.
(D) Observation method.
- 669.** The ___ is a criterion that refer to the consistency of the data stemming from the use of a particular research method.
(A) Reliability.
(B) Consistency.
(C) Validity.
(D) Feasibility.
- 670.** An explanation supported by many experiments; is still subject to new experimental data, can be modified, and is considered valid if it can be used to make predictions that are proven true.
(A) Theory
(B) Scientific law
- 671.** What does IAT stand for in psychology research?
(A) Implicit Association Test
(B) Immediate Action Task
(C) Internal Assessment Tool
(D) Integrated Analysis Technique
- 672.** In a repeated measures design, each participant performs in:
(A) Only one level of the independent variable
(B) All levels of the independent variable
(C) A matched pairs condition
(D) No conditions at all
- 673.** Internal validity is concerned with ___ whereas external validity is concerned with ___
(A) Generalizability, causality
(B) Causality, generalizability
(C) Consistency, causality
(D) Causality, consistency
- 674.** Does the following experiment use quantitative or qualitative data?"Justice asked all of the teachers what their favorite TV show is."
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 675.** Form of research designed to obtain information on how consumers feel about certain products, services, companies, or ideas. Customers are usually asked to rank "how satisfied" they are with a product.
(A) Attitude research
(B) Media research
(C) Product research
(D) Customer research
- 676.** What is the reduction in number of research participants as some drop out of the study over time called?
(A) Attrition
(B) Confirmation bias
(C) Debriefing
(D) None of above
- 677.** Rene grew bacteria from the mouth on special plates in the laboratory. She placed drops of different mouthwashes on bacteria on each plate. What step of the scientific method is this?
(A) Questions
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Experiment
(D) Conclusion
- 678.** T/F: Scientists use climate models to describe how different variables affect and predict Earth's future climate.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 679.** Which of the following is NOT a way to research?
(A) Read a book
(B) Ask an expert
(C) Go to sleep
(D) Search online

- 680.** A way of gaining knowledge by means of direct and indirect observation or experience
(A) Empirical research
(B) Fundamental research
(C) Applied research
(D) Casual research
- 681.** A method for answering questions about the nature of reality that reduces the impact of human biases
(A) Psychology
(B) The scientific method
(C) Theory
(D) Hypothesis
(E) Research
- 682.** If I have a coin purse full of unknown coins and I pull out two copper pennies and I assume that all the rest of the coins in the purse are copper pennies I am using ____ reasoning.
(A) Abductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Analogical
(D) Deductive
- 683.** Analytical Research aims to explain existing state of affairs from available data
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 684.** In research, it is important that others carry out a similar investigation and observe the same results as the original investigator. It should be deemed ____
(A) Valid
(B) Repeatable
(C) Reliable
(D) Population
- 685.** Correlational Studies:
(A) Show a relationship between variables
(B) Have an experimental group and a control group
(C) Are qualitative
(D) Show cause and effect between variables
- 686.** ____ reasoning uses observations to make generalizations.
(A) Logical
(B) Personal
(C) Inductive
(D) Deductive
- 687.** Which are the two basic approaches to research?
(A) Fundamental and historical approach.
(B) Conclusion and decision approach.
(C) Qualitative and quantitative approach.
(D) Problem and solution oriented approach.
- 688.** Who is MOST associated with the modern scientific method?
(A) John Locke
(B) Francis Bacon
(C) Plato
(D) Jean Piaget
- 689.** Which bias involves the researcher's expectations subtly influencing participants' behavior?
(A) Selection Bias
(B) Publication Bias
(C) Observer-Expectancy Effect
(D) Experimenter Bias
- 690.** A type of research design that is used to describe the relationship between and among variables that make up a study.
(A) Quasi-Experimental Research Design
(B) Descriptive Research Design
(C) Correlational Research Design
(D) Experimental Research Design
- 691.** How do you make sure that you are getting accurate information?
(A) Only choose .org and .gov websites
(B) Avoid all news websites, since they are sensational

- (C) Look at several sources on the same topic to make sure the information is the same
(D) None of above
- 692.** Pollution from runoff can be prevented by ___ farming techniques that don't use synthetic inorganic fertilizers and pesticides.
(A) Subsidies
(B) Organic
(C) Rivers
(D) Aquifer
- 693.** Which reasoning refers to the gathering of information through observation and measurement, formulating conjecture/s, then drawing generalization or conclusion based on the carefully gathered information?
(A) Argument
(B) Assumption
(C) Deductive
(D) Inductive
- 694.** Validity in research refers to:
(A) The accuracy and truthfulness of a measurement
(B) The consistency of a measurement
(C) The ability to generalize findings
(D) The ethical considerations in research
- 695.** Which of the following is not a good reason to include a methodology?
(A) It provides you with a plan to follow throughout your research.
(B) Keeps you accountable for your aims and objectives.
(C) Shows that you have correct spelling and grammar.
(D) Acts as an indicator of the quality of your study should anyone wish to replicate it. Edit
- 696.** Getting consistent results when the study is replicated
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
- 697.** Action Research is about how we can improve things and enhance our practices.
(A) True
(B) False
- 698.** Review of research papers should be done in the light of
(A) Romantic context.
(B) Methodological facts.
(C) Cultural context.
(D) Psychological context.
- 699.** A researcher uses the scientific method to acquire knowledge through observation, evaluation, interpretation, and theoretical explanation. This researcher is engaged in ___
(A) Statistics
(B) Science
(C) Sampling
(D) Empiricism
- 700.** Which type of research inquiry focuses on understanding causal relationships?
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Explanatory
(D) Predictive
- 701.** Involves studying different age groups at the same time to see changes that occur over the lifespan.
(A) Cross-sectional method
(B) Longitudinal method
(C) Survey
(D) Naturalistic observation
- 702.** When is validity met?
(A) When the study actually does what it is was planned for research projects in general, and the data adequately and accurately represent future conditions
(B) When the study actually does what it says it is doing, and the data adequately and accurately represent actual conditions
(C) When the study actually does what it says in the theories of applied research, and the

- data adequately and accurately represent past conditions
(D) None of above
- 703.** The purpose of this type of scientific research is to identify the relationship between two or more variables.
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Explanatory Research
(D) Correlational Research
- 704.** A type of periodical usually sold by subscription and containing articles written for specialized or scholarly audiences.
(A) Magazine
(B) Encyclopedia
(C) Journal
(D) Textbook
- 705.** Alteration in performance due to being aware that one is participating in a study is known as ____
(A) Mortality.
(B) Reactivity.
(C) Temporal validity.
(D) Operationalism.
- 706.** How can a scientific argument be strengthened?
(A) By ignoring contradictory evidence
(B) By including more anecdotal evidence
(C) By incorporating peer-reviewed research
(D) By simplifying complex data
- 707.** Desk research is a type of research that can be carried out by which department?
(A) Human Resources
(B) Marketing
(C) Finance
(D) Production
- 708.** What is an unstructured/ambiguous questions, based on the assumption that shows an individuals natural spontaneous characteristics in their responses?
(A) Objective
(B) Projective
(C) Subjective
(D) Ipsative
(E) Normative
- 709.** Which of the following is true as one of the limitations of scientific method?
(A) It cannot provide explanation relating to ethical or philosophical issue
(B) It can provide explanation relating to ethical or philosophical issue
(C) It is free from measurement error
(D) It can provide rich information about a specific context of a phenomenon
- 710.** Research is based upon-
(A) Scientific method
(B) Scientists
(C) General principles
(D) Experiments
- 711.** A social scientist who characterizes his/her work as the study of the relationship between environmental events and the behavior they produce without regard for experience or consciousness is a
(A) Functionalist.
(B) Structuralist.
(C) Gestalt psychologist.
(D) Behaviorist.
- 712.** Your methodology explains how you will go about answering your research questions.
(A) True
(B) False
- 713.** Which method can be used to check reliability?
(A) Using different participants for the same study.
(B) Measuring the same participants at different times using the same test.
(C) Using different questions for each participant.
(D) Conducting the study in multiple locations.

714. What is a potential disadvantage of using internet research for market research?
- (A) It is always reliable.
 - (B) It is always unbiased.
 - (C) It can be difficult to verify the reliability of information.
 - (D) It is always expensive.
715. In the past, winter has always been cold in Loei. Therefore, winter will be cold again this year.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
716. In quasi-experimental research designs, causal interpretations can be made ____
- (A) Only when rival explanations have been shown to be plausible.
 - (B) Only when rival explanations have been shown to be implausible.
 - (C) Only when the participants have been randomly selected.
 - (D) Only when there is a single participant in the experiment.
717. The pursuit of knowledge through observation and experimentation.
- (A) Mechanism
 - (B) Determinism
 - (C) Reductionism
 - (D) Empiricism
718. What do you understand about "Exploratory Research"?
- (A) Describe a new area
 - (B) Be surprised about new inventions
 - (C) Be scared about new inventions
 - (D) New problem areas which haven't been discovered before
719. The benefit of a longitudinal study is
- (A) It allows for observations in the subjects daily routine without interfering.
 - (B) It allows a researcher to collect data on a target population over a longer period of time.
 - (C) It generates fast qualitative and quantitative data that can be sent easily to a large sample.
 - (D) It allows for a controlled environment for observations.
720. What best describes evidence in an argument?
- (A) Brief restatement of main points
 - (B) Speaker's credibility and authority
 - (C) Facts or information supporting truth
 - (D) Appeals to audience emotions
721. The research approach of Max Weber to understand how people create meanings in natural settings is identified as [2014-JUNE]
- (A) Positive paradigm
 - (B) Critical paradigm
 - (C) Natural paradigm
 - (D) Interpretative paradigm
722. Impact of the Implementation of COVID-19 Health Protocols in Supermarkets on Consumer Behaviors
- (A) Descriptive or Experimental (depending on the context, but typically Descriptive)
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Meta-analytic
 - (D) Case Study
723. Which of the following is a technique for enhancing the face validity of a research instrument?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Expert review
 - (C) Pilot testing
 - (D) Item analysis
724. Known on the basis of experience
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
725. External validity provides strong evidence that the way IV and DV have been operationalized has bearing on what?
- (A) Real human behaviours

- (B) Statistical significance only
 - (C) Laboratory equipment accuracy
 - (D) Historical data trends
- 726.** Starts with generalizations and moves from the general to the particular
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
- 727.** In ___ research, the objective is to gather preliminary information that will help define the problem and suggest hypotheses.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Statistical
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Analytic
- 728.** There is a news that we will be in a General Lockdown in Batangas because of the increasing number of covid cases. The news was probably true based on the recent interview with the Batangas Governor.
- (A) Arguments based on Math
 - (B) Categorical Syllogism
 - (C) Arguments from Authority
 - (D) Hypothetical Syllogism
- 729.** What is supporting evidence?
- (A) Anecdotes or personal experiences
 - (B) Irrelevant information
 - (C) Opinions or personal beliefs
 - (D) Information or data used to back up or prove a claim or argument.
- 730.** Which of the following orders present information in a successive way.
- (A) Research methods, research approach, research design
 - (B) Research design, research methods, research approach
 - (C) Research approach, research design, research methods
 - (D) Research design, research approach, research methods
- 731.** Identify the reasoning method: Observing that the sun rises every morning and concluding it will rise tomorrow.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
- 732.** Which theme would be where humans used the resources on the land to survive?
- (A) Political Institutions
 - (B) Rise of Civilizations
 - (C) Beliefs
 - (D) Human Environment Interaction
- 733.** The steps commonly used by scientists in gathering information to test hypotheses and solve problems are called ____
- (A) Scientific inquiry
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) None of above
- 734.** Which of the following is a research method in which the research participant is asked to recall and describe a time when a behavior, action, or occurrence impacted (either positively or negatively) a specified outcome (for example, the accomplishment of a given task)?
- (A) Job/Task Analysis
 - (B) Critical Incident Technique
 - (C) Work Domain Analysis
 - (D) Staffing Model
- 735.** How could researching the effect of various planting times help improve fruit and vegetable yields?
- (A) By identifying optimal planting times for higher yields
 - (B) By planning plant-related activities for your class
 - (C) By starting your own forage-testing service
 - (D) By operating a hay-hauling service

736. "small groups of people (6-10), brought together in a discussion that is held and guided by a moderator through an unstructured and casual discussion, for the purpose of gaining relevant information about the market research problem" The statement above refers to —
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Survey
737. Which design studies the relationship between variables without manipulating them?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Quasi-experimental
 - (D) Narrative
738. What does the term 'replication' refer to in research?
- (A) Reviewing literature
 - (B) Creating a new hypothesis
 - (C) Analyzing data from multiple sources
 - (D) Conducting a study in a different setting and time
739. Social Sciences use methods based on controlled laboratory practice, concrete experimentation, and experimental data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
740. What is the key takeaway from the discussion on stating research problems?
- (A) Stating a research problem is an unnecessary step in the research process.
 - (B) The way a research problem is stated depends on the type of research being conducted (quantitative or qualitative).
 - (C) There is only one correct way to state a research problem.
 - (D) Research problems should always be stated in the form of a question.
741. A design measuring variables at one point in time is called:
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Cross-sectional
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Case study
742. This research is done in stages in order to gather sufficient data.
- (A) Sequential
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Descriptive
743. The process of gathering data about people or companies and then analyzing it to better understand what that group of people needs.
- (A) Market Research
 - (B) Demographics
744. Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: A survey's response options differ slightly across study waves, leading to inconsistent interpretation of 'often' and 'sometimes'.
- (A) Measurement Bias
 - (B) Hawthorne Effect
 - (C) Confounding
 - (D) Selection Bias
 - (E) Attrition Bias
745. Scientist who conducted sociological research at industrial enterprises in the USA:
- (A) Parsons
 - (B) Mayo
 - (C) R, Merton
 - (D) Sorokin
 - (E) Park
746. Which research method measures variables like blood flow and neural activity?
- (A) Survey method
 - (B) Psychophysiological study
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) Field experiment

747. The primary objective of longitudinal research is to:
- (A) Establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - (B) Describe a phenomenon accurately
 - (C) Monitor changes over time
 - (D) Test the accuracy of existing theories
748. Of the types of validity for tests, what is focused on the extent to which a particular tests correlates with acceptable measure of performance?
- (A) Curricular validity
 - (B) Content validity
 - (C) Criterion validity
 - (D) Predictive validity
749. What part in the paradigm shows the ways on gathering data of the study be placed?
- (A) Input
 - (B) Process
 - (C) Output
 - (D) Feedback
750. Which of the following is correct regarding quasi-experimental design?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Manipulation of the IV
 - (C) Some control of the IV
 - (D) Some control of confounds
751. The ___ that the scientists carried out about the climate showed fast global warming.
- (A) Game
 - (B) Study
 - (C) Story
 - (D) Math
752. What is the modern method of acquiring knowledge?
- (A) Authority.
 - (B) Scientific method.
 - (C) Expert opinion.
 - (D) Personal experience.
753. Determine if the given uses inductive or deductive reasoning. My Mathematics teacher is intelligent. The teacher in math of my brother is also intelligent. Mother's mathematics teacher way back high school is also intelligent. All the mathematics teachers are intelligent.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
754. What type of research is unstructured and informal?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Exploitive
755. Which reasoning approach involves forming a generalization based on specific instances?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Causal Reasoning
756. How do scientists primarily study climate change in the polar regions?
- (A) By observing animal behavior
 - (B) Through ice core sampling
 - (C) By measuring tree rings
 - (D) By tracking ocean currents
757. It attempts to determine the extent of a relationship between two or more variables using statistical data.
- (A) Casual-comparative
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Correlational research
 - (D) None of above
758. Replicable approaches are associated with:
- (A) Subjective interpretation
 - (B) Automated instruments
 - (C) Qualitative methods
 - (D) Relativism

759. Explanations of why a claim is true, including how the evidence proves the claim
- (A) Sufficiency
 - (B) Relevance
 - (C) Point
 - (D) Reasoning
760. What does ecological validity assess?
- (A) The reliability of the data collected
 - (B) The generalizability of findings to real-world situations
 - (C) The strict control of variables
 - (D) The ethical considerations of the study
761. "Culturing of Mussel in Brackish Water of Dagupan City Using Staking Method and hanging Method" is a kind of:
- (A) Laboratory research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Field research
 - (D) Library research
762. Making a conjecture based on observations and identifying patterns is called
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Valid Reasoning
 - (D) Invalid Reasoning
763. Objectivity: an ___ external viewpoint that is not affected by an individual's feelings, beliefs or experiences, so interpretations should be consistent between different researchers.
- (A) Unbiased
 - (B) Consistent
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) Personal
764. In a ___ a group of participants are observed at intervals over a long period of time.
- (A) Testing method
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Case study method
 - (D) None of above
765. Identify the type of reasoning used in the following argument: "The sun has risen in the east every day in recorded history. Therefore, the sun will rise in the east tomorrow."
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
766. Earth, Mars, and Jupiter travel about the sun in elliptical orbits; therefore, all planets travel about the sun in elliptical orbits.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
767. The soundness of the evidence-whether findings are convincing, well-grounded, and support the desired inferences
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Validity
768. Critique the following statement: "All students who get good grades are smart because my friend gets good grades and she is smart."
- (A) Illogical conclusion
 - (B) Overgeneralization
 - (C) Personal bias
 - (D) Logical conclusion
769. Any interference that affects message delivery: ___
- (A) Barriers
 - (B) Noise
 - (C) Feedback
 - (D) Channel
770. What type of research methodology is it?
- (A) Systematic review
 - (B) Qualitative methodology
 - (C) Quantitative methodology
 - (D) Mixed-method

771. If a Social Studies teacher believes that his/her lesson begins with the student's personal interpretation of his/her world based on experience, s/he is actually applying the principles of:
- (A) Cognitivism
 - (B) Constructivism
 - (C) Behaviorism
 - (D) Perennialism
772. Which one of the following is not a tool of the research:
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Scientific method
773. All the methods used by a researcher during a research study are termed as
- (A) Research methods
 - (B) Research study
 - (C) Research design
 - (D) Research
774. Which type of validity refers to how well a test measures learning outcomes?
- (A) Content
 - (B) Predictive
 - (C) Concurrent
 - (D) Construct
775. A systematic process of collecting and analyzing data to increase the understanding of a topic
- (A) Inquiry
 - (B) Investigation
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Agenda
776. Which research intends identify variables and their relationships?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Non-experimental research
777. System of gathering data so that bias and error in measurement are reduced.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Scientific method
 - (C) Representative sample
 - (D) Case study
778. This type of reasoning leads you to a generalization. Also known as "Conclusion only likely."
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of above
779. This type of longitudinal research studies the same individuals over an extended period of time
- (A) Trend study.
 - (B) Panel study.
 - (C) Both A and B.
 - (D) Neither A nor B.
780. A survey is not a method, but a — used within research.
- (A) Tool
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Analysis
781. It is used to investigate a possible relationship between previous events and present conditions
- (A) Ex post Facto Design
 - (B) Expo Facto Design
 - (C) Ex post Factor Design
 - (D) Expest Facto Design
782. The "tool" function of theory is to
- (A) Summarize existing knowledge.
 - (B) Summarize existing hypotheses.
 - (C) Suggest new relationships and make new predictions.
 - (D) Suggest new theories.

783. Who is the father of action research?
(A) Michael Kors
(B) Kurt Lewin
(C) Onome Eluwa
(D) Kurt Carr
784. Which of the following is most likely a trustworthy source?
(A) A blog about life in medieval Japan
(B) A web site called "Medieval Japan fans"
(C) An academic journal article about medieval Japan
(D) A novel that takes a place in medieval Japan
785. To collect data on your topic, you need to select the appropriate ____
(A) Publisher
(B) Findings
(C) Results
(D) Research method
786. This is the most common type of research method and is responsible for establishing cause-and-effect relationships that allow generalisations to be extended to similar realities.
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Explanatory research
(D) Correlational Research
787. What does the term 'verifiability' refer to in research?
(A) The source should clearly state how the data was gathered
(B) The source can be vague about its methods
(C) The source should not be referenced
(D) The source can be biased
788. Who studies the effects of the environment on animal life?
(A) Producer
(B) Veterinarian
(C) Breeder
(D) Ecologist
789. Replication involves
(A) The selection of random samples
(B) Perceiving order in random events
(C) Repeating an earlier research study
(D) Rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested
(E) Overestimating the extent to which others share our views
790. How can you support your arguments in a scientific report?
(A) By making emotional appeals
(B) By providing evidence from reliable sources, conducting experiments, and using logical reasoning.
(C) By using anecdotal evidence
(D) By relying on personal opinions
791. Scientifically
(A) Repeat, duplication, recurrence
(B) Methodically, systematically, logically,
(C) Death, disappearance #survival
(D) Tone, note
792. Which Science Investigatory Project criteria is used to evaluate the originality of the question and data analysis?
(A) Clarity
(B) Thoroughness
(C) Creativity ability
(D) Scientific thought
793. Unlike an experiment, the limitation of using a correlation is that it cannot establish ____
(A) That a relationship exists
(B) Causation
(C) The strength of the relationship between 2 variables
(D) The direction of the relationship between 2 variables

794. All chickens that we have seen have been brown; so, all chickens are brown.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
795. The problem of ____ is that the future may not resemble the past.
(A) Deduction
(B) Induction
796. Which of the following types of reliability refers to the consistency of test scores over time?
(A) Inter-scorer reliability.
(B) Test-retest reliability.
(C) Equivalent forms reliability.
(D) Split-half reliability.
797. What are you required to discuss in relation to methodology?
(A) The results and conclusions of your research
(B) The approach and methods you used and why
(C) The ethical implications of your research
(D) The financial cost of your research
798. What is an important difference between Survey Research and Descriptive Research?
(A) Descriptive Research does not use surveys
(B) Descriptive Research may include other forms of collecting information than surveys and interviews
(C) Survey Research does not have full experimental control
(D) Survey Research examines the statistical relationship between two or more variables
799. Proof; may include facts, examples, data, research, and expert knowledge that supports the argument
(A) Metaphor
(B) Evidence
(C) Evaluate
(D) Witness
800. This concept implies that whatever we conclude on the basis of our findings is correct and can be verified by other researchers
(A) Controlled
(B) Empirical
(C) Reliable and valid
(D) Systematic
801. Argument = ____ + Reasons + Supporting Evidence
(A) Rebuttal
(B) Opinion
(C) Claim
(D) Fact
802. Which type of listeners like complex, detailed information with evidence and specifics?
(A) Time-oriented listeners
(B) Content-oriented listeners
(C) People-oriented listeners
(D) Action-oriented listeners
803. Research findings that are methodologically appropriate, rigorous, and clinically relevant for answering pressing questions
(A) Evidence-based practice
(B) Best evidence
804. Direct Experience or Observation by the researcher
(A) Logical
(B) Empirical
(C) Critical
(D) Replicability
805. ____ are at the pinnacle of many evidence hierarchies
(A) Case-Control study
(B) Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)
(C) Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)
(D) In-Depth Qualitative Study

- 806.** A trend design is a type of longitudinal research design that:
- (A) Follows a single group of individuals over time
 - (B) Compares different groups of individuals at multiple time points
 - (C) Focuses on changes in a particular variable over time
 - (D) Uses a combination of cross-sectional and panel designs
- 807.** Ensuring both validity and reliability is crucial for the credibility of ____ research.
- (A) Psychological
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Mathematical
 - (D) Fictional
- 808.** A company marketing team identifies a small group of consumers who fit the profile of the typical customer. The team observes, gathers survey information from, or hangs out with these typical customers, to gain insight into how the customers make product choices in order to design a future, more rigorous study. The data collection method used in this example is
- (A) Observational research.
 - (B) Focus group research.
 - (C) Case study research.
 - (D) Exploratory research.
- 809.** Bob says "Hello" to Marta as he walks past her. Marta smiles at Bob. Using the communication model, what is the feedback?
- (A) Bob
 - (B) "hello"
 - (C) Marta
 - (D) Marta's smile
- 810.** Joan is scratched by a cat while visiting her friend. Two days later she comes down with a fever. Joan concludes that the cat's scratch must be the cause of her illness.
- (A) Correlation vs. causation
 - (B) Appeal to False Authority
 - (C) Bandwagon appeal
 - (D) Faulty Analogy
- 811.** Endeavors to explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goal of
- (A) Scientific method
 - (B) Tradition
 - (C) Inductive logic
 - (D) Deductive logic
- 812.** Making a claim based on evidence that is just too small. Essentially, you can't make a claim and say that something is true if you have only an example or two as evidence.
- (A) Bandwagon
 - (B) Appeal to Authority
 - (C) Ad Hominem
 - (D) Hasty Generalization
- 813.** You should also explain why they could not be overcome with standard research ____ backed up by scientific evidence.
- (A) Question
 - (B) Aims
 - (C) Strategies
 - (D) Methods
- 814.** Basic types of question when not much is known about the situation at hand, or no information is available on how similar problems or research issues have been solved in the past is?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) None of above
- 815.** Gives us probable conclusions
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
- 816.** You are researching space exploration and you find a website that details all of the Apollo space missions. In evaluating the legitimacy of the site, you examine where links go from the site. Which types of links would most add to the site's credibility?

- (A) Links out to an astronaut's Instagram page
 - (B) Links out to the ice skater, Apollo Ono's, personal website
 - (C) Links out to the movie Apollo 13
 - (D) Links out to www.Nasa.gov
- 817.** Data are collected which show a relationship between two variables
- (A) Field experiment
 - (B) Quasi-experiment
 - (C) Correlational study
 - (D) Case study
- 818.** Reasons, evidence, and elaboration that strengthen a claim or make it convincing
- (A) Support
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Rebuttal
- 819.** Which research method is a bottom-up approach to research?
- (A) Deductive method
 - (B) Explanatory method
 - (C) Inductive method
 - (D) Exploratory method
- 820.** Exploratory design suits, when we deal with,
- (A) A novel phenomenon
 - (B) A well studied concept
 - (C) An established context
 - (D) Conclusive inquiry
- 821.** Which bias involves participants agreeing with statements regardless of their content?
- (A) Volunteer Bias
 - (B) Acquiescence Bias
 - (C) Recall Bias
 - (D) Publication Bias
- 822.** Which model of communication views communication as a one-way process, like sending a message through a pipeline?
- (A) Linear Model
 - (B) Interactive Model
 - (C) Transactional Model
 - (D) Osgood-Schramm Model
- 823.** What is the materials, data, or information used to support a study, including primary sources like original documents, interviews, or statistical data, and secondary sources like books, articles, or reviews that analyze primary sources; essentially, anything that provides information relevant to the research question.
- (A) Credible
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Resources
 - (D) Citation
- 824.** It is the process of reaching a general conclusion by examining specific examples.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Inductive Reasoning
 - (D) Deduction Reasoning
- 825.** A ____ method is relatively insensitive to changes in experimental conditions.
- (A) Specific
 - (B) Sensitive
 - (C) Robust
 - (D) Rugged
- 826.** List the weaknesses of the Correlational Study method.
- (A) Cannot establish causation; Susceptible to third-variable problem; Directionality problem may exist.
 - (B) Allows for manipulation of variables; Guarantees causation; Eliminates all confounding variables.
 - (C) Ensures random assignment; Provides experimental control; Measures only dependent variables.
 - (D) Removes all bias; Uses only qualitative data; Always uses longitudinal design.

- 827.** The degree to which an assessment accurately assesses the concept and/or skill we are attempting to measure.
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Error margin
 - (D) None of above
- 828.** Type of observation done over a LONG amount of time looking at same subjects
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Naturalistic
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Laboratory
- 829.** A study examining how economic development influences democracy across 100 countries is an example of:
- (A) Large N-study
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey Experiments
 - (D) Field Experiments
- 830.** The "Sociogram" technique is used to study —
- (A) Vocational Interest
 - (B) Human Relations
- 831.** Consistency of measures over time refers to:
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Construct validity
 - (C) Content validity
 - (D) Internal validity
- 832.** Type of reasoning that uses generalizations to draw specific conclusions.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 833.** Every time I eat peanuts, my throat itches. Today, I ate peanuts, and my throat started itching. I must be allergic to peanuts.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
- 834.** What distinguishes non-experimental research?
- (A) It uses random assignment
 - (B) It focuses on control groups
 - (C) It observes variables without manipulation
 - (D) It relies on clinical trials
- 835.** The semantic differential scale is primarily used in:
- (A) Measuring verbal aptitude
 - (B) Evaluating leadership preferences
 - (C) Visualizing spatial abilities
 - (D) Assessing bipolar adjectives in attitudes
- 836.** — is an investigative activity that a business choose to conduct, with the intention of making a discovery that can lead to either the development of new products or process, or the improvement of existing products or process.
- (A) Survey and Investigate
 - (B) Research and Development
 - (C) Research and Survey
 - (D) Survey and Development
- 837.** Which of the following is a research method?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Matched-pairs
 - (C) Randomization
 - (D) Brain Imaging
- 838.** How can this question best be answered to yield high-quality evidence?
- (A) Methodologic Issues
 - (B) Clinical Issues
 - (C) Ethical Issues
 - (D) Substantive Issues
- 839.** Different age groups are tested at the same time in a
- (A) Factor analysis.
 - (B) Longitudinal study.
 - (C) Standardized test.
 - (D) Cross-sectional study.

- 840.** The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
- (A) Justice
 - (B) Responsibility
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Dignity
- 841.** I've seen many teenagers use their phones constantly. Therefore, most teenagers probably spend a lot of time on their phones.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of above
- 842.** Action research refers to
- (A) A comparative study of cultural groups.
 - (B) A deep analysis of some real life entities in their natural context.
 - (C) A process of inquiring about problems and taking action to solve them. Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 843.** What is the process of using words, sounds, signs, or actions to exchange information or express thoughts?
- (A) Encoding
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Transmission
 - (D) Feedback
- 844.** If I wanted to test you over everything we've learned so far, but I accidentally left all of the social psych stuff off the test, my test would lack:
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Construct validity
 - (C) Content validity
 - (D) Split-half reliability
- 845.** Action researchers approach issues of validity and trustworthiness within the scope of —
- (A) Reflexivity
 - (B) Practicality
- 846.** The ants follow the same path from their colony to their food. They follow the same path from the food to the colony. Ants must be able to communicate. This is an example of —
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Faulty reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 847.** Which of the following is a characteristic of field research?
- (A) It relies on existing data.
 - (B) It is always less costly.
 - (C) It provides new and specific information.
 - (D) It is faster than desk research.
- 848.** The approach that studies fertility, mortality and migration issues related to human activities is called
- (A) Psychological
 - (B) Demographic
 - (C) Cultural
 - (D) Collectivist
 - (E) Interactionist
- 849.** The baby is crying because she might be hungry.
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Quantitative observation
 - (D) Fact
- 850.** Scientists study five newly discovered alien species and notice that all of them communicate using sound waves. They conclude that all alien species must use sound waves. What type of reasoning is this?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive

851. Ensuring the experiment is measuring what it is supposed to
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Must
(D) Should
(E) None of the above
852. Although the scientific method incorporates several other methods of inquiry, which of the following is least likely to be a part of the scientific method?
(A) Empiricism
(B) Rationalism
(C) Tenacity
(D) Authority
853. Tests the validity of assumptions (or theories/hypotheses) in hand
(A) Deductive research approach
(B) Inductive research approach
(C) Abductive research approach
(D) None of the above
854. In correlation design of Ex Post Facto Research, we study
(A) The variable which has been measured in advance and will be work as an causative factor for second variable.
(B) The second variable which is going to be measured and will work as a causative factor for antecedent variable.
(C) The third variable which cannot be measured but work as a causative factor for first and second variable.
(D) All the above three situations and occurrence of variables.
855. Association in causality means:
(A) When x happens, y occurs (y tends to happen)
(B) X and y never occur together
(C) X always causes y
(D) Y always causes x
856. You ___ always prove a conclusion by inductive reasoning.
(A) Can
(B) Cannot
857. Why is the scientific method important?
(A) It ensures experiments are structured and conclusions are based on evidence
(B) It allows scientists to guess results
(C) It eliminates the need for research
(D) It guarantees all hypotheses are correct
858. In the first month of school, Ian is late every Monday so he will be late next Monday too. What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
859. This involves the researcher starting with a theory and testing the theory using relevant methods.
(A) Coding
(B) Inductive Approach
(C) Deductive Approach
(D) None of above
860. You want to understand how a team adopted a new project management tool. What method fits best?
(A) Case study
(B) Observation
(C) Survey
(D) Interview
861. Which reasoning method starts with a general principle?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Observational reasoning
(C) Deductive reasoning
(D) Experimental reasoning
862. The purpose of the research is to determine the interaction of the components of the variable being investigated.
(A) Directive
(B) Illuminative
(C) Predictive
(D) None of the choice s

- 863.** Whether a study can be repeated in exactly the same way again through standardized instructions and procedures.
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Inter-rater Reliability
 - (C) Inter-observer Reliability
 - (D) Test-retest Reliability
 - (E) Replicability
- 864.** If a research utilizes proven analytical procedures in gathering the data, it is ____
- (A) Critical
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Analytical
- 865.** Reaching a conclusion by looking at several examples is called ____
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Examination
 - (D) None of above
- 866.** A research technique that compares individuals from different age groups at one time is known as
- (A) An experiment
 - (B) A longitudinal study
 - (C) A correlational study
 - (D) A cross-sectional study
- 867.** The first three candies that I ate out of the bag were chocolates. All of the candy in the bag is chocolate.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 868.** The first two kids I met at my new school were nice to me. The students at this school are really nice.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 869.** The reliability of research refers to:
- (A) Consistency of results when repeated
 - (B) Accuracy of instruments
 - (C) Appropriateness of sampling
 - (D) Use of modern tools
- 870.** The deductive method include the following, except?
- (A) More specific
 - (B) General idea
 - (C) Specific
 - (D) General conclusion
- 871.** Which of the following will decrease the likelihood of a drought
- (A) Devegetation
 - (B) Well draining substrate
 - (C) Urbanisation
 - (D) Increasing tree planting
- 872.** This type of reasoning makes broad generalizations from specific observations.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Fallacious
 - (D) Analogical
- 873.** How does external validity differ in quantitative and qualitative research?
- (A) Generalizability vs. applicability
 - (B) Statistical power vs. rich descriptions
 - (C) Objective reality vs. subjective reality
 - (D) Single truth vs. multiple truths
- 874.** Choose the alternative that is NOT an empirical method.
- (A) Historical-logical
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey
- 875.** Prepares, maintains, and disseminates systematic reviews of the effects of health care interventions
- (A) Cochrane collaboration
 - (B) McMaster medical collaboration

- 876.** An efficiency expert is studying jobs carefully, making detailed assessments of how long it takes workers to perform tasks. In all likelihood, the expert is using the scientific management method of
- (A) Ergonomics.
 - (B) Time-and-motion studies.
 - (C) Scientist-practitioner model.
 - (D) Job specialization.
- 877.** Causal studies try to find out the relationship between a specific cause and a specific effect.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 878.** In correlational or associational research, the investigator tries to probe the significance of the relationship between two or more factors or characteristics. Fill in the blank: A researcher who undertakes a study to find out the significance of association between job performance and commitment is doing ____ research.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Historical
- 879.** Correlational research aims to
- (A) Describe natural phenomena without influence
 - (B) Manipulate variables to measure outcomes
 - (C) Establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - (D) Examine associations without inferring causation
- 880.** What is meant by "Internal validity" in the context of research?
- (A) The extent to which the results can be applied to the general population
 - (B) The reliability of the measuring instrument
 - (C) Whether other factors during the data collection period impacted the results
 - (D) The ethical considerations of the research
- 881.** In what criterion in evaluating sources does this statement "Is the contact information, such as the publisher or e-mail address available?" belong?
- (A) Authority
 - (B) Relevance
 - (C) Currency
 - (D) Accuracy
- 882.** A research pattern or framework would be called
- (A) Ontology
 - (B) Paradigm
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Epistemology
- 883.** ____ uses specific observations to make generalizations.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
- 884.** It is not possible to determine cause and effect, only that two variables are related.
- (A) Weakness of Correlations
 - (B) Weakness of Case Study
 - (C) Weakness of Longitudinal Study
 - (D) None of above
- 885.** Why is the scientific method used when conducting research?
- (A) It encouraged randomness when doing research
 - (B) It enhances social responsibility
 - (C) It lessens the need for professional competence
 - (D) It provides a systematic way to pursue knowledge
- 886.** " ____ is credited with coining the term 'action research' to describe work that did not separate the investigation from the action needed to solve the problem" (McFarland & Stansell, 1993)
- (A) Lewin
 - (B) Shon
 - (C) Bloom

- (D) Duddley
(E) Corey
- 887.** What is the process of conveying information between two or more people called?
(A) Encoding
(B) Communication
(C) Feedback
(D) Decoding
- 888.** Is this a quantitative or qualitative observation? Her skin feels smooth.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 889.** Non-experimental research has..
(A) No manipulation of variables and no random assignment
(B) Manipulation of a variable and no random assignment
(C) Manipulation of a variable and random assignment.
(D) None of above
- 890.** Identify the inductive reasoning from the following options.
(A) The pencils are always gone by Core 2, and Ms. Mackey has been assigning written work. Core 1 must take all of the pencils.
(B) Astronauts go to space, and space has no gravity. So, astronauts must be able to live without gravity.
(C) Dave made a 0, so he needs to redo his assignment.
(D) The school offers lunch, and it offers breakfast. Students have two options for meals while at school.
- 891.** Intact, naturally formed groups are used in a quasi-experimental design.
(A) True
(B) False
- 892.** What is designed to obtain information on how people feel about certain products, ideas or companies?
(A) Product Research
(B) Media Research
(C) Market Research
(D) Attitude Research
- 893.** Types of Quantitative Data and Measure- provides information about an individual's interests and helps them make career choices (Strong Interest Inventory)
(A) Norm-referenced test
(B) Criterion-referenced test
(C) Intelligence test
(D) Aptitude test
(E) Interest inventory
- 894.** Can inductive reasoning lead to a guaranteed conclusion?
(A) Sometimes
(B) Depends on the situation
(C) No
(D) Yes
- 895.** Psychologists study human ___ by observing and measuring how people act.
(A) Behavior
(B) Natural
(C) Biology
(D) None of the above
- 896.** Involve the forms of data collection, analysis, and interpretation that researchers propose for their studies
(A) Research method
(B) Research design
(C) Research approach
(D) None of above
- 897.** The computerized models of real-world systems or imaginary future systems.
(A) Instructional
(B) Tutorial
(C) Simulation
(D) Drill and Practice

898. Preliminary data collection is a part of the ____ research.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Correlational research
899. Psychological research relies on ____, which describes how to make and test observations about the world in order to draw conclusions while minimizing error or bias.
- (A) Intuition
 - (B) The scientific method
 - (C) Epistemology
 - (D) Clinical methodology
900. Video conferencing interviews
- (A) Are not used often.
 - (B) Are more expensive because of the equipment.
 - (C) Can be cost efficient for employers when interviewing out-of-town candidates.
 - (D) Are used in 90 percent of first interviews.
901. The flower is red.
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
902. Avyaan conducted a study to determine the long-term effects of a new teaching method on student performance. The study in which the investigators attempt to find out after effect of intervention is known as:
- (A) Ex-post Facto Research
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) None of above
903. You see a series of numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, ____ You conclude the next number is a 9.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
904. Inductive research starts from:
- (A) Unreal assumptions
 - (B) Observations of the real world
 - (C) General premises
 - (D) Deductive reasoning
905. Observational research is ____ used with other research methods because of its limitations.
- (A) Never
 - (B) Sometimes
 - (C) Frequently
 - (D) Always
906. Combining findings from different studies to find patterns is called:
- (A) Literature Review
 - (B) Synthesis
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) Hypothesis Testing
907. A major change in the way of thinking within a field that results in a new approach to the field
- (A) Psychology
 - (B) Behaviorism
 - (C) Cognitive revolution
 - (D) Paradigm shift
 - (E) Cognitive psychology
908. A research method that is used for the systematic analysis of media texts and communication. Strengths include the ability to use qualitative as well as quantitative data. Weaknesses include consumption of time as well as increased chance of error.
- (A) Case studies
 - (B) Cross-sectional survey
 - (C) Field experiments
 - (D) Content analysis
909. In which type of study are participants given a product to test in their own environment over a specified period?
- (A) Central location tests
 - (B) Home use tests
 - (C) Mystery shopping
 - (D) Exploratory tests

- 910.** Hawthorne Effect
- (A) When your impression of someone affects your thoughts, feelings and behavior towards that person.
 - (B) Preferential treatment towards one's in-group and against outsiders
 - (C) When someone is being watched they behave differently
 - (D) When you look for information to agree with your hypothesis
- 911.** What is a common method for ensuring reliability in research?
- (A) Using a small sample size
 - (B) Repeating the study under the same conditions
 - (C) Using subjective measures
 - (D) Ignoring outliers in data
- 912.** Solving and implementing solutions in empowering employees to review problems can, best classified as ____?
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Customer research
 - (C) Marketing research
 - (D) Human research
- 913.** Research uses ____ method to find facts or to provide solutions to specific problems.
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Natural
 - (D) Subjective
- 914.** The perception of time as holistic, fluid and unstructured is associated with which culture?
- (A) Low-power distance
 - (B) High-context
 - (C) Monochronic
 - (D) Polychronic
- 915.** Which one of the following is not included in cross-sectional approach?
- (A) Survey method.
 - (B) Genetic method.
 - (C) Experimental method.
 - (D) Ex-post Facto method.
- 916.** Which of the four major research approaches seeks to solve specific problems and generate knowledge at the local level?
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Mixed methods research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Quantitative research
- 917.** One of the Purposes of Research, which attempts to connect ideas to understand cause and effect.
- (A) EXPLANATORY RESEARCH
 - (B) EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
 - (C) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (D) HISTORICAL RESEARCH
- 918.** The method of drawing conclusions based on the observation of each and every instance of a population is called
- (A) Inductive Method.
 - (B) Deductive Method.
 - (C) Scientific Method.
 - (D) Dialectic Method.
- 919.** Which of the following is not a potential benefit of longitudinal research?
- (A) It can provide insights into complex phenomena over time
 - (B) It can establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - (C) It can inform practical applications in the field
 - (D) It can be conducted quickly and inexpensively
- 920.** Non experimental research methods consist of which of the following
- (A) Test causal relationship between variables
 - (B) Only describe characteristics of existing phenomenon

- (C) Can be descriptive, historical, or correlational
(D) Examine factors that are not related
- 921.** Put these notions (approach, method, technique) in the hierarchical order beginning with the major one:
(A) Method, approach, technique
(B) Method, technique, approach
(C) Technique, method, approach
(D) Approach, method, technique
- 922.** Field-work based research is classified as:[2008-JUNE]
(A) Empirical
(B) Historical
(C) Experimental
(D) Biographical
- 923.** It is a graphical representation that is useful for researchers to map out the processes of their research
(A) Graphs
(B) Charts
(C) Concept map
(D) Line Graph
- 924.** What is the purpose of evidence in research?
(A) Determine truths
(B) Support theories
(C) Prove practices
(D) Improve thinking
- 925.** Gives us logically necessary conclusions
(A) Induction
(B) Deduction
- 926.** In tool development, initial items often emerge from:
(A) Hypotheses tested
(B) Theoretical literature review
(C) Statistical software defaults
(D) Random ideas
- 927.** Key features of ____ include a reference list with summaries and annotations, which can be used to help highlight characteristics or critical analyses of the source.
(A) Annotated bibliography
(B) APA Literature Review
- 928.** You want to compare the job outlook for architects and civil engineers. What is the best way to conduct this research?
(A) Read job descriptions on entertainment blogs
(B) Use government labor statistics and professional organization resources
(C) Ask your neighbor
(D) Watch movies about construction
- 929.** A researcher administers the same intelligence test twice to the same group of participants two weeks apart to ensure consistency. The researcher is evaluating:
(A) Construct validity
(B) Predictive validity
(C) Test-retest reliability
(D) Standardization
- 930.** There are plenty of research methods, but deciding which one is the best for each case depends on the researcher's objectives and hypothesis planted in the previous step.
(A) Deciding the method of research
(B) Collecting the data
(C) Writing a report
(D) None of above
- 931.** The quality of an action research project is least dependent on its
(A) Use of well-designed methods of data collection and analysis.
(B) Promotion of collaboration between the researcher and his or her colleagues.
(C) Contribution to the knowledge base for education.
(D) Impact on the researcher's practice.

- 932.** Researcher bias is when ____
- (A) The researcher is very attentive to his research assistant
 - (B) The professor always chooses the same researcher to do the work
 - (C) The researcher is a white middle class male
 - (D) The researcher is not objective in their methodology
- 933.** Process scientists use to conduct research, which includes a continuing cycle of exploration, critical thinking, and systematic observation
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Pseudoscience
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) None of above
- 934.** Which statement best defines scientific inquiry in health research?
- (A) Depends unstructured observations and intuition
 - (B) Applies anecdotes to predict future outcomes
 - (C) Relies expert opinion without collected data
 - (D) Uses observable, verifiable data to describe events
- 935.** Bias is defined as
- (A) A lack of reliability.
 - (B) A lack of validity.
 - (C) A poor interpretation of a student's score.
 - (D) The distortion of responses based on gender, ethnicity, race, or language.
- 936.** A counselor doing research decided to split a standardized test in half by using the even items as one test and the odd items as a second test and then correlating them. The counselor
- (A) Used an invalid procedure to test reliability
 - (B) Was testing reliability via the split-half correlation method
 - (C) Was testing reliability via the equivalent forms method
 - (D) Was testing reliability via the inter-rater method
- 937.** Which action research can have a potential impact on curriculum, instruction, assessment, and policy?
- (A) Collaborative action research
 - (B) District-wide action research
- 938.** Scientific method is committed to ____
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Proposition
 - (D) Neutrality
- 939.** To measure the students learning achievement, the teacher can assess the students using tests that are developed based on some principles. The degree to which the test actually measures what it is intended to measure belongs to the principals of ____
- (A) Washback
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Authenticity
 - (D) Practicality
 - (E) Reliability
- 940.** A best source of evidence for nursing practice is:
- (A) Authorities (specialists)
 - (B) International rates of diseases
 - (C) The nurse's own clinical experience
 - (D) Disciplined Research
- 941.** Which of the following is an example of inductive reasoning?
- (A) All observed crows are black. Therefore, all crows are black.
 - (B) If it is a bird, it can fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins can fly.
 - (C) All mammals have lungs. Whales are mammals. Therefore, whales have lungs.
 - (D) If it is a car, it has wheels. This is a car. Therefore, it has wheels.

- 942.** What is the BEST reason for using animals in biomedical research?
- (A) There are no ethical objections to the use of animals in research.
 - (B) Animals do not have families who care about them.
 - (C) Animals provide the best surrogate for humans in the lab.
 - (D) Animals do not complain about their treatment.
- 943.** What kind of research is utilized to determine the relationship among variables?
- (A) Correlational Research
 - (B) Basic Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) None of above
- 944.** Which of the following is not a method commonly used in exploratory research?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Focus groups
- 945.** What is one strength of action research?
- (A) It can be conducted by local practitioners.
 - (B) It provides a framework for participant observation.
 - (C) It eliminates the issues of research bias.
 - (D) It produces small-scale results.
- 946.** Sometimes known as associational research because it measures the extent or magnitude of association between two variables.
- (A) Descriptive design
 - (B) Experimental design
 - (C) Correlational research design
 - (D) None of above
- 947.** Focuses primarily on different disciplines.
- (A) Integration Approach
 - (B) Interdisciplinary Approach
 - (C) Multidisciplinary Approach
 - (D) Transdisciplinary Integration
- 948.** Source Accuracy evaluates a source to
- (A) Determine if the author is credible
 - (B) Determine if the source information is correct
 - (C) Determine if the source is right for your project
 - (D) Determine if the source is current
- 949.** Test based on answers that require students demonstrate a knowledge or skill exactly with no opportunity for judgment by the evaluator.
- (A) Open Ended Test
 - (B) Subjective Test
 - (C) Multiple Choice Test
 - (D) Objective Test
- 950.** A study finds that as the number of hours spent watching television increased, grades decreased. This is an example of:
- (A) A correlational study
 - (B) A survey
 - (C) A case study
 - (D) Experimentation
- 951.** Who relies on the natural enemies of pest?
- (A) Conventional Farmer
 - (B) Organic Farmer
- 952.** What is the opposite of inductive reasoning?
- (A) Abductive reasoning
 - (B) Conclusive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Speculative reasoning
- 953.** Which method is most appropriate for assessing emerging market trends and regulatory impacts?
- (A) FIFO inventory rotation checks
 - (B) Timesheets and capacity planning
 - (C) A/B testing and coupon drops
 - (D) PEST analysis and expert interviews

- 954.** C. Identify the type of noise presented in each scenario. Jenna cannot focused on what she is reading because she feels frustrated on the Math grade that she received.
- (A) Physical Noise
 - (B) Psychological Noise
 - (C) Physiological Noise
 - (D) Semantic Noise
- 955.** What is the main focus of explanatory research?
- (A) To monitor the effects of remedial action
 - (B) To study social phenomenon
 - (C) To test the usefulness of research in solving problems
 - (D) To develop or refine theory models
- 956.** Causal research studies:
- (A) Who, what, when, where
 - (B) Cause-effect relationship
 - (C) Exploratory patterns
 - (D) Sample errors
- 957.** Point out how two or more people, places, or things are alike OR how they differ
- (A) Division & classification
 - (B) Cause & effect
 - (C) Compare & contrast
 - (D) Description
- 958.** Define the term: Reliability.
- (A) Reliability refers to the consistency or repeatability of a measurement or study.
 - (B) Reliability refers to the ability to measure intelligence.
 - (C) Reliability refers to the process of collecting data from a large sample.
 - (D) Reliability refers to the accuracy of a single observation.
- 959.** Why is methodology important?
- (A) IT SUMMARIZES THE STUDY
 - (B) IT EXPLAINS HOW THE RESEARCH CAN BE REPEATED
 - (C) IT GIVES OPINIONS
 - (D) IT LISTS RESULTS
- 960.** Name the term that we use to describe when each time a study is repeated, the results are consistent.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Sample Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 961.** Information acquired by experience or experimentation is called as
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Scientific
 - (C) Facts
 - (D) Scientific evidences
- 962.** In the “Methodology” chapter, you should discuss the range of research methods that could be used to test your hypotheses or answer your questions.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 963.** A researcher wants to learn more about schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a somewhat rare disorder and it may be difficult to find a large sample size for an experiment. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate research method given this information?
- (A) Longitudinal study
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Correlational study
- 964.** Cross-sectional and longitudinal designs can complement each other by:
- (A) Providing both a snapshot and tracking changes over time
 - (B) Focusing only on one age group
 - (C) Eliminating the need for data collection
 - (D) Ensuring results are always consistent

- 965.** Begins with a specific observation to form general or broad conclusions. You might take a small sample to make a generalization about the whole population.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Causal reasoning
- 966.** Which research compares groups on different variables to determine its effect on the dependent variables?
- (A) Correlational research
 - (B) Ex-post facto research
- 967.** Studies in which the sponsor is not disclosed to respondents.
- (A) Secret
 - (B) External
 - (C) Blind
 - (D) Ambiguous
- 968.** Experimental is to cause and effect as correlational is to
- (A) Blind study
 - (B) Double-blind study
 - (C) N = 1 design
 - (D) Degree of relationship
- 969.** What is a major limitation of nonexperimental research?
- (A) High cost
 - (B) Lack of control over variables
 - (C) Ethical concerns
 - (D) Time constraints
- 970.** Investigations into strength and direction of statistical association between 2 variables/ relationship between 2+ variables of interest/ can suggest a causal relationship exists but CANNOT establish credibility
- (A) Correlational studies
 - (B) Correlation coefficient (r)
- 971.** A community organization conducts regular interviews and observational studies over several months. This method is an example of which approach?
- (A) Longitudinal Study
 - (B) Cross-Sectional Survey
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Quantitative Analysis
- 972.** Sir Mike wants to know if the students' CBL program satisfaction level has a relationship with their attendance in the different school activities.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of above
- 973.** Observational research method in which data is gathered for the same subjects repeatedly over a period of time. This research projects can extend over years or even decades.
- (A) Field Experiment
 - (B) Structured Interview
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Longitudinal Study
- 974.** Two research methods widely used by psychologists are
- (A) Precognition and experimentation
 - (B) Surveys and experiments
 - (C) Water-float tests and lie-detector tests
 - (D) Surveys and introspection
- 975.** Integrate evidence about a topic in a rigorous, systematic way
- (A) Preappraised evidence
 - (B) Systematic reviews
 - (C) Clinical practice guidelines and care bundles
 - (D) None of above
- 976.** How could we describe marketing research that produces essentially the same data every time it is conducted?

- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Cost Effective
- 977.** Discusses the research locale, design, population sampling or respondents of the study, research instrument, and the statistical treatment of the data.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Population Sampling or Respondents of the Study
 - (C) Research Instrument
 - (D) Statistical Treatment of Data
- 978.** Examines relationships among variables, can help make predictions, but cannot prove causation
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Correlational method
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) None of above
- 979.** ____ is the study of consumers based on social characteristics, such as personality, opinions, and lifestyle elements.
- (A) Psycho-graphics
 - (B) Geographics
 - (C) Demographics
 - (D) Brand loyalty
- 980.** Callie notices that every time she uses a certain bird food in her bird feeder, blue jays land on the feeder. She concludes that blue jays prefer this food more than other birds do. What type of reasoning is Callie using?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Subjective reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Faulty reasoning
- 981.** A series of steps followed by scientists to solve problems is known as ____
- (A) Scientific methods
 - (B) Life science
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Technology
- 982.** It is a kind of research where in it explores possible causal relationships among variables that cannot be manipulated by the researcher (group differences already exist)
- (A) Descriptive Research Design
 - (B) Ex-Post Facto
 - (C) Correlational Design
 - (D) Single-Subject Design
- 983.** Which feedback channel combines discussion with research facilitation?
- (A) Focus groups moderated in person or by phone
 - (B) Anonymous graffiti on city notice boards
 - (C) Internal memos between department managers
 - (D) Automated shipping notifications to customers
- 984.** It was hot this week, so it will be hot next week.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Prediction
- 985.** Which type of reasoning gives you hypotheses?
- (A) Comparative
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) Conditional
- 986.** When research is done to test hypotheses and theories about how and why phenomena operate as they do, then the primary purpose of such research is
- (A) Descriptive.
 - (B) Predictive.
 - (C) Explanatory.
 - (D) None of the above.

987. Every cat I've seen has a tail. Therefore, all cats must have tails.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
988. What makes a measurement or tool "valid" according to the learning material?
(A) It is relevant or appropriate as a representation of the property being measured.
(B) It is always accurate.
(C) It is always reliable.
(D) It is always easy to use.
989. What is the best method of acquiring reliable knowledge on which to base a clinical practice
(A) Traditions and uthority
(B) Clinical experience and trial and error
(C) Assembled information
(D) Disciplined research
990. An investigator intends to establish the relationship between educational status of mothers and academic achievement of students for coastal areas. Which of the following methods will be helpful in terms of research design?
(A) Historical method
(B) Survey method
(C) Experimental method
(D) Ex-Post Facto method
991. Which is NOT a "good" way to research a future job or career?
(A) Networking
(B) Job shadowing
(C) Reading a novel or watching a TV show
(D) The internet
992. What factors can restrict the sociologist's choice of research method?
(A) Availability of funding
(B) Time constraints
(C) Ethical considerations
(D) All of the above
993. The systematic method to resolve a research problem through data gathering using various techniques.
(A) Population
(B) Methodology
(C) Sample
(D) Variable
994. Using specific observations (from the past) to make general conclusions (about the future)
(A) Validity
(B) Premise
(C) Deductive Reasoning
(D) Inductive Reasoning
995. A human who is observed, examined, and/or measured in a research study is called a
(A) Case
(B) Confederate
(C) Participant
(D) Subject
996. On which of the following could a scientific claim be based?
(A) A famous athlete's speech
(B) A religious text
(C) Superstitions and folklore
(D) Experiments and studies
997. What is "conceptual replication"?
(A) Repeating a study with different methods to test the same idea
(B) Copying the exact same study
(C) A type of fraud
(D) An unethical practice
998. Which reasoning method is often used in scientific research to form hypotheses and theories?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of the above

- 999.** Standardisation is useful when it comes to investigations being ____
(A) Reinterpreted
(B) Replicated
(C) Complicated
(D) Estimated Edit
- 1000.** Out of 5 schools days this week in Mr. McGill's class you took notes. You conclude that Mr. McGill loves making all of his students suffer. This is an example of ____
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
- 1001.** It has been defined as referring to the appropriateness, correctness, meaningfulness and usefulness of a specific conclusions that a teacher reaches regarding the teaching-learning situation.
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Accurateness
(D) Assessment
- 1002.** Which of the following research methods are high in validity?
(A) Closed questioning
(B) Questionnaires
(C) Unstructured Interviews
(D) Participant Observation
- 1003.** What does a research study lack if two researchers use the same methods in a research study but cannot achieve the same results?
(A) Repetition
(B) Replicability
(C) Reliability
(D) Validity
- 1004.** Which of the following is not an example of an academic text?
(A) Conference Proceeding
(B) Scholarly Journal
(C) Daily Newspaper
(D) Theses
- 1005.** One of the major drawbacks to field studies is its ____ This can run into thousands of dollars, and is therefore not done lightly.
(A) Costs
(B) Accuracy
(C) Duration
(D) Simplicity
- 1006.** It is a function of research that provides a foundation for future studies, and seeks to find more information about a topic and a broader perspective or an additional knowledge to what is currently known.
(A) Exploration
(B) Description
(C) Explanation
(D) None of the above
- 1007.** Observing a relationship between two variables is NOT sufficient grounds for concluding that the relationship is a causal relationship.
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
- 1008.** Qualitative and Quantitative approaches are classifications of research designs.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1009.** Which of these is not a key characteristic of action research?
(A) A practical focus
(B) Action plan
(C) Collaboration
(D) Hoarding research
- 1010.** What are the two main categories of UX research methods?
(A) Primary and secondary research
(B) Qualitative and quantitative methods
(C) Direct and indirect research
(D) Formal and informal methods

- 1011.** A set of procedures, guidelines, assumptions, and attitudes required for the organized and systematic collection, interpretation, and verification of data and the discovery of reproducible evidence, enabling laws and principles to be stated or modified.(Unit 1 Vocabulary)
(A) Case Study
(B) Surveys
(C) Scientific Method
(D) Longitudinal Design
- 1012.** What type of reasoning draws a conclusion based on collective experiences?
(A) Inductive
(B) Analogy
(C) Arguments
(D) Deductive
- 1013.** His hair is red.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 1014.** Determine the type of reasoning used:A child's teacher in pre-school was a female. In his grades 1 and 2, his teachers were both female. The child may say that ____
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
- 1015.** What is an example of a published literature review?
(A) A love letter
(B) A scholarly journal article on critical race theory in education
(C) A travel brochure
(D) A science fiction novel
- 1016.** The results of an action research has ____ significance.
(A) Theoretical
(B) Practical
- 1017.** Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies the use of inductive theory, where a researcher observes multiple specific cases and then formulates a general principle?
(A) Deduction
(B) Induction
(C) Reasoned Action
(D) Falsification
- 1018.** Since it rained every Christmas day for the past four years it will rain on Christmas day this year.What type of reasoning was used?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
- 1019.** A purpose of interview that makes participants tell stories about their life.
(A) Narrative Interview
(B) Biographic Interview
(C) Episodic Interview
(D) In-depth Interview
- 1020.** Which of the following are types of nonexperimental designs?
(A) Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Longitudinal
(B) Descriptive, Correlational, Longitudinal
(C) Survey, Experimental, Cross-sectional
(D) Case study, Randomized, Longitudinal
- 1021.** The process of systematically examining or researching something or someone.
(A) Observation
(B) Simulation
(C) Investigation
(D) Accomplice
- 1022.** What does the Methods section contain?
(A) A summary of the entire study
(B) A detailed explanation of how data was collected and analyzed
(C) The interpretation of research findings
(D) Suggestions for future research
- 1023.** In the context of research instrument development, what does 'reliability' refer to?
(A) Consistency of measurement
(B) Validity of the instrument
(C) Accuracy of data collection
(D) Precision of sampling

- 1024.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a cohort longitudinal design?
- (A) Tracks groups of people defined by a shared event or experience.
 - (B) Uses different samples from the population at each time point.
 - (C) Measures IV and DV at two points in time to establish time order.
 - (D) Follows the same individuals with the same characteristics over time.
- 1025.** The local language is important in field-work because it:
- (A) Provides a formal tone in community interaction
 - (B) Preserves meaning and reflects the voice of participants
 - (C) Simplifies the steps of gathering information
 - (D) Reduces the reliance on outside translation services
- 1026.** Where the results of the study can be true for other real world settings, this is known as ____?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Inter-observer reliability
 - (C) Internal validity
 - (D) Ecological validity
- 1027.** Involved when a researcher conceptualizes his research activity, he uses existing theories and concepts in formulating theoretical framework for his research.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Independent
- 1028.** Which source is likely to be the most reliable?
- (A) An article from a peer-reviewed journal
 - (B) A blog post from an unknown author
 - (C) A celebrity's opinion on a topic
 - (D) A post with lots of likes
- 1029.** Finding the causes of behavior from a number of observations is called
- (A) Introspection.
 - (B) Observational technique.
 - (C) Inductive reasoning.
 - (D) Deductive reasoning.
- 1030.** This refers to a particular procedure or set of procedures applied in conducting a research or study.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Findings, Results and Recommendations
- 1031.** What term describes a procedure for statistically combining the results of multiple research studies and gives us the bottom-line results of these different studies?
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Randomized controlled clinical trials
 - (C) Evidence-based practice
 - (D) Meta-analysis
 - (E) Cross-sectional studies
- 1032.** The use of natural predators to bring about a reduction in pest numbers.
- (A) Captive breeding programs
 - (B) 1080 baiting
 - (C) Biological control
 - (D) National parks
- 1033.** Different disciplines use different ____ to conduct, organize, and present research.
- (A) Methods
 - (B) Epistemologies
 - (C) Assumptions
 - (D) Phenomena
- 1034.** ____ is the extent to which an operational definition measures what it is intended to measure.
- (A) A variable
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Reliability

- 1035.** In five math tests, Mr. Johnson scored higher when he studied. He believes studying improves his test scores.
(A) INDUCTIVE
(B) DEDUCTIVE
(C) ABDUCTIVE
(D) None of above
- 1036.** True or False. In a correlational study, researchers manipulate variables to observe effects.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1037.** Identify the following statement as qualitative or quantitative: Air is 21% Oxygen
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1038.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of action research. "Produces small-scale results."
(A) Limitation
(B) Strength
- 1039.** What is a potential drawback of longitudinal studies?
(A) Inability to track changes
(B) High dropout rates
(C) Lack of data
(D) No ethical concerns
- 1040.** What does "burden of proof" mean in scientific research?
(A) The requirement to publish findings
(B) The need to replicate studies
(C) The obligation to prove one's assertion
(D) The necessity to fund research
- 1041.** What is the main distinction between validity and reliability? (Price, L. R. (2017) Chapter 3)
(A) Reliability refers to consistency, while validity refers to accuracy
(B) Validity is a statistical concept while reliability is theoretical
(C) Reliability must be tested before validity can be considered
(D) They are identical measures
- 1042.** The way Jerry, a rehabilitation facility psychometrician, writes her psychological report exhibits the distinctive traits of her client's giving emphasis on each individual's unique personality. What approach does she use?
(A) Nomothetic approach
(B) Idiographic approach
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above
- 1043.** Cross sectional designs are ____ and fast, but lack insight into how age groups may differ beyond age.
(A) Cheap
(B) Expensive
(C) Complex
(D) Slow
- 1044.** What is a common challenge associated with longitudinal studies?
(A) High participant dropout rates over time
(B) Lack of detailed data collection
(C) Difficulty in obtaining initial funding
(D) Inability to measure changes over time
- 1045.** Which technique of research is applied in Educational Sociology?
(A) Laboratory Experiments.
(B) Historical Researches.
(C) Field Experiments.
(D) Field Studies.
- 1046.** Introduced mental testing in the United States.
(A) Antiquity to the Nineteenth Century
(B) 1822-1911: Francis Galton
(C) 1832-1920: Wilhelm Wundt
(D) 1860-1944: James McKeen Cattell
(E) Alfred Binet

- 1047.** A SWOT ____ gathers data about internal and external factors to help with strategic planning.
(A) Plan
(B) Analysis
(C) Routine
(D) Program
- 1048.** Which of the following should be avoided in item writing?
(A) Clear stems and options
(B) Items testing a single concept
(C) Negative wording such as “Which of the following is NOT ____” when unnecessary
(D) Balanced difficulty levels
- 1049.** Which of the following is acceptable to establish the fact?
(A) Reference in the ancient literature.
(B) Opinion of some specific people.
(C) Availability of observable evidence.
(D) All of the above.
- 1050.** A researcher studies a single session of counseling in which a counselor treats a client’s phobia using a paradoxical strategy. He then writes in his research report that paradox is the treatment of choice for phobics. This is an example of
(A) Deductive logic or reasoning
(B) Inductive logic or reasoning
- 1051.** It involves the application of the steps of scientific method to classroom problems.
(A) Action research
(B) Educational research and development
(C) Evaluation research
(D) Statistical research
- 1052.** This fallacy consists in drawing a general or universal conclusion from insufficient particular case.
(A) Argumentum ad Antiquum (Appeal to the Ages)
(B) Argumentum ad Verecundiam (Appeal to Inappropriate Authority)
(C) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam (Arguing from Ignorance)
(D) Hasty Generalization (Converse Accident)
- 1053.** Which is modern method of research?
(A) Scientific Method.
(B) Discussion.
(C) Authority.
(D) Case Study.
- 1054.** Which approach is more adaptable to changing data patterns and trends?
(A) Model-driven
(B) Data-driven
(C) Both are equally adaptable
(D) Neither is adaptable
- 1055.** The term “research methodology” refers to the theory of how research should be undertaken
(A) True
(B) False
- 1056.** Hey there! Can you help Advait figure out which of the following is not an outcome of a scientific research?
(A) Theory
(B) Practice
(C) Policy
(D) Literature Review
- 1057.** A nurse observes several patients improving after a new positioning technique and concludes it may benefit most post-op clients. Which reasoning type is used?
(A) Inductive reasoning from specific observations
(B) Abductive reasoning toward best explanations
(C) Deductive reasoning from general rules
(D) Analogical reasoning across unrelated fields

- 1058.** According to the British Standards Institution, bibliometrics primarily involves what?
- (A) Manual cataloging of archival documents
 - (B) Ethical frameworks for scientific communication
 - (C) Narrative reviews summarizing research fields
 - (D) Patterns of publication using mathematical methods
- 1059.** Which of the following similarity is found in Qualitative research and Survey research?
- (A) They are descriptive research methods.
 - (B) They are guided by predetermined variables to study.
 - (C) Examine topics primarily from the participants' perspectives.
 - (D) Have large sample sizes.
- 1060.** Research through experiment and observation is called
- (A) Clinical Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Laboratory Research
 - (D) Empirical Research
- 1061.** The test has uniformity of procedure in administration and scoring
- (A) Standardized
 - (B) Appropriateness of Difficulty Level
 - (C) Ease of Administration
 - (D) None of above
- 1062.** A methodology should include:
- (A) Findings and conclusions
 - (B) A description of how the study was conducted
 - (C) Suggestions for further research
 - (D) Limitations of the study
- 1063.** Professional development in science often includes training in which of the following areas?
- (A) Advanced scientific research methods.
 - (B) Basic arithmetic skills.
 - (C) Historical analysis techniques.
 - (D) Literary criticism.
- 1064.** Which of the following is not included in scientific research methods?
- (A) Method of recognizing scientific events.
 - (B) Methodology.
 - (C) Systematic method.
 - (D) Specific research method.
- 1065.** The table next to me at Panera has a bowl of soup on it, but no one is sitting there. Maybe they are in the restroom and will return soon.
- (A) Abductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) None of above
- 1066.** Read each statement. Then choose whether the statement is an observation, inference, or prediction. I can jump high in tennis shoes because they have rubber on the bottom.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) None of above
- 1067.** Any unplanned static or interruption during the communication process; can be semantic, internal or external
- (A) Noise
 - (B) Decoding
 - (C) Receiver
 - (D) Feedback
- 1068.** Whenever you forget to feed your goldfish it dies. You conclude that if you don't feed your fish it will die.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
- 1069.** Some quasi-experiment designs can also be known as correlational designs.
- (A) T
 - (B) F

- 1070.** The last six times we played our archrival in football, we won, so I know we are going to win on Saturday.
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
- 1071.** It deals with the description of the research subject, methods and tools of the study, and analysis that was used to summarize the result of the study
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Abstract
- 1072.** Which reasoning method involves making predictions based on patterns observed in specific cases?
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Critical Thinking
- 1073.** Begins with a specific observation or a set of observations such as an experiment, a statistic, or a personal experience. The arguer then draws a more broad, generalized conclusion (makes a claim) based on the observation(s). In the past, ducks have come to the pond. Therefore, ducks will come to the pond this summer.
- (A) Abductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Deductive Reasoning
 - (D) Author's Appeal
- 1074.** What is a keyword?
- (A) A single word or phrase on your topic
 - (B) A sentence about your topic
 - (C) A paragraph about your topic
 - (D) A question about your topic
- 1075.** ____ is the consistency of a measurement whereas ____ is the degree to which a test accurately measures what it purports to measure.
- (A) Validity; reliability
 - (B) Replication; interpretation
 - (C) Interpretation; replication
 - (D) Reliability; validity
- 1076.** Mrs. Gillihan asked each student in her class these four questions. Which of the following questions is statistical?
- (A) How many times do you exercise each week?
 - (B) How many laps around the school track is equivalent to a mile?
 - (C) How many cups are in a gallon?
 - (D) How many hershey chocolate bars come in a package for s'mores?
- 1077.** ____ is the process of generating broad conclusions based on specific patterns and observations.
- (A) Counterexample
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Parallel Lines
 - (D) Conjecture
- 1078.** What is the most important reason for understanding research methods?
- (A) So you can be a psychologist when you grow up
 - (B) So you can have something interesting to say on blind dates
 - (C) So you can evaluate information and make informed decisions
 - (D) So you can get a good grade in this class
- 1079.** It tells how the research was conducted and how data was collected.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) None of above

- 1080.** Educational research emphasizes
- (A) Collection of empirical data
 - (B) Control for personal biases in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting empirical data.
 - (C) Sample selection such that findings can be generalized to other individuals and situations
 - (D) All of these
- 1081.** How is research carried out using the scientific method?
- (A) In a disorganized and random manner
 - (B) In an organized and methodical manner
 - (C) In a hurried and careless way
 - (D) In a secretive and hidden manner
- 1082.** A valid research instrument ensures:
- (A) Consistent results across trials
 - (B) Measurement of what it intends to measure
 - (C) Simplicity in administration
 - (D) Free from all types of errors
- 1083.** Instruments used in action research are usually ____
- (A) Teacher-made/developed instruments
 - (B) Professionally developed instruments
- 1084.** Ananya is conducting a research project on the impact of social media on youth. She carefully selects her research methodology to ensure accurate results. Research methodology refers to the specific approach the researcher takes to conducting a research project.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1085.** The following 6 questions refer to this information: Suppose a marine biologist observes the behaviour and activities of dolphins. She identifies different dolphins within the group and observes them every day for a month. She records detailed observations about their behaviours. Some of her observations are qualitative and some are quantitative. Is this research?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 1086.** In doing a research, which is needed to be more valid?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Factual evidences
- 1087.** Sir Francis Bacon of England devised a set of inductive methods for solving problems known as:
- (A) Scientific Aptitude
 - (B) Scientific Indoctrination
 - (C) Scientific Orientation
 - (D) Scientific Method
- 1088.** Which type of reasoning involves starting with specific observations and measures, moving to broader generalizations and theories?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) None of the above
- 1089.** Research methods can be:
- (A) Strategies
 - (B) Processes
 - (C) Techniques
 - (D) All of the above
- 1090.** The type of reasoning where a person makes conclusions based on observations and patterns is called ____
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Conjecture
 - (D) Experiments
- 1091.** Interviewing veterans or collecting water samples from the pond in your park would be an example of which type of service-learning?
- (A) Direct
 - (B) Indirect
 - (C) Advocate
 - (D) Research

- 1092.** Which can effectively measure student's awareness of values?
- (A) Projective techniques
 - (B) Moral dilemma
 - (C) Likert scales
 - (D) Anecdotal record
- 1093.** In psychology an experiments Validity relates to
- (A) Values of researchers
 - (B) Real world comparisons
 - (C) How honest participants are
 - (D) The cost of running experiments
- 1094.** Team of researchers of different but complementary strengths work together to develop research questions and design and conduct. Example: different group of professors collaborating to improve instructional practices.
- (A) Individual action research
 - (B) Collaborative action research
 - (C) Systemwide action research
 - (D) None of above
- 1095.** In qualitative and quantitative research, both might use similar approaches in data collection such as observation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1096.** Leads to new knowledge as laws are derived from particulars
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
- 1097.** Which of the following is true concerning causation?
- (A) Causation always exists if two variables are correlated
 - (B) Most events have a single cause
 - (C) Most events have multiple causes
 - (D) It is impossible to determine causation
- 1098.** Inductive or Deductive? A scientist dips a platinum wire into a solution containing salt, passes the wire over a flame, and observes that it produces an orange-yellow flame. She does this with many other solutions that contain salt, finding that they all produce an orange-yellow flame. She states "A solution that contains salt produces a orange-yellow flame in a flame test".
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
- 1099.** Which of the following is not one of the steps involved in a literature review?
- (A) Ignore secondary sources
 - (B) Define the research problem as precisely as possible
 - (C) Select and peruse one or two appropriate general reference works
 - (D) Obtain and read relevant primary sources
- 1100.** Practice 1: Concept Application involves applying psychological perspectives, theories, concepts, and ___ findings.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Mathematical
 - (D) Fictional
 - (E) Personal
- 1101.** As workings of machines could be understood by reducing its basic components-physical universe can be understood by analyzing or reducing it to its simplest parts.
- (A) Mechanism
 - (B) Determinism
 - (C) Reductionism
 - (D) Empiricism
- 1102.** A business introduces a new product to mid-sized cities in the southeastern section of the country. The business monitors the product's sales to determine if it should introduce the product nationwide. What marketing research method is the business using?

- (A) Observation
 - (B) Test marketing
 - (C) Consumer panel
 - (D) Survey
- 1103.** If the inference made from the results of a study is correct, then the study has ____
- (A) Research validity
 - (B) Valid results
 - (C) Important results
 - (D) Research reliability
- 1104.** In assessing the degree to which the findings of a quantitative study are accurate and valid, which dimension would be especially important to critique?
- (A) Ethical
 - (B) Interpretive
 - (C) Substantive
 - (D) Methodologic
- 1105.** A reviewer of a research proposal on hyperactivity disorder has concerns over the concept of hyperactivity disorder described in the study. Her concern is over the ____ validity of hyperactivity disorder in the study.
- (A) Construct
 - (B) Internal
 - (C) Statistical conclusion
 - (D) None of above
- 1106.** What is the purpose of triangulation in communication research?
- (A) To validate research findings by using multiple methods or data sources
 - (B) To manipulate variables in an experiment
 - (C) To analyze survey responses
 - (D) To conduct a literature review
- 1107.** Data that deals with descriptions
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1108.** A set or system of methods or principles used in a discipline, as in the sciences:
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Research proposal
 - (D) Methodology
- 1109.** Which is one purpose of Participatory Action Research?
- (A) To improve practice in the short term as well as to inform larger issues.
 - (B) To establish an action plan.
 - (C) To provide holistic and systematic overview of the context.
 - (D) To empower individuals and groups to improve their lives.
- 1110.** In contrast to direct presentation of facts and concepts, this approach uses real and simulated problems to enhance students' critical thinking skills in order to solve them.
- (A) Inquiry Learning
 - (B) Cooperative Learning
 - (C) Problem-based Learning
 - (D) Project-based Learning
- 1111.** I ask 5 different boys their favorite color and they all say "blue" ____ I conclude that all boys like blue. This is:
- (A) Hypothetical thinking
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Adolescent egocentrism
- 1112.** You go fishing, and every time you fish in a certain hole you never catch anything. You conclude that there are no fish in that hole.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
- 1113.** When you do a checking of tools, what we call the process of validity used?
- (A) Criterion validity
 - (B) Face validity
 - (C) Content validity
 - (D) Construct validity

- 1114.** Consistent and predictable results are achieved more effectively and efficiently when activities are understood and managed as interrelated processes that function as a coherent system
- (A) Customer Focus
 - (B) Process Approach
 - (C) Improvement
 - (D) Evidence Based Decision Making
- 1115.** How do scientists know that their data is accurate?
- (A) Follow their procedure exactly and control all their variables
 - (B) Compare results with other scientists that tested the same thing and get similar results
 - (C) Repeat the experiment and get similar results
 - (D) All of the choices are correct.
- 1116.** Research methodology is a way to
- (A) Analyze the Data required for research.
 - (B) Solve the research problem systematically.
 - (C) Select the required sample size.
 - (D) Utilize the data to solve a problem.
- 1117.** The extent in which variables measure what they are supposed to measure is called ____
- (A) Construct validity
 - (B) External validity
 - (C) Internal validity
 - (D) None of above
- 1118.** In this study's purpose, what patterns are investigated to support economical library management?
- (A) Experimental crop rotation schedules
 - (B) Bibliographical patterns of cited documents
 - (C) Student attendance trends in reading rooms
 - (D) Software usage metrics for cataloging
- 1119.** Science seeks to acquire knowledge and understanding of reality through the formulation, testing, and evaluating of ____
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Theories
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) Scientific method
- 1120.** Which of the following is NOT an analytic study design?
- (A) Randomize controlled trial
 - (B) Case series
 - (C) Ecologic
 - (D) Cohort
- 1121.** ____ refers to the extent to which the results of the study can be applied beyond the sample and the settings used in the study.
- (A) Generalizability
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Credibility
- 1122.** These are the reactions, responses, or information provided by the receiver. It can be a verbal or non-verbal reaction or response.
- (A) Message
 - (B) Context
 - (C) Barrier
 - (D) Feedback
- 1123.** This type of reasoning begins with a general rule or fact and then creates specific conclusions based on the general fact. The specific ideas will be correct as long as the general idea is true.
- (A) Abductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) None of above
- 1124.** The extent to which a study's findings can be meaningfully applied to the target population.
- (A) External Validity

- (B) Generalizability
(C) Ecological Validity
(D) Temporal Validity
- 1125.** A paradigm is:
(A) A research tool.
(B) A cluster of beliefs and dictates which for scientists in a particular discipline influence what should be studied, how research should be done, and how results should be interpreted.
(C) A set of students in a study group.
(D) A research strategy.
- 1126.** What type of reasoning is being used if someone argues from specific instances to a broader generalization?
(A) Abstract reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Conceptual reasoning
(D) Deductive reasoning
- 1127.** When seeing if a test is reliable, taking it more than once is termed:
(A) Alternate form
(B) Split Half
(C) Equivalent Form
(D) Test-Retest
- 1128.** A panel design is a type of longitudinal research design that:
(A) Follows a single group of individuals over time
(B) Compares different groups of individuals at multiple time points
(C) Focuses on changes in a particular variable over time
(D) Uses a combination of cross-sectional and trend designs
- 1129.** In a quantitative research method, which means data trustworthiness?
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Triangulation
(D) Validity and Reliability
- 1130.** It refers to the repeat procedures and obtain the same results of the research.
(A) Duplication
(B) Replication
(C) Mutation
(D) Multiplication
- 1131.** What type of observation is color?
(A) QUANTITATIVE
(B) QUALITATIVE
- 1132.** An 'Operational Definition' in research methods and design refers to:
(A) A precise statement of how a variable is measured or manipulated in a study.
(B) A general theory about the topic being studied.
(C) A summary of previous research findings.
(D) A list of all possible variables in a study.
- 1133.** In which logical fallacy is a proposition supported by the premises, which is supported by the proposition, creating a circle in reasoning where no useful information is being shared? (For example, defining a term by using the term in the definition.)
(A) Circular reasoning
(B) Bandwagon
(C) Ad populum
(D) Appeal to authority
- 1134.** A researcher who investigates human behavior and culture by analyzing recovered artifacts is known as a(n) ____
(A) Scientist
(B) Paleontologist
(C) Archaeologist
(D) Botanist
- 1135.** The process of gathering evidence about the natural world and proposing explanations based on this evidence
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Independent variable
(C) Bias
(D) Scientific inquiry

- 1136.** What does methodology study in pedagogy?
(A) Principles, methods, and approaches of scientific research
(B) Only teaching techniques
(C) Classroom management
(D) Student behavior
(E) School administration
- 1137.** What term refers to the relationship between an event and a second event the second event is a consequence of the first?
(A) Association
(B) Causality
(C) Correlation
(D) Explanatory theory
- 1138.** What is the initial decision researchers need to make when planning empirical research?
(A) Choose the statistical analysis method
(B) Decide whether to use experimental or nonexperimental procedures
(C) Determine the sample size
(D) Select the data collection tools
- 1139.** The extent to which the results of a study can be generalized beyond the sample that was tested.
(A) Reliability
(B) Ecological validity
(C) External validity
(D) Internal validity
- 1140.** The methods and data section should outline:
(A) How the researcher answered his or her research question
(B) The researcher's theories and hypotheses
(C) The researcher's results
(D) The researcher's conclusions
- 1141.** The main purpose of exploratory research is to:
(A) Test a hypothesis.
(B) Quantify a specific phenomenon.
(C) Gain a deeper understanding of a problem or situation.
(D) Prove a cause-and-effect relationship.
- 1142.** Which of the following research methods is being described? collect data on 2 or more variables with no manipulation
(A) Descriptive method
(B) Correlational method
(C) Experimental method
(D) None of above
- 1143.** In which study sociometric methods cannot be used with advantage?
(A) Group structure.
(B) Social adjustments.
(C) Leadership.
(D) Personality.
- 1144.** What is wrong with test items that give clues to answers to questions?
(A) Ambiguity
(B) Poor construction
(C) Unclear directions
(D) Tests brevity
- 1145.** True or False? Scholarly resources are ALWAYS a good choice for your research
(A) True
(B) False
- 1146.** Which term describes the process of drawing a general conclusion from specific observations?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Analogical reasoning
- 1147.** All of the following are informal research methods except ____
(A) Interviewing the target audience
(B) Conducting a scientific experiment
(C) Looking in company files
(D) Brainstorming for ideas

- 1148.** Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?
- (A) Empiricism.
 - (B) Replication.
 - (C) Hypothesis.
 - (D) Exploration.
- 1149.** Why is it beneficial to use multiple measurement techniques when measuring something?
- (A) To cross-validate with different methods and reduce bias
 - (B) To make the process slower
 - (C) To increase random errors
 - (D) To use more expensive equipment
- 1150.** In order to imbibe the quality of Prediction' in a research, it should be
- (A) Based on one's own self-preferences.
 - (B) Resultant of an astrologer.
 - (C) Completed on the basis of solid data.
 - (D) Carried out in order to satisfy the public opinion.
- 1151.** Research Process & Methodology- Research methodology refers to:
- (A) The techniques used to collect data
 - (B) The overall approach and logic behind research methods
 - (C) The tools used for analysis
 - (D) None of these
- 1152.** The 'Scientific Method' in the context of research methods and design is defined as:
- (A) A systematic process used to collect and analyze data to answer research questions.
 - (B) A random approach to gathering information for research.
 - (C) A method of expressing personal opinions in research.
 - (D) A way to summarize research findings without evidence.
- 1153.** A test should be administered on different occasions or contexts and marked by the same examiner at different times.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Discrimination
 - (D) None of above
- 1154.** Which major research approach is committed to directly improving educational practices?
- (A) Mixed methods
 - (B) Action
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
- 1155.** What is the definition of 'Research Methodology'?
- (A) The overall strategy and techniques used to conduct research, including data collection and analysis methods.
 - (B) A summary of research findings presented in a report.
 - (C) A list of references used in a research paper.
 - (D) The process of publishing research in academic journals.
- 1156.** What kind of research method would you use to see if the robotics club was benefiting the students involved?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Participant Observation
 - (C) Program Evaluation
 - (D) Demographic Information Edit
- 1157.** Which scientific method is being described below: an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events (explains behaviors)
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Replication

- 1158.** Inductive reasoning involves
- (A) Starting with a general principle and applying it to a specific case.
 - (B) Using a specific observation to make a general conclusion.
 - (C) Evaluating arguments based on logical consistency.
 - (D) Testing hypotheses through controlled experiments.
- 1159.** When is a literature review considered a poor literature review?
- (A) If it fails to incorporate your own inferential, analytical, and comparative-contrasting about the authors' ideas.
 - (B) If it fails to link or contrast a series of articles based on theory or theme.
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) A only
- 1160.** A researcher is concerned with measuring internal consistency reliability and has decided to use the Kuder-Richardson Formulas with a Likert Scale test. This is a problem because the:
- (A) Test does not measure internal consistency reliability
 - (B) Researcher needs a second test for comparison
 - (C) Test does not have dichotomous test items
 - (D) Researcher is concerned with content sampling error
- 1161.** What is a common mistake when conducting online research?
- (A) Using multiple sources to verify information.
 - (B) Relying solely on the first search result.
 - (C) Cross-referencing data from different websites.
 - (D) Taking notes while researching.
- 1162.** Which pair best matches scope area with a typical method?
- (A) Promotion effectiveness-controlled experiments
 - (B) Market size-employee exit interviews
 - (C) Product tests-quarterly tax filing reviews
 - (D) Brand impact-forklift maintenance logs
- 1163.** In which section do you present your research methods?
- (A) Methods or Methodology section
 - (B) Results section
 - (C) Introduction section
 - (D) Discussion section
- 1164.** Which theory operates on the "stimulus-response principle", which means all behaviors are caused by external stimuli?
- (A) Contextual theory
 - (B) Behaviorist theory
 - (C) Cognitive theory
 - (D) Constructivist theory
- 1165.** Which of the following are the fundamentals of research?
- (A) Planning, conducting and interpreting research
 - (B) Purpose, focus, sampling, types and sources of data
 - (C) Questionnaires, interviews, case studies, observations
 - (D) Respect, privacy, integrity, bias
- 1166.** If a research is conducted through systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, it is ____
- (A) Cyclical
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Empirical
 - (D) Analytical
- 1167.** Dr. Xiao wants his personality test to predict future behaviors similarly for all test takers. What should Dr. Xiao examine?
- (A) Stereotype threat
 - (B) Stereotype lift
 - (C) Test bias
 - (D) Test fairness

- 1168.** A social worker reads a journal article that discusses a quantitative survey which focused on social work students' attitudes towards people with disabilities. Which kind of article is this?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Practical
 - (D) None of above
- 1169.** Which of the following statements is not true in the context of participatory research?
- (A) It recognizes knowledge as power.
 - (B) It is a collective process of enquiry.
 - (C) Its sole purpose is production of knowledge.
 - (D) None of above
- 1170.** Which type of validity focuses on the social consequences and impacts of a test?
- (A) Construct validity
 - (B) Consequential validity
 - (C) Criterion validity
 - (D) Practical validity
- 1171.** Validity that reflect whether a scale performs as expected in relation to other variables selected as meaningful criteria
- (A) Content Validity.
 - (B) Convergent Validity.
 - (C) Criterion-related Validity.
 - (D) Construct validity.
- 1172.** It is the research design used to investigate relationships among variables in a population.
- (A) Quasi-Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) True Experimental
- 1173.** What are these examples of? Rule of thumb; educated guess; an intuitive judgement
- (A) Data Mining.
 - (B) Backtracking.
 - (C) Huristics.
 - (D) Performance Modelling.
- 1174.** What is a question that can be tested and can be disproved by experiment?
- (A) Scientific inquiry
 - (B) Experimental stuff
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Pseudoscience
- 1175.** The ___ attempts to devise, test or improve new research methods in Planning
- (A) The descriptive study
 - (B) Methodological study
 - (C) The historical study
 - (D) The explanatory study
- 1176.** What are research methods primarily concerned with?
- (A) Collecting and analyzing data using tools and procedures
 - (B) Developing theories without evidence
 - (C) Focusing solely on qualitative data
 - (D) Ignoring the research design
- 1177.** What should you watch out for when using inductive reasoning?
- (A) That specific observations lead to larger conclusions
 - (B) That assumptions are true
 - (C) That generalizations are accurate
 - (D) That examples prove a rule
- 1178.** What aspect of research focuses on data collection and analysis techniques
- (A) Axiology
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Epistemology
 - (D) Ontology
- 1179.** Scientific ___ is a process that uses a set of skills to answer questions or test ideas about the natural world.
- (A) Process
 - (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Theory

- 1180.** — is a non-experimental research design technique that helps researchers establish a relationship between two closely connected variables.
- (A) Descriptive design,
 - (B) Experimental research design
 - (C) Correlational research design
 - (D) Diagnostic research design
 - (E) Explanatory research design
- 1181.** Method is dependent upon?
- (A) Available textbooks
 - (B) Teacher's expectation
 - (C) Classroom techniques
 - (D) Theoretical assumptions
- 1182.** Empirical research is empirical as generalizations drawn by a researcher are rooted upon hard evidence gathered from information collected from — experiences or observations.
- (A) Real-life
 - (B) Imaginary
 - (C) Fictional
 - (D) Hypothetical
- 1183.** A composite of separate research studies and type needed to address research objectives and execute an overall measurement strategy.
- (A) Service research program
 - (B) Marketing research program
 - (C) Service marketing program
 - (D) None of the above
- 1184.** Process for determining the nature and extent of the loss of a community resulting from a natural, accidental or human caused danger
- (A) Resilience
 - (B) Damage mapping
 - (C) Damage assessment
 - (D) Disaster response
- 1185.** What role does logic play in the formulation of scientific models?
- (A) Logic is used to create models that are purely speculative without evidence.
 - (B) Logic helps in structuring scientific models based on empirical data and theoretical frameworks.
 - (C) Logic is not necessary for the development of scientific models.
 - (D) Logic only serves to validate existing scientific models.
- 1186.** Reasoning achieved from statements to a certainty
- (A) Sound reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Faulty reasoning
- 1187.** How is the scientific research method understood in terms of information?
- (A) It is the way, path, and means of collecting and processing information.
 - (B) It is the way to prove points from existing information.
 - (C) It is an activity with a subject, using operations to explore the object.
 - (D) It is the path of scientific research.
- 1188.** A nurse starts with a theory about pressure injury prevention and determines exact turning schedules for a patient. This illustrates which approach?
- (A) Deductive approach moving from theory to action
 - (B) Inductive approach building theory from cases
 - (C) Abductive approach choosing likely hypothesis
 - (D) Intuitive approach relying on gut feeling
- 1189.** What does this mean by “inductive approach”?
- (A) An inductive approach to research is the one that people typically associate with scientific investigation
 - (B) An inductive approach to research begins by collecting data that is relevant to the topic of interest

1190. ____ can be a generative approach to the research process as it can elicit a meta-analysis that might otherwise be lost. The goal is to generate insight and reflection on the study topic and processes as well as to experience being interviewed, either using a protocol that resembles or is totally different from the ones used with your research participants.
- (A) Fieldwork Research Journal
 - (B) Researcher Interview
 - (C) Research Log
 - (D) Contact Summary Forms
1191. What method does psychology primarily use?
- (A) Storytelling
 - (B) Speculation
 - (C) The scientific method
 - (D) Artistic interpretation
1192. Which is NOT a source of reliable background information
- (A) A biased organization
 - (B) A government agency
 - (C) A magazine
 - (D) A museum
1193. Grade 12 students at Balatong Integrated School conducted an experiment on tomatoes by applying Ferrous Sulfate. After three weeks, they observed the number of tomatoes produced increased. They concluded that the used of Ferrous Sulfate as organic fertilizer can increase the production of tomatoes.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
1194. What type of reasoning is used when deriving a conclusion based on an established generalization?
- (A) Analytical reasoning
 - (B) Abstract reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Inductive reasoning
1195. What Quality Criteria is universal (applying to both Qual and Quan designs)?
- (A) Generalisability
 - (B) Transferability
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Confirmability
 - (E) Transparency
- Explanation:** Transparency How clear is the report on the research? Could another reader attempt to replicate your methods? Can the reader grasp how your data supports your findings?
1196. Repeating the essence of a study to see if the basic finding can be reproduced?
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Validity
1197. What reasoning process involves drawing a general conclusion from a series of specific observations?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Logical Reasoning
1198. What do you call the type of reasoning wherein a researcher makes generalizations based on observations and patterns?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Hypothesizing
 - (D) Logical reasoning
1199. Traditionally authors have developed theory by
- (A) Reading
 - (B) Observations from previous literature + common sense + experience
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Survey

- 1200.** Which type of reasoning is used when you infer a general trend from specific data points?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Causal Reasoning
- 1201.** Expert opinion survey is a technique used in
- (A) Exploratory research design
 - (B) Descriptive research design
 - (C) Pre-experimental designs
 - (D) Quasi-experimental designs
- 1202.** What is the hallmark of nonexperimental research studies?
- (A) High control of extraneous variables
 - (B) Full manipulation of the dependent variable
 - (C) No manipulation of an independent variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1203.** C. Identify the type of noise presented in each scenario. Jane is having difficulty in understanding "Florante at Laura" because the author used figurative language / conotative meaning.
- (A) Physical Noise
 - (B) Psychological Noise
 - (C) Physiological Noise
 - (D) Semantic Noise
- 1204.** What research method looks at people across stages of development in a short period of time?
- (A) Cohort sequential
 - (B) Cross sectional
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Experiment
- 1205.** A clinician relies on a senior physician's advice without evidence appraisal. What type of knowledge is used?
- (A) Statistical knowledge based on meta-analysis
 - (B) Intuitive knowledge validated by biomarkers
 - (C) Empirical knowledge derived from controlled trials
 - (D) Authoritative knowledge guided by expert opinion
- 1206.** Sources in this category include professional, scholarly, and academic peer-reviewed journals or sites.
- (A) Top-tier sources
 - (B) Mid-tier sources
 - (C) Bottom-tier sources
 - (D) Peer-viewed sources
- 1207.** This piece of evidence is when a person speaks about a subject because he or she is knowledgeable.
- (A) Commonly Accepted Belief
 - (B) Anecdote
 - (C) Expert Opinion
 - (D) Fact
- 1208.** Name the command verb for the following: Look for similarities and differences between ____
- (A) Assess
 - (B) Evaluate
 - (C) Compare
 - (D) Create
- 1209.** On the theoretical foundations of the curriculum, why is organizing data prior to making general conclusions important to curriculum planning and designing?
- (A) This is the easy way to obtain results
 - (B) This is the scientific way to a valid curriculum
 - (C) This is the way of essentialist philosophy
 - (D) This is the way adopted by classical philosophers
- 1210.** The test-retest method is used to measure:
- (A) The validity of a test.
 - (B) The reliability of a test or task.
 - (C) The average score of participants.
 - (D) The variability of participant responses.

- 1211.** Formal research methods are generally required for what type(s) of business document(s)?
(A) Routine e-mail messages
(B) Routine memos
(C) Long reports and complex business problems
(D) All of these choices would require formal research.
- 1212.** Contributes to the emergence of new theories and generalizations.
(A) Deductive research approach
(B) Inductive research approach
(C) Abductive research approach
(D) None of the above
- 1213.** Which bias occurs when participants provide answers they think the researcher wants to hear?
(A) Selection Bias
(B) Demand Characteristics
(C) Extreme Response Bias
(D) Recall Bias
- 1214.** Which of the following can be studied using scientific methods?
(A) Unicorns
(B) Telepathy
(C) Apparitions
(D) Insects
- 1215.** The repetition of an original experiment or research study to verify or bolster confidence in its results
(A) Replication
(B) Coercion
(C) Theory
(D) Experimental Design
- 1216.** Study how quickly rats can go through a maze is an example of what?
(A) Cross-Sectional Method
(B) Naturalistic Observation
(C) Case Study
(D) Laboratory Observation
- 1217.** The reasoning that uses general principle to predict specific result is called
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Hypothetic-Deductive
(D) None of the above
- 1218.** All of the following are questions to ask when determining reliability of a source EXCEPT which one?
(A) Who wrote the source?
(B) What is the date of the source?
(C) What is the purpose of the source?
(D) How long is the source?
(E) Is the source biased?
- 1219.** The design and procedures of a study can be replicated or repeated to arrive at more conclusive results.
(A) Methodical
(B) Replicable
(C) Critical
(D) Analytical
- 1220.** What do scientists need in order to support a theory?
(A) Behavior
(B) Evidence
(C) Claim
(D) Opinion Edit
- 1221.** What is the process of reasoning that involves moving from specific observations to a general conclusion?
(A) Circular reasoning
(B) Abductive reasoning
(C) Deductive reasoning
(D) Inductive reasoning
- 1222.** A micro theory which relies on using qualitative methods to collect data.
(A) Interpretivism
(B) Realism
(C) Positivism
(D) None of above

- 1223.** A complex explanation based on findings from many studies.
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Guess
(D) Opinion
(E) Anecdote
- 1224.** Scientific knowledge in nursing is obtained primarily through which process?
(A) The scientific method
(B) Peer hierarchy
(C) Patient anecdotes
(D) Generational customs
- 1225.** Which of the following issues should candidates consider when evaluating studies?
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Generalisability
(D) All of the above
- 1226.** When a research method is repeatedly applied and consistently produces the same results in a study, it is said to be
(A) Valid
(B) Reliable
(C) Relevant
(D) Standardised
- 1227.** It evaluates the data on reliability in light of all the other attributes of the test
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Efficiency
(D) Objectivity
- 1228.** What does empirical research focus on?
(A) Theoretical explanations
(B) Replicable observations of the real world
(C) Unreal assumptions
(D) Deductive reasoning
- 1229.** Why might field research be considered more beneficial for specific purposes?
(A) It uses general information.
(B) It gathers information for a specific purpose.
(C) It is cheaper than other methods.
(D) It is faster to conduct.
- 1230.** The Scientific Method is used in
(A) Scientific researches.
(B) Social science researches.
(C) Both of the above.
(D) None of the above.
- 1231.** Statistical enquiry means
(A) It is science for knowledge
(B) Search for knowledge
(C) Collection of anything
(D) Search for knowledge with the help of statistical methods.
- 1232.** Utilization and Commercialization of Milk fish Bones into Sausage” is an example of:
(A) Field research
(B) Laboratory research
(C) Library research
(D) Basic research
- 1233.** In the methodology section, a researcher describes:
(A) Only conclusions
(B) Methods and tools used for data collection and analysis
(C) Literature review
(D) Theoretical background
- 1234.** Studies of consumers based on social and psychological characteristics, such as attitudes, interests, and opinions.
(A) Market segmentation
(B) Demographics
(C) Psychographics
(D) Geographics

- 1235.** Which scientific method is a top-down or confirmatory approach?
- (A) Inductive method.
 - (B) Hypothesis method.
 - (C) Pattern method.
 - (D) Deductive method.
- 1236.** Collaboration between respondents and researcher in all steps of the study
- (A) Research
 - (B) Meta-analysis design
 - (C) Participant
 - (D) Participatory action research
- 1237.** A common mistake in the Methods section is to:
- (A) Describe instruments and materials
 - (B) Insert discussion or interpretation
 - (C) Report participant demographics
 - (D) Outline procedures clearly
- 1238.** Which of the following is not a limitation of conceptual research?
- (A) It is time-consuming
 - (B) It relies too heavily on existing literature
 - (C) It is not based on empirical observation
 - (D) It is difficult to validate findings
- 1239.** What is the missing part of this qualitative research title: ABIS SHS STUDENTS' LEVEL OF SATISFACTION TO THE NEW MODES OF LEARNING
- (A) Research goal or result
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) None
- 1240.** What does 'Generalized' mean in the context of research methods and design?
- (A) Being able to apply findings from a study to broader populations beyond the original sample.
 - (B) Collecting data from only one specific group without considering others.
 - (C) Focusing solely on qualitative data analysis.
 - (D) Ensuring that all participants receive the same treatment regardless of the study design.
- 1241.** A dental assistant notices a patient has never been on time for an appointment. She concludes that the patient will be late for her next appointment.
- (A) Abductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Inductive Reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 1242.** Which of the following form of a scientific inquiry is known as the theory building research?
- (A) Deductive Research
 - (B) Inductive Research
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Systematic observation
- 1243.** Graphs, computer simulations, charts, scaled-up or down diagrams
- (A) Models
 - (B) Hypotheses
 - (C) Procedures
 - (D) Questions
- 1244.** What is the difference between a research tool and a research method?
- (A) A tool is used for data collection, a method is a plan for conducting research
 - (B) A tool is a hypothesis, a method is a conclusion
 - (C) A tool is a conclusion, a method is a hypothesis
 - (D) A tool is a plan, a method is a data collection instrument
- 1245.** This research design seeks to establish an association between variables.
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Causal

- 1246.** "Developmental studies where individuals are observed at different ages, or other types of changes that occur to individuals over a period of time" which of the following bias may occur?
- (A) History effect
 - (B) Testing effect
 - (C) Attrition/Mortality
 - (D) Maturation effect
- 1247.** ____ is the convergence of results in order to validate or support a study.
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Idiographic Causation
 - (C) Triangulation
 - (D) None of above
- 1248.** Very often, social scientists begin constructing a theory by observing aspects of social life, seeking to discover patterns that may point to more or less universal principles
- (A) Theoretical system.
 - (B) Taxonomies.
 - (C) Inductive construction.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 1249.** If you notice that every time you water a plant, it grows, and you conclude that watering helps plants grow, which reasoning is this?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 1250.** Which of the following best describes the main purpose of validity in measurement?
- (A) To ensure that the measurement tool accurately assesses the intended concept or construct.
 - (B) To guarantee that the measurement tool produces the same results every time.
 - (C) To make sure the measurement is close to the true value, regardless of what is being measured.
 - (D) To prioritize consistency over measuring the correct concept.
- 1251.** Which scientific method is being described below:doing the essence of a research study again, usually with different participants or situations, to see if the basic findings can be reproduced
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Replication
- 1252.** Observing participants over a long period of time is the ____ method.
- (A) Laboratory
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Cross-sectional
- 1253.** Which of the following would require a formal research method?
- (A) Routine e-mail messages
 - (B) Business letters
 - (C) Long reports and proposals
 - (D) Oral presentations
- 1254.** A gatekeeper is someone who might give you access to a difficult group to research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1255.** What is the purpose of reviewing "reviews of research"?
- (A) To avoid reading original research articles.
 - (B) To get a comprehensive overview of research on a specific topic.
 - (C) To rely solely on the opinions of the reviewers.
 - (D) To criticize and discredit existing research.
- 1256.** What is grounded in objective, tangible evidence that can be observed time and time again, regardless of who is observing?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Falsifiable
 - (C) Generalize
 - (D) None of above

- 1257.** Study design utilized when certain exposures cannot normally be measured individually but can be measured in a community or broader level such as air pollution
(A) Ecological study
(B) Case study
- 1258.** Which comes first, theory or research? a) b) c) d)
(A) Theory, because otherwise you are working in the dark
(B) Research, because that's the only way you can develop a theory
(C) It depends on your point of view
(D) The question is meaningless, because you can't have one without the other
- 1259.** A systematic approach used in scientific study; an organized process used by scientists to do research and to verify the work of others.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Scientific method
(D) Scientific law
- 1260.** Correlational research tries to identify relationship between two variables
(A) True
(B) False
- 1261.** Every time you do all your homework your grades improve. You conclude that doing homework improves your grades.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
- 1262.** In the context of scientific research, what is a limitation of inductive reasoning?
(A) It cannot be used to generate new hypotheses
(B) It relies on the assumption that future observations will follow past patterns
(C) It is only applicable to mathematical proofs
(D) It requires a large amount of data to be valid
- 1263.** Which reasoning involves moving from a series of specific facts to a general conclusion?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Conceptual reasoning
(D) Logical reasoning
- 1264.** Choose Valid or Invalid. All dogs have ears; golden retrievers are dogs, therefore they have ears.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
- 1265.** This refers to combining observations/interpretations of different researchers.
(A) Method triangulation
(B) Data triangulation
(C) Researcher triangulation
(D) Theory triangulation
- 1266.** What do correlational studies examine?
(A) Cause and effect
(B) Relationship between variables
(C) Genetic inheritance
(D) Memory development
- 1267.** In research ____, the goal is to gather initial information that will help define the problem and suggest hypotheses such as determining the effectiveness of brand advertising creativity for new products in the market.
(A) Exploration
(B) Causal
(C) Ethnographic
(D) Descriptive
- 1268.** To ensure content validity, researchers must:
(A) Confirm that the instrument covers all aspects of the construct
(B) Test the instrument multiple times
(C) Use a control group
(D) Include random sampling

- 1269.** Which reasoning method is more likely to be used when a scientist is exploring new phenomena without existing theories?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Both inductive and deductive reasoning
 - (D) Neither inductive nor deductive reasoning
- 1270.** Analysis of how characteristics run in intact families
- (A) Family study
 - (B) Twin study
 - (C) Neuron
 - (D) Experimental group
- 1271.** What is a structured research method?
- (A) Uses unstructured tools
 - (B) Uses structured tools like surveys, tests, and experiments
 - (C) Does not use any tools
 - (D) Uses only interviews
- 1272.** Proxy data are ____
- (A) Current weather data and observations that give us DIRECT evidence of climate change
 - (B) Ice cores, pollen from sediment cores, and fossils that give INDIRECT evidence of climate change
- 1273.** A classification system generally used in social sciences that breaks something down into different types or levels is called a ____
- (A) Diagram
 - (B) Flow chart
 - (C) Hierarchical category system
 - (D) Category
- 1274.** The part of the action research that explains how the researcher will implement his/her research.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Design
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Data Analysis Plan
- 1275.** Describe a scenario where deductive reasoning is preferred over inductive reasoning.
- (A) A legal argument where a lawyer deduces a citizen's rights based on established laws.
 - (B) A detective gathering clues to build a profile of a suspect.
 - (C) A teacher inferring a student's understanding from their test scores.
 - (D) A scientist forming a hypothesis based on experimental data.
- 1276.** "Every bear I've seen had black fur. Therefore, most bears probably have black fur."
- (A) This is an inductive reasoning.
 - (B) This is a deductive reasoning.
- 1277.** "Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded" is one of the rules laid by Rene Descartes in his book ____ which is supposed to have a great impact on the scientific method of research
- (A) The Histories
 - (B) Discourse on the method
 - (C) Reason in history
 - (D) The capital
- 1278.** If a study is "reliable", this means that:
- (A) The methods are outlined in the methods discussion clearly enough for the research to be replicated.
 - (B) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions.
 - (C) The findings can be generalized to other social phenomena.
 - (D) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted.
- 1279.** What is used to illustrate how a given process will run?
- (A) Pie chart.
 - (B) Graph.
 - (C) Flow chart.
 - (D) Packet Tracer.

- 1280.** What is one of the main challenges of conducting longitudinal research in the teaching-learning context?
- (A) Difficulty in obtaining consent from participants
 - (B) Time commitment and participant attrition over extended periods
 - (C) Lack of funding for large sample sizes
 - (D) Absence of appropriate qualitative methods
- 1281.** It is defined as the systematic approach to the conduct of an operation or process. It includes steps of procedure, application of techniques, systems of reasoning or analysis, and the modes of inquiry employed by a discipline.
- (A) Literature Review
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Methodology
- 1282.** The most important addition to psychology which allowed it to be considered a science.
- (A) Religion
 - (B) Psychoanalysis
 - (C) Scientific Method
 - (D) Behaviorism
- 1283.** The extent to which a measure is related to an outcome
- (A) Research Gap
 - (B) Research Instruments
 - (C) Criterion Validity
 - (D) Research Analysis
- 1284.** If someone was using a survey to study citizen opinion about the legality of abortion across gender in Mexico, what is the unit of analysis?
- (A) The individual
 - (B) Gender
 - (C) Mexico
 - (D) Opinion about the legality of abortion
- 1285.** Which is NOT a credible source for RRL?
- (A) Peer-reviewed journals
 - (B) Government reports
 - (C) Personal social media posts
 - (D) Academic books
- 1286.** Which bias is related to inaccurate memory recall?
- (A) Volunteer Bias
 - (B) Attrition Bias
 - (C) Recall Bias
 - (D) Hawthorne Effect
- 1287.** It can be repeated to verify the correctness of the results in another setting
- (A) Large sample sizes
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Future outcomes
 - (D) Objective
- 1288.** In an action research, research designs are described as:
- (A) Flexible and with-quick time frame
 - (B) With rigorous controls over longer periods
- 1289.** Repeated BP measurement over days is:
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Time-series

1.2.5 Quantitative Research

- 1.** What is the purpose of a survey questionnaire in quantitative research?
- (A) To measure the effectiveness of advertising campaigns
 - (B) To gather qualitative data and analyze patterns
 - (C) To gather numerical data and measure variables in a systematic way.
 - (D) To conduct interviews and gather personal stories

Explanation: A survey questionnaire in quantitative research is used to gather numerical data and measure variables in a systematic way.

2. Generalizable findings that can be applied to other populations
 - (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
3. Quantitative research is particularly useful in decision-making because it:
 - (A) Relies on statistical evidence
 - (B) Avoids measurable data
4. Which of the following is a limitation of quantitative data?
 - (A) Provides in-depth insights
 - (B) Can be easily generalized
 - (C) May lack context
 - (D) Is highly subjective
5. There are two types of data. Which type of data involves numbers that are obtained by counting or measuring?
 - (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
6. An example of a quantitative variable is the
 - (A) Month of birth.
 - (B) Highest educational degree earned.
 - (C) Time taken to complete a spatial reasoning task.
 - (D) Telephone area code.
7. True or False: Quantitative research is subjective and unstructured.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
8. What is the best description of quantitative data?
 - (A) Non-numerical data in the form of opinions and feelings.
 - (B) Closed questions that are used in questionnaires.
 - (C) Types of primary data that use observations and interviews.
 - (D) Types of primary data that use numbers and statistics.
9. This research involves explaining phenomenon by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods
 - (A) Pure research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Applied research
 - (D) Qualitative research
10. Which of these types of research/data produces results in numbers, percents, etc.?
 - (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
11. Quantitative research involves smaller sample sizes.
 - (A) False
 - (B) True
12. Which marketing research term is defined as: 'Research that collects and analyzes numerical data to identify patterns, averages, or statistical relationships.'
 - (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
13. TRUE or FALSE In Quantitative Research, to obtain more meaningful statistical result, the data must come from a large sample size.
 - (A) FALSE
 - (B) TRUE
 - (C) NEITHER
 - (D) None of above
14. Which of the following statements describes a quantitative observation?
 - (A) The liquid is blue
 - (B) The liquid has a pH of 7
 - (C) The liquid is viscous
 - (D) The liquid is transparent

15. Which approach is most appropriate for sensory evaluation that reports panel scores and variance?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Mixed-Methods Research
 - (D) Interpretivist Inquiry
16. The Likert scale is primarily used for which type of data?
- (A) Qualitative descriptive
 - (B) Quantitative descriptive
 - (C) Qualitative experimental
 - (D) Quantitative experimental
17. What category would the following statement fall under? The plant has grown 4 cm since yesterday.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
18. What type of relationship can exist in correlational studies?
- (A) Neutral only
 - (B) Positive, negative, or zero
 - (C) Constant only
 - (D) Inverted only
19. There are 29 students in the classroom.
- (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) Qualitative observation
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Hypothesis
20. Numerical data from surveys, experiment, etc.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Secondary research
 - (D) Primary research
21. Respondents' traits are translated numerically.
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
22. Data in large amounts expressed in numerical/statistical form to help identify trends and patterns.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Representativeness
 - (D) Objectivity
23. Oscar ate 25 hamburgers!
- (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) An observation
 - (C) Qualitative observation
 - (D) None of the answers
24. The number of desks in a classroom.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
25. Lbs of chocolate is
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
26. A clothing brand conducts surveys to gather numerical data on customer satisfaction with their latest collection. What type of data collection is being used?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Secondary Data
27. A research method that uses numerical data and statistical analysis to measure and quantify information objectively is called ____
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Ethnography

28. What type of research is framed in terms of using closed-ended questions?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed methods
(D) None of the above
29. Students rate their enjoyment of research methods on a scale of 1-10.
(A) Qualitative data.
(B) Quantitative data.
30. The girl is 6 years old
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
31. Assessment of Customer Service Quality and Its Influence on Company
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
32. Random sampling as the most preferred
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
33. This research focuses on measurement and testing using numerical data.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
34. In quantitative research the sample should be unbiased and representative of the population.
(A) True
(B) False
35. The baby weighs 20 pounds.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
36. This research is based on statistical and numerical data. Numerical data is generated by converting the data into statistics.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- (C) Descriptive
(D) Opinionated
37. Group studied is larger & randomly selected
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
38. Which research approach uses numbers
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Interpretive
(D) None of above
39. Experiments are generally
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
40. Qualitative or Quantitative? 75 days
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
41. The age of students in your class
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
42. Which of these data collection methods is not usually used in a quantitative research study?
(A) Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Case Study
(D) Questionnaire
43. A questionnaire with multiple-choice questions would likely yield which type of data?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Observational data
(D) Descriptive data
44. This allows generalised conclusions to be projected over time.
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Non exploratory research

45. Which of the following quantitative evidence would best support the claim: "This study guide improves test scores by 20%"?
- (A) "Test scores increased by an average of 22% among students who used the guide."
 - (B) "Many students said they preferred using the guide to other methods."
 - (C) "In a survey, 90% of students said they found the guide helpful."
 - (D) "Students reported feeling more confident after using the study guide."
46. Is the following qualitative or quantitative? "There are seven petals on the flower."
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
47. This research method is a measure of the extent to which two variables change together, and how well either variable influences the other
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Observational
48. Quantitative data are
- (A) Based on customer attitudes
 - (B) Not useful for most marketing purposes
 - (C) Non-statistical
 - (D) Factual
49. Quantitative data can be collected from observation, interview and transaction logs.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
50. A weakness of quantitative research is that related secondary data is sometimes not available or accessing available data is difficult/impossible
- (A) True
 - (B) False
51. Choose the wrong criteria for evaluating quantitative research:
- (A) References
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Access and permissions
 - (D) The literature review
52. Quantitative Research does not include ____
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Standardized instruments
 - (C) Structured observations
 - (D) Isolated variables for control
 - (E) Field notes
53. Quantitative research has NOT paved the way to finding meaningful solutions to difficulties
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) PARTIALLY YES
 - (D) PARTIALLY NO
54. Quantitative content analysis is an approach that aims to:
- (A) Objectively and systematically measure the content of a text
 - (B) Reach an interpretive understanding of social action
 - (C) Engage in a critical dialogue about ethical issues in research
 - (D) Provide a feminist alternative to 'male-stream' quantitative methods
55. Quantitative or Qualitative? Number of eggs in a carton.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
56. Scales may limit how participants can respond, reducing validity.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data

57. A structured questionnaire is mostly used in:
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Action research
(D) Fundamental research
58. A quantitative research requires the reliable use of instrument and statistical methods which enables people to —
(A) Make hasty interpretations and conclusions.
(B) Study their surroundings as objective as they can.
(C) Conduct in depth and a more subjective type of study.
(D) Be empathetic towards the situation of the respondents.
59. The cat has a mass of 1kg.
(A) Inference
(B) Quantitative
(C) Qualitative
(D) None of above
60. Observations that include NUMBERS (quantity!)
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Opinions
(D) Inferences
61. A quantitative observation —
(A) Does NOT include numbers
(B) DOES include numbers
(C) Is an educated guess
(D) Is guessing about the future
62. I caught a fifteen foot shark.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
63. The professor relied on measurable statistics for his research
(A) Data
(B) Population
(C) Quantitative
(D) Retrospective
64. The temperature of the room increased by 8 degrees Celsius.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
65. You want to define optimum price that consumer will buy for a new laptop.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
66. What type of data is often used for statistical analysis?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Descriptive data
(D) Narrative data
67. A student records the mass of a rock as 250 grams. What type of data is this?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Survey
(D) Inconclusive
68. An assumption of Quantitative Research is that human behavior is —
(A) Highly unpredictable but explainable.
(B) Highly predictable but non-explainable
(C) Highly predictable and explainable
(D) None of above
69. The number of points a football team scores
(A) Qual
(B) Quant
70. Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data: 17 marbles
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data

71. What are two purposes of quantitative research? Choose 2 answers
- (A) To focus on solving specific problems
 - (B) To engage local practitioners in inquiry
 - (C) To employ experimental designs in a controlled setting
 - (D) To address the need for generalizable findings
72. The sidewalk is 100 meters long.
- (A) QUALITATIVE OBSERVATION
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATION
73. A strength of quantitative research is that the findings can be generalised if selection process is well-designed and sample is representative of study population
- (A) True
 - (B) False
74. Data analysis is deductive as it involves numerical analysis using statistical or other mathematical methods to test the hypothesis.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
75. Marketing research that answers questions that begin with “how many” or “how much”
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
76. Data in numerical form would be known as
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Numerical
77. In a normal distribution of results of Quantitative analysis, 95% of the values are:
- (A) Within 2 standard deviations
 - (B) Within 3 standard deviations
 - (C) Within 5 standard deviations
 - (D) None of above
78. Which of the following is a key feature of quantitative research?
- (A) It uses numerical data to identify patterns
 - (B) It focuses on understanding subjective experiences
 - (C) It relies on open-ended questions
 - (D) It is always less reliable than qualitative research
79. Quantitative research can be used to identify why or how a certain phenomenon happened.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
80. Which of the following are advantages of quantitative research except?
- (A) Objectivity and accuracy
 - (B) Larger sample sizes
 - (C) Cost-effective
 - (D) Detailed outcomes
81. How does quantitative research primarily organize its research plan?
- (A) Emergent design
 - (B) Fixed design
 - (C) Flexible design
 - (D) Iterative design
82. What type of data is best for measuring how often an event occurs?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Nominal data
83. If quantitative data interpretation could be summed up in one word (and it really can't) that word would be “numerical.”
- (A) True
 - (B) False
84. Quantitative research is a structured way of collecting and analyzing data obtained from different sources.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

85. These kind of observations are made using numbers by measuring with instruments such as rulers, scales and thermometers.
(A) Qualitative Observations
(B) Quantitative Observations
86. Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. relatively quick data collection
(A) Strength
(B) Limitation
87. In a ____ the emphasis is on the need to explain, predict, or statistically describe some outcome or event. In this sense, describing the research problem involves highlighting what purpose a study will address.
(A) Qualitative Research Study
(B) Quantitative Research Study
88. Mention a characteristic of quantitative research
(A) Collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained
(B) Writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the researchers' subjective reflexivity and bias.
(C) Creating purpose statements, research questions, and hypotheses that are specific, narrow, measurable, and observable
(D) None of above
89. In order to focus in on a single or select few factors of a given situation, quantitative researchers use a ____ lens.
(A) Narrow-angle
(B) Wide-angle
90. What are the common methods used in quantitative research?
(A) Surveys, experiments, and statistical analysis
(B) Questionnaires, archival research, and correlation analysis
(C) Focus groups, content analysis, and field experiments
(D) Interviews, observations, and case studies
91. Which of the two is expressed in numbers?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
92. Which research method utilizes the following measurement instruments: achievement tests, aptitude tests, affective tests, standardized tests, multiple choice, true-false, and matching?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Action
(D) Mixed method
93. In quantitative research we need to ensure the quality of the test/instrument by conducting test of validity. The correct source of validity evidence is ____
(A) Evidence based on test history
(B) Evidence based on relations to questions
(C) Evidence based on internal structure
(D) Evidence based on the length of testing
(E) Evidence based on the research process
94. Which of the following research titles is an example of quantitative research?
(A) The Burial Practices of the Gaddangs
(B) The Relationship of Study Habits and Academic Performance
(C) Spiderman: The First Movie of the 21st Century
(D) The Struggles of Senior Citizens in LRT and MRT
95. Which of the following describes the "generalizability" of quantitative research?
(A) Ability to apply findings to larger populations
(B) Focusing on a single unique case
(C) Avoiding statistical analysis
(D) Observing without measuring

96. One of the weaknesses of quantitative research is:
- (A) Related secondary data is always available
 - (B) Accessing available data is easy/possible
 - (C) Easy to understand the context of a phenomenon.
 - (D) Data may not be robust enough to explain complex issues.
97. What percentage of our customers make purchases on-line?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
98. Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Data analysis relatively less time-consuming
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
99. You want to assess the impact of a new pricing strategy on customer satisfaction.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
100. It is 9cm long.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
101. Data is Quantitative and can be analyzed (e.g. mean, median, range) and displayed visually (e.g. using a bar chart).
- (A) Strength of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
 - (B) Strength of Online Questionnaire
 - (C) Strength of Open Questions Questionnaire
 - (D) Strength of Closed Questions Questionnaire
102. Employs structured research instruments.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
103. Deductive Reasoning is applied in
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Applied research
104. Is gathered in a structured and controlled manner and it should be possible to replicate using the same standardised procedure, instructions and questions.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
105. Counting how many people like today's assignment and deciding if I should use it again
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
106. Which strength of quantitative research refers to its ability to establish a clear cause-and-effect relationship between variables?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Replicability
 - (D) Causality
- Explanation:** Quantitative research has the strength of being able to conclusively establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables due to its controlled and systematic approach.
107. Easy and quick to analyse using descriptive statistics such as measure of central tendency (mode, median and mean) and dispersion range and standard deviation)
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
108. The Coca Cola Company surveyed its customers to find out how often they are purchasing their product. This type of research is called:
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative

- 109.** Quantitative data collection include all BUT the following ____
(A) Correlations.
(B) Survey.
(C) Experiments.
(D) Content analysis.
- 110.** Highly-structured Research
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 111.** Calculating the average rating that reviewers gave Valorant across different sites
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 112.** This research makes you focus your mind on specific things by means of statistics.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Experimental
(C) Quasi-experimental
(D) Quantitative
- 113.** Observations that use numbers or measurements.
(A) Qualitative observations
(B) Quantitative observations
- 114.** What type of data is used to draw conclusions and make predictions?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Descriptive data
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Nominal data
- 115.** The balloon increased in size from 15cm to 20cm around.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 116.** Why is quantitative research considered scientifically objective and rational?
(A) Because it is based on mathematical principles
(B) Because it has more participants in sampling
(C) Because there is procedure to conduct research
(D) Because researcher choose sample randomly
- 117.** Quantitative research gathers data in a numerical form which can be measured in units of measurement.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 118.** What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The temperature of the room is decreasing by 4 degrees Celsius
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 119.** It assumes that a sample is a representative of the population.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
- 120.** Determine if the following is an example of Quantitative or Qualitative Data:Collecting data around students' GPA.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Categorical
- 121.** Data are reported through measuring things.
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 122.** This type of data coming from research answers questions such as "how many?" and "how much?".
(A) Research Data
(B) Quantitative Data
(C) Number Data
(D) Qualitative Data
- 123.** What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The leaf is 5mm wide.

- (A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 124.** Which of the following are methods of quantitative research?
(A) Observation and interview
(B) Questionnaire and Field notes
(C) Group Discussion and Conduct of Polls
(D) Survey and Experiment
- 125.** T/F Quantitative researchers have less freedom to modify their procedures to accommodate the unique needs of participants.
(A) True
(B) False
- 126.** One leaf is 9 cm long.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 127.** The line “Truth is out There” is true for
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) All research design
(D) A personal way
- 128.** Quantitative data collection techniques include all BUT the following —
(A) Historical comparative research
(B) Survey
(C) Experiments
(D) Content analyses
- 129.** Aims to characterize trends and patterns.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 130.** Measurement in quantitative research is dependent:
(A) Statistics
(B) Chemistry
(C) Physics
(D) Biology
- 131.** Which type of data often involves closed-ended questions?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Descriptive
(D) Analytical
- 132.** What type of observation is the circumference of a tree?
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 133.** In a school research study, what type of data would Charlotte, Arjun, and Isla collect if they were to gather information such as height, weight, age, and test scores of their classmates?
(A) Qualitative descriptions, narratives, observations
(B) Opinions, attitudes, beliefs, preferences
(C) Height, weight, age, test scores, numerical ratings
(D) Gender, ethnicity, nationality, occupation
- 134.** Quantitative research
(A) Is an open approach to social phenomena
(B) Employs predetermined instruments to measure and observe
(C) Reports data in narrative form
(D) Is only experimental in nature
- 135.** A company wants to determine what price consumers will pay for a new sandwich. At one store, the company charges \$3.59. At another comparable store, the company charges \$4.59. Sales are tracked at both locations for a one-month period. The data collected in this example is — data.
(A) Ethnographic
(B) Quantitative
(C) Qualitative
(D) Exploratory

136. Data gathering activities use deductive method
(A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
(C) BOTH
(D) None of above
137. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable quantitative research title?
(A) Analysis of STEM education and gender diversity in Batangas City
(B) A study on developing critical thinking techniques among senior high school students
(C) The responsibility of technology in worsening people's mental health
(D) Study on how urban engineers promote green technology
138. Quantitative research is a research methodology that cared for ____
(A) Measurability of data
(B) Description of data
(C) Quality of data
(D) Depth of data
139. The marble has a mass of 25 grams
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
140. Various fields of study make use of quantitative research because findings are explained using statistics or numerical models.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
141. What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative?
(A) They both mean the same thing.
(B) Quantitative focuses on people's opinions
(C) Qualitative focuses on numbers and figures
(D) Quantitative focuses on numbers and figures
142. It is used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data that can be transformed into usable statistics.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Data
(D) Sample
143. Which method best fits psychophysiological assessment in development?
(A) Observing behavior unobtrusively in parks
(B) Recording heart rate and hormone levels
(C) Using direct interviews to gather narratives
(D) Collecting long essays about identity
144. A tablet weighs 1.5 pounds.
(A) This is an example of Quantitative Data.
(B) This is an example of Qualitative Data.
145. Quantitative Research provide solutions to existing problem
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) PARTIALLY TRUE
(D) PARTIALLY FALSE
146. Walt Disney World conducted research to determine what percent of visitors brought their grandchildren.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
147. What words would be most appropriate to see if a student was describing the QUANTITATIVE properties of an organism?
(A) Grey skin
(B) Big ears
(C) 2 1/2 tons
(D) Mammal
148. True or False: Quantitative data is based on statistics and it is used to make predictions and test hypotheses.
(A) True
(B) False

149. A kind of Quantitative Research that also known as ex post facto (after the fact research); a research that already occurred in the past
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Causal-Comparative Research
(D) Experimental Research
150. Which research method is more likely to use statistical analysis?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Ethnographic research
(D) Case study research
151. What is the main characteristic of correlational research?
(A) It is also known as positivistic inquiry
(B) It is used to study physical phenomenon
(C) It involves measurement using precision instruments
(D) It involves the study of relationships between variables
152. This time, I have learned that when stating quantitative research questions ____
(A) They should be specific and measurable
(B) They should be vague and broad
(C) They should avoid using numbers
(D) They should be based on opinions
153. Concerned about numerical data.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
154. Quantitative research problem deals more with
(A) Precision and general explanation of phenomena
(B) Description and explanation of situations
(C) Trends and patterns of the chosen group
(D) Precision and specificity of the problem
155. Focuses on testing theories and hypotheses- Requires many respondents Analyzed through math and statistical analysis All above refer to
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
156. Which type of data design requires a larger sample size for external validity?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) They require the same sample size.
(D) None of above
157. The quantitative research is best described by ____
(A) Research that attempts to generate new theory.
(B) The collection of non numerical data.
(C) Research that is exploratory.
(D) An attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses.
158. Which question below could be used in a quantitative market research survey
(A) How do you feel about maltesers?
(B) What does the logo mean to you?
(C) How many times a week do you buy groceries?
(D) What emotion does the brand evoke?
159. These include those results from counting/measuring and are presented by table, graphs, and figures
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
160. The dog weighs 54 kilograms (kg) is what kind of data
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
161. Which of the following statements shows research findings quantitatively?
(A) Many prefer to study with textbooks.
(B) Students find textbooks indispensable or necessary.

- (C) Perhaps, 30% consider textbook unnecessary in their studies.
(D) Out of 100 college students, 90 find textbooks beneficial to their studies.
- 162.** What is a type of educational research in which the researcher analyzes numbers using statistics?
(A) Action research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Quantitative Research
(D) Science Investigatory Project
(E) Not Given
- 163.** There are 15 boys and 17 girls.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
- 164.** Lisa boiled 5 cups of water in the pot. This is an example of a (n)
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Quantitative observation
(C) Inference
(D) Conclusion
- 165.** Experiments, observations, and surveys are common data collection methods of this research.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 166.** Decide whether each of the following apply to the epistemology, or the theory of knowledge, of quantitative research. Standards of knowledge varying with individuals or groups?
(A) Applies
(B) Does not apply
- 167.** A key advantage of quantitative research is that it:
(A) Can be generalized to a population
(B) Avoids using numbers
- 168.** An anemometer is an instrument that determines wind speed. The data collected from an anemometer would be considered ____
(A) Qualitative.
(B) Quantitative.
- 169.** What are observations that deal with numbers?
(A) Inferring
(B) Predicting
(C) Quantitative
(D) Qualitative
- 170.** This describes data reported as statistics, or numbers.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Reliable
(D) Valid
- 171.** Revealed by automatic descriptions of circumstances or conditions.
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 172.** A kind of Quantitative Research where information is collected from a sample in just single point in time
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Causal-Comparative Research
(D) Experimental Research
- 173.** The advantage of quantitative research is high accuracy, scientific value, and having specific analytical methods.
(A) True
(B) False
- 174.** Quantitative or Qualitative Observation? There are 15 boys in this classroom.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative

175. What type of data will observation of traffic likely produce?
- (A) Qualitative.
 - (B) Quantitative.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
176. The leaf is 5 mm wide.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
177. What subject area is related with quantitative research?
- (A) Psychology
 - (B) English
 - (C) Mathematics
 - (D) Statistics
178. Which type of data can be measured with numbers and includes examples like height and weight?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) Ordinal
179. Which type of data is always a numerical value?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) All of the answers are correct
180. What type of data shows numerical information to analyze for market research purposes?
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
181. What does quantitative research focus on in social science?
- (A) Understanding how people make sense of their world
 - (B) Working with nonnumerical data such as texts and photographs
 - (C) Translating the social world into numbers for mathematical treatment
 - (D) Collecting field notes and interview transcripts
182. A ratio scale is an interval scale with a true zero point. Ratio measurements are possible using this scale. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division all can be utilized on a ratio scale. In terms of counseling research
- (A) The ratio scale is the most practical
 - (B) Most psychological attributes cannot be measured on a ratio scale
183. There are nine dolphins in this pod.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
184. Which type of data is typically used in quantitative research?
- (A) Images
 - (B) Words
 - (C) Numbers
 - (D) Themes
185. Complete the statement using the quantifier “all” or “some”, to make it a true statement ____ prime number is an odd number
- (A) All
 - (B) Some
186. He ran 50 miles.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
187. Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Categories and theories might not reflect local constituencies understandings
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
188. Which of the following tools is most commonly used in quantitative research?

- (A) Interview
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Observation notes
- 189.** The mass of the chocolate cake is 250 g.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 190.** Communicates findings via statistics and aggregated data
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
- 191.** Statistics in plural sense means
- (A) Statistical methods
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 192.** A systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Ethnography Research
 - (C) Research Background
 - (D) Qualitative Data
- 193.** What type of data collection is associated with quantitative research?
- (A) Answers to open-ended interview questions
 - (B) Analysis of field notes
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Goal is to identify themes/constructs
- 194.** She is 150 cm tall.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 195.** The role of self-efficacy, motivation and professional factors in the development of positive and negative stress in primary teachers
- and secondary school teachers of mathematics and English
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 196.** Researcher uses tools, such as questionnaires or computer software, to collect numerical data.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 197.** Which question is an example of quantitative market research?
- (A) How many times did you purchase this product in the past six months?
 - (B) Why did you buy this product?
 - (C) How did you hear of our product?
 - (D) None of above
- 198.** Which statement best distinguishes quantitative from qualitative research in health sciences?
- (A) Quantitative uses numerical measures and statistical tests
 - (B) Qualitative prioritizes controlled trials and randomization
 - (C) Qualitative relies on standardized instruments and large samples
 - (D) Quantitative explores meanings through participant narratives
- 199.** Which research method emphasizes numerical data and statistical analysis?
- (A) Qualitative research.
 - (B) Quantitative research.
 - (C) Ethnographic research.
 - (D) Case study.
 - (E) Focus group.
- 200.** When you measure your height or your weight you are making a ____ observation.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 201.** There are fourteen penguins.
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Quantitative observation

202. The ball has a diameter of 3.0 centimeters.
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
(C) An observation
(D) None of the answers
203. Which use of quantitative research most directly supports making predictions from a sample to a broader market?
(A) Generalizable results across populations
(B) Attitude and behavior surveys only
(C) Policy evaluation within one firm
(D) Performance metrics for one team
204. The nature of this research is confirmatory.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
205. A quantitative observation always includes a number and a unit.
(A) True
(B) False
206. Data that is based on statistical measurement (numerical)
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
207. Quantitative data includes:
(A) A written description
(B) A color
(C) A number
(D) A smell
208. "There are eleven sixth grade advisors". This is an example of a(n) —
(A) Prediction
(B) Inference
(C) Qualitative observation
(D) Quantitative observation
209. What type of data is typically represented using integers, decimals, or floating-point numbers?
(A) Ordinal data
(B) Categorical data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Quantitative data
210. Quantitative research is more preferred over qualitative research because it is:
(A) More artistic and creative
(B) More scientific and objective
(C) Easier to write
(D) Based solely on interviews
211. You want to know how many users clicked a button last week. What kind of data is this?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Observational
(C) Subjective
(D) Quantitative
212. In a research project, Ishika decided to use a deductive approach to test her hypothesis about consumer behavior. She formulated a theory based on existing literature and then collected data to confirm her predictions. This method is known as —
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Mixed-method research
(D) None of above
213. Which research approach is most appropriate when manipulation would be unethical?
(A) Correlation studies using existing variables
(B) Qualitative field experiments with deception
(C) Single-case interventions with intensive treatment
(D) Randomized experimental trials with blinding
214. Water has a density of 1g/cm^3
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
215. Larger & randomly selected
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE

- 216.** In this research, you are tend to discover the idea of realness which is factual and not in accordance of emotional or feelings?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Direct
 - (D) Indirect
- 217.** Quantitative research is also called as?
- (A) Subjective
 - (B) Divergent
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Convergent
- 218.** Numeric and measurable types of data such as height, age, scores, cost are called ____
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 219.** The chimp identified 12 pictures correctly.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 220.** What is your height?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
- 221.** What does quantitative research primarily aim to do?
- (A) Integrate qualitative and quantitative data
 - (B) Test objective theories by examining relationships among variables
 - (C) Explore and understand the meaning of social or human problems
 - (D) Collect both types of data
- 222.** Which is TRUE about quantitative data?
- (A) It describes qualities or characteristics.
 - (B) It is used if you want to understand something (concepts, thoughts, experiences).
 - (C) It includes experiments, observations recorded as numbers, and surveys with closed-ended questions
 - (D) It is collected using questionnaires, interviews, or observation, and frequently appears in narrative form.
- 223.** Steven is keeping track of the number of apples he picks each day. One day, he notices that the number of apples he picked has changed compared to the previous day. Which term best describes this change in amount?
- (A) Qualitative change
 - (B) Quantitative change
 - (C) Significant change
 - (D) Metric change
- 224.** Jeremiah walked 50 meters in 32 seconds.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 225.** A score recorded for each participant, the time taken to complete a task.
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Qualitative Data
- 226.** Quantitative researchers most often follow which scientific method to test hypotheses?
- (A) Confirmatory
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Investigative
 - (D) None of above
- 227.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: five minutes
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 228.** With which one of the following techniques communality is associated?
- (A) Case studies
 - (B) SWOT analysis
 - (C) Factor analysis
 - (D) Univariate analysis

229. Which of the following is not a Quantitative Design?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Quasi-Experimental
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Non-Experimental
230. What is a key advantage of using quantitative data?
- (A) It provides in-depth insights into customer opinions.
 - (B) It is easy to measure and present in charts and graphs.
 - (C) It is difficult to analyze.
 - (D) It explains the reasons behind choices.
231. What type of Data are we collecting when asking: "How much does your backpack weigh?"
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
232. Aims to create general laws which can be universally applied to predict human behaviour
- (A) Nomothetic approach
 - (B) Ideographic approach
233. Quantitative research uses the scientific method to ____
- (A) Record observations as numeric data
 - (B) Make nonnumeric observations, from which conclusions are drawn without the use of statistical analysis
 - (C) Conduct studies that can be completed without the use of statistical analysis
 - (D) Make guesses about scientific phenomena
234. Quantitative researchers focusing on individual phenomena make a concerted effort to incorporate as much personal bias as possible.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
235. This type of data is limited to facts, statistics, figures, numerical information, percentages.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
236. The plant is 12 cm tall, has 24 blooms, and has dark green leaves.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Qualitative observation
 - (C) Quantitative observation
 - (D) None of above
237. I use rulers, scales and calculators to make these observations.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
238. In quantitative research, larger samples:
- (A) Reduce accuracy
 - (B) Increase reliability
 - (C) Limit data analysis
 - (D) Increase sampling error
239. Market research that gathers statistical data is known as
- (A) Desk research
 - (B) Field research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Qualitative research
240. Which of the following statements relates directly to quantitative data?
- (A) What motivates a customer to buy a product
 - (B) How a customer feels when they buy a product
 - (C) The number of customers that buy a product
 - (D) Why a customer chooses one branded product over another
241. An observation that is measurable and made with tools (such as a ruler or scale) is what type
- (A) Quantitative

- (B) Qualitative
(C) Koalatative
(D) None of above
- 242.** What are the five general classifications of Quantitative Research Designs?
(A) Descriptive, Correlational, Ex Post Facto, Quasi-Experimental, Experimental
(B) Qualitative, Quantitative, Mixed Methods, Case Study, Ethnography
(C) Survey, Interview, Observation, Case Study, Experimental
(D) Descriptive, Qualitative, Survey, Experimental, Correlational
- 243.** It emphasizes objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Practical Research
(D) None of above
- 244.** Qualitative or quantitative: the average time it takes for a student to take the ACT.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 245.** The area of a square garden in square meters.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 246.** The soda bottle contains 2 liters of Coke.
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
(C) Inference
(D) None of above
- 247.** Which is the most widely used branch of mathematics in quantitative research?
(A) Calculus
(B) Algebra
(C) Statistics
(D) Trigonometry
- 248.** Number of cans of vegetables at a food pantry
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 249.** What type of report pays attention to the numerical or statistical values in a bid to find answers to research questions?
(A) Technical Report
(B) Qualitative Research Report
(C) Quantitative Research Report
(D) Popular Research Report
- 250.** A survey that uses a scale from 1 to 5 to measure customer satisfaction is collecting what type of data?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Observational data
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Secondary data
- 251.** The temperature of the room is decreasing by 4 degrees Celsius.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 252.** What is the purpose of using a table to separate the population from the variable in a quantitative research problem?
(A) To make the research more complicated.
(B) To clearly identify and define the key components of the study.
(C) To avoid collecting data on the population.
(D) To confuse the reader with unnecessary information.
- 253.** Assessment Directions: Read each question and choose the letter that corresponds to your chosen answer. 1. Which best describes quantitative research? It is a/an ____

- (A) Study done inside the library using books and other reference materials
 - (B) Activity focused on finding the truth
 - (C) Systematic process obtaining numerical information
 - (D) Activity of producing a theory
- 254.** Qualitative or quantitative? By the end of the experiment, the liquid's density was 1.25 g/ml.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 255.** Numerals, Statistics
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 256.** Which of the two is inclined to confirming the hypothesis?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 257.** Quantitative variables are real-valued data and are divided into which two types?
- (A) Even and odd quantitative variables
 - (B) Nominal qualitative variables and ordinal variables
 - (C) Discrete quantitative variables and continuous quantitative variables
 - (D) Discrete quantitative variables with even and odd values
 - (E) Variables with only two values: yes and no
- 258.** A ruler is best for making ____ observations.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 259.** When it comes to purpose, which of the following focuses on theory testing, prediction, establishing facts and testing hypothesis?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
- 260.** Which of the following studies is based on quantitative research?
- (A) A study examining the bereavement process in the spouses of the clients with terminal cancer
 - (B) A study examining client's feelings before, during and after a bone marrow aspiration
 - (C) A study exploring factors influencing weight control behavior
 - (D) A study measuring the effects of sleeping deprivation
- 261.** Quantitative research relies on post-positivism approach and aims at examining the hypothesis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 262.** Which measurement is a continuous quantitative variable?
- (A) Product type such as dairy
 - (B) Number of bacteria colonies counted
 - (C) Pass or fail classification outcome
 - (D) Moisture content measured over time
- 263.** Percy wants to produce a quantitative research. What are the things should Percy consider?
- (A) Objective and random sampling
 - (B) Objective and multiple methods
 - (C) Random sampling and multiple methods
 - (D) Objective, multiple methods, mathematically based methods
- 264.** Discrete quantitative variables are characterized by which property?
- (A) Only two categories exist
 - (B) Categories have logical ranking
 - (C) Countable values without fractions
 - (D) Values take any value within a range
- 265.** What type of data focuses on the "how much" or "how many" aspect?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Data on Star Trek
 - (D) Meta Data

266. Choose the correct data type for: 'Measuring lengths of a football field.'
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Categorical
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Continuous
267. You see the following note written: "Weight: 112 kilograms" What kind of note was written?
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Quantitative Observation
 - (D) Hypothesis
268. Results of quantitative research
- (A) Means/Averages
 - (B) Quotes from interviews
 - (C) Photographs
 - (D) Transcripts from focus groups
269. Numeric data is ____
- (A) Something you see
 - (B) Something that is measurable
 - (C) Data that can be put into categories
 - (D) None of above
270. The people being studied in the quantitative study are called:
- (A) Informants
 - (B) Subject
 - (C) Reporter
 - (D) Interviewee
271. The plant has grown 2 inches since last week
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Quantitative observation
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Opinion
272. This is defined as research that explains phenomena according to numerical data, which are analyzed by means of mathematically based methods
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Quantitative Research
 - (D) Mixed-method Approach Research
273. Mathematics based methods
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
274. In quantitative research, what is the term for the entire group of individuals under study?
- (A) Population
 - (B) Respondents
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Group
275. Which of the following is an example of a quantitative research question?
- (A) What are the experiences of first-time mothers?
 - (B) How do people feel about climate change?
 - (C) What is the average income of families in New York?
 - (D) Why do people prefer tea over coffee?
276. Focuses of prevalence, size, intensity, and measurable attributes of phenomena
- (A) Quantitative description
 - (B) Qualitative description
277. There are 25 Liters of water in the buckets.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
278. What is the main strength of Quantitative Research?
- (A) Contributes to a complex understanding about events or phenomenon.
 - (B) Approximates causal relationships through experimental research studies.
 - (C) Produces integrated knowledge that informs theory and practice.
 - (D) Describes the complexities of local situations.

279. According to LeBreton and Senter (2007), what has led to the increased popularity of interrater reliability (IRR) and interrater agreement (IRA) indices? (LeBreton & Senter (2007))
- (A) A decline in the use of traditional statistical methods.
 - (B) Simpler computational techniques for these indices.
 - (C) The increased role of multilevel modeling techniques in organizational research.
 - (D) A greater emphasis on quantitative research methods.
280. Quantitative research is 'Explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analysed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics). is is said by?
- (A) Aliaga and underson
 - (B) Aliaga and Gunderson
 - (C) Alaga and Gunderson
 - (D) Aliaga and Gundeson
281. How should the quantitative research question 'Is there a significant relationship in the number of households and COVID-19 confirmed cases in a Barangay?' be rated?
- (A) Feasible, Clear, Significant, and Ethical
 - (B) Unfeasible, Unclear, Insignificant, and Unethical
 - (C) Feasible, Unclear, Insignificant, and Ethical
 - (D) Unfeasible, Clear, Significant, and Unethical
282. How is data typically presented in quantitative research?
- (A) Textual descriptions
 - (B) Verbal narratives
 - (C) Graphs, charts, and tables
 - (D) Subjective opinions
- Explanation:** Numerical data in quantitative research is often presented visually using graphs, charts, and tables for better interpretation.
283. What data do quantitative methods use to primarily collect?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Visual
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Narrative
284. Quantitative researchers believe that
- (A) Truth is subjective
 - (B) Knowledge is socially constructed
 - (C) Concrete knowledge can be observed with the five senses
 - (D) There are multiple ways to generate knowledge
285. Numerical Data
- (A) Measurement of quantities(Quantitative)
 - (B) Measurements of non-quantities. Can be sorted into categories(Qualitative)
286. Which of the following is typically part of quantitative research?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Statistical analysis
 - (C) Open-ended surveys
 - (D) Observations
287. Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Heights of infants in a maternity ward.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
288. If a research report has hypotheses, this is what type of research?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
289. Quantitative research is defined as ____
- (A) Collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research

- (B) Process of collecting and analyzing numerical data. It can be used to find patterns and averages, make predictions, test causal relationships, and generalize results to wider populations
290. O relationship between independent & dependent variables.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Phenomenology
291. If you are measuring how fast a car is moving, what type of data are you collecting?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Inconclusive
292. The first plant specimen had 3 more leaves than the second specimen.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
293. Quantitative research generally provides
- (A) Richer data
 - (B) Numerical data
 - (C) Difficult to interpret data
 - (D) Small amounts of data
294. Facts and figures from which conclusions can be drawn.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Market research
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Database
295. Decide whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of quantitative research. Narrow-angle lens, Testing specific hypotheses
- (A) Ontology
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) View of thought and behavior
 - (D) Research focus
296. Performance data, attitude data, observational data, and census data
- (A) Quantitative Methods
 - (B) Mixed Methods
 - (C) Qualitative Methods
 - (D) None of above
297. True or False. Choose TRUE if the following characteristics pertain to Quantitative Research and FALSE if not. Data is analyzed by identifying statistical relationships.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
298. Quantitative measurement of few characteristics which are explained in quantities is nothing but the
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Conceptual Research
 - (D) Empirical Research
299. A shop owner records information about his customers. The distance they traveled to get to the shop is ___ data
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
300. Quan/QUAN-
- (A) Qualitative research.
 - (B) Quantitative research.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
301. Number of one time arrivals per hour at a large airport.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative.
302. Quantitative research seeks accurate measurement and analysis of target concepts. It is not based on mere intuition and guesses. Data

- are gathered before proposing a conclusion or solution to a problem.
- (A) OBJECTIVE
 - (B) CLEARLY DEFINED RESEARCH QUESTIONS
 - (C) STRUCTURED RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS
 - (D) NUMERICAL DATA
- 303.** TRUE or FALSE In Quantitative Research, Data gathering and analysis of results are done accurately, objectively, and are unaffected by the researcher's intuition and personal guesses.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) NEITHER
 - (D) None of above
- 304.** Research that answers questions of "how many" and "how much" is known as?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 305.** Which of the following is an example of a quantitative research method?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Case studies
 - (D) Observations
- 306.** Quantitative research uses hypotheses development as a starting point to then collect data and analyse it, towards checking the extent of accuracy of these hypotheses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 307.** Which type of data is best suited for identifying patterns and making statistical inferences?
- (A) External data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Internal data
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 308.** The pendulum made 17 full swings in 30 seconds.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 309.** Quantitative data is
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Interpretation based
 - (C) Number based
 - (D) None of the above
- 310.** The bag of flaming hot Cheetos weighs 1 oz or 28.3 grams is what kind of data?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 311.** Counting and calculating the brine shrimp population is an example of ____ data.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 312.** The opinions are objective
- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) BOTH
 - (D) None of above
- 313.** What research design uses numbers in stating generalizations about a given problem or inquiry?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
- 314.** Designed to describe the nature attitudes or behavior of customers empirically and to test hypotheses that a service markets wants to examine.
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research

- (C) Marketing research
(D) Service research
- 315.** Quantitative research is a means
(A) For exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.
(B) For testing objectives theories by examining the relationship among variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analysed using statistical procedures.
(C) Is an approach to inquiry that combines or associate both qualitative and quantitative forms.
(D) None of above
- 316.** Quantitative data analysis involves the use of numerical data.
(A) True
(B) False
- 317.** How many customers enjoyed their shopping experience with us last year?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 318.** Data expressing a certain quantity, amount or range.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 319.** Which type of research helps understand the relationship between characteristics and instability?
(A) Biased research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Subjective research
(D) Qualitative research
- 320.** What is the significance of sample size in quantitative research?
(A) To determine the appropriate research design
(B) To calculate the mean and standard deviation of a dataset
(C) To identify outliers in the data
(D) To ensure the study has enough statistical power to detect meaningful effects
- 321.** What is information represented with numbers and a unit of measurement?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 322.** One of the benefits of doing research quantitatively is that it is faster and easier to gather data. Which of the following does NOT show that characteristic?
(A) Automated data collection
(B) Interviewing simultaneously across places
(C) Use of digital or mobile surveys
(D) Facilitating group discussions
- 323.** People inclined to do quantitative research wants to discover truth in ____
(A) Exact manner
(B) Careful way
(C) Indirect way
(D) Personal way
- 324.** Quantitative research is used to test hypotheses.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 325.** In studying specific phenomena, quantitative researchers attempt to include as much personal bias as possible into the give situation.
(A) True
(B) False
- 326.** A satisfactory quantitative method should not possess one of the following qualities:
(A) Measurability.
(B) Appropriateness.
(C) Comparability.
(D) Flexibility.

327. According to the text, when should the search for related literature be completed in quantitative research?
- (A) Before the study commences
 - (B) After the study begins
 - (C) During the data analysis phase
 - (D) After the results are interpreted
328. It took 10 seconds for the salt to dissolve in the water.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
329. Which type of research relies on numbers?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Case Study Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
 - (E) All options correct
330. My water bottle has 500 mL of water in it. This is an example of ____
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Quantitative observation
 - (D) Thirst
331. Which is NOT a type of quantitative research?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) Experimental
332. Which of the following BEST defines quantitative research?
- (A) It is an exploration associated with libraries, books and journals
 - (B) It is an activity concerned with finding new truth in education
 - (C) It is a systematic process obtaining numerical information about the world
 - (D) It is an activity of producing or proving a theorem
333. "Quantitative Research Designs and Counselling Psychology: Historical Development, Current Application and Best Practices".
- (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Health and Medicine
 - (D) Psychology
334. Numbers and Statistics.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
335. What kinds of data is/are collected by quantitative researchers?
- (A) Age and test scores
 - (B) Memos and republic act
 - (C) Interview and anecdotal records
 - (D) Audio recordings and video tapes
336. Quantitative research should be in an environment where all variables are identified and can be controlled.
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Controllability
 - (D) Replicability
337. Which word is an example of a verb to use in developing quantitative research questions?
- (A) Explore
 - (B) Affect
 - (C) Understand
 - (D) Discover
338. What characteristics of quantitative research deals with data in the form of numbers and statistics?
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Numerical data
 - (C) Large sample sizes
 - (D) Objective
339. The specific quantitative research design applied in a research study can be identified by:

- (A) Analyzing the research methods and objectives used in the study
 - (B) Reviewing only the literature section
 - (C) Focusing solely on the sample size
 - (D) Ignoring the data collection techniques
- 340.** Quantitative Data has to do with numbers or data that can be ____
- (A) Observed
 - (B) Tasted
 - (C) Felt by emotion
 - (D) Measured
- 341.** Objectivity is of the highest priority for quantitative researchers.
- (A) Myth
 - (B) Fact
- 342.** From the following list of terms which one is not related to quantitative research?
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Hypotheses
 - (C) Exploration
 - (D) None of above
- 343.** How can businesses use quantitative data to understand market trends?
- (A) By analyzing numerical data from surveys and questionnaires
 - (B) By collecting in-depth customer opinions
 - (C) By focusing only on internal data
 - (D) By avoiding data analysis
- 344.** Which research approach focuses on statistical analysis?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) Experimental
- 345.** Objective information; specific and measurable
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Primary data
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 346.** The average outside temperature is 92 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 347.** Which of the following represents a quantitative research title?
- (A) Exploring the Experiences of Senior High School Students
 - (B) The Relationship Between Study Hours and GPA
 - (C) Teachers' Perception of Online Learning
 - (D) Narratives of First-Year College Students
- 348.** Numbers and statistics are more objective and less prone to research bias.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
- 349.** What is a quantitative variable that could have an infinite number of values?
- (A) Categorical variable
 - (B) Qualitative variable
 - (C) Discrete variable
 - (D) Continuous variable
- 350.** The researcher uses graphs and charts for data collection. Which type of research is created?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 351.** Which type of research uses structured and numerical tools?
- (A) Quantitative research.
 - (B) Qualitative research.

- (C) Descriptive research only.
(D) Case study research.
(E) Action research.
- 352.** This research examines social phenomena through quantifiable evidence and often rely on statistical analysis of many cases to create valid and reliable general claims.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Both
(D) None of these
- 353.** What is the primary goal of quantitative research in IT?
(A) To explore subjective experiences and meanings
(B) To understand social and cultural contexts
(C) To collect and analyze numerical data
(D) To investigate in-depth case studies
- 354.** Blinding is used in quantitative studies to reduce bias that results from awareness
(A) True
(B) False
- 355.** Describes human behavior and experience using numbers and statistical analysis. It is objective as it can be measured. Quantitative Data Qualitative Data
(A) Quantitative Data
(B) Qualitative Data
- 356.** In a study about customer satisfaction, researchers use a Likert scale in a survey to rate experiences with a product. What type of research method is applied?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Observational Research
(D) Experimental Research
- 357.** In quantitative research, we convert the answers into numerical codes to be analysed.
(A) False
(B) True
- 358.** What type of data is typically represented in graphs and charts?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Narrative
(D) Descriptive
- 359.** There were four dogs in the group.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 360.** Which of the following is indicative of quantitative research ontology?
(A) Reality is flexible
(B) Reality is objective
(C) Reality is subjective
(D) None of above
- 361.** Applies the deductive method.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
- 362.** In quantitative research, respondents are given very limited opportunity to elaborate their responses.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 363.** Benjamin, William, and Abigail conducted a survey in their school. They collected data such as the number of books each student read in a month. Which type of data did they collect that can be measured in numbers and analyzed using statistical methods?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Ordinal data
(C) Categorical data
(D) Qualitative data
- 364.** Deals with numbers-height, weight, time.
(A) Collectivist cultures
(B) Individualistic cultures
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Qualitative data

365. "How many hours do you spend on Instagram?" would obtain what type of data?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
366. Which of the following is NOT a function of a literature review in quantitative research?
(A) Collecting primary data
(B) Identifying research questions
(C) Refining research concepts
(D) Learning valuable research techniques
367. Correlation studies must include
(A) Two or more levels of independent variable.
(B) Two or more variables and one group.
(C) Three or more variables and two groups.
(D) One independent variable and two dependent variables
368. A geologist found a rock sample which consisted of 25 grams of quartz in a mountain range.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
369. A researcher records the height of plants in centimeters over a period of time. This type of data is:
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Descriptive
(D) Subjective
370. Which of the following is most aligned with a researcher using quantitative methods?
(A) Studying a large number of subjects as a detached, objective observer.
(B) Studying an interesting phenomenon in the context in which it naturally occurs.
(C) Communicating the results of the study in a loosely structured report that uses informal language.
(D) Using a research design that changes as narrative data is collected and analyzed.
371. Deductive approach is ____
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Mixed-method research
(D) None of above
372. My fingernail is 2cm long.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
373. There was 20ml of liquid in the cup.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
374. The table top is two feet in length.
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
(C) An observation
(D) None of the answers
375. TRUE or FALSE In Quantitative Research, The use of a statistical tools provides time-consuming data analysis.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) NEITHER
(D) None of above
376. There is approximately 120mL of water in the cylinder.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
377. Researchers conducting a quantitative study prefer to examine the breadth and depth of a phenomenon from a subjective point of view.
(A) Fact
(B) Myth
378. What approach do quantitative researchers take?
(A) Top-down
(B) Bottom-up

379. Qualitative or quantitative? The mold covered fifty percent more of the bread's surface.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
380. There are 3 narwhals.
(A) Quantitative Observation
(B) Qualitative Observation
381. Which of the following can be considered as a quantitative question?
(A) How can you describe your relationship with your superior / supervisor?
(B) Does your salary adequately meet your needs?
382. The chicken laid 15 eggs
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
383. Researcher tests hypothesis and theory with data
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
384. Result-oriented
(A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
385. Behavioral research focuses on:
(A) Theoretical explanations
(B) Empirical observations
(C) Non-tangible aspects
(D) Behaviors as the most tangible things to study
386. It does not always allow us to understand what a participant is thinking or feeling.
(A) Strength of Quantitative Data
(B) Strength of Qualitative Data
(C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
(D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
387. Which strategy is used by quantitative researchers to enhance rigor and reduce bias?
(A) Reliability
(B) Randomness
(C) The passive voice
(D) Reflexivity
388. This research tool includes surveys and pre-collected data.
(A) Qualitative research methods
(B) Quantitative research methods
389. Which of the following characteristics is most common in quantitative research?
(A) Data collection through open-ended interviews.
(B) Use of numerical data and statistics.
(C) In-depth analysis of individual cases.
(D) Exploration of subjective phenomena.
390. In which type of research would you most likely use statistical analysis to draw conclusions?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Case Study Research
(D) Ethnographic Research
391. Which quantitative design focuses on describing what exists and its frequency?
(A) Descriptive design for existing phenomena
(B) Interpretive design for meaning-making
(C) Participatory design with co-developed plans
(D) Illuminative design for one aspect
392. Which research paradigm is most concerned about generalizing its findings?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Mixed-methods research
(D) All of the above
393. If a study requires data in the form of numbers, the right research method is ____
(A) Verification

- (B) Development
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Qualitative
 - (E) Quantitative
- 394.** Balances in the savings accounts at a bank
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 395.** Useful lifetime (in hours) of 100-watt light bulbs.
- (A) Quantitative.
 - (B) Qualitative
- 396.** A company wants to measure customer satisfaction using numerical data that can be statistically analyzed. Which type of research is best?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Qualitative
- 397.** What kind of questions should be asked in quantitative research questions to obtain measurable and observable data?
- (A) Unclear
 - (B) Indefinite
 - (C) Blurry
 - (D) Specific, narrow
- 398.** Data that is numerical
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 399.** Deals with numbers or amounts when observing
- (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) Qualitative observation
 - (C) Inferring observation
 - (D) Classifying observation
- 400.** Quantitative data research uses measurable data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 401.** What is a characteristic of quantitative research?
- (A) Anecdotal notes based on observations
 - (B) Interviews and personal notes
 - (C) Strict controls and numerical data
 - (D) Examining trends and themes
- 402.** Match the statement below to the correct description: The volume of water was 32 mL.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 403.** Which of the below is NOT a method of quantitative research?
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) Social survey
- 404.** Number of Harry Potter books you have read
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 405.** Is defined as research involving the administration of a set of structured questions with predetermined response options to a large number of respondents.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed Methods
 - (D) None of above
- 406.** What is the significance of quantitative research in the field of study?
- (A) Quantitative research is not used in the field of study.
 - (B) Quantitative research only provides subjective data.
 - (C) Quantitative research is only used for qualitative analysis.
 - (D) Quantitative research provides objective and numerical data for statistical analysis.

407. Which type of research is expressed in numbers and graphs?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(B) Chemistry
(C) Education
(D) Physics
408. Which motto emphasizes ontology through quantity rather than divinity or power?
(A) I think, therefore I am
(B) All is about god
(C) All is numbers
(D) I came, I saw, I conquer
409. Quantitative observations use numbers.
(A) True
(B) False
410. TRUE or FALSE: Quantitative data describes the specific number or amount of something
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
411. Which observation is quantitative?
(A) It is 5 cm long
(B) It is smooth
(C) It looks red
(D) It is dry
412. Often starts with a theory or conceptual model and researchers make predictions about phenomena in the real world based upon the theory (deductive reasoning) and the predictions are tested
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
413. Which type of data is structured and based on numbers and scales?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Both
(D) None
414. All of the following uses quantitative research except ____
(A) Biology
415. Keeping track of the time different students spend in the bathroom every day during B3
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
416. For her science project, a student collects data on deer spotted in a field each day. For the first five days of her study, she counted 23, 16, 18, 27, and 19 deer. What type of observation do these data represent?
(A) An inferred observation
(B) A quantitative observation
(C) A qualitative observation
(D) A classified observation
417. Which type of market research does surveys and questionnaires gather?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
418. What kind of data involve numbers in the form of an amount or measurement?(ex 12 students working in the library)
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
419. There are 75 trees in the forest.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
420. Which type of information is most likely to be collected by quantitative research methods?
(A) Attitudes and values
(B) Non-numerical data
(C) Descriptions and explanations
(D) Measurements and statistics
421. "There are 5 llamas." is an example of a(n)
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation

422. Researcher is uninvolved observer, results are objective
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
423. Measuring the gas mileage used over the winter versus summer months would involve the collection of ____ data.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
424. Mrs. Topham's cat weighs 8 kilograms. What type of observation is this?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
425. Data classification which is based on variables such as production, cost, height and weight is considered as
(A) Qualitative classification
(B) Quantitative classification
(C) Open end classification
(D) Time series classification
426. How does quantitative research utilize numerical and quantifiable data?
(A) To create artistic visualizations
(B) To establish generalizability
(C) To predict outcomes
(D) To gather subjective opinions
Explanation: Quantitative research uses numerical and quantifiable data to make predictions and draw statistical inferences about outcomes.
427. Decide whether the statement is true or false: Quantitative research avoids statistics.
(A) True
(B) False
428. Numeric measurements are what kind of data?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
429. What is the structure of a quantitative research report?
(A) Flexible structure
(B) No structure
(C) A structure determined by the participant
(D) Set structure
430. A good quantitative instrument must be:
(A) Wordy and subjective
(B) Open-ended
(C) Valid and reliable
(D) Long and detailed
431. The balloon increased in size from 5 inches to 8 inches around.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
432. Quantitative data are data that use ____ with a unit of measurement.
(A) Numbers
(B) Colors
(C) Letters
(D) Shapes
433. Which of the following is QUANTITATIVE DATA about Miss. Bennett?
(A) Miss. Bennett is 25 years old.
(B) Miss. Bennett is 5'3".
(C) Miss. Bennett wears a size 9 shoe.
(D) All of these are examples of quantitative data.
434. A researcher looks for the relationship between students' standardized test scores and their household income in a particular city. Her data can be described as ____
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Experimental
(D) Observational
435. The temperature in degrees Celsius of a classroom.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data

436. What type of data involved numbers and figures?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
437. Measurement is the assignment of ___ description of the learner's performance.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Qualified
(C) Quantitative
(D) Quadratic
438. Cathy is making a quantitative research and she is aware that among the following is the most widely used branch of mathematics in quantitative research?
(A) Algebra
(B) Calculus
(C) Statistics
(D) Trigonometry
439. There are 3 giraffes and 1 zebra. This is an example of a(n):
(A) Quantitative observation.
(B) Qualitative observation.
(C) Inference.
(D) None of above
440. If the results of the conducted research were analyzed statistically, the research is said to be ___ in nature.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
441. Which of the following is considered a quantitative research?
(A) Focus group
(B) Observation
(C) Survey
(D) None of above
442. These are the designs of quantitative research method ___
(A) Survey, correlational, regression
(B) Narrative, survey, correlational
443. What kind of research is used to quantify attitudes, opinions, behavior other defined variables and to generalize results from a larger population?
(A) Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Quantitative Research
(D) Scientific Scientific Method
444. The rock sample consisted of 25 grams of quartz.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
445. Quantitative data can be
(A) Seen
(B) Measured
(C) Manipulated
(D) Heard
446. Concerned about findings that can be generalized.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
447. A type of research that is an objective, systematic, empirical, investigation and uses statistic, to verify data relationship among variables, to come up with objective conclusion that can answer the problem of the research
(A) Inquiry
(B) Experimental
(C) Quantitative
(D) Qualitative
448. What is the role of statistical analysis in quantitative research?
(A) To explore subjective experiences, meanings, and social phenomena
(B) To test hypotheses, examine cause-effect relationships, and generalize findings
(C) To integrate both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study
(D) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality

449. Which item is an example of an instrument in quantitative research?
- (A) A validated blood pressure monitor
 - (B) An untested theoretical framework
 - (C) A predicted correlation coefficient
 - (D) A convenience sample roster
450. How many customers from Europe prefer to purchase online or in-store?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
451. In an experiment, a scientist records the temperature of a solution every minute. What type of data is being collected?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Subjective
452. Which is an approach for testing objective or theories by examining the relationship among variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Scientific
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Mixed
453. TRUE or FALSE In Quantitative Research, Data is taken and analyzed objectively from a sample as a representative of the population, making it more credible and reliable for policymaking and decision making.
- (A) FLASE
 - (B) TRUE
 - (C) NEITHER
 - (D) None of above
454. During a field study, a biologist notes that a bird's song lasts for 15 seconds. What type of data is this?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Comparative
455. There were 5 children on the playground.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
456. Assessing the relationship between student teachers' computer attitudes and learning strategies in a developing country
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
457. This research uses data taken from a large sample of the population that are usually randomly selected.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
458. Does the following experiment use quantitative or qualitative data?"Ms. Dillon recorded all the scores that her students received on their exit tickets throughout the year."
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
459. Which is best to use for Quantitative data collection
- (A) Open questions
 - (B) Direct questions
 - (C) Simple questions
 - (D) Closed questions
460. The primary purpose of quantitative research in cultural heritage is to:
- (A) Gather personal views about cultural traditions
 - (B) Record oral accounts of local communities
 - (C) Create artistic displays of heritage resources
 - (D) Explain cultural patterns through numerical data

- 461.** Deductive approach resonates highly with —
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Mixed-method research
(D) None of the Above
- 462.** The importance of quantitative research lies greatly from —?
(A) Personal attachment
(B) Inaccurate meanings
(C) Production of accurate results
(D) Researcher's biases
- 463.** Which approach is more likely to use pre-specified research questions?
(A) Mixed methods research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Observational research
- 464.** Choose the correct data type for: 'A person's blood pressure when watching a horror movie.'
(A) Quantitative
(B) Categorical
(C) Discrete
(D) Continuous
- 465.** It is more scientific as statistical tests can be conducted.
(A) Strength of Quantitative Data
(B) Strength of Qualitative Data
(C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
(D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
- 466.** The flowers are 22.5 cm tall is what kind of data?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 467.** Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Weight of dogs at an animal rescue facility.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 468.** The first question that a researcher interested in the applicable for statistical techniques to his problem has to ask
(A) Whether the data could be quantified
(B) Whether analysis of data would be possible
(C) Whether worthwhile inferences could be drawn
(D) Whether appropriate statistical techniques are available
- 469.** Which of the following is NOT a benefit of correlational research?
(A) It can establish cause-and-effect relationships.
(B) It can identify high-risk groups.
(C) It can allow prediction of one variable on the basis of the other.
(D) It can help increase understanding of relationships between variables.
- 470.** Title communicates key variables and the population (PICO components)
(A) Qualitative studies
(B) Quantitative studies
- 471.** This research is used to establish generalizable facts.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 472.** In which type of research is the researcher typically separate from the participants?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Mixed-methods research
(D) Action research
- 473.** The main goal of Correlational Research is to:
(A) Establish cause and effect
(B) Measure variables as they occur and clarify relationships between variables
(C) Manipulate variables in a controlled environment
(D) Assign participants randomly to groups

474. Is analyzed through math and statistical analysis
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
(B) Large sample
(C) Numerical figure
(D) Pie chart and bar graph
475. The length of a piece of string.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
476. Prevalence of Workplace Violence Against Chinese Nurses and Its Association with Mental Health: A Cross-sectional Survey Question: This is a type of ____
(A) Qualitative Study
(B) Quantitative Study
477. The results of this type of study are more objective, and free from the personal bias of the researcher.
(A) Qualitative Design
(B) Quantitative Design
478. What words can be related with a quantitative type of research?
(A) Describe
(B) Answer
(C) Explain
(D) Confirm
479. Which step would not be undertaken in a nonexperimental quantitative study?
(A) Determining the number of subjects to recruit
(B) Undertaking a literature review
(C) Developing methods for safeguarding human subjects
(D) Developing an intervention protocol
480. Number of local calls made per month.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
481. All of the following data refers to quantitative research EXCEPT?
(A) Broad questions
(B) All the above
482. "Quantitative research collects information that can easily?"
(A) Counted
(B) Tabulated
(C) Statistically analyzed
(D) All the above
483. Plans all research aspects before collecting data
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
484. All of these are importance of Quantitative Research except:
(A) Making the research problem vague
(B) Objective and reliable data collection
(C) Helps in testing theories
(D) Establishes relationships between variables
485. A kind of Quantitative Research where information is collected from the same subjects over a period of time, sometimes lasting many years.
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Causal-Comparative Research
(D) Experimental Research
486. This is an example of a quantitative data
(A) Cellphone is hot
(B) Cellphone is expensive
(C) Cellphone is broken
(D) Cellphone costs \$500
487. Match the following characteristics of reviewing research literature to the most appropriate research approaches
Identifies tools for data collection and necessary problem revisions.
(A) Quantitative

- (B) Qualitative
(C) Mixed
(D) Action
488. Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: 100% relative humidity
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
489. Which is not a criticism of quantitative research made by qualitative researchers?
(A) Treats people as objects
(B) Can't see the forest for the trees
(C) Is not creative
(D) Oversimplifies
490. The car traveled 70 miles
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
491. Common in experimental studies and surveys
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
492. Which characteristic ensures that data gathering and analysis in quantitative research are unbiased?
(A) Subjective interpretation
(B) Personal intuition
(C) Objective approach
(D) Emotional involvement
Explanation: Quantitative research aims to be objective, with data gathering and analysis being unbiased and unaffected by personal intuition.
493. To make sure that the results acquired will be valid, Quantitative Research requires a:
(A) Larger sample size
(B) Smaller sample size
494. Quantitative data describes the specific number or amount of something
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
495. What makes correlational research useful despite its limitations?
(A) It proves causation
(B) It identifies relationships
(C) It uses experimental methods
(D) It includes control groups
496. In this type of research, the researcher is separate from the process, questions may include "how many ____", the information is less open to interpretation.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Stratified
(D) None of above
497. Which of the following best represents a quantitative observation?
(A) Number, amount, measurement
(B) Quality, characteristic, description
(C) Opinions and relative terms
(D) Subjective
498. Identify the following statement as qualitative or quantitative
The runner ran 5 kilometers
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
499. A observation requires tools like rulers, balances, graduated cylinders, or thermometers.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Neither qualitative nor quantitative
(D) None of above
500. Observing and keep track of how much time it takes to make a cheeseburger from start to finish at Sonic.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative

- 501.** Define: Correlational Study
- (A) A correlational study is a research method used to determine the relationship between two variables without manipulating them.
 - (B) A correlational study is a method that involves manipulating one variable to observe its effect on another.
 - (C) A correlational study is a qualitative research method focused on detailed case studies.
 - (D) A correlational study is a statistical technique used only for predicting future trends.
- 502.** Qualitative or quantitative? The third solution started boiling three minutes faster.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 503.** The data is usually gathered using structured research instruments
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 504.** The quantitative research problems requires 4 main problems except this:
- (A) Assess the impact of these variables on an outcome
 - (B) Test theories or broad explanations
 - (C) Obtain detailed information about a few people or research sites
 - (D) Measure variables
- 505.** Students measure the length of their shoes and record the data.
- (A) Change over time
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) None of above
- 506.** The two types of quantitative research are survey research and experimental research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 507.** Which of the following research purposed can be utilized in Quantitative study only?
- (A) Identification
 - (B) Description
 - (C) Explanation
 - (D) Prediction and Control
- 508.** Hypothesis Testing is done for which kind of research study
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
- 509.** Use statistical tools
- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) BOTH
 - (D) None of above
- 510.** The advantage of this method of research is that it can help to clarify relationships between variable that cannot be explained by other research methods, in other words- predictions.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Observational
- 511.** Which method is most suitable for measuring the exact concentration of a solution?
- (A) Qualitative analysis
 - (B) Quantitative analysis
 - (C) Subjective analysis
 - (D) Descriptive analysis
- 512.** In quantitative research, the designs are mostly pre-established.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 513.** Why is it said that quantitative researchers use a “narrow-angle” lens in studies?
- (A) A small number of causal factors are focused on
 - (B) No specific factors are focused on
 - (C) Many factors are focused on
 - (D) None of above
- 514.** You want to measure the effectiveness of a new marketing campaign in increasing brand awareness.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 515.** Select the example(s) of quantitative?
- (A) Rank
 - (B) Last Name
 - (C) Gender
 - (D) General Weighted Average
- 516.** Which of the following tells the characteristic of quantitative research indicating that data are in the form of statistics?
- (A) Large sample size
 - (B) Numerical data
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Objectivity
- 517.** Does correlational research provide information about which of the following?
- (A) The relationship between two or more things
 - (B) Historical trends
 - (C) Cause-and-effect relationships
 - (D) General human behaviours in the context in which they occur
- 518.** Correlations are
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 519.** What is a drawback of quantitative data?
- (A) Smaller sample size
 - (B) Focused solely on numbers and facts
 - (C) Provides meaningful data
 - (D) Takes longer to conduct
- 520.** My dog, Mabel, weighs 35 pounds.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 521.** Quantitative Measures in research methods and design are:
- (A) Numerical data used to quantify variables
 - (B) Descriptions of participants’ experiences
 - (C) Interpretations of textual data
 - (D) Theoretical frameworks for analysis
- 522.** In quantitative research, which statement correctly describes basic research?
- (A) Generates theory and refines concepts
 - (B) Analyzes narratives and lived experiences
 - (C) Directly changes bedside clinical practice
 - (D) Relies on perceptions over measurable reality
- 523.** Which of the following is an example of a quantitative design?
- (A) Narrative research
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Survey research
 - (D) Case study
- 524.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Testing hypothesis
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
- 525.** Design a quantitative analysis approach for investigating the relationship between student GPA and study hours using regression analysis.
- (A) Use T-tests to compare GPA between students
 - (B) Apply Pearson’s correlation and linear regression to assess the relationship

- (C) Perform ANOVA to analyze the differences in GPA
- (D) Conduct factor analysis to determine key variables
526. Quantitative data is a ____
- (A) Quantitative data is a type of data that can be quantified and is often represented in numerical form.
- (B) Qualitative data is a type of data that is descriptive and conceptual.
- (C) Quantitative data is always subjective and opinion-based.
- (D) Quantitative data cannot be measured or quantified.
527. Which of the following is “an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables” (Creswell 2014)
- (A) Quantitative research
- (B) Survey
- (C) Qualitative research
- (D) None of above
528. Fidel gave a survey questionnaire where respondents would simply select reasons why they choose to enroll in Senior High School. What is the research type?
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Descriptive
- (C) Qualitative
- (D) Experimental
529. The amount of goldfish in a bag
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
530. The plant is 6 inches tall.
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
531. What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: I caught a fifteen foot shark.
- (A) Qualitative data
- (B) Quantitative data
532. Which characteristic of a quantitative research is being used when the researcher repeat a study to verify findings enhancing its validity, free from false or immature conclusions.
- (A) Replication
- (B) Reliable Data
- (C) Visual representation
- (D) Objective
- Explanation:** Replication is a characteristic of quantitative research where a study is repeated to verify findings, ensuring validity and avoiding false or immature conclusions.
533. You want to measure the brand loyalty of your customers.
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
534. Is the following qualitative or quantitative?
”The earthworm is four inches long.”
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
535. A researcher counts the number of students wearing glasses in a class. This is an example of:
- (A) Qualitative data.
- (B) Quantitative data.
- (C) Inconclusive data.
- (D) Survey data.
536. Quantitative research is subjective given that it relies on human interpretation of observed reality.
- (A) True
- (B) False
537. Why is measurement in quantitative research important?
- (A) It provides a unique solution to all problems.
- (B) It is better than qualitative analysis.
- (C) It connects empirical observation with mathematical relationships.
- (D) It is easier to do than mere subjective observation.

- 538.** This is NOT a purpose of quantitative research.
- (A) To examine relationships among variables.
 - (B) To describe new situation, events or concepts
 - (C) To describe life experiences
 - (D) To generate numerical information through an objective process
- 539.** This type of marketing research answers questions that start with “how many” or “how much”; gathers information from large groups of people often using surveys or questionnaires
- (A) Exit polls
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Action research
- 540.** It is the investigation of relationship between variables.
- (A) Correlational research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Evaluation research
 - (D) Casual comparative research
- 541.** What does “causality” mean in the context of quantitative research?
- (A) That one variable is expected to directly cause a change in another variable
 - (B) That all variables in the study are related to each other
 - (C) That the researcher’s biases have influenced the results
 - (D) That the study has successfully addressed all confounding variables
- 542.** Which of the following is a relationship-based quantitative research question?
- (A) What is the relationship between the number of hours studied and exam performance?
 - (B) Is there a difference in the effectiveness of two different types of cancer treatment?
 - (C) What are the factors that influence the likelihood of developing a chronic disease?
 - (D) How does the relationship between social media use and academic performance vary between different countries?
- 543.** Provide an example of Quantitative Research.
- (A) A survey collecting numerical data on consumer preferences
 - (B) An interview exploring personal experiences
 - (C) A case study analyzing a single event
 - (D) A focus group discussing opinions
- 544.** Why are large samples often used in quantitative studies?
- (A) Reduce need for standardized instruments
 - (B) Guarantee zero sampling bias in results
 - (C) Ensure deeper qualitative insights
 - (D) Increase statistical power and precision
- 545.** Choose the correct definition of each type of quantitative research.
- 4-Correlational research
 - (A) Investigates relationships between variables without the researcher controlling them.
 - (B) It is defined as a research method used for collecting data from a pre-defined group of respondents.
 - (C) It’s usually based on one or more theories.
 - (D) It’s used by researchers to conclude the cause-effect equation between two or more variables.
- 546.** Does the following experiment use quantitative or qualitative data?”Mr. Taddeo wanted to compare the weights (in grams) of different types of liquids.”
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 547.** What type of research method uses numerical data and is typically presented using statistics, tables, and graphs?
- (A) Qualitative research methods

- (B) Quantitative research methods
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) Pragmatic research methods
- 548.** The bug was 5 cm long.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 549.** Separate the Facts from Myths regarding the purpose and assumptions of quantitative research. Researchers conducting a quantitative study prefer to examine the breadth and depth of a phenomenon from a subjective point of view.
- (A) Fact
 - (B) Myth
- 550.** A weather report states that the temperature in a city is 82 degree Fahrenheit.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 551.** Quantitative researchers collect primarily quantitative data information in which form:
- (A) Alphabetical
 - (B) Coded
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Narrative
- 552.** The mass of the beaker was 122 grams.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 553.** Quantitative Observation: Often involves the standardization of the who is observed, what is observed, when the observations are to take place, where the observations are to be carried out, and how the observations are to be done.. Usually results in quantitative data. Sometimes uses observational sampling techniques (timeinterval sampling, event sampling)
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 554.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Validating already constructed theories
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
- 555.** It uses numbers in stating generalization about a given problem or inquiry.
- (A) Basic Research
 - (B) Applied Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Quantitative Research
- 556.** Quantitative research is used for
- (A) Collect people opinions
 - (B) Observe customer behavior
 - (C) Collect data can be transferred to numbers
 - (D) Non of mentioned
- 557.** Is the following practice more aligned with qualitative or quantitative research methods? Relies on large sample size to make more valid.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
- 558.** The following research question was addressed in what type of study? "What is the effect of a nursing smoking cessation intervention on the number of cigarettes that patients smoke?"
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 559.** Which research focuses on analyzing the relationship between variables to draw accurate conclusions?
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Experimental research

- 560.** The mass of the beakers is 500mg.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 561.** Identify the data as Qualitative or Quantitative: age
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 562.** The cow weighs 1 ton
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
- 563.** What is correlational studies?
(A) Studying the same group of people over a long period of time
(B) Self reporting attitudes or behavior of a particular group of people
(C) Study in which people of different ages are compared to one another at single point of time
(D) Relationship between two variables (how they change together)
- 564.** It is concerned in discovering facts about a social phenomena and assumes a fixed and measurable reality
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 565.** Large numbers and statistics
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 566.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Constructed theory validation
(A) Strength
(B) Weakness
- 567.** The beaker contains 250 mL of vinegar.
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Quantitative observation
(C) Inference
(D) Prediction
- 568.** Purpose is to test hypotheses, look at cause & effect, & make predictions
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 569.** Data are collected through statistical analysis.
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 570.** True or False Quantitative research is easier to prove scientifically than qualitative research. In qualitative research biases and prejudice are easy to occur.
(A) True
(B) False
- 571.** Select the quantitative data
(A) The liquid is orange
(B) The mass was 10 g
(C) The water evaporated
(D) The paper is blue
- 572.** What type of data is used to measure height or weight?
(A) Ordinal data
(B) Categorical data
(C) Ratio data
(D) Narrative data
- 573.** It is an inquiry that gathers numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically-based methods.
(A) Physical Science
(B) Governance
(C) Social Science
(D) Behavioral Science
(E) Quantitative Research
- 574.** Quantitative research gathers data that will generally be
(A) Numerical
(B) A participant's thoughts and opinions

575. Read this statement and determine if it contains qualitative or quantitative data: On average a colony of beavers consist of 6 individuals.
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
576. Research data is numerical, non-descriptive, applies statistics or mathematics and uses numbers.
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Mixed Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Quantitative Research
577. It is numerical, non-descriptive, applies statistics or mathematics and uses numbers.
- (A) Applied Research
 - (B) Mixed Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Quantitative Research
578. Evaluates objectives and examines cause-effect relationship
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
579. A core characteristic of quantitative research is its emphasis on:
- (A) Unstructured, emergent data collection
 - (B) Statistical analysis of measured variables
 - (C) Narrative accounts of participant stories
 - (D) Flexible, evolving research questions
580. Which of the following represents quantitative data?
- (A) The dog is brown.
 - (B) The basketball team won 15 games.
 - (C) The food tastes spicy.
 - (D) The movie was entertaining.
581. In quantitative studies, researchers are primarily interested in the relationship between:
- (A) Independent variables and dependent variables
 - (B) Subject and Informants
 - (C) Population and Investigator
 - (D) Input and Output
582. Which type of research involves the use of numeric data?
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Pure/basic research
 - (D) Action research
583. This research is based on numeric figures or numbers
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
584. Which of the following is most important during the data analysis phase of quantitative research?
- (A) Looking for patterns in language
 - (B) Transcribing interviews
 - (C) Asking open-ended questions
 - (D) Using statistical tests to examine numerical data
585. To write a good quantitative research question and hypotheses it is important ____
- (A) Not to relate one or more independent variables to one or more dependent variables
 - (B) To focus on a single phenomenon or concept.
 - (C) Relate one or more independent variables to one or more dependent variables.
 - (D) No, this is not the answer
586. What is the type of research that measures variables numerically and analyzes statistical relationships?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed Methods
 - (D) Exploratory
 - (E) Descriptive

587. A study finds that 75% of participants prefer a new policy. What type of data does this percentage represent?
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Descriptive data
 - (D) Thematic data
588. The line waiting for Space Mountain was 57 people long.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
589. Which of the following attribute is related to quantitative research?
- (A) Covers multiple issues but assembles required information
 - (B) Explains, prevalence, incidence, extent, nature of issues, opinions and attitudes.
 - (C) Describes themes
 - (D) Explores experiences, meanings, perceptions and feelings.
590. How is the literature typically used in quantitative research?
- (A) Sparingly, to avoid biasing the researcher's perspective
 - (B) Deductively, to build a foundation for research questions or hypotheses
 - (C) Only in the discussion section to compare with the study's findings
 - (D) To generate new theories based on previous research
591. Nature of Data: Numerical
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
592. When we want to find patterns or test a theory or relationship between two things, we do the ___ research.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
593. In quantitative designs, according to the strategy applied in the study, which types of research can be carried out?
- (A) Experimental and non-experimental
 - (B) Exploratory only
 - (C) Qualitative and quantitative
 - (D) Descriptive and correlational
594. The container could hold 50 milliliters of water
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
595. Which strength of quantitative research allows researchers to confirm the accuracy of research findings by conducting the study again?
- (A) Generalizability
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Replicability
- Explanation:** Replicability is a strength of quantitative research that allows researchers to repeat the study and confirm the accuracy of research findings.
596. What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The speed of the car was 45 mph.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
597. What is a quantitative observation for this picture?
- (A) The radius of the ball is 5.5 inches.
 - (B) The basketball is orange.
 - (C) The ball makes a swoosh sound as it falls through the net.
 - (D) The surface of the basketball is bumpy.
598. Classify as either qualitative research or quantitative research. Constructing statistical models and figures to explain what is observed.

- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
- 599.** Quantitative research's ontology has many characteristics, including which concept?
- (A) Truth is objective
 - (B) Truth is subjective
 - (C) Truth is flexible
 - (D) None of above
- 600.** A company tests whether a new ad increases click-through rate. Which application of quantitative research is this?
- (A) Policy evaluation in government
 - (B) Trend analysis over decades
 - (C) Comparative studies without controls
 - (D) Hypothesis testing of an intervention
- 601.** Research "DATA" based on numbers and statistical analysis ____
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Quorntative
 - (D) Potatotative
- 602.** If the observation has numbers and a label, then it is ____
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 603.** Statistical analysis is essential in quantitative studies.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 604.** This observation is based on something that is MEASURED or COUNTED
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 605.** In quantitative research, which practice most accurately characterizes the approach to design?
- (A) Researchers specify a formal plan before data collection
 - (B) Researchers avoid a structured plan to remain flexible
 - (C) Researchers combine qualitative viewpoints with numbers
 - (D) Researchers allow tactics to change as insights emerge Edit
- 606.** Instrument based questions
- (A) Quantitative Methods
 - (B) Mixed Methods
 - (C) Qualitative Methods
 - (D) None of above
- 607.** ____ research is concerned with data and addresses question such as "how many?", "how often", "who?", "when?" and "where?"
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Secondary
- 608.** Which component is more typical of quantitative methods than qualitative methods?
- (A) Use of apparatus and standardized procedures
 - (B) Emergent design shaped by participants' realities
 - (C) Thick description from data representation
 - (D) Participant co-development of research plan
- 609.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Generalized research findings
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
- 610.** In quantitative research, how does reviewing related literature help a researcher interpret their results?
- (A) It provides context and strengthens the researcher's arguments
 - (B) It provides a set of standardized interpretations.

- (C) It eliminates the need for statistical analysis.
- (D) It guarantees the validity of the findings.
- 611.** Quantitative methods can be ___ to verify findings in another settings, thus, reinforcing validity of findings.
- (A) Repeated
- (B) Enforced
- (C) Empowered
- (D) Reduced
- 612.** Quantitative analytic methods are usually based on a ___ sample and are statistically analyzed for hypothesis testing.
- (A) Larger (more representative)
- (B) Smaller (less representative)
- (C) Random (uncontrolled)
- (D) Biased (non-representative)
- 613.** It relies on surveys or attitude scales.
- (A) QUALITATIVE
- (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 614.** If we counted how many pencils each student in our class has, is that qualitative or quantitative data?
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
- (C) Historical
- (D) Secondary
- 615.** A scientist measures the the amount of time it takes for sound to travel to the ocean floor and records the time in a data table.
- (A) Qualitative observation
- (B) Quantitative observation
- (C) Inference
- (D) None of above
- 616.** All are findings of quantitative research EXCEPT ___
- (A) Grade 11 students perceived that studying Senior High School is more complicated.
- (B) 85% of the total population of Senior High perceived that studying STEM is difficult.
- (C) Out of 120 TVL students, 95 find good facilities will enhance their skills.
- (D) The mean average about perception on facilities is 3.50 which means evident.
- 617.** "There are 5 wolves in the pack this year." Is this a quantitative or qualitative observation?
- (A) Qualitative Observation
- (B) Quantitative Observation
- 618.** Which is TRUE when it comes to Quantitative research?
- (A) It requires few respondents
- (B) It requires many respondents
- (C) It is an open-ended questions
- (D) It focuses on exploring ideas and formulating a theory or hypothesis.
- 619.** What is the process of testing objective theories in quantitative research?
- (A) Gathering open-ended responses from participants
- (B) Examining the relationship among variables
- (C) Using a flexible structure for the study
- (D) All of the above
- 620.** Qualitative or quantitative: The distance between the high school and the football stadium.
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
- 621.** Height of your mom
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
- 622.** The type of research provides a collection of numerical data.
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
- (C) Stratified
- (D) None of above

- 623.** Research in which the data is numerical (based on numbers) is called what type of research?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 624.** Objective in nature
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 625.** The rabbit hopped 5 feet in the air
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
- 626.** Decide whether each of the following apply to the epistemology, or the theory of knowledge, of quantitative research. Hypothesis justification based on experience or experiment
- (A) Applies
 - (B) Does not apply
- 627.** The number one word that reflects the true nature of quantitative research.
- (A) Statistical
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Measurement
- 628.** The most basic distinction between types of data is that some data are quantitative whilst other data are qualitative. Quantitative data consists of:
- (A) Equations
 - (B) Open-ended responses
 - (C) Survey and questionnaire data
 - (D) Numbers
 - (E) Any data can be considered quantitative
- 629.** Determine the quantitative research design appropriate for the sample research title. Make sure to explain your choice in two to three sentences.
- (A) Which quantitative research design is most suitable for a given research title, and why?
 - (B) What is the main purpose of qualitative research design in a study?
 - (C) How do you select a sample size for qualitative research?
 - (D) What are the ethical considerations in conducting quantitative research?
- 630.** It is the method that is carried out to test a hypothesis looking through data collection and statistical analysis:
- (A) Qualitative method
 - (B) Quantitative method
 - (C) Mixed method
 - (D) None of above
- 631.** Carolyn is planning on releasing a new product in her candy business and makes a survey to collect data. She asks "how often do you eat chocolate bars?" What example of marketing research is this?
- (A) Media research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Product placing
- 632.** A study uses the Correlates of War dataset to analyze 150 countries from 1950-2020, testing whether former colonies are more likely to engage in border disputes. The dependent variable is the number of militarized interstate disputes per decade.
- (A) Content Analysis
 - (B) Large-N studies
 - (C) Survey Experiments
 - (D) Comparative Case Studies
- 633.** You could start by collecting some quantitative data on your respondent's height, weight, blood pressure, and so on.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

634. Which type of quantitative research focuses on relationships between variables?
(A) Correlational
(B) Descriptive
(C) Experimental
(D) Quasi-experimental
635. What form of data are facts and figures that can be presented in the form of a chart or graph?
(A) Primary Data
(B) Quantitative Data
(C) Qualitative Data
(D) Secondary Data
636. ____ is a research strategy that focuses on quantifying the collection and analysis of data. It includes measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data.
(A) Experimental research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) No idea!
637. When a scientist measures the length of a snake, they are collecting:
(A) Qualitative data.
(B) Quantitative data.
(C) Descriptive data.
(D) Opinion-based data.
638. Numerical data is ____
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
639. The apple tree in my backyard has grown 4 cm since the last measurement taken yesterday.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
640. Quantitative analysis often involves the use of statistical modeling such as mean, median, and mode.
(A) True
(B) False
641. Quantitative data is counted or measured. Which of these is Quantitative?
(A) It is warm outside
(B) Winter is far away
(C) There are 24 students
(D) Biology is easy
642. TRUE or FALSE Personal bias can be avoided by keeping a distance from participating subjects and using accepted computational techniques is considered as a strength of quantitative research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) NEITHER
(D) None of above
643. Which category of research focuses on turning data into numbers for analysis?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Mixed Methods
(D) None of above
644. What is the main characteristic of quantitative data collection instruments?
(A) Meaningful
(B) Quantifiable
(C) Valid
(D) Objective
645. Match the statement below to the correct description: The boat sailed 472 meters.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
646. Quantitative Data can be any data that you can count or measure.
(A) True
(B) False

647. Another word used to describe quantitative data is ____
(A) Categorical
(B) Numerical
648. Quantitative or Qualitative: My pencil is 5 inches long.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
649. Which of the following does NOT apply to quantitative research?
(A) It utilizes diaries.
(B) It utilizes numerical data.
(C) It applies statistical analysis.
(D) It utilizes structured interviews.
650. A means for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables.
(A) Research
(B) Inquiry
(C) Qualitative
(D) Quantitative
651. Olivia is conducting a study on student performance and needs to collect numerical data to analyze the results. Which research design should she use?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed methods
(D) Descriptive
652. When based on random samples, quantitative research is very useful for making ____
(A) Statistical generalizations about populations
(B) Random generalizations about populations
(C) Speculative generalizations about populations
(D) None of above
653. Measuring the number of times a person breathes after exercise involves ____ data.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
654. A researcher aims to determine the relationship between study habits and academic performance among SHS students. Which quantitative research design is most appropriate?
(A) Correlational research design
(B) Experimental research design
(C) Descriptive research design
(D) Quasi-experimental research design
655. Mainly expressed in numbers, graphs and tables
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
656. Quantitative research deals with:
(A) Words
(B) Numbers
(C) Emotions
(D) Narratives
657. An empirical research used to generate measurable data by employing statistical and logical techniques
(A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
658. Do you always need variables in quantitative research?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Sometimes
(D) None of above
659. What type of research involves numerical data and statistical analysis?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Exploratory Research
660. Quantitative research is typically conducted on ____ samples of people
(A) Large
(B) Small

661. Objective; least involvement by the researcher
(A) QUANTITATIVE
(B) QUALITATIVE
662. Qualitative or Quantitative: We bought 3.4 pounds of fruit.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
663. Requires many respondents
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
664. It is 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
665. If you are measuring length with a ruler, your data will be ____
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Inference
(D) Opinion
666. There were 25 girl scout cookies in the box
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
667. Qualitative or Quantitative: The green bar is 3.5 centimeters long.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
668. Students record the number of hours they spend revising and the number of hours they spend on social network sites. What type of data is this?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Observational data
(D) Experimental data
669. Why is replication important in quantitative research?
(A) It helps gather more data
(B) It verifies findings and enhances validity
(C) It replaces the need for statistical tools
(D) It reduces the need for large sample sizes
Explanation:Replication in quantitative research involves repeating the study to verify findings and enhance the validity of the results.
670. What does a single reality mean in quantitative research?
(A) Alternate realities occur but the one we know is the one we are living in
(B) Facts and feelings create different realities for each person
(C) The world is made up of facts that can be discovered thru research
(D) None of the above
671. How can quantitative research findings be applied in real-world scenarios?
(A) By using statistical analysis to draw conclusions and make informed decisions based on numerical data.
(B) By relying solely on qualitative data and disregarding quantitative findings.
(C) By conducting experiments and collecting qualitative data to support the quantitative findings.
(D) By using anecdotal evidence and personal experiences to validate the quantitative findings.
672. Composed of variables, measured with numbers and analyzed with statistical procedures
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Experimental Research
673. Which type of research uses numbers and statistics to answer questions?
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Qualitative research

674. Quantitative research uses numerical data.
(A) True
(B) False
675. Embody a group of techniques used to conduct quantitative research where there is no manipulation done to any variable in the study.
(A) NONEXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
(B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
(C) CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH
(D) CAUSAL-COMPARATIVE RESEARCH
676. Research establishes relationships and causations as data is presented through plots, graphs, tables, figures, and the like.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
677. There are 20 students in our classroom.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
678. Quantitative
(A) Data gathered from observations that is numerical, countable or measurable
(B) Data gathered from observations that is descriptive, describable, or non-numerical
(C) Data that is based on prior knowledge
(D) Data that is the result of an explanation
679. Which type of research involves systematic counting and measurement of content elements?
(A) Quantitative content analysis
(B) Qualitative content analysis
(C) Historical research
(D) Comparative research
680. Separate the Facts from Myths regarding the purpose and assumptions of quantitative research. Quantitative research often focuses on testing specific hypotheses.
(A) Fact
(B) Myth
681. Quantitative variables are separated into ____
(A) ____ ordinal and nominal.
(B) ____ discrete and continuous.
(C) ____ discrete and nominal.
(D) ____ ordinal and continuous.
682. Which of the following is NOT a typical component of a quantitative literature review?
(A) An introduction that provides an overview of the literature review organization
(B) A detailed description of the researcher's personal experiences with the topic
(C) A review of studies related to the independent variable(s)
(D) A section summarizing the literature on the dependent variable(s)
683. It is less prone to bias as the findings are expressed in terms of numbers.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
684. What type of marketing research is this? *
Gathers information from large numbers of people. Relies heavily on surveys or questionnaires to obtain information.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
685. The use of a quantitative research objective, collection of quantitative data, and the use of quantitative data analysis is known as
(A) Within-stage mixed model research.
(B) Mono-method research.
(C) Across-stage mixed model research.
(D) Mixed method research.
686. Closed questions: questionnaire, interview or test items that produce ____ data. They have only a few, stated alternative responses and no opportunity to expand on answers.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Descriptive
(C) Subjective
(D) Quantitative

687. The data shown in the data table is quantitative.
(A) True
(B) False
688. What is a key characteristic of quantitative data?
(A) It is based on thoughts, feelings, and opinions.
(B) It is subjective and open-ended.
(C) It is objective and represented numerically.
(D) It is gathered through informal interviews.
689. Can correlational studies test a causal relationship?
(A) Yes
(B) No
690. The speed of the car was 45 mph.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
691. You want to understand the impact of a new social media marketing campaign on website traffic.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
692. Researchers choosing a quantitative research approach collect which type of data to test hypotheses?
(A) Drawings and journaling
(B) Anecdotal data
(C) Numerical data
(D) None of above
693. This time, I have learned that quantitative research design ____
(A) Focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis.
(B) Is based solely on personal opinions and feelings.
(C) Avoids using any form of measurement or data collection.
(D) Relies only on qualitative interviews and observations.
694. It reduces behavior to a single number, failing to find out why a participant has behaved a particular way.
(A) Strength of Quantitative Data
(B) Strength of Qualitative Data
(C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
(D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
695. ____ research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity
(A) Predictive research
(B) Analytical research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Qualitative research
(E) Conceptual research
696. The extent to which study findings are valid for others not in the study
(A) Generalizability
(B) Transferability (qualitative research)
(C) Thick description
(D) None of above
697. Factual; not influenced by opinions
(A) Bias
(B) Subjective
(C) Summarize
(D) Objective
698. Which of the following studies most likely uses quantitative methods?
(A) Comparing test results across groups to understand the effects of a particular instructional approach.
(B) Understanding historical perspective for an educational topic.
(C) Understanding the shared beliefs and practices of teachers in a school.
(D) Developing a theory grounded in the beliefs of the group being studied.

699. Random selection and random assignment in a quantitative study are the same.
(A) True
(B) False
700. The worm grew by 2 centimetres.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
701. Results in a Quantitative Study is mainly expressed in:
(A) Words
(B) Numbers
702. To measure trends and performance
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
703. Steve used a ruler to measure the length of a cube. He found the cube to be 3 cm. This is an example of an observation.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Neither qualitative nor quantitative
(D) None of above
704. The temperature outside during a hurricane
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
705. To research participant rates of women in the Australian workforce, which is the best method?
(A) Interview
(B) Personal reflection
(C) Statistical Analysis
(D) Participant Observation
706. The temperature outside is 45 degrees.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
707. Determine whether the data related to the topic below is qualitative or quantitative: Altitude of an airplane
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
708. Which of the following best defines quantitative data?
(A) Data that can be measured or counted
(B) Data that describes qualities or characteristics
(C) Data that is collected through surveys
(D) Data that is collected through experiments
709. "The potato weighs 174.95g." is an example of a(n)
(A) Quantitative Observation
(B) Qualitative Observation
710. Dolphins eat the equivalent of 4% of their body mass each day.
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
711. A student who has a strong background in statistics, and who doesn't want to work as closely with patients, would be an ideal candidate to become a ____
(A) Psychosocial
(B) Psych clinical
(C) Psychometric
(D) None of above
712. Why are reports on quantitative studies more difficult to comprehend than reports on qualitative studies?
(A) Qualitative reports are much shorter
(B) Qualitative reports do not use research jargon
(C) Qualitative research focuses on more concrete phenomena
(D) Quantitative reports typically present statistical information that may be intimidating
713. What type of data are measures of values or counts and are expressed as numbers?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative

- (C) Categorical
(D) Numeric
714. Quantitative researcher's preoccupation with generalization is an attempt to:
(A) Develop the law like findings of the natural sciences
(B) Boost their chances of publication
(C) Enhance the internal validity of the research
(D) Demonstrate the complex techniques of statistical analysis
715. The patient had a temperature 39 degrees Celsius.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
716. Various fields of study like psychology, economics, and sociology can also make use of quantitative research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
717. Objectivity is critical
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
718. Research measured by numbers
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Experimental Research
719. What must occur in Quantitative Research to strengthen external validity?
(A) Random Sampling
(B) Biased Sampling
(C) Internal Sampling
(D) None of above
720. Which of the following is an example of a quantitative observation about this photo?
(A) There are 16 people in the classroom
(B) The teacher is taller than the students
(C) The room number is 1B
(D) They are in art class
721. What research uses statistical data as the main source of knowledge?
(A) Pure Research.
(B) Case Study.
(C) Qualitative Research.
(D) Quantitative Research.
722. Takes a nomothetic approach
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
723. It puts emphasis on proof, rather than discovery
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Quasi-Experimental
(D) Quali-Quanti
724. When scientists collect data that is measurable with numbers, we call it ____
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Hypothetical
(D) Graphable
725. Which of the following is a pro of quantitative data?
(A) Easier to gather
(B) Slower to gather
(C) Difficult to analyze
(D) Harder to make decisions from
726. Which field uses quantitative research to analyze market trends?
(A) Art
(B) Business
(C) Literature
(D) History
727. To validate the already constructed theory
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research

728. Ex-study to describe the intensity of the symptoms during a heart attack
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
729. In the methods section of a quantitative research paper, what should be described in detail?
(A) Personal experiences
(B) The researcher's opinions
(C) The data collection and analysis procedures
(D) Fictional data
730. Amount of time a personal computer is used per week.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative.
731. What type of data is numerical?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Primary
(D) Secondary
732. What is a quantitative observation?
(A) A quantitative observation is a description using colors and shapes.
(B) A quantitative observation is a guess about a situation.
(C) A qualitative observation is based on feelings and opinions.
(D) A quantitative observation is a measurement expressed in numbers.
733. Which trait would be considered Quantitative?
(A) Coat Color
(B) Coat Texture
(C) White Face
(D) How many pounds of milk a dairy cow produces
734. What type of data is numerical and measurable?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Primary
(D) Secondary
735. When data is arranged based on numerical characteristics, it is:
(A) Geographical classification
(B) Chronological classification
(C) Quantitative classification
(D) Qualitative classification
736. Meta-analysis is a technique that synthesizes a large amount of ____ research.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Narrative
(D) Annotated
737. The tree is 6 meters tall
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
738. Which data type is most suitable for statistical analysis based on numerical values?
(A) Qualitative descriptive narratives
(B) Quantitative numeric measurements
(C) Ordinal ranked preferences
(D) Nominal category assignments
739. Which is NOT a characteristics of Quantitative Research?
(A) Costly
(B) Objective
(C) Replicated
(D) Numerical Data
740. The plant has grown 4cm everyday
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) None of above

741. A quantitative research approach is most appropriate for which study.
- (A) A study measuring the effects of sleep deprivation on wound healing
 - (B) A study examining the bereavement process in spouses of clients with terminal cancer
 - (C) A study exploring factors influencing weight control behavior
 - (D) A study examining a client's feelings before and after a bone marrow aspiration
742. Sui had two sandwiches for lunch.
- (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) Qualitative observation
 - (C) An observation
 - (D) None of the answers
743. Quantitative research is most likely to use which of the following methods?
- (A) Surveys with closed-ended questions
 - (B) Case studies
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Focus groups
744. Which characteristic of quantitative research allows it to be repeated by other researchers?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Flexibility
 - (C) Subjectivity
 - (D) Creativity
745. Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Wait times at the Department of Motor Vehicles
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
746. Classify each research method as belonging to either the quantitative or qualitative research. Experimental
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
747. Quantitative = data that can be expressed in ____ (quantified).
- (A) Numbers
 - (B) Colors
 - (C) Letters
 - (D) Shapes
748. Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?
- (A) "The students felt more confident after completing the test."
 - (B) "The average score on the test was 85%."
 - (C) "The teacher said the students showed improvement."
 - (D) "Many students said they liked the test format."
749. Numbers representing counts or measurements
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
 - (C) A Statistic
 - (D) Population parameter
750. Which of the following is used only in correlation studies?
- (A) Double blind
 - (B) Placebo
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Scatterplot
751. The investigator uses a structured or semi structured interview consisting of mostly closed-ended questions in
- (A) Qualitative survey interviews
 - (B) Quantitative survey interviews
752. What words would be most appropriate to see if a student was describing the QUANTITATIVE properties of a classmate?
- (A) He is nice
 - (B) He is tall
 - (C) He is 5 foot 11
 - (D) He is quiet

753. Quantitative research is a burden to the students as well as to the society.
(A) True
(B) False
754. This research study delves into a phenomenon through quantitative data collection and using mathematical, statistical and computer-aided tools to measure them.
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Non experimental research
755. Granny needed 4 newtons of force to make it up the ramp.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
756. What is the best method for a geologist to find a scientific explanation for varying levels of damage in a city after an earthquake?
(A) Review local newspaper reports
(B) Conduct a survey of residents in each area
(C) Create a computer model that takes into account different variables
(D) Analyze the strength of previous earthquakes that have struck the same area
757. Mark the word that does not apply to Quantitative Research
(A) Instrument-based questions
(B) Inductive
(C) Inferential
(D) Manipulation
(E) Generalizations
758. The replication of a quantitative study is important for determining its generalizability.
(A) True
(B) False
759. It explains phenomena by collecting numerical data analyzed using appropriate statistical treatment.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Practical Research
(D) None of above
760. Which type of data is this? Temperature of a cup of coffee
(A) Quantitative
(B) Categorical
761. Quantitative research is an:
(A) Existential, mechanical, and objective data expressed usually by words.
(B) Empirical, measurable and observable data expressed numerically
762. What is the overarching aim of a quantitative research study?
(A) To classify features
(B) To count features
(C) To explain what is observed
(D) To construct statistical models
763. Uses statistical data to explain a phenomenon
(A) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
764. Which of the following is not a quantitative research design?
(A) Descriptive research design
(B) Correlational research design
(C) Experimental research design
(D) Case Studies
765. The temperature outside today is 57 degrees is an example of what type of observation
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
766. In quantitative research, what is the primary role of a theory?

- (A) To provide a subjective interpretation of the phenomenon
(B) To generate hypotheses through inductive reasoning
(C) To offer a proposed explanation for the relationship between variables
(D) To guide the selection of qualitative research methods
- 767.** A principal emphasis of quantitative research problems is best expressed by ____
(A) The desire to explore an inner world
(B) The need to explain or predict
(C) The interest in understanding a particular group
(D) The interest in describing how individuals experience a phenomenon
- 768.** How is the Quantitative research method?
(A) Measurable numbers and variables
(B) Knowing what others think
(C) To play
(D) None of above
- 769.** All of the following questions would be found in a quantitative survey EXCEPT.
(A) Rating scale
(B) Likert scale
(C) Why or how questions
(D) Multiple choice questions
- 770.** Which research approach is more suitable whereby the researcher wants to survey / interview 1 000 respondents?
(A) Qualitative approach
(B) Quantitative approach
(C) Mixed Method
(D) None of above
- 771.** In quantitative research, what is the term for a measure that reflects the extent to which two variables change together?
(A) Correlation
(B) Causation
(C) Regression
(D) Standard deviation
- 772.** Price of cell phones at a store.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 773.** Which of the following is an example of a quantitative observation?
(A) The sky is blue
(B) The liquid is hot
(C) The mass of the sample is 5 grams
(D) The flower smells sweet
- 774.** The tree is 30 feet tall.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 775.** A useful way of presenting Quantitative data is in the form of
(A) Written account
(B) Statistics
(C) Essays
(D) Lab report
- 776.** A type of research that is numerical, non-descriptive, applies statistics, mathematics and uses numbers
(A) Mixed-Method.
(B) Qualitative Research.
(C) Quantitative Research.
(D) Descriptive Research.
- 777.** Statistical report with correlations, comparison of means, and statistical significance of findings
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 778.** You are testing the effect of fertilizer on plant vertical growth. What would be an appropriate quantitative measure of this effect?
(A) Description of plants after the fertilizer is added
(B) Count of the number of leaves on each plant
(C) Description of the color leaves
(D) The height of the plant in cm.

779. Quantitative research requires non-numerical data.
(A) True
(B) False
780. This type of quantitative research studies the relationship and extent of relationship between and among variables. The causal reason underlying them may not be investigated
(A) Evaluation
(B) Experimental
(C) Descriptive
(D) Correlational
781. Which of the following is true about literature reviews in quantitative studies?
(A) They are not required
(B) They focus on numerical data only
(C) They provide context and identify research gaps for statistical analyses
(D) They should avoid referencing prior research
782. An observation that deals with numbers or amounts.
(A) Observing
(B) Quantitative observation
(C) Scientific investigation
(D) None of above
783. Decide whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of quantitative research. Scientific realism, search for truth, justification by empirical confirmation of hypotheses, universal scientific standards
(A) Ontology
(B) Epistemology
(C) View of thought and behavior
(D) Research focus
784. The gummy worm increased by 2 inches.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
785. "Effects of Playing Mobile Legends to Students' Academic Performance"
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
786. This type of observation uses data and numbers. Examples include: measuring, counting, continuous collection of numerical data.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
787. When data is classified on the basis of measurable characteristics
(A) Qualitative classification
(B) Quantitative classification
(C) Spatial classification
(D) Chronological classification
788. It represents research findings referring to the number or frequency of something in numerical forms (i.e., using percentages, fractions, numbers). What type of research is this?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Both A and B
(D) Research
789. Which term, from the list below, would be the most suitable option for a study that aims to discover the relationship between teachers' qualifications and their level of productivity?
(A) Qualitative research design
(B) Quantitative research design
(C) In-depth interviews
(D) Phenomenological
790. Effects of a new teaching technology on student engagement in college classrooms
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
791. The building has twenty-five stories.
(A) QUALITATIVE OBSERVATION
(B) QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATION

792. The concepts are assigned numerical value.
(A) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(C) PURE/BASIC RESEARCH
(D) APPLIED RESEARCH
793. There is 100.0 mL of the solution.
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
(C) An observation
(D) None of the answers
794. Quantitative data refers to information that is:
(A) Descriptive.
(B) Numerical.
(C) Opinion-based.
(D) In the form of words.
795. There are two approaches to research: Quantitative and Qualitative methods. The quantitative approach is ____
(A) A way of counting up stats and charts ____
(B) Emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques.
796. What do quantitative research methods do?
(A) Collects data through conversational methods
(B) Conduct interviews
(C) Do nothing
(D) Deal with numbers and measurable forms
797. Work in more controlled settings
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
798. Qualitative or quantitative? The slimes's diameter increased by 3 cm.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
799. Quantitative research in food science typically employs which tools?
(A) Participant narratives and meanings
(B) Statistical analyses and measurements
(C) Open-ended focus group dialogues
(D) Thematic coding of interviews
800. Naira is conducting a study on the efficiency of a new public transportation system. The ____ objectives aim to optimize certain measures of performance of the system of study,
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
801. What category would the following statement fall under? The speed of the car was 45 mph.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
802. Numerical data are true for the ____ approach
(A) Naturalistic
(B) Scientific
(C) Triangulation/ Mixed Method
(D) None of above
803. What is a disadvantage of quantitative data?
(A) It is difficult to collect
(B) It can lack depth and context
(C) It is subjective and open to interpretation
(D) It is time-consuming to analyze
804. There are 10 puppies in the picture. This is an example of a(n):
(A) Quantitative observation.
(B) Qualitative observation.
(C) Inference.
(D) None of above

805. Numerical information describing how much, how little, how big, how tall, or how fast.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
806. What type of observation is the temperature outside?
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
807. Which of the following is the type of research method that requires the collection of numerical data and utilize the deductive approach of reasoning, which includes non-experimental and experimental designs?
(A) Qualitative Research Method
(B) Quantitative Research Method
(C) Statistic Research Method
(D) Narrative Research Method
808. Which research method only describes relationships between variables but cannot prove causation?
(A) Experiment
(B) Survey
(C) Correlation
(D) Case study
809. Is demographic information qualitative or quantitative research?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Either
(D) None of above
810. Which of the following is NOT one of the strength of quantitative research?
(A) Real and unbiased
(B) Requires large number of respondents
(C) Analyzed in quick and easy way
(D) Replicable
811. Factors affecting primary school achievement in Botswana: a multilevel model for general student performance
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
812. What determines the choice of statistical test to be used in the analysis of the data of the quantitative research?
(A) The power of test.
(B) Kind of sampling used.
(C) Nature of population.
(D) All of these.
813. The population decreased by 15%.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
814. Information collected using numbers
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Model
815. What would be a quantitative observation?
(A) There were 5 pumpkins.
(B) The pumpkins were orange.
(C) The pumpkins were shiny.
(D) The pumpkins smelled sweet.
816. Quantitative research can be classified into non-experimental and experimental. Which of the following does not fall under non-experimental research?
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Correlational research
(C) Causal-comparative research
(D) Laboratory experiments
817. The field of science makes use of quantitative research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
818. You want to know if people who have higher income are more likely to shop online. In this scenario, which type of quantitative research is the best to use?

- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Quasi-experimental
- 819.** TRUE or FALSE In Quantitative Research, Data is non-numerical
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) NEITHER
 - (D) None of above
- 820.** What kind of research involves the systematic collection of numerical information and the analysis of that information using statistical procedure?
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Evaluative research
- 821.** The plant has grown 4 cm since yesterday.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 822.** Measurable and observable data. NOT ideas, emotions, inner mental experiences
- (A) Structuralism
 - (B) Functionalism
 - (C) Behaviorism
 - (D) Gestalt
 - (E) Psychoanalytic
- 823.** "In the fall, 30% of leaves turn brown, 20% turn purple, and 50% of leaves turn red" is an example of a observation.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Neither quantitative nor qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 824.** By using complex mathematical calculations and with the aid of computers, if-then scenarios may be formulated thus predicting future results. Quantitative research puts emphasis on proof, rather than discovery.
- (A) REPLICATION
 - (B) FUTURE OUTCOMES
 - (C) LARGE SAMPLE SIZES.
 - (D) OBJECTIVE
- 825.** Quantitative research is used to find out
- (A) How
 - (B) How many
 - (C) Why
 - (D) None of above
- 826.** Which statement best describes a weakness of quantitative data when analyzing research findings?
- (A) It is time-consuming due to large volumes
 - (B) It is easy to graph for clear conclusions
 - (C) It is detailed and explains underlying reasons
 - (D) It is not very detailed and lacks the 'why'
- 827.** Quantitative research questions typically come in three forms:causal, predictive, and —
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) None of above
- 828.** Deductive research relies more on:
- (A) Qualitative analysis
 - (B) Observational data
 - (C) Quantitative analysis
 - (D) Theoretical concepts
- 829.** Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative:Carrying capacities of flatbed trucks.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative

- 830.** The cat weighs 5kg.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 831.** Using a structured interview questionnaire is an information-collection technique of:
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Survey research
(D) Pilot study
(E) Cross-sectional description
- 832.** Research that answers questions of “how many” or “how much”
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 833.** Research questions in quantitative studies differ from qualitative studies in their focus on ____ being investigated.
(A) Variables.
(B) Phenomena.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 834.** An approach for generating knowledge based on determining how much of a given behavior, characteristic or phenomenon is present
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed method
(D) None of above
- 835.** What are some common methods used to collect quantitative data?
(A) Ethnography, participant observation, field experiments
(B) Literature reviews, content analysis, archival research
(C) Interviews, case studies, focus groups
(D) Surveys, experiments, observations, and secondary data analysis.
- 836.** Numeral data
(A) Indicates a quantity and is used to perform calculations
(B) Is classified by the name of the category it belongs to.
- 837.** An example of a quantitative question would be ____
(A) Why do LHS students like pizza instead of hot dogs?
(B) How many cups of iced coffees do LHS students consume?
(C) What is a churro?
(D) Do Skittles give you cavities?
- 838.** Identify the quantitative variable in the following scenario: The position of a soccer player and the number of goals he scored during the season.
(A) The soccer player
(B) The season
(C) The position
(D) The number of goals scored
- 839.** Data that has to do with measurement, amount or numbers is
(A) Just data
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Hypothetical data
- 840.** Overly abstract theories are considered what in terms of quantitative research strengths and limitations?
(A) Strength
(B) Weakness
- 841.** Quantitative research requires much larger numbers of respondents than qualitative research.
(A) True
(B) False
- 842.** People being studied or cooperating in quantitative study
(A) Study (investigation)

- (B) Study subject or participant
(C) Informants
(D) Researchers or investigators
- 843.** A dropsonde is an instrument that is used to collect data about the atmosphere as it falls from an aircraft. Pressure, temperature, and wind speed would be examples of what kind of data?
(A) Qualitative.
(B) Quantitative.
- 844.** Time it Takes to Get to School
(A) Categorical
(B) Quantitative
- 845.** Identify quantitative data collection techniques
(A) Focus groups
(B) Questionnaires
(C) Observations
(D) Interviews
- 846.** Quantitative data
(A) Is data that can be described and shows the physical features of an object
(B) Is the data that can be shown numerically and measured out
(C) Is the data that is only associated with chemical changes
(D) None of above
- 847.** It is the process of collecting and analyzing numerical data.
(A) Case Study.
(B) Descriptive Research.
(C) Qualitative Research.
(D) Quantitative Research.
- 848.** Statistical interpretation
(A) Quantitative Methods
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Qualitative Methods
(D) None of above
- 849.** Experimental group
(A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
(C) BOTH
(D) None of above
- 850.** Quantitative Research allows you to:
(A) Test hypothesis
(B) Formulate hypothesis
- 851.** There are 20 kids on the baseball team.
(A) Quantitative Observation
(B) Qualitative Observation
- 852.** The flower is 8 cm tall.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 853.** What kind of data are always either measurable or countable?
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
(C) Correlational Data
(D) Causal Data
- 854.** If a researcher records the number of hours students study, what type of data is this?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Categorical data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Quantitative data
- 855.** The veins in the leaf are 3mm wide.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 856.** People can improve themselves through quantitative research.
(A) True
(B) False
- 857.** The reaction occurred at 2:51pm.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data

- 858.** Scores can be compared. Results can be compared if the study is replicated.
(A) Strength of Quantitative Data
(B) Strength of Qualitative Data
(C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
(D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
- 859.** TRUE OR FALSE Quantitative Research Designs are either descriptive (measured once) or experimental (measured before and after treatment).
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 860.** What does quantitative research attempt to test through the collection of numerical data?
(A) Values
(B) Theories
(C) Assumptions
(D) Hypotheses
- 861.** What is the main focus of quantitative research questions?
(A) When and where
(B) How much and how often
(C) What and how
(D) Who and why
- 862.** What is the purpose of background research in a quantitative research study?
(A) To determine the sample size for the study.
(B) To gather existing knowledge and information about the topic of study.
(C) To analyze the data collected in the study.
(D) To collect primary data for the study.
- 863.** Which kind of research is the collection and analysis of numerical data in order to explain, predict and or control a phenomenon?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Narrative
(D) Ethnographic
- 864.** There are 13 boys and 14 girls in fifth period.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 865.** All of these are type of Quantitative Research except:
(A) Experimental
(B) Correlational study
(C) Descriptive study
(D) Phenomenological study
- 866.** Which statement best describes a quantitative observation?
(A) It involves numerical measurements
(B) It describes the quality of an object
(C) It is based on personal opinions
(D) It cannot be measured
- 867.** Data that contains information regarding quantities, that can be measured and interpreted with numbers.
(A) Quantitative Data
(B) Qualitative Data
(C) Primary Research
(D) Secondary Research
- 868.** Quantitative data is descriptive, relating to words and language.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 869.** Quasi-experiments are generally
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 870.** A ___ aims to classify features, count them and create statistical models to test hypothesis.
(A) Qualitative Method
(B) Quantitative Method
(C) Interviews
(D) Fieldwork Studies

- 871.** The bug was 5cm long.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 872.** In quantitative research, which of the following is the most commonly used data collection method?
(A) Experiments
(B) Interviews
(C) Surveys
(D) Observations
- 873.** What is collected in quantitative research?
(A) Opinions and stories
(B) Numerical information
(C) Historical facts
(D) Personal interviews
- 874.** Five students had blue backpacks, ten students had red backpacks, and three students had green backpacks.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 875.** Quantitative is a research that based on ____
(A) Measurements
(B) Words
(C) Opinions
(D) Expressions
- 876.** Refers to evaluation of alternatives using any technique in a group classified as rational and analytical.
(A) Quantitative evaluation
(B) Qualitative evaluation
(C) Relative evaluation
(D) Subjective evaluation
- 877.** It is defined as a systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques.
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Case study
(D) Case history
- 878.** Discuss the role of graphs and charts in data analysis in quantitative research.
(A) Graphs and charts do not provide any useful information
(B) Graphs and charts make data analysis more confusing
(C) Graphs and charts are irrelevant in data analysis
(D) Graphs and charts visually represent quantitative data, making it easier to identify patterns, trends, and relationships within the data.
- 879.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research.
(A) Strength
(B) Weakness
- 880.** Quantitative research is characterized by
(A) The collection of non-numerical data
(B) The use of statistical methods to analyze data
(C) The exploration of subjective experiences
(D) The emphasis on small sample sizes.
- 881.** Mostly, the answers being acquired in a quantitative research, are come in?
(A) Descriptive type
(B) Words
(C) Numerals
(D) Both a and b
- 882.** A thermometer and a stop watch are tools use for what type of research?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 883.** Conveys facts and details through numbers, statistics, things that are measurable
(A) Oral information
(B) Visual elements
(C) Quantitative information
(D) Sound elements

- 884.** In quantitative research, researchers know in advance what they are looking for.
(A) True
(B) False
- 885.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: 75 days
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 886.** Quantitative data deals with:
(A) Numbers and measurements
(B) Opinions
(C) Attitudes
(D) Descriptions
- 887.** Correlational research is best used when:
(A) You want to prove causation
(B) You need to collect qualitative data
(C) You're analyzing relationships between variables
(D) You need exploratory findings
- 888.** Which statement best describes why online surveys are widely used in quantitative research today?
(A) They provide slow data collection with deep interviews
(B) They enable quick and efficient large-scale data collection
(C) They focus exclusively on qualitative focus groups
(D) They rely on paper forms mailed to participants
- 889.** The dolphins eat the equivalent of 4 to 5% of their body weight each day.
(A) This is quantitative data
(B) This is qualitative data
- 890.** Evidence that comes from direct experience, scientifically gathered data, or experimentation
(A) Ethnography
(B) Field research
(C) Empirical evidence
(D) None of above
- 891.** What are observations that are measured or counted called?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 892.** You would like to know the effectiveness of the COVID-19 response in different localities by analyzing approval ratings.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 893.** Which of the following qualifies a good quantitative research question?
(A) How would the parents respond to the current educational challenge?
(B) Is blended learning more effective than face to face learning?
(C) Does a social medium lead to more social awareness?
(D) Are the teachers well-motivated?
- 894.** Represent research collected in numerical form that can be counted
(A) Primary data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) None of above
- 895.** What is the primary purpose of quantitative research output?
(A) Flexible structure in the final written report
(B) Testing theories deductively
(C) Building protections against bias
(D) Combination provides a more complete understanding
- 896.** The first plant had 3 more leaves than the second plant.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative

- 897.** Number of persons in the household who use personal desktop computer.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 898.** What is an example of quantitative evidence?
(A) The metal bar is hot
(B) The metal bar is 78 degrees Fahrenheit
(C) The metal bar is shiny
(D) The metal bar is rough
- 899.** Reading on a graduated cylinder
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 900.** One of the preoccupations of quantitative researchers is with generalization, which is a sign of:
(A) External validity
(B) Internal reliability
(C) External reliability
(D) Internal validity
- 901.** Which of the following cannot be applied to quantitative market research?
(A) Deals with questions such as how much, how many and how often
(B) Is based on numerical data and information
(C) Is based on only using primary research techniques
(D) Uses hard data and facts to aid statistical analyses
- 902.** Which type of Research uses statistical analysis in numbers or numerical comparisons.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) None of above
- 903.** T/F: A quantitative observation always includes a number and a unit.
(A) True
(B) False
- 904.** Which choice represents the BEST example of quantitative data?
(A) A patient records their headache as 7 out of 10 on the pain scale
(B) A doctor assembles a list of the likely diagnoses for a patient
(C) A patient experiences a symptom and reports it to a doctor
(D) A doctor determines that a patient's headache is throbbing
- 905.** A judge records the scores of gymnasts participating in the competition. What type of data is this?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 906.** Observations that are made with instruments such as rulers, balances, graduated cylinders, thermometers, timers, etc. and are measurable.
(A) Manipulated
(B) Quantitative
(C) Qualitative
(D) Operational
- 907.** The importance of instrument validity and reliability in quantitative research is to:
(A) Ensure accurate and consistent measurement of variables
(B) Increase the sample size of the study
(C) Reduce the time required for data collection
(D) Guarantee the use of qualitative methods
- 908.** It quantifies the data and generalizes the result from a sample or target population.
(A) Quasi-Experimental
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Quali-Quanti Research

- 909.** Kaysen, Eason, and Juan are working on a school project. They are trying to figure out the type of data or observations that can be represented as a number or quantity in their science experiment. Can you help them out?
- (A) Data table
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Qualitative
- 910.** The dresser is 1 meter wide
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
- 911.** What is the primary reason that researchers use theories in quantitative research?
- (A) To explore a phenomenon inductively
 - (B) To generate new research questions
 - (C) To test hypotheses and explain relationships between variables
 - (D) To guide the selection of qualitative research methods
- 912.** If we collect the ages of your classmates will it be an example of qualitative or quantitative data?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
- 913.** Using questionnaires with closed questions will most likely generate
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Rich data
 - (D) Mixed data
- 914.** A characteristic of quantitative research when the data gathering and analysis of results are done accurately, and are unaffected by the researcher's intuition and personal guesses.
- (A) Generalized data
 - (B) Fast data collection
 - (C) Visual representation
 - (D) Objective
- Explanation:** Quantitative research is objective, as it relies on accurate data gathering and analysis, unaffected by personal intuition or guesses.
- 915.** Which of the following is an example of quantitative data classification?
- (A) The color of a chemical solution
 - (B) The pH level of a solution
 - (C) The texture of a rock
 - (D) The smell of a gas
- 916.** A ___ observation is an information that you can learn about an object using numbers or measurements. Usually exact.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 917.** It is used to examine the relationship between variables by using numbers and statistics to explain and analyze their findings.
- (A) Correlational Research Design
 - (B) Qualitative Research Design
 - (C) Quantitative Research Design
 - (D) None of above
- 918.** Temperature
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 919.** Pre-determined methods
- (A) Quantitative Methods
 - (B) Mixed Methods
 - (C) Qualitative Methods
 - (D) None of above
- 920.** In which phase does a quantitative researcher collect and code the data?
- (A) The empirical phase
 - (B) The conceptual phase
 - (C) The design phase
 - (D) The analytic phase

- 921.** Decide if the following literature review statements belong to quantitative or qualitative research. Literature review can point out methodological problems specific to the research question(s) being studied, such as special groups/pieces of equipment needed to conduct the research.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 922.** What type of data is commonly used in numerical analysis and statistical calculations?
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Categorical data
 - (D) Ordinal data
- 923.** Qualitative or Quantitative: The book weighs 1.2 kilograms.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
- 924.** Examples of instruments In quantitative data collection are:
- (A) Survey questionnaires, standardized tests, and checklists.
 - (B) Semi-structured, unstructured techniques and no test based.
 - (C) Not use test, data not usually measurable.
 - (D) None of above
- 925.** Quantitative research involves the collection of ___ data.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) Descriptive
- 926.** This research method explores whether two variables are related to each other.
- (A) Survey research
 - (B) Correlational research
 - (C) Grounded theory research
 - (D) Narrative research
- 927.** An observation that has to do with numbers and labels like 3.5 cm.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Touch, Taste, Sight, Hearing, Smell
 - (C) Qualitative Observation
 - (D) Quantitative Observation
- 928.** A social worker wishes to precisely predict elements of the social world and how they interact. Which method is MOST useful?
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Constructivist research
 - (D) None of above
- 929.** The following research question was addressed in what type of study? "Do the babies of women who do not get prenatal care have lower birth weights than other babies"
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 930.** What type of data below is Quantitative data?
- (A) I feel annoyed
 - (B) 2 out of 5 students had red pens
 - (C) Students used red pens
 - (D) Red pens are used by students
- 931.** A checklist used in quantitative research is primarily designed to:
- (A) Record subjective observations
 - (B) Gather standardized quantitative data
 - (C) Analyze narrative accounts
 - (D) Ensure anonymity of participants
- 932.** Which statement best defines quantitative research in business studies?
- (A) Describes unique cases without generalization
 - (B) Explores meanings through open-ended interviews
 - (C) Builds theory from prolonged field observation
 - (D) Collects numerical data to test relationships

- 933.** Correlational research is useful for identifying relationships but lacks the ability to — them fully.
(A) Explain
(B) Measure
(C) Ignore
(D) Prove
- 934.** Uses mostly statistics and aggregated data.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed
(D) None of the above.
- 935.** Qualitative or Quantitative: There is 300 mL of liquid in this beaker.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
- 936.** The effect of gender on mathematics attitudes among elementary school students: a multiple indicators, multiple causes (MIMIC) modelling
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 937.** Separate the Facts from Myths regarding the purpose and assumptions of quantitative research. Objectivity is of the highest priority for quantitative researchers.
(A) Fact
(B) Myth
- 938.** A quantitative study cannot be conducted in different settings or contexts.
(A) False
(B) True
(C) Maybe
(D) I don't know
- 939.** The cup had a mass of four hundred fifty-four grams.
(A) QUALITATIVE OBSERVATION
(B) QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATION
- 940.** A literature review summarizing trends statistically is:
(A) Case study
(B) Meta-analysis
(C) Qualitative coding
(D) Factor analysis
- 941.** There are 3 burritos.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Inference
(D) Prediction
- 942.** Seeks to quantify the primary data that the researcher gathers for the purpose of solving a specific problem, and in general a statistical analysis is applied.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Marketing Research
(D) Marketing Mix
- 943.** Price, weight, height and velocity are examples of
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
(C) Variable Data
(D) Ordinal Data
- 944.** A kind of quantitative research that assesses relationships between two or more phenomena
(A) Correlational Design
(B) Ex Post Facto (Causal-Comparative Research)
(C) Descriptive Research Design
(D) Single Subject Design
- 945.** The quantitative investigation includes the following except:
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Correlational
(D) Ethnography

946. Determine if the following Questions are Qualitative OR Quantitative
The mass of the beaker was 122g
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
947. We bought 3.4 pounds of fruit.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
948. Numerical Data is measurable by the number of objects, length, height or weight.
(A) False
(B) True
949. Which of the following is not a goal of the introduction of a quantitative research report?
(A) Explain the purpose of the research
(B) Explain why the research is important
(C) Explain how the research relates to existing knowledge in the field
(D) Explain the procedure of the study
950. Data based on measurable characteristics of things such as weight, volume, distance, height, amount
(A) Testable question
(B) Observation
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Quantitative data
951. The following title is an example of quantitative research "The effect of mobile phone usage on student learning."
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) PARTIALLY YES
(D) PARTIALLY NO
952. In qualitative and quantitative research, even though researchers might use similar approaches in data collection such as interview yet for quantitative research, they use more closed-ended approaches in which they identify set responses categories such as strongly agree and such.
(A) True
(B) False
953. What type of research answers questions that begin with 'how many' or 'how much'?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Market intelligence
(D) Attitude research
954. Anika is conducting a research project where she collects survey responses and analyzes the results using statistical methods. Which feature characterizes the type of research Anika is doing?
(A) Use of naturalistic observation only
(B) Reliance on descriptive narratives
(C) Focus on numerical data analysis
(D) Preference for single-case designs
955. A researcher records the temperature of a liquid every minute. What type of data is being collected?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Descriptive
(D) Subjective
956. This research uses numbers in stating generalizations about a given problem or inquiry in contrast to qualitative research.
(A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
(C) PURE/BASIC RESEARCH
(D) APPLIED RESEARCH
957. The purpose of quantitative research is
(A) To test hypothesis
(B) To look for cause and effect
(C) To make predictions
(D) All of the above
958. Income of a family is an example of
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data

- (C) Saving
(D) None of above
- 959.** The number of people attending a school fete is an example of:
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 960.** You want to know how many users completed a task in under 5 minutes. What type of data is this?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Quantitative
(C) Subjective
(D) Qualitative
- 961.** Statistical analysis
(A) Quantitative Methods
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Qualitative Methods
(D) None of above
- 962.** What type of data would a geographer use to study the impact of climate change on a region's agriculture?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Anthropogenic data
(D) Systematic data
(E) Idiographic data
- 963.** What category would the following statement fall under? The mass of the chocolate cake is 250 g.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Not enough information
- 964.** These kind of observations are made using instruments such as rulers, balances and thermometers.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Scientific
(D) None of above
- 965.** Which of the following is an example of Quantitative Research:Hard Sciences
(A) SOCIOLOGY
(B) BIOLOGY
(C) PSYCHOLOGY
(D) ECONOMICS
- 966.** What is quantitative data?
(A) Data collected the written / descriptive form
(B) A study of an individual or group over a long period of time
(C) A small scale study done prior to the actual study
(D) Data collected in the numeric form
- 967.** How is reliability achieved in quantitative research?
(A) Through subjective interpretation
(B) Through replicable procedures
(C) By ensuring data complexity
(D) Using a flexible research design
- 968.** Quantitative Research controls or limits Respondents answers by giving options.
(A) True
(B) False
- 969.** What is Quantitative Research?
(A) The process of collecting and analyzing numeric data.
(B) The process of measuring quantities and determining their weight.
- 970.** The desk is 26 cm tall
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
(C) Inference
(D) —

971. A kind of Quantitative Research that is systematic investigations of the nature of relationships, or association between and among variables without necessarily investigating into casual reasons underlying them.
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Evaluation Research
 - (D) Survey Research
972. The characteristics Quantitative Research do not include which of the following?
- (A) The measurement of variables
 - (B) Graphically portrayed information
 - (C) Descriptions, use of metaphors, comparisons
 - (D) None of the above
973. Quantitative research works best when:
- (A) You choose the right number of people
 - (B) You choose the right type of people
 - (C) You ask the right questions and analyze the data you get in the right way
 - (D) All the first three options are correct
- Explanation:** Quantitative research works best when you choose the right number and type of people, ask the right questions, and analyze the data effectively.
974. Research based on specific, measurable elements is using what type of data?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Vague
 - (C) Unreliable
 - (D) Quantitative
975. What are quantitative researchers primarily interested in examining?
- (A) Perspectives
 - (B) Hypotheses
 - (C) Viewpoints
 - (D) Descriptions
976. The Quantitative Data Collection Methods are not often based on mathematical calculations
- (A) True
 - (B) False
977. The flower has 25 petals.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
978. A researcher conducted a correlational research study on the change in technology prices and homelessness rates in inner-city areas. The resulting data showed a correlation of 0.0. This is an example of what?
- (A) Perfect correlation
 - (B) No correlation
979. Easy to communicate results to others using tables, graphs and charts such as histograms, bar charts and box and whisker plots.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
980. You measure speed and collect the following data: 3 km/hr, 4 km/hr, 3.2 km/hr. What type of data in this?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
981. Which of the following is TRUE about quantitative purpose statements and research questions?
- (A) The researcher do not compare or relate groups.
 - (B) The researcher seeks a deep understanding of the views of one group or single individuals.
 - (C) The researcher tests theories and identifies multiple variables.
 - (D) The researcher seeks to gather information on a single concept.
982. In the ___ research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Numerical

- 983.** Is often seen as being more objective and reliable than the other type of data but this is not always the case
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 984.** Relate the scenario to the conduct of a quantitative research study.
(A) The scenario can be related by identifying measurable variables and collecting numerical data.
(B) The scenario can be related by focusing only on opinions and beliefs.
(C) The scenario can be related by avoiding any form of data collection.
(D) The scenario can be related by using only qualitative interviews.
- 985.** A primary goal of Quantitative Research is to test hypotheses, which is accomplished through the employment of which type of data?
(A) Narrative Data
(B) Empirical Data
(C) Individual
(D) None of above
- 986.** In order to understand whether two variables are related to each other a researcher would use what type of research method?
(A) Case study
(B) Survey
(C) Observation
(D) Correlation
- 987.** When you make an observation using numbers and/or measurements you are using a ____
(A) Prediction
(B) Measurement
(C) Quantitative observation
(D) Inference
- 988.** This approach surveys a large number of individuals and applies statistical techniques to recognize overall patterns in the relations of processes. Importantly, the use of surveys can be done across groups. Using survey methods across a large group of individuals enables generalization.
(A) Quantitative approach
(B) Qualitative approach
(C) Benchmarking
(D) None of above
- 989.** Correlation aims at ____
(A) To find out the difference between groups after treatment is given
(B) To find out the relationship between the two variables, whether it is positive or negative
(C) To find out the phenomena happen in large population about an object
(D) To find out the phenomena happen in small population about an object
- 990.** Tallying how many people use their cell phones at work for personal reasons.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 991.** Which of the following is NOT a type of quantitative research mentioned in the text?
(A) Causal comparative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Correlational research
(D) Survey research
- 992.** What type of data did Peterson and Peterson (1959) use in their study?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Mixed methods data
(D) Observational data
- 993.** Quantitative research data can be very consistent, precise and reliable
(A) True
(B) False
- 994.** An assertion that presents a claim based on numerical data or statistical analysis is known as a:

- (A) Quantitative assertion
(B) Qualitative assertion
(C) Unsupported assertion
(D) Speculative assertion
- 995.** Why is objectivity important in quantitative research?
(A) It eliminates the need for representative sampling
(B) It guarantees unbiased data collection and analysis
(C) It ensures results are based on personal intuition
(D) It makes the research more expensive
Explanation: Objectivity ensures that data collection and analysis in quantitative research are unbiased.
- 996.** Data in quantitative research are often presented in:
(A) Poems and essays
(B) Tables, charts, and graphs
(C) Personal journals
(D) Interviews only
- 997.** A shop owner records information about his customers. The average amount of money spent is ___ data
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 998.** "Findings of quantitative research should be applicable to people and setting other than those who participated in the study." What characteristic of research is being explained here?
(A) Builds on the works of others
(B) Systematic
(C) Empirically verifiable
(D) Generalizable
- 999.** Quantitative data is also known as
(A) Descriptive data
(B) Numerical data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Categorical data
- 1000.** Data that can be counted or measured is called:
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Subjective data
(C) Numerical data
(D) Quantitative data
- 1001.** Which of the following shows quantitative data collection?
(A) Recording test scores of students
(B) Asking for opinions about a school rule
(C) Writing a reflection journal
(D) Conducting an oral history project
- 1002.** Quantitative research answer questions such as this:
(A) How many? or How much?
(B) Why? or How?
- 1003.** In the field of medicine, quantitative research is used to:
(A) Interpret poetry about illness
(B) Develop statistical tests for drug effectiveness
(C) Create fictional stories
(D) Observe patient emotions only
- 1004.** Quantitative research uses:
(A) Measurement and observation to represent communication as amounts, frequencies, degrees, values, or intensity
(B) Measurement and observation to represent the complexity of interaction
(C) Statistics to represent communication phenomena as amounts, frequencies, degrees, values, or intensity
(D) Statistics to determine data collection methods
- 1005.** Statistical methods such as surveys with large numbers of participants.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Paradigms
(D) Hypothesis

- 1006.** Research Title: Enhancing Students' Performance Through PowerPoint. Which type of research should you use?
(A) Grounded theory
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Mixed Research
(D) Qualitative Research
- 1007.** These are information which can be counted or expressed in numerical values.
(A) Quantitative Data
(B) Qualitative Data
(C) Primary Data
(D) Secondary Data
Explanation:Quantitative data refers to information that can be counted or expressed in numerical values.
- 1008.** Quantitative is ____?
(A) Data drawn from the five senses
(B) A classification of matter based on the interactions of its molecules
(C) Data based on numerical findings
(D) A particle made of atoms joined together
- 1009.** Purpose is to generalize about a larger population.
(A) Mixed
(B) Qualitative
(C) Quantitative
(D) None of the above.
- 1010.** A researcher measures the heights of 50 students in centimeter.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1011.** What characteristics refers to quantitative research?
(A) Collecting data based on words from a small member of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained
(B) Exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a several phenomenon
(C) Describing a research problems through a description of trends or a need for an explanation of the relationship among variables
(D) Having a literature review play a minor role but justify the problem
- 1012.** We measured 12g of salt to place into the beaker.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1013.** A survey consisting of yes-or-no and multiple choice s questions is an example of ____ research methods.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1014.** Control and manipulation of research conditions by the researcher
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 1015.** Quantitative research might be more suitable to be used if a researchers want to explore issues with research questions which trends or explanations need to be made
(A) True
(B) False
- 1016.** Type of data that contains numbers.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 1017.** An observation that includes NUMBERS
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Inference
(D) Prediction
- 1018.** Focuses on testing theories and hypotheses
(A) QUANTITATIVE
(B) QUALITATIVE
- 1019.** Usually needs a sample of hundreds or even thousands of subjects
(A) Qualitative

- (B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed Method
(D) None of above
- 1020.** How is generalizability primarily concerned in quantitative research?
(A) Applying findings to broader contexts
(B) Ensuring data reliability
(C) Enhancing data analysis methods
(D) Focusing on specific participant experiences
- 1021.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: 84 beats per minute
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1022.** This research approach aims to measure variables and describe frequencies, averages, and correlations.
(A) Quantitative Approach
(B) Mixed Method Approach
(C) Qualitative Approach
(D) Holistic Approach
- 1023.** Which research approach aims to analyze and interpret numerical data exclusively?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed Methods
(D) Action
- 1024.** You want to measure the return on investment of a trade show.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1025.** Is a type of research in which a researcher measures two variables, understands and assesses the statistical relationship between them with no influence from any extraneous variable.
(A) NONEXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
(B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
(C) CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH
(D) CAUSAL-COMPARATIVE RESEARCH
- 1026.** Identify whether the following are strengths or limitations of quantitative research. Nomothetic Causation
(A) Strength
(B) Limitation
- 1027.** How does quantitative research achieve validity and reliability?
(A) By using standardized research instruments
(B) By conducting in-depth interviews
(C) By involving emotional experiences
(D) By using complex statistical methods
Explanation: Quantitative research achieves validity and reliability by using standardized research instruments to collect consistent and accurate data.
- 1028.** James and Freya are discussing different research paradigms. Which of the following is a type of quantitative paradigm?
(A) Feminist paradigm
(B) Scientific
(C) Critical Theory
(D) Qualitative paradigm
- 1029.** Which research method gathers numerical data?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Narrative Inquiry
(C) Case Study
(D) Action Research
(E) Qualitative Research
- 1030.** Decide if the following literature review statements belong to quantitative or qualitative research. Literature review can identify appropriate data-collection instruments so that there will not be a need to construct a new instrument.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1031.** The beaker was stirred for 32 seconds.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative

- 1032.** How does quantitative research typically analyze data?
- (A) Using quotes
 - (B) Using numbers and statistics
 - (C) Using observations
 - (D) Using themes
- 1033.** The Quantitative method can be repeated to verify findings enhancing its validity, free from false or immature conclusions.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) PARTIALLY TRUE
 - (D) PARTIALLY FALSE
- 1034.** What is the best research approach for a problem that calls for understanding the best predictors of outcomes?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) None of these
- 1035.** This type of research is expressed in numbers and graphs. It is used to test or confirm theories and assumptions.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Method Research
 - (D) None of above
- 1036.** Which statement below cannot be applied to quantitative market research?
- (A) Uses hard data and facts to aid statistical analyses.
 - (B) Is based on numerical data and information.
 - (C) Is based on only using primary research techniques.
 - (D) Deals with questions such as “how much”, “how many”, and “how often”.
- 1037.** What is the purpose of correlational research?
- (A) Describe trends in a large population of individuals
 - (B) Determine if and to what degree there is a relationship between two or more quantifiable variables
 - (C) Predict outcomes using certain variables as predictors
 - (D) Determine the cause of differences between groups of people
- 1038.** Key terms are: testing, measurement, objectivity, replicability
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 1039.** The following statements describes the characteristics of a quantitative research study EXCEPT
- (A) The purpose is to examine relationships among variables.
 - (B) The purpose is to describe new situation, events or concepts.
 - (C) The purpose is to describe life experiences.
 - (D) The purpose is to generate numerical information through an objective process.
- 1040.** Closed (multiple choice) questions
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 1041.** Observations that deal with a number or amount are called
- (A) Operational observations
 - (B) Quantitative observations
 - (C) Qualitative observations
 - (D) None of above
- 1042.** Quantitative research focuses mainly on:
- (A) Numerical data and statistical analysis
 - (B) Subjective experiences
 - (C) Observations without measurement
 - (D) Narrative reports
- 1043.** Quantitative approaches have near total dominance
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 1044.** In an experiment to measure the growth of plants, which type of data would be most appropriate to collect?
- (A) The color of the plant leaves
 - (B) The height of the plants in centimeters
 - (C) The type of soil used
 - (D) The time of day the plants are watered
- 1045.** A significant disadvantage of the correlational approach is that it:
- (A) Does not provide evidence of cause and effect.
 - (B) Cannot be used to examine relationships between variables that exist naturally.
 - (C) Does not aid in the process of prediction.
 - (D) Does not provide information about how two variables are related.
- 1046.** Used to create conclusions that can be generalised to the target population
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1047.** Quantitative research focuses on measurable, numerical data.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1048.** Sample size determination in quantitative research primarily depends on:
- (A) Preference of the lead researcher
 - (B) Amount of time for fieldwork
 - (C) Number of interviewers available
 - (D) Desired confidence level and margin of error
- 1049.** It is a research type under quantitative research.
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) None of above
- 1050.** Decide whether the statement is true or false: Durkheim used statistics in research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1051.** A ____ is best defined as a quantitative method for combining the results of all the published and even unpublished results on one question and drawing a conclusion based on the entire set of studies on the topic.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Meta-analysis
 - (D) Systematic review
- 1052.** Which of the following is a quantitative data collection technique?
- (A) Interviewing participants
 - (B) Observing animal behaviour
 - (C) Measuring the height of plants
 - (D) Describing the texture of a surface
- 1053.** The leaf is 5mm wide.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1054.** Which among statement below is considered as a weakness of Quantitative Research
- (A) Allows greater objectivity and accuracy of results
 - (B) Allows for a broader study, involving a greater number of objects and enhancing the generalization of the results
 - (C) Results provide less detail on behavior, attitudes, and motivation
 - (D) Personal bias can be avoided
- 1055.** In a scientific experiment, which of the following would be considered a quantitative observation?
- (A) The plant grew 5 cm in one week.
 - (B) The plant looks healthy and green.
 - (C) The plant has a pleasant smell.
 - (D) The plant is tall.

- 1056.** Weight
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(D) When collecting opinions on a new policy
- 1057.** In which scenario would quantitative data be more appropriate than qualitative data?
(A) When exploring customer satisfaction
(B) When measuring the average income level
(C) When describing a person's emotions
- 1058.** Which type of research uses numerical data?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Observational
(D) Case study

1.2.6 Qualitative Research

1. Aims to discuss and analyze underlying concepts and theories related to the study
(A) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
2. Which type of observation involves descriptions that cannot be measured?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Numerical
(D) Statistical
3. Narrative research focuses on ____
(A) The description of people's experiences told about themselves and others.
(B) Anecdotes that make sense of mental states or emotions
(C) A particular phenomenon of process
(D) None of above
4. What does Qualitative Research center on?
(A) Numerical data
(B) Thoughts, feelings, and perceptions
(C) Statistical analysis
(D) Objective measurements
5. Qualitative research generates textual data.
(A) True
(B) False
6. Qualitative research methods are particularly useful when focusing on:
(A) Numerical data and statistics
(B) Generalizable psychological phenomena
(C) Subjective experiences, thoughts, and feelings
(D) Objective measurements of behavior
7. Anika, Mia, and Zoe are conducting a research project for their sociology class. They need to collect qualitative evaluation data. What methods could they use?
(A) Surveys, experiments, questionnaires
(B) Literature review, case studies, content analysis
(C) Statistical analysis, data mining, machine learning
(D) Interviews, focus groups, observations, and document analysis
8. The theoretical framework of "Grounded Theory" originates from ____
(A) Sociology
(B) Education
(C) Archeology
(D) Philosophy
9. "Leaves turn red in the fall" is an example of a observation
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Neither quantitative nor qualitative
(D) None of above

10. Nora, Ethan, and Abigail are conducting a research study on the impact of social media on teenagers. What kind of qualitative data might they collect during their study?
- (A) Interview transcripts from teenagers, field notes from observations, thematic analysis of social media posts
 - (B) Survey responses from teenagers, statistical analysis of social media usage, experimental data from social media platforms
11. Which type of research is primarily concerned with understanding human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
12. — designed to reveal a target audience's range of behavior and the perceptions that drive it with reference to specific topics or issues. The results of are descriptive rather than predictive.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Primary Research
 - (C) Secondary Research
 - (D) Qualitative Research
13. A qualitative research approach is most appropriate for which study.
- (A) A study measuring nutrition and weight loss or gain in clients with cancer
 - (B) A study examining oxygen levels after endotracheal suctioning
 - (C) A study examining client reactions to stress after open heart surgery
 - (D) A study measuring differences in blood pressure before, during, and after a procedure
14. The following are the characteristics of qualitative research except
- (A) Emergent
 - (B) Focus on outcome
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Focus on process
15. One of the objectives of qualitative research is to:
- (A) Generalize results to the population
 - (B) Quantify variables
 - (C) Understand subjective experiences
 - (D) Conduct large-scale experiments
16. During a classroom discussion, Anaya asked, 'Which of the following is a type of qualitative paradigm?'
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) Quantitative paradigm
 - (C) Critical Theory
 - (D) None of the above
17. What must a researcher do in order for Grounded Theory to work?
- (A) Use the ATLAS.ti.5 analysis software
 - (B) Collaborate with researchers using quantitative methods
 - (C) Suspend existing expectations and biases
 - (D) Hire a diverse staff
18. A focus group is conducted to understand people's perception of a new product.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
19. Which theoretical framework utilizes coding to build explanatory models during the data analysis phase?
- (A) Narrative Inquiry
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Ethnography
20. What is the purpose of ethnographic research?
- (A) Describe, analyze and interpret
 - (B) Describe, criticize and reflect
 - (C) Interpret, reflect, observe
 - (D) None of above

21. Qualitative variables are used to:
- (A) Measure and analyze data
 - (B) Describe characteristics that cannot be measured numerically
 - (C) Conduct experiments in a controlled environment
 - (D) Analyze statistical data
22. The literature review in qualitative research often focuses on:
- (A) Testing hypotheses with statistical tools
 - (B) Exploring themes, patterns, and existing theories
 - (C) Providing definitions of terms
 - (D) Explaining sampling techniques
23. A way to reach a conclusion based on a pattern and observation
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Given statement
 - (D) None of above
24. If an engineering server's risk of being hacked is assigned a risk level of very high, which assessment strategy is being used?
- (A) Quantitative.
 - (B) Qualitative.
 - (C) Impact.
 - (D) Discretionary.
25. What method is commonly used in ethnography to gather data?
- (A) Laboratory experiments
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Archival research
26. In grounded theory, when is the literature review typically conducted?
- (A) After theory generation
 - (B) Before data collection
 - (C) During data analysis
 - (D) Before writing the research report
27. Qualitative data tells us how much, how many and how often.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
28. Approach to the study of human behavior that seeks to understand the meanings, motives, and beliefs that underlie a person's experiences.
- (A) Meta analysis
 - (B) Theoretical inquiry
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
29. Seeks to understand the world view of a cultural group
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Ethnography Research
 - (C) Null Hypothesis (H0)
 - (D) Reference
30. What element connects people's beliefs to their behaviors in grounded theory?
- (A) Social scene interactions and context
 - (B) Biochemical pathways involvement
 - (C) Longitudinal time series patterns
 - (D) Genomic variation differences
31. In analyzing the role of mass media in shaping public perception, which of the following approaches provides the most comprehensive understanding?
- (A) An exploration of the interaction between media content and audience interpretation.
 - (B) A focus solely on the content produced by mass media
 - (C) An examination of the historical development of media technologies
 - (D) A quantitative analysis of media consumption statistics
32. Which of the following is a qualitative data collection technique?
- (A) Measuring temperature
 - (B) Counting the number of leaves

- (C) Describing the colour of a flower
(D) Weighing a rock
33. Associated with the constructivist tradition
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
34. Which method best fits Interpretivism for studying consumer behavior?
(A) Structured ethnographies
(B) High-throughput microbiology
(C) Finite element simulations
(D) Randomized controlled trials
35. What type of data will Jamal most likely collect to answer his research question?
(A) Quantitative survey responses measuring student satisfaction on a rating scale
(B) Narrative accounts from participants describing their personal experiences
(C) Institutional data on student retention and graduation rates
(D) Behavioral observations of student study habits in the library
36. How does inductive reasoning contribute to scientific discovery?
(A) By allowing scientists to apply known laws to new situations
(B) By enabling the formulation of new theories based on observed patterns
(C) By testing existing theories through experimentation
(D) By providing a framework for mathematical proofs
37. Inductive reasoning is:
(A) Based on observations
(B) Based on known/established facts/evidence
38. Determine the first process step in qualitative data collection:
(A) To consider what types of information will best answer your research questions.
(B) To engage in a sampling strategy that will best help you understand your central phenomenon and the research question you are asking
(C) To design protocols or instruments for collecting and recording the information
(D) Gain access to these individuals and sites by obtaining permissions
39. What type of data is descriptive and detailed?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Primary
(C) Secondary
(D) Qualitative
40. Which option is the correct one according to Analysis and interpretation of qualitative data?
(A) Requires numerical data to obtain results
(B) It requires numerical data to obtain results and to observe the images of the investigation
(C) All options are correct
(D) Requires knowing how to make sense of the text and images in order to answer the research questions
41. Which marketing research term is defined as: 'Research that explores attitudes, motivations, and opinions through non-numerical data like interviews or observations?'
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Descriptive Research
42. What is the PRIMARY purpose of inductive research?
(A) To use theory to create a hypothesis to test
(B) To look for mathematical truth
(C) To gather data, look for patterns, and develop a theory
(D) None of above

43. What is a qualitative observation for this picture?
(A) There are 5 characters in this play.
(B) Dorothy is 4 foot 10 inches tall.
(C) 50% of the characters are boys.
(D) The tin man's costume is shiny.
44. Choose the research title below which can be conducted qualitatively..
(A) The experiences of healthcare providers during the COVID-19 crisis in China
(B) The Association Between Health Status and Insomnia, Mental Health, and Preventive Behaviors: The Mediating Role of Fear of COVID-19
(C) Mental Health Disorders and Associated Risk Factors in Quarantined Adults During the COVID-19 Outbreak in China: Cross-Sectional Study
(D) None of above
45. This technique uses an ordered rank procedure where the objects are classified in groups depending on their similarity to a specific criterion
(A) Paired Comparison
(B) Likert
(C) Constant Sum
(D) Q-Sort
46. Which of the following is NOT a source of qualitative data?
(A) Observations
(B) Unstructured interviews
(C) Official statistics
(D) Diary entries
47. In qualitative studies, researchers collect primarily qualitative data, that is:
(A) Numeric Value
(B) Narrative Description
(C) Alphanumeric Value
(D) Coded Value
48. Thematic analysis is a qualitative data analysis technique.
(A) True
(B) False
49. How to evaluate an ethnography research?
(A) Being transparent with the data
(B) Researchers are not prevented from entering the site in the future
(C) Involve negotiating how to gain access to the people and places
(D) By applying the standards used in qualitative research.
50. Approach: Subjective
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
51. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?
(A) Blue is the best selling color for all models in the product line.
(B) A certain brand's products are an average of 15% more expensive than comparable products from their direct competitor.
(C) Sales for the newest product model have amounted to \$260, 000 over the last three months.
(D) Consumers feel that a certain brand is not stylish enough to interest them.
52. An observation using your senses
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
53. Two or more researchers may independently analyse the data; their interpretations are compared and the higher the degree of similarity between their analyses, the more credible the findings/conclusions are deemed to be.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
54. What is the main reason for conducting member checks in qualitative research?
(A) To recruit participants for the study
(B) To end the study quickly

- (C) To ensure the accuracy of the data collected
(D) To analyze the data collected
55. The term used to describe suspending pre-conceptions and learned feelings about a phenomenon is called
(A) Axial coding.
(B) Design flexibility.
(C) Ethnography.
(D) Bracketing.
56. One problem with qualitative research is:
(A) It is always objective
(B) It is easy to replicate
(C) It is time-consuming
(D) Results are easily generalized
57. Qualitative approach to research is concerned with the subjective assessment of
(A) Research problems.
(B) Research methods.
(C) Data, analysis and interpretation.
(D) Attitudes, opinions and behavior.
58. Ethnography is a type of:
(A) Quantitative study
(B) On-field qualitative study
(C) Laboratory experiment
(D) Simulation
59. To hold in abeyance their presuppositions about a phenomenon, Descriptive phenomenologists use the strategy called:
(A) Bracketing
(B) Randomization
(C) Interpretation
(D) None of above
60. In an experiment, a scientist records the color change of a solution. What type of data is this?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Experimental
(D) Theoretical
61. This type of research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data to understand concepts, opinions or experiences (Romero & Romero, 2000, cited in Abdelgafur, et al., 2020).
(A) Experimental research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Survey research
62. Teaching experiences of TPNHS teachers during Modular Distance Learning. Which of the following research designs should be used in this topic?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Narrative
63. Traditionally those engaging this research spend years in the place of study, also known as the "field." Which research design is this statement related to?
(A) Experimental
(B) Case study
(C) Ethnography
(D) None of above
64. Grounded theory does not want to start with any theory or hypotheses.
(A) True
(B) False
65. Which of these characteristics does NOT describe qualitative research?
(A) Collecting non-numerical data
(B) Using non-statistical method
(C) Involving experimental procedure
(D) All of the above
66. Which of the following statements is TRUE of interviews as an example of qualitative research?
(A) They enable researchers to observe and record behavior in the real world.

- (B) They involve data gathered from open-ended answers rather than numeric answers.
- (C) They always evoke structured answers.
- (D) They can be easily used for summarizing and calculating trends and averages.
67. You want to explore the cultural factors that influence people's purchasing decisions.
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
68. Which research tool is best suited to gathering qualitative market data?
- (A) Business records
- (B) Census statistics
- (C) Surveys
- (D) In-depth interviews
69. Which approach to research uses qualitative data, that deals on how people behave in the surroundings?
- (A) Naturalistic
- (B) Positive
- (C) Scientific
- (D) Triangulation
70. Qualitative research usually happens in?
- (A) Hard science
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Physics
- (D) Education
71. Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data: melting ice
- (A) Qualitative data
- (B) Quantitative data
72. Teacher Jean wants to understand how learners make friends and socialize through the pandemic's flexible learning, by documenting their experiences. Which research method is she more likely to use?
- (A) Ethnographical research
- (B) Grounded theory research
- (C) Correlational research
- (D) Phenomenological research
73. Qualitative Research uses statistical formulas in interpreting gathered data.
- (A) True
- (B) False
74. Which scenario shows qualitative research in the arts?
- (A) Analyzing the themes of local paintings
- (B) Counting the number of artworks in a gallery
- (C) Recording sales of art pieces
- (D) Measuring the size of canvases
75. Data are "rich" and time-consuming to analyze
- (A) Qualitative Research
- (B) Quantitative Research
76. Which is NOT a qualitative data collection method?
- (A) Ethnography
- (B) Experiment
- (C) Focus Group
- (D) Interviews
77. The ABM students interviewed the HUMSS students to know the difficulties HUMSS students experience. What is the type of qualitative study used?
- (A) Case Study
- (B) Ethnography
- (C) Phenomenology
- (D) Historical Analysis
78. Which of the following is "an approach for exploring & understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social problem" (Creswell 2014)
- (A) Transformative research approach
- (B) Qualitative research approach
- (C) Quantitative research approach
- (D) None of above

79. Qualitative research requires less interaction with respondents.
(A) True
(B) False
80. Data analysis in qualitative research reveals
(A) Statistical data
(B) Findings
(C) Themes
(D) Errors
81. What is 'Verstehen' in relation to marketing research?
(A) Any approach that focuses on qualitative issues like social meanings
(B) Any orientation that favours quantitative practices
(C) Neither of these
(D) None of above
82. Focus groups are particularly strong at:
(A) Causal inference
(B) Exploring group norms and interactions
(C) Measuring frequency of behaviors
(D) Avoiding groupthink
83. What is one way of ensuring viability of your qualitative research?
(A) Peer Debriefing
(B) Just leave it
(C) Personal Opinions
(D) None of above
84. The slug was slimy.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
85. Open-ended questions are especially useful in exploratory research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
86. Which type of research focuses on understanding the underlying reasons and motivations behind human behavior?
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Quantitative Research
87. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative data?
(A) It is measured in numbers
(B) It is often collected through interviews
(C) It is always objective
(D) It is analysed using statistical software
88. A benefit of grounded theory is that ____
(A) It fosters creativity
(B) It involves an exhaustive process
(C) It covers limited generalizability
(D) None of above
89. What kind of experiences Phenomenologists study?
(A) Historical experiences
(B) Clinical experiences
(C) Lived experiences
(D) None of above
90. Which type of research uses unstructured or semi-structured tools?
(A) Quantitative research.
(B) Qualitative research.
(C) Survey research.
(D) Experimental research.
(E) Meta-analysis.
91. The differences between qualitative and quantitative lie in these aspects below, except:
(A) Measurement used
(B) The aims of research
(C) The presence of human in measurement
(D) Its logic
92. Which of the following factors is likely to require a qualitative approach?
(A) Specifically measured variables
(B) Reliable and valid IQ test

- (C) Limited number of participants and research sites
(D) None of above
93. What is an example of a qualitative research question?
(A) What percentage of students use technology?
(B) Does technology improve learning outcomes?
(C) How do students perceive their learning environment?
(D) What is the average age of participants?
94. What research design aims to describe the lived experience of the participants from a phenomenon?
(A) Case study
(B) Narrative research
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Ethnography
95. What is usually the starting point for a qualitative research study?
(A) Identify a phenomenon or research question to explore
(B) Form a testable hypothesis
(C) Run statistical models
(D) Create a frequency distribution
96. The major objective of a qualitative research study is to
(A) Understand a process or concept.
(B) Study group-differences.
(C) Predict relationships.
(D) Explain variation in measurements.
97. One goal of qualitative research is to empower individuals to share their stories.
(A) True
(B) False
98. What does Qualitative research explore?
(A) Ideas
(B) Perception
(C) Behavior
(D) All the above
99. All of the following are the advantages or strengths of Qualitative research except,
(A) It adopts a naturalistic approach to its subject matter
(B) It promotes a full understanding of human behavior or personality
(C) It is hard to know the validity or reliability of the data
(D) It is a way of understanding and interpreting social interactions
100. A qualitative research design seeking to describe and analyze all or part of the culture of a community is known as a(n)
(A) Historical study
(B) Action research
(C) Ethnographic study
(D) Grounded theory
101. Which type of data is often used to understand participant's opinions and thoughts?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Statistical
(D) Numerical
102. An inductive approach in qualitative research means:
(A) Starting with a theory
(B) Building a theory from data
(C) Testing a theory with data
(D) Quantifying variables
103. Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Because qualitative research involves interpretation, one common limitation is that:
(A) Data collection is purely numerical
(B) Results may reflect researcher perspectives
(C) Participants control all outcomes
(D) Analysis is faster than quantitative research

- 104.** Phenomenology-
- (A) Describing individuals' experiences of a particular event, such as the death of a loved one
 - (B) Addressing research questions through in-depth analysis of a single (small group of people) instance(s) or individuals
 - (C) Inductively generating a theory explain a process
 - (D) Describing lives/ stories to add to understanding
- 105.** Which of the following is not a way of assessing the trust worthiness of qualitative research?
- (A) Dependability.
 - (B) Accessibility.
 - (C) Credibility.
 - (D) Transferability.
- 106.** What type of data are not easily measured or counted?
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
 - (C) Correlational Data
 - (D) Causal Data
- 107.** Classify as either qualitative research or quantitative research. The purpose is to explain and gain insight and understanding of phenomena through intensive collection of narrative data.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 108.** Qualitative questions include
- (A) Social research/surveys
 - (B) Prediction of outcomes
 - (C) Numeric from data collected
 - (D) Experiments or Intervention
- 109.** Qualitative researchers often conduct data collection and analysis ____ during the study process.
- (A) In repeated cycles over time
 - (B) At a single point in time
- 110.** Grounded theory is commonly used in quantitative analysis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 111.** Is the primary source of data in phenomenological research:
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Self-report
- 112.** A researcher studies how students who flunk out of high school experienced high school. She found that it was common for such students to report that they felt like they had little control of their destiny. Her report that this lack of control was an invariant part of the student's experiences suggests that lack of control is ____ of the "flunking out" experience
- (A) An essence.
 - (B) A probabilistic cause.
 - (C) A grounded theory.
 - (D) A narrative.
- 113.** What is a characteristic of guided inductive inquiry?
- (A) It focuses solely on rote learning
 - (B) It involves passive listening by the students.
 - (C) Learners progress from specific observations to inferences or generalizations.
 - (D) The teacher does not interact with students during the lesson
- 114.** What type of questions are typically framed in qualitative research?
- (A) Hypothesis-driven questions
 - (B) Closed-ended questions
 - (C) Open-ended exploratory questions
 - (D) Multiple-choice questions
- 115.** Which of the following is qualitative
- (A) Sour taste
 - (B) 27 degrees Celsius
 - (C) The mass of an apple is 230 grams
 - (D) The pH of rain water is about 5.5

116. What does the term "bracketing" refer to in phenomenological research?
- (A) The process of categorizing philosophical theories
 - (B) Suspending judgment and avoiding pre-suppositions
 - (C) The act of comparing different philosophical schools
 - (D) The method of analyzing historical texts
117. Which of the following can be "ethnographic instrument"?
- (A) Tape recorders, cameras, field notes, interviews, observation
 - (B) Survey, secondary data, test, questionnaire, interviews
118. Feminist research follows some steps, one of them is ____
- (A) Should be bias free
 - (B) Should be traditional research
 - (C) Should be emphasized on trivial topics.
 - (D) None of above
119. Give one advantage of qualitative research
- (A) You can compare results
 - (B) It is usually high in reliability
 - (C) It is usually high in validity
 - (D) Research sample is representative
120. Most qualitative researchers believe that social reality is embedded within and cannot be abstracted from their social settings. This perspective leads them to believe the best way to understand such reality is what?
- (A) To engage in "sense-making"
 - (B) Hypothesis testing
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Historical analysis
121. A phenomenological research describes ____
- (A) What all participants have in common in their lived experience
 - (B) An in-depth view into one subjects lived experience
 - (C) A shallow overview of multiple participants
 - (D) The cause a particular disease has on a specific culture group
122. Typically engage in extensive fieldwork, participate in extent possible life of culture under study. Learn from cultural group.
- (A) Field Scientists
 - (B) Anthropologist
 - (C) Medical Scientist
 - (D) Ethnographers
123. Which of the following represent a good qualitative problem statement?
- (A) Defines the independent and dependent variables.
 - (B) Conveys a sense of emerging design.
 - (C) Specifies a research hypothesis to be tested.
 - (D) Specifies the relationship between variables that the researcher expects to find.
124. The statement "The number of cases that allow us to answer the research questions, which will later be called category saturation," corresponds to which criterion for sample size in qualitative research?
- (A) Understanding of the phenomenon
 - (B) Availability of participants
 - (C) Statistical power requirements
 - (D) Convenience of access
125. What is the final product of phenomenological research expected to do?
- (A) Convincingly convey the shared essence of the experience to the reader
 - (B) Provide a detailed statistical analysis of the phenomenon
 - (C) Focus solely on the researcher's personal experiences
 - (D) Avoid any philosophical interpretations
126. Observations(recording what you have seen, heard, or encountered in detailed field notes) is an example of:

- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Characteristics of Qualitative Research
 - (D) Types of Quantitative Research
- 127.** In which of the following do both methods provide primary qualitative data?
- (A) Experiments and interviews
 - (B) Questionnaires and sampling
 - (C) Literature reviews and surveys
 - (D) Observations and case studies
- 128.** Which of the following best describes process consent in qualitative research?
- (A) Obtaining consent once at the start of the study
 - (B) Using a written form signed before data collection
 - (C) Assuming consent when participants return questionnaires
 - (D) Continuously renegotiating consent as the study evolves
 - (E) Seeking consent only from the research institution
- 129.** Which of the following is an example of a qualitative design?
- (A) Narrative research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Survey research
 - (D) Convergent research
- 130.** A major disadvantage of Grounded Theory is:
- (A) Too structured
 - (B) Requires less data
 - (C) Time-consuming
 - (D) Produces minimal data
- 131.** What qualitative research method gathers insights from a group discussion?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Focus Group Discussion
 - (D) Narrative Research
- 132.** These are descriptive information which has no numerical value.
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Qualitative Data
 - (C) Primary Data
 - (D) Secondary Data
- 133.** Which of the following is NOT a component of Guba & Lincoln's criterion 'trustworthiness'?
- (A) Credibility
 - (B) Dependability
 - (C) Measurability
 - (D) Transferability
- 134.** Ethnographic studies most directly aim to uncover what type of information?
- (A) Contextual behaviors in real-life settings
 - (B) Preferred pricing tiers in surveys
 - (C) Competitor financial ratios benchmarking
 - (D) Quarterly channel partner discounts
- 135.** Takes an Idiographic Approach
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 136.** Sophie and Thomas are conducting a study to understand people's experiences. Qualitative research places special interest in:
- (A) Statistical significance
 - (B) Participants' thoughts
 - (C) Experimental controls
 - (D) Predictive models
- 137.** Requires few respondents
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 138.** Feelings, attitudes, opinions and thoughts of human being
- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

139. The ____ of qualitative research contends that knowledge is socially constructed.
- (A) Epistemology
 - (B) Ontology
 - (C) Thought and behavior
 - (D) Research focus
140. Rosie shared her life experiences with the researcher. Which of the following is a study of an individual and their experiences as told to the researcher?
- (A) Biography
 - (B) Autobiography
 - (C) Oral History
 - (D) Case Study
141. These type of observations are described, not measured.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
142. What characteristic of qualitative research is employed in the situation below? "Studying real-world situation as it unfolds naturally"
- (A) Dynamic
 - (B) Emergent
 - (C) Naturalistic
 - (D) Purposeful
143. It originated in the social and behavioral sciences: sociology, anthropology, and psychology.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Practical Research
 - (D) None of above
144. Researcher & their biases may be known to participants in the study and participants characteristics may be known to the researcher
- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
145. What is the purpose of asking key questions in phenomenological research?
- (A) To list significant statements from the data
 - (B) To understand the experiences and contexts influencing the phenomenon
 - (C) To group statements into meaningful themes
 - (D) To perform statistical analysis of the data
146. An unstructured and indirect form of questioning that encourages respondents to project their underlying motivations, beliefs, attitudes, or feelings regarding the issues of concern is called the ____
- (A) Motivation elicitation
 - (B) Quantitative technique
 - (C) Survey technique
 - (D) Evaluation technique
 - (E) Projective technique
147. Observing person for a period of time in the workplace is a form of ethnography
- (A) True
 - (B) False
148. Market research that gathers the opinions, ideas, views and thoughts of consumers in a non-statistical manner is
- (A) Desk research
 - (B) Field research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Qualitative research
149. Follows more flexible format for the research document.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) None of the above.
150. Qualitative research involves a large number of respondents.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 151.** What method is typical in qualitative research?
- (A) Structured surveys with large samples.
 - (B) Controlled experimentation with variables.
 - (C) Content analysis of texts or interviews.
 - (D) Use of standardized tests and measurements.
- 152.** A scientist that studies a specific culture's behaviors, beliefs, values, and norms is called a(n) ____
- (A) Ethnographer
 - (B) Paleontologist
 - (C) Archaeologist
 - (D) Sociographer
- 153.** A qualitative researcher wants to understand how people construct their identities through storytelling. Which method is most appropriate?
- (A) Narrative Inquiry
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Ethnography
- 154.** Qualitative data is characterized by:
- (A) Numbers and statistics.
 - (B) In-depth descriptions indicating the quality of a psychological characteristic.
 - (C) Simple yes or no responses.
 - (D) Data that is easily quantified.
- 155.** A meteorologist is writing a report on the weather shown in the picture. Which of his statements reports qualitative data about this weather?
- (A) "It seems to be much colder and windier than last week."
 - (B) "Expect the temperature to drop to 10 degrees by midnight."
 - (C) "The winds reached up to 25 mph this morning."
 - (D) "It snowed 2 more inches than on this date last year."
- 156.** Data that describes certain distinctions based on some quality or characteristics.
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Qualitative Data
- 157.** Which of the following task requires delivery text-based answers?
- (A) Physiological task
 - (B) Qualitative tasks
 - (C) Meta tasks
 - (D) Quantitative tasks
- 158.** Two main types of Qualitative Research are:
- (A) Grounded Theory and Observation.
 - (B) Case Study and Phenomenology.
 - (C) Historical and Practical
 - (D) Ethnography and Epidemiological
- 159.** Ethnography is qualitative research of a distinct group of ____ in society.
- (A) Culture
 - (B) Literature
 - (C) Interest
 - (D) Majors
- 160.** What is the definition of phenomenological research?
- (A) A quantitative approach that measures statistical data.
 - (B) A qualitative approach that describes the meaning for several individuals of their lived experiences of a concept or phenomenon.
 - (C) A method to analyze numerical data for scientific experiments.
 - (D) A theoretical approach to predict future events based on past data.
- 161.** This type of research is likely to engage in fieldwork in natural settings because they are interested in the contexts of people's lives and experiences:
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Non-Experimental Research

- 162.** What type of observation is this? The liquid is pink.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(B) . Poth
(C) Sage
(D) Reuters
- 163.** Themes, patterns interpretation
(A) Qualitative Methods
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Quantitative Methods
(D) None of above
- 164.** This approach is commonly used to elicit different ideas, opinions, or beliefs from the respondents.
(A) Sampling
(B) Belief theory
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Brainstorming Edit
- 165.** Select TRUE statement about Qualitative ResearchI. Focuses on exploring ideas and formulating a theory or hypothesisII. Key terms:testing, measurement, objectivity, replicabilityIII. Key terms:understanding, context, complexity, subjectivityIV. Focuses on testing theories and hypotheses
(A) I & II
(B) I & III
(C) III & IV
(D) I & IV
- 166.** Lived experiences of caregivers for individuals with Alzheimer's disease
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 167.** A qualitative observation describes the specific number or amount of something
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 168.** Sophia is writing a paper on qualitative research and comes across a quote about it being like an intricate fabric. Who is the author of this quote?
(A) John W. Creswell
- 169.** This involves re-reading the transcript and categorising the statements, identifying further codes
(A) Axial Coding
(B) Open Coding
(C) Selective Coding
(D) None of above
- 170.** The box is brown
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
- 171.** Qualitative research emphasizes:
(A) Measurement and analysis of causal relationships
(B) Understanding meaning and experiences
(C) Use of numerical data
(D) Randomized control
- 172.** What is the main focus of qualitative research methods?
(A) Analyzing numerical data
(B) Solving complex issues by breaking them into meaningful inferences
(C) Presenting data using graphs and tables
(D) Generalizing results from representative samples
- 173.** Match the statement below to the correct description:That man is very tall.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 174.** The main goal of ethnographic research is to prove that a specific thing solve a particular problem.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

175. Which of the following is not key characteristics of ethnography?
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Cultural sharing group
 - (C) Researcher reflexivity
 - (D) Fieldwork
176. Qualitative researchers may seek patterns of association as a way of illuminating the underlying meaning and dimensionality of phenomena of interest
- (A) Cause-and-effect
 - (B) Associative
 - (C) Qualitative study of pattern
 - (D) None of above
177. Decide if the following literature review statements belong to quantitative or qualitative research. The literature can stimulate questions. The literature can assist in deriving an initial list of pertinent questions to ask or behaviors to observe.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
178. There are two types of data. Which type of data involves descriptions/photographs/illustrations that cannot be counted or measured?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
179. Nana would like to study the content of the 2019 revised handbook and see if it still has relevance under the CBL program.
- (A) In-depth Interview
 - (B) Content Analysis
 - (C) Structured Interview
 - (D) Self-administered questionnaire
- Explanation:** Content Analysis is the best method to study the relevance of the 2019 revised handbook under the CBL program. It allows for a thorough examination of the content and its applicability.
180. What is the most common source of data in qualitative research?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Psychological test
181. Which research method is best suited for exploring complex phenomena within their contexts?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
182. Studies are harder to replicate so findings can be less reliable.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
183. Data which is accurate, valid and expressed in word form. It takes feelings and emotion into account.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Reliability
184. In a classroom discussion, Benjamin asked, 'Who described the five traditions of qualitative research mentioned in the document?'
- (A) John W. Creswell
 - (B) Sigmund Freud
 - (C) Carl Rogers
 - (D) Abraham Maslow
185. What is the primary advantage of using participant observation as a data collection method in qualitative research?
- (A) Reduced risk of observer bias
 - (B) In-depth understanding of participants' perspectives
 - (C) Quick and efficient data collection
 - (D) Standardized data gathering process

- 186.** What type of research would be appropriate in the following situation? Nestle wants to investigate the impact of children on their parents' decisions to buy breakfast foods.
- (A) Quantitative research.
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Secondary Research
 - (D) Mixed methodology
- 187.** Why is data from interviews difficult to analyze?
- (A) It is mostly quantitative.
 - (B) It is often incomplete.
 - (C) It is more qualitative.
 - (D) It is always accurate.
- 188.** Qualitative data is great for recording people's experiences, attitudes, and beliefs.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 189.** Which method of data collection would qualitative researchers be likely to use?
- (A) Standardized tests
 - (B) Grades from a gradebook
 - (C) Observations in natural environments
 - (D) Structured surveys
- 190.** A group of people brought together to discuss a specific topic. Usually consist of 6-9 people
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Survey
- 191.** In qualitative research it is important to fit the research findings back into the relevant research literature even if the study is exploratory.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 192.** The bearded iris smells sweet.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 193.** Which one of these definitions explains Ethnography?
- (A) Observing a group without their knowledge or consent
 - (B) Observing a group's activities, while not taking part in them
 - (C) Observation and description of a group of people and their way of life
 - (D) Collecting information through unstructured interviews and postal questionnaires
- 194.** What is the type of research design that focuses on telling stories of one or more individuals, collecting and telling stories about the lives of these individuals, and writing narratives about their experiences?
- (A) Phenomenological design
 - (B) Ethnographic design
 - (C) Case study design
 - (D) Narrative design
- 195.** Which characteristics shows that Qualitative Research is a kind of research that has words, words and more words?
- (A) Human Understanding and Interpretation
 - (B) Abound with Words and Visuals
 - (C) Contextualization
 - (D) Internal Analysis
- 196.** The dog has brown fur on his paws.
- (A) Qualitative observattion
 - (B) Quantitative observation
 - (C) An observation
 - (D) None of the answers.
- 197.** It has a rough texture.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative

- 198.** Which data collection method is best suited for gathering non-numerical insights on customer emotions and motivations?
- (A) Secondary Data Analysis
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Qualitative Interviews
- 199.** The setting in narrative research may be
- (A) Home
 - (B) Work place
 - (C) School
 - (D) All of the above
- 200.** What is a research type that requires an extensive time on the setting of the ethnic group?
- (A) Ethnographic
 - (B) Phenomenological
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Policy analysis
- 201.** The sidewalk is long.
- (A) QUALITATIVE OBSERVATION
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATION
- 202.** What term refers to the insider's perspective?
- (A) Ethnocentrism.
 - (B) Holism.
 - (C) Emic perspective.
 - (D) Etic perspective.
- 203.** It is the understanding the essence of the phenomenon through interview.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Narrative Inquiry
- 204.** Grounded Theory is a research method used to:
- (A) Develop theories based on data collected from the field
 - (B) Test existing theories through experiments
 - (C) Analyze statistical data using software
 - (D) Conduct surveys to gather quantitative data
- 205.** Data provides an in-depth understanding of the thoughts and feelings of participants.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
- 206.** In qualitative research, "designs" refers ____?
- (A) Research methods
 - (B) Research objectives
 - (C) Research studies
 - (D) None of above
- 207.** Which of the following is not a common objective of qualitative research?
- (A) Holistic descriptions
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Unobtrusive observation
 - (D) Laboratory experimentation
- 208.** This is ethnography ONLINE ____
- (A) Netnography
 - (B) Winography
 - (C) Scenography
 - (D) Internography
- 209.** One possible definition of Qualitative Research is:
- (A) Type of social science research that collects and works with numerical data.
 - (B) Type of social science research that collects and works with professional experience.
 - (C) Type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data.
 - (D) Type of social science research that collects and works with pictures and diagrams.

210. When the purpose of the study is to explore parents stories regarding distance learning with teachers about their students in the division of Manila, the purpose statement is —
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both quantitative and qualitative
 - (D) Can not be determined tagsSpeci
211. Qualitative Observation (what you would need to conduct it). Good social skills. Trust and rapport
- (A) True
 - (B) False
212. According to Neumann (2007), ethnography aims to:
- (A) Focus on the material expressions of culture
 - (B) Present the worldview of the studied community
 - (C) Interpret culture using written state records
 - (D) Describe a way of life from the native viewpoint
213. Mostly associated with the sciences
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
214. What is the first step in conducting narrative research?
- (A) Identify a phenomenon to explore that addresses an educational problem
 - (B) Write a story about the participant's experiences
 - (C) Purposefully select an individual from whom you can learn about the phenomenon
 - (D) Collaborate with the participant-storyteller
215. In a grounded theory study, what is the main goal of data analysis?
- (A) Develop a theory based on patterns in collected data
 - (B) Compare statistical results across studies
 - (C) Test a pre-existing hypothesis
 - (D) Measure cause-and-effect relationships
216. What does the historical method of qualitative research focus on?
- (A) Testing hypothetical ideas
 - (B) Understanding present patterns
 - (C) Anticipating future choice s
 - (D) Describing past events
217. Can a narrative researcher select more than one participant?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
218. Why does qualitative research need longer time to research than quantitative research?
- (A) Because qualitative research has wider topic
 - (B) Because quantitative doesn't have many variables
 - (C) Because qualitative research needs to find a discovery/finding
 - (D) Because quantitative research doesn't need to discuss the problem
219. An ethnographic record consists of field notes, tape recordings, pictures, artifacts, and anything else that documents.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
220. Naturalistic observations
- (A) Are easy to replicate
 - (B) Have a manipulated IV
 - (C) Have high ecological validity
 - (D) Are highly reliable
221. In qualitative research, what is the purpose of "Bracketing"?
- (A) Forming hypotheses
 - (B) Setting aside biases and beliefs
 - (C) Data interpretation
 - (D) None of above

222. How do qualitative researchers primarily collect data?
- (A) Through standardized tests
 - (B) Via large-scale surveys
 - (C) Through interviews and observations
 - (D) Using experimental manipulations
223. Which of the following pairs of methods provide qualitative data?
- (A) Experiments and interviews
 - (B) Questionnaires and experiments
 - (C) Literature reviews and surveys
 - (D) Observations and focus groups
224. What type of data does a focus group provide to market research?
- (A) To provide quantitative data
 - (B) To provide qualitative data
225. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by interviewing individuals who have experienced a particular phenomenon or event, with the goal of understanding their subjective experiences and perspectives?
- (A) Phenomenological interviews
 - (B) Narrative interviews
 - (C) Life history interviews
 - (D) Discourse-based interviews
226. Research Goals: Explore, describe, discover
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
227. The way you smile is an example of which type of data?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
228. What qualitative data analysis method identifies patterns and themes within the data?
- (A) Statistical testing
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Thematic analysis
 - (D) Regression analysis
229. Propose a qualitative data analysis plan for exploring how teachers adapt to new technologies in the classroom.
- (A) Perform a thematic analysis of interview transcripts
 - (B) Use descriptive statistics to summarize responses
 - (C) Conduct a correlation analysis of survey data
 - (D) Apply regression analysis to the responses
230. ____ are the stories people tell about themselves, their situation, and others around them.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narratives
 - (D) None of above
231. What tool can help qualitative research?
- (A) SPSS
 - (B) SAS
 - (C) Ms. Excel
 - (D) Nvivo
232. Qualitative Research has a hypothesis to be proven.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
233. Approach of qualitative data collection involves interview that conducting through email, face-to-face, focus group, online focus group and telephone interviews.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
234. Of the following is the characteristic/s of Hypotheses in qualitative research studies?
- (A) Hypotheses are very specific and stated prior to beginning the study.
 - (B) Hypotheses are never use.
 - (C) Hypotheses are often generated as the data are collected, interpreted, and analyzed.

- (D) Hypotheses are always stated after the research study has been complete.
- 235.** Which is NOT a qualitative research design?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Historical
 - (D) Ethnography
- 236.** What is the importance of triangulation in educational research?
- (A) To simplify data
 - (B) To use a single method for understanding
 - (C) To use multiple methods for a holistic understanding
 - (D) To focus on one perspective
- 237.** What is the main role of thick description in ensuring the trustworthiness of qualitative research?
- (A) To ensure a large sample size
 - (B) To analyze the data collected
 - (C) To provide a detailed and rich description of the participants and context
 - (D) To end the study quickly
- 238.** The laptop is white.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 239.** Generally, inductive approaches is:
- (A) Quarantine
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 240.** Sometimes a comprehensive review of the literature prior to data collection is not recommended by grounded theorists.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 241.** Qualitative research requires the researcher to use an interpretive lens that is critical to the process.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 242.** Which survey question isn't collecting qualitative data?
- (A) Do you like chocolate or vanilla, yes or no?
 - (B) Is Messi better than Ronaldo?
 - (C) What kind of toppings do you like on your pizza?
 - (D) How should you discipline a child?
- 243.** According to ____: Phenomenology is a form of qualitative research that focuses on the study of an individual's lived experiences within the world.
- (A) Neubauer, Witkop and Lara (2019)
 - (B) Plummer, Stanley and Wise (1993)
 - (C) Neubauer, Witkop and Varpio (2019)
 - (D) None of above
- 244.** What type of data is mainly gathered in cultural mapping?
- (A) Data expressed through numerical values
 - (B) Data presented through descriptive accounts
 - (C) Data arranged into statistical categories as subsets
 - (D) Data collected through experimental figures
- 245.** Which of the below are also sources of qualitative data?
- (A) Maps
 - (B) Monuments
 - (C) Art
 - (D) All of the above
- 246.** What are some of the advantages of the ethnographic approach?
- (A) Richer comprehensive perspective
 - (B) Lends itself well to research topics that are not easily quantified

- (C) Particularly appropriate to behaviors that are best understood by observing them within their natural settings
- (D) Especially suited to studying group behavior over time
- (E) All answers are correct
- 247.** Researchers spent years eavesdropping on a group of monkeys. What did they find out about the monkey's sounds?
- (A) They sound like dolphins
- (B) Vervet monkeys make different calls depending on which type of preator they spot.
- 248.** What is the first step in conducting phenomenological research according to Moustakas?
- (A) Bracket personal views
- (B) Identify a phenomenon
- (C) Collect data from individuals
- (D) Analyze statistical data
- 249.** Which research method studies the beliefs, social interactions, and behaviors of small societies or an entire group that shares a common culture, involving participation and observation over a long period and interpretation of this data?
- (A) Case Study
- (B) Grounded Theory
- (C) Ethnographical Research
- (D) Phenomenological Research
- 250.** Use studies from the literature that focused on grief after a miscarriage examining the themes across those studies to identify intersecting themes
- (A) Meta-analyses
- (B) Meta-syntheses
- 251.** What type of research design is often used in sociology and anthropology?
- (A) Ethnography
- (B) Phenomenology
- (C) Case study
- (D) Historical research
- 252.** Choose one challenges of Ethnography research
- (A) People are best studied in their natural environment and ethnography provides a better comprehensive perspective of the user and their environment than other forms of research.
- (B) Ethnographic research only examine one culture, setting or organization, because is not easily generalizable to other contexts.
- (C) You can build a detailed record of their behaviors and beliefs over time.
- (D) None of above
- 253.** In ethnographic research, what is the primary method for obtaining information from the cultural group?
- (A) Controlled experiments
- (B) Participant observation and field research
- (C) Surveys and questionnaires
- (D) Longitudinal studies
- 254.** Key terms are: understanding, context, complexity, subjectivity
- (A) QUALITATIVE
- (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 255.** The term phenomenology is associated with the process of [2010-DECEMBER]
- (A) Qualitative Research
- (B) Analysis of Variance
- (C) Correlational Study
- (D) Probability Sampling
- 256.** What role does theory play in qualitative research?
- (A) It is always derived from quantitative data
- (B) It is tested using hypotheses
- (C) It is predefined and static
- (D) It is generated through data analysis
- 257.** What is the structure of a qualitative research report?
- (A) Flexible

- (B) Predetermined
 - (C) Rigid
 - (D) None of the above
- 258.** Asking students as they walk into the lunch-room and asking what their favorite school lunch is
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 259.** A focus group is mainly used to obtain qualitative research insights. True or false?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 260.** Dominant participants can sometimes influence the outcomes of FGDs.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 261.** This describes data reported as descriptions (words).
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Reliable
 - (D) Valid
- 262.** Which of the following cannot be included in qualitative research?
- (A) Sampling Size
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Operational Definition
 - (D) Demographics Analysis
- 263.** Inductive research is
- (A) A method of reasoning based on random guesses.
 - (B) A method of reasoning that involves making generalizations from specific observations.
 - (C) A technique for collecting data without analysis.
 - (D) A process of deriving specific conclusions from general principles.
- 264.** A method not commonly used in qualitative research is:
- (A) Case studies
 - (B) Large-scale surveys
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Observations
- 265.** How can businesses use qualitative data to improve their products?
- (A) By understanding the reasons behind customer preferences
 - (B) By focusing only on numerical data
 - (C) By avoiding customer feedback
 - (D) By reducing the need for data collection
- 266.** Characteristics of qualitative research design are
- (A) Flexible and elastic design
 - (B) Use of mixed methodologies
 - (C) Ongoing analysis to formulate subsequent strategies
 - (D) Researcher becomes the instrument
 - (E) All of the above
- 267.** Qualitative researchers are connected primarily with
- (A) Process
 - (B) Outcomes
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Product
- 268.** Which of the following is a component of ethnographic research?
- (A) Immersion in a social group or setting
 - (B) Axial coding
 - (C) Restorying
 - (D) All of the above
- 269.** What type of data is non-numerical?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Secondary

270. Who is a “Key Informant” in qualitative research?
- (A) Primary researcher
 - (B) Participant with unique insights
 - (C) Control group member
 - (D) None of above
271. Which qualitative data collection method examines texts, images, or videos?
- (A) Document and content analysis.
 - (B) Statistical modeling.
 - (C) Laboratory experiment.
 - (D) Survey distribution.
 - (E) Random sampling.
272. In which science is ethnography developed?
- (A) Astronomy
 - (B) Anthropology
 - (C) Geology
 - (D) Pedagogy
273. Which term describes detailed descriptions of contexts and behaviors in qualitative research?
- (A) Numerical synthesis
 - (B) Quantitative analysis
 - (C) Thick description
 - (D) Case sampling
274. Narrative report with contextual description & direct quotations from search participants
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
275. Data collection in qualitative research are analyzed and interpreted and then written using a ___ report style that is less formal and includes contextual description and direct quotations.
- (A) Passive voice
 - (B) Statistical
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) 3rd person
276. It is the direct description of a group, culture or community. Nevertheless, the meaning of the word ethnography can be ambiguous
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Grounded theory
277. What does content analysis aim to achieve in qualitative research?
- (A) Identify patterns and themes within textual data
 - (B) Quantify the number of words in a document
 - (C) Compare numerical values across different studies
 - (D) Summarize a participant’s experiences through storytelling
278. How can a researcher increase the validity of a ethnographic study?
- (A) Visit multiple locations to gather data
 - (B) Visit only one location to gather data
 - (C) Choose a calm, quiet place to gather information
 - (D) Only record data in natural environments
279. Which of the following is the process wherein the researchers immerse themselves in the culture they are studying?
- (A) Inquiry
 - (B) Investigation
 - (C) Immersion
 - (D) Research
280. Qualitative research is just the opinion of the researcher and is based only on idiosyncratic and anecdotal information.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
281. Which research design emphasizes individual experiences, beliefs and perceptions?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography

- (C) Historical Analysis
(D) Phenomenological
- 282.** Which statement best distinguishes qualitative from quantitative data in research?
(A) Both are words but qualitative are computed
(B) Both are numbers but quantitative are descriptive
(C) Qualitative are words; quantitative are numbers
(D) Qualitative are numbers; quantitative are words
- 283.** People cooperating in qualitative study
(A) Study subject or participant
(B) Informants
(C) Researchers or investigators
(D) Study site
- 284.** Describing characteristics, or qualities, based on what you see, hear, smell, taste, or feel.
(A) Inference
(B) Qualitative Observation
(C) Prediction
(D) Quantitative Observation
- 285.** Qualitative research provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research
(A) True
(B) False
- 286.** Historians describe a civilization's ____ by identifying its motivators, goals, values, and basic beliefs.
(A) Politics
(B) Society
(C) Ideas
(D) Technology
(E) Economy
- 287.** What is the focus of "structural description" in phenomenological research?
(A) The universal essence of the experience
(B) What the participants experienced
(C) How the participants experienced it (the context and conditions)
(D) The methods used to collect data
- 288.** The qualitative approach is better defined with the word ____, and the quantitative approach is defined with the word ____
(A) Explanation, exploration
(B) Exploration, explanation
(C) Description, prediction
(D) Prediction, explanation
- 289.** A qualitative storytelling structure is ____
(A) A research report presented to an audience
(B) A flexible approach to writing a qualitative report
(C) The underlying organization of topics that forms a structure for a research report
(D) A plan for a research report
- 290.** Abigail, Nora, and Liam are conducting a research study. They are collecting data that is descriptive and can be observed but not measured. What type of data are they collecting?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Numeric
(C) Objective
(D) Qualitative
- 291.** When would Sociologists do content analysis?
(A) To investigate norms in society
(B) To investigate the media
(C) To investigate the Government
(D) To investigate equality and Human Rights in Society
- 292.** Case Study data would be an example of
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Mixed data
(D) Reliable data

- 293.** Which type of research is best suited for exploring new or under-researched topics?
- (A) Qualitative research.
 - (B) Quantitative research.
 - (C) Experimental research.
 - (D) Secondary analysis.
 - (E) Survey research.
- 294.** Qualitative analysis is not, at all, used in
- (A) Ethnographical research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Experimental research.
 - (D) Historical research.
- 295.** Which of the following sounds most like an ethnographic study?
- (A) Going to Northern Africa to live with a Bedouin tribe for a year to understand its culture.
 - (B) None of these answers are good examples of an ethnographic study.
 - (C) Interviewing a number of different people from a different culture to write about their culture.
 - (D) Using high school GPA as an indicator of college graduation.
- 296.** This information answers questions where an opinion or judgement is necessary.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Segmentation
 - (D) None of above
- 297.** Seeks open-ended responses. Answers questions about “why” and “how”
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 298.** Which of the following generally cannot be done in qualitative studies conducted in the field?
- (A) Getting informed consent
 - (B) Having full anonymity rather than just confidentiality
 - (C) Keeping participants from physical harm
 - (D) Maintaining consent forms
- 299.** Qualitative researchers seek to analyze which of the following?
- (A) Numerical data derived from the frequency of particular behaviors
 - (B) Statistical associations between variables
 - (C) The social meaning people attribute to their experiences and circumstances
 - (D) All of the above
- 300.** Choose the alternative that is EXCEPT among the factors that influence or suggest the number of cases in an initial qualitative sample:
- (A) Definition of the units of analysis or initial cases
 - (B) Available time and resources
 - (C) Heterogeneity of the study context
 - (D) Theoretical saturation criterion
- 301.** What type of reasoning might use a pattern of specific events to predict a future occurrence?
- (A) Analytical reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Abstract reasoning
- 302.** Qualitative data generally can include
- (A) Only written material that respondents provide in response to open-ended questions
 - (B) Any sort of the data that can be summarized with numbers
 - (C) Text, pictures, drawings, videos, sound recordings
 - (D) Survey data
 - (E) Equations
- 303.** Observing people in their natural surroundings; includes participant observation, case studies, etc.

- (A) Content analysis
 - (B) Evaluation research
 - (C) Field research
 - (D) None of above
304. Qualitative methods are based on statistical data
- (A) True
 - (B) False
305. What words can be related with a qualitative type of research?
- (A) Control
 - (B) Test
 - (C) Explain
 - (D) Confirm
306. Research questions for Narrative Inquiry should be what?
- (A) Open Ended
 - (B) Specific
- Explanation:** Narrative Inquiry Methodology. Open Ended Research Question2. Literature review woven throughout work, not presented separately 3. Homogeneous Sampling, Deviant Sampling or Criterion Sampling
307. What is the ontological assumption of qualitative research?
- (A) Reality is independent of context
 - (B) Reality is universally applicable
 - (C) Reality is subjective and constructed
 - (D) Reality is singular and objective
308. The researcher focuses on studying shared practices and belief systems (i.e. culture) of a group people in their natural context over a prolonged period of time. Which research design is applicable to use?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Phenomenological
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Historical Analysis
309. Why is qualitative data from focus groups challenging to analyze?
- (A) It is numerical and straightforward.
 - (B) It is descriptive and not numerical.
 - (C) It is always accurate.
 - (D) It is easy to process by computers.
310. What is a type of educational research in which the researcher collects data consisting largely of words?
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Quantitative Research
 - (D) Science Investigatory Project
 - (E) Not Given
311. Which word is an example of an exploratory verb to use in developing qualitative research questions?
- (A) Determine
 - (B) Influence
 - (C) Impact
 - (D) Discover
312. Unlike in quantitative research studies, qualitative research questions are typically ___ in their subject and scope.
- (A) Overarching
 - (B) Precise
313. Use of multiple sources or referents to draw conclusions about what constitutes the truth
- (A) Triangulation
 - (B) Authenticity
 - (C) Transferability
 - (D) None of above
314. In which cases is not possible to use Ethnography?
- (A) Study of working-class youth culture.
 - (B) The natives of Papua New Guinea.
 - (C) Mother tongue interference in a class of high school of learners of English as a Foreign Language.
 - (D) None of above
315. The table top is smooth.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation

316. What does "etic" perspective mean in qualitative research?
- (A) The emphasis on numerical analysis
 - (B) The researcher's external viewpoint
 - (C) The focus on subjective data
 - (D) The participant's insider viewpoint
317. In which field of inquiry is grounded theory commonly used?
- (A) Philosophy and psychology
 - (B) Sociology
 - (C) Anthropology and sociology
 - (D) Humanities
318. Which of the following is not the critical feature of qualitative research? [2016-August]
- (A) Actual settings are the direct source of data.
 - (B) Data take the forms of words or pictures.
 - (C) Seeking to establish relationships among measured social facts.
 - (D) Researcher becomes immersed in the situation, present or past related to the phenomena.
319. Which one is not an appropriate way to gather narrative data?
- (A) By having conversations with participants
 - (B) By making notes about how participants behave in naturalistic settings
 - (C) Through diaries
 - (D) Through the use of a validated instrument, with numeric variables
320. Which is an example of qualitative research in healthcare?
- (A) Counting patient visits
 - (B) Interviewing patients about their treatment experiences
 - (C) Recording daily hospital expenses
 - (D) Calculating medicine inventory
321. All of the mold samples have grown this week.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
322. Qualitative research includes:
- (A) Numbers
 - (B) Words
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Formulae
323. Which of the following is an example of qualitative research?
- (A) Appraisal
 - (B) Mentoring
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Random survey
324. Does qualitative research have a nomothetic or idiographic approach?
- (A) Nomothetic
 - (B) Idiographic
325. The concepts are viewed as sensitizing ideas or terms that enhance understanding.
- (A) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (B) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) PURE/BASIC RESEARCH
 - (D) APPLIED RESEARCH
326. Which qualitative method is best aligned with exploring lived experience of patients with chronic pain?
- (A) Ethnographic fieldwork
 - (B) Phenomenological inquiry
 - (C) Historical document review
 - (D) Grounded theory approach
327. Biases will interfere with qualitative research if not bracketed properly.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 328.** What does ethnography explore?
- (A) Natural phenomena from the point of view of the researcher
 - (B) Cultural phenomena from the point of view of the subject of the study
 - (C) Historical events from the point of view of the historian
 - (D) Economic trends from the point of view of the economist
- 329.** ____ are group discussions conducted with the participation of 7 to 12 people to capture their experiences and views regarding specific issues closely related to research question(s).
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Focus Group
 - (D) Survey
- 330.** The extent to which the findings can be transferred to other settings or groups
- (A) Transferability
 - (B) Authenticity
- 331.** A disadvantage of qualitative research is:
- (A) It uses numerical data
 - (B) It is highly structured
 - (C) It is time-consuming
 - (D) It involves experiments
- 332.** A qualitative study limits only to:
- (A) Figures
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Words
- 333.** Which of the following best describes qualitative research?
- (A) Qualitative uses numbers and statistics as data
 - (B) Qualitative research uses short questionnaires to gather a lot of data quickly.
 - (C) Qualitative studies tell a detailed story about a theory or phenomenon.
 - (D) Qualitative research is focused on answering the question 'when'?
- 334.** A qualitative research is deductive in process: Theory-Hypothesis-Observation-Confirmation
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 335.** In phenomenological research, what is the initial step in data analysis?
- (A) Developing psychological meaning units
 - (B) Reading transcriptions for overall impressions
 - (C) Obtaining descriptions of experiences from participants
 - (D) Identifying parts within the transcript
- 336.** Critical evaluation of both ____ and quantitative research methodologies is essential in AP Psychology Science Practices.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Theoretical
 - (D) Statistical
- 337.** It put's emphasis on research participant's interpretations and the meaning they associate.
- (A) Emergent Design
 - (B) Participant's Meaning
 - (C) Reflexivity
 - (D) Holistic Account
- 338.** His hair is black.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 339.** Data collection and analysis in qualitative studies are often ____
- (A) Triangulated and thematic
 - (B) Statistical and time-limited
- 340.** Why is it harder to analyze qualitative research data?
- (A) Because it has no tool to help researcher analyzing data.
 - (B) Because it is hard to determine the validity and reliability of data

- (C) Because there are many sources that provide data
(D) Because it deals with data in form of interviews, picture, texts, etc.
341. — is the study of human consciousness and individuals' experience of some phenomenon.
(A) Ethnography.
(B) Phenomenology.
(C) Grounded theory.
(D) Case study research.
342. Dolphins in this pod engage in playful behaviour.
(A) This is quantitative data
(B) This is qualitative data
343. Does the following experiment use quantitative or qualitative data?"Mia decided to take a survey of her classmates to find out their favorite types of food."
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
344. What is the consequence of developing themes or theories too early in field research?
(A) It leads to biased data collection.
(B) It enhances the accuracy of findings.
(C) It speeds up the research process.
(D) It ensures comprehensive data analysis.
345. This kind of Qualitative Research refers to a particular group articular group in which it reveals the nature or characteristics of their own culture through the world perceptions of the cultural group's members.
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Case Study
(C) Ethnography
(D) Historical Research
346. Researcher setting aside own feelings and expectations
(A) Bracketing
(B) Sampling
(C) Deviant case
(D) Misdirection
347. TRUE or FALSE:As an ethnographer, you have to always assume a researcher role and never a social role in the field.
(A) True
(B) False
348. Qualitative research:
(A) Measure, report and analyze a phenomenon
(B) Examines, study and explain a phenomenon
(C) Describe, explain and measure a phenomenon
(D) Describe, understand and explain a phenomenon
Explanation:
349. Data that is descriptive, using qualities or characteristics, and your 5 senses is called —
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Non-scientific
(D) Hypothesis
350. What words would be most appropriate to see if a student was describing the QUALITATIVE properties of an organism?
(A) Rough skin
(B) Fourteen pounds
(C) Twice as many teeth
(D) 16 inches long
351. Before setting up in business as a personal trainer in 2010, Marvin Burton undertook qualitative and quantitative market research. Which one of the following questions is most likely to lead to qualitative results?
(A) How often do you visit a gym?
(B) What price are you currently paying for gym membership?
(C) What motivated you to join a gym?
(D) How long have you been a member of a gym?

352. Which type of research is more likely to focus on the meaning and interpretation of human experiences?
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Observational research
353. Which type of research relies on words or language, but may also use pictures or photographs and observations?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Case Study Research
 - (C) Quantitative Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
 - (E) All options correct
354. What is the focus of qualitative research according to Pathak et al.?
- (A) Numerical data
 - (B) People's beliefs and experiences
 - (C) Statistical analysis
 - (D) Experimental results
355. Using your senses and describing in words are what kind of data?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
356. Which of the following best represents a qualitative observation?
- (A) Quality, description
 - (B) Quantity, number
 - (C) Based on fiction
 - (D) Uses scientific instruments
357. A type of non-numerical, descriptive data
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Independent
358. Pure words, phrases, sentences, compositions and stories are used in data analysis
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
359. Which is NOT a way of conducting Narrative Inquiry?
- (A) Comparing ethnic view
 - (B) Reading documents
 - (C) Look for themes
 - (D) Access to feelings
360. What distinguishes qualitative research in terms of data?
- (A) Focuses on numerical data
 - (B) Emphasizes large sample sizes
 - (C) Utilizes words, images, and categories
 - (D) Relies on statistical analysis
361. Which of the following consists of a qualitative interview technique, where the informants are encouraged to talk about unusual organizational events instead of answering direct questions, deemphasising the inclusion of general opinions about management and working procedures, instead focusing on specific events?
- (A) Job/Task Analysis
 - (B) Critical Incident Technique
 - (C) Work Domain Analysis
 - (D) Staffing Model
362. 'Qualitative Measures' in research methods and design refer to:
- (A) Non-numerical data such as interviews and observations
 - (B) Statistical analysis of numerical data
 - (C) Use of large sample sizes for generalization
 - (D) Measurement using standardized tests
363. If you note the flavors of ice cream people prefer, is that qualitative data?
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 364.** Which qualitative research methods are commonly used by business anthropologists to gather information from stakeholders?
- (A) Surveys and case studies
 - (B) Interviews and focus groups
 - (C) Experiments and simulations
 - (D) Observational studies and questionnaires
- 365.** What is an example of a qualitative research method mentioned in the text?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Numerical measurements
 - (E) Hypothesis testing
- 366.** The reason why qualitative research requires data collection in varied forms is ____
- (A) To gather comprehensive and rich description of the subject.
 - (B) To give options to the researcher which data are the best.
 - (C) To keep the researcher busy for the entire period of the study.
 - (D) To give justice to the chosen participants of the study by exposing them to different situations.
- 367.** What is an alternative method for evaluating qualitative research?
- (A) Truthfulness
 - (B) Trustworthiness
 - (C) Impressiveness
 - (D) Skilfulness
- 368.** What does "inductive reasoning" in qualitative research involve?
- (A) Using pre-existing theories to analyze data.
 - (B) Relying on random sampling methods.
 - (C) Drawing conclusions based on observed data.
 - (D) Analyzing numerical data for statistical significance.
- 369.** In ____ research, the researcher is less concerned about confounding variables
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 370.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of Qualitative Research?
- (A) Qualitative Research is concerned with the process as well as the product.
 - (B) Qualitative research deals with how people make sense out their lives
 - (C) The direct source of data is the natural setting and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research.
 - (D) The attributes of the subjects of a study is a major concern.
- 371.** Qualitative research is based on data that cannot be measured or counted but can be collected and interpreted through observation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 372.** Is the following qualitative or quantitative?
"The mixture turned pink."
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 373.** Hair color of each student in class
- (A) Discrete quantitative
 - (B) Continuous quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 374.** The milk had gone sour and smelled very bad
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
- 375.** An ethnography that studies small units in a group or culture is called:
- (A) Group ethnography
 - (B) Focused ethnography

- 376.** What is the focus of a biographical study in narrative research?
- (A) The researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life.
 - (B) The individual writes and records their own life experiences.
 - (C) A narrative study that portrays an individual's entire life.
 - (D) Gathering personal reflections on events and their causes from one or several individuals.
- 377.** Qualitative or Quantitative: The butterfly is on a pink flower.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 378.** The penguins are black and white.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
- 379.** Which of the following is not a criticism of qualitative research?
- (A) The studies are difficult to replicate
 - (B) There is a lack of transparency
 - (C) The approach is too rigid and inflexible
 - (D) The accounts are too subjective and impressionistic
- 380.** Which of the following is not a feature of grounded theory?
- (A) Simultaneous data collection and analysis
 - (B) Continual assessment of data
 - (C) Pre-existing hypothesis testing
 - (D) Data-driven theory development
- 381.** Qualitative designs that require an ongoing analysis of data to suggest profitable new strategies are called:
- (A) Historical
 - (B) Interpretative
 - (C) Emergent
 - (D) None of above
- 382.** This approach to ethnographic research is frowned upon as it entails the researcher to assume a false role, name, and identity and consistently lie to his/her study group.
- (A) Closed Setting
 - (B) Covert Ethnography
 - (C) Overt Ethnography
 - (D) Passive Observation
- 383.** Which feature best distinguishes qualitative research from quantitative research in nursing studies?
- (A) Focuses on numerical measurement and statistics
 - (B) Directly aims to improve clinical procedures
 - (C) Tests laboratory-developed theoretical models
 - (D) Emphasizes meanings and perceptual realities
- 384.** Take place in naturalistic settings by researchers who engage in fieldwork
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 385.** In qualitative studies, a critical concern is to access:
- (A) Information-rich sources of data
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 386.** Which of the following is a benefit of conducting qualitative research?
- (A) You can do in depth exploration of real life experiences
 - (B) You can collect data from a large sample quickly
 - (C) You do not need to do a literature review
 - (D) None of the above
- 387.** A key feature of grounded theory is ____
- (A) Categories are integrated into a theoretical framework.

- (B) Social processes are not discovered in the data.
- (C) Data collection and analysis occur before.
- (D) None of above
- 388.** Which method did anthropologists begin applying to market research during the 1970s and 1980s?
- (A) Participant observation
- (B) Ethnographic methods
- (C) Cultural relativism
- (D) Social factor analysis
- 389.** What are facts and figures based on opinion and personal interpretations?
- (A) Quantitative Data
- (B) Situation Analysis
- (C) Qualitative Data
- (D) External Data
- 390.** Which of these is a strength of qualitative data?
- (A) Easy to analyse
- (B) Provides strong descriptions and detailed information
- (C) Reliable
- (D) Cheap
- 391.** Ethnography is generally associated with naturalistic approaches in social research.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 392.** James, Anika, and Arjun are conducting a science experiment. They need to record some qualitative data. Which of the following could be an example of qualitative data they could record?
- (A) The color of the flowers in their garden
- (B) The speed of their school bus
- (C) The temperature of their classroom
- (D) The weight of a rock they found in the park
- 393.** What is the primary goal of phenomenological research?
- (A) To analyze statistical data from human behavior
- (B) To understand the underlying meaning and common essence of a specific human experience
- (C) To develop new technologies for human interaction
- (D) To study the physical structure of the human brain
- 394.** Ethnographic research is one form of ___ research which concerns with studying human behavior within the context in which that behavior would occur naturally and in which the role of the researcher would not affect the normal behavior of the subjects.
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
- 395.** A qualitative research approach that analyzes the data in an organized, detailed, and comprehensive manner. It's more than counting words or phrases in a text.
- (A) Coding
- (B) Thematic development
- (C) Data Driven Coding
- (D) Concept Driven Coding
- 396.** Qualitative research is important in the field of behavioral sciences because
- (A) The aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior.
- (B) The motive is to analyze the data to draw inferences.
- (C) The objective is to find out the truth of the study.
- (D) The purposive is to bring out the qualitative and quantitative aspects of research.
- 397.** Which of the following techniques allows the researcher to interact with consumers over a period to observe and ask questions?
- (A) Observational studies
- (B) Ethnographies

- (C) Projective techniques
(D) In-depth Interview
- 398.** Green, slimy, and several spots
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 399.** Marian tastes brown sugar and white sugar. She records in her data log that the brown sugar tastes sweeter.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 400.** When researcher is involved in the research process, s/he is studying ____
(A) Objective reality
(B) Subjective reality
(C) Neutral reality
(D) Phenomenon
- 401.** For items 37-39, identify the qualitative research designs that may correspond in the given statements in each item. Choose your answers in the box provided (case study; ethnography; historical study; phenomenology). The researcher wants to increase his understanding on the burial practices of Mangyans.
(A) Case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Historical study
(D) Phenomenology
- 402.** Which research method is commonly associated with ethnography?
(A) Structured surveys
(B) Randomized trials
(C) Participant observation
(D) Laboratory experiments
- 403.** Which of the following is a challenge associated with ethnographic fieldwork?
(A) Lack of ethical dilemmas
(B) Gaining access, reciprocity, and dealing with power imbalances
(C) Avoiding social-cultural concepts
(D) Writing exclusively for a technical audience
- 404.** Is generated by asking open ended questions or taking field notes
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 405.** Which research paradigm is least concerned about generalizing its findings?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Mixed research
(D) None of the above
- 406.** What skill is essential for identifying stories in narrative research?
(A) A keen eye to identify stories that capture the individual's experiences.
(B) The ability to generalize information from the source material.
(C) A focus on quantitative data analysis.
(D) The ability to ignore multilayered contexts.
- 407.** Nature of Data: Words, phrases, sentences
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 408.** Qualitative analysis are simple to depict using statistics, graphs, charts, and numbers
(A) True
(B) False
- 409.** Which method is used in qualitative research to ensure confirmability?
(A) Increasing the sample size
(B) Using statistical tools
(C) Maintaining an audit trail
(D) Applying random sampling techniques
- 410.** Which qualitative research method involves observing how a product or service is incorporated into daily functioning and routines?
(A) Mystery shopping

- (B) UX research
(C) Ethnographic market research
(D) UI research
- 411.** Which of the following is NOT a concern of qualitative research?
(A) Attitudes
(B) Behavior
(C) Experiences
(D) Statistics
- 412.** Ethnographic research (also called ethnography) is the study of the ___ and ___ in their natural settings.
(A) Social patterns and community perspectives
(B) Economic patterns and population perspectives
(C) Cultural patterns and participants perspectives
(D) Political patterns and public perspectives
- 413.** What type of research seeks to find in-depth, open-ended responses?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Marketing
(C) Chi square
(D) Experimental
(E) Qualitative
- 414.** Which type of validity refers to the trustworthiness of the portrayal of study participants' perspectives and meanings in qualitative research?
(A) Interpretive validity
(B) Theoretical validity
(C) Internal validity
(D) Descriptive validity
- 415.** This type of ethnographic research is focused on understanding how knowledge is constructed and used.
(A) Case study
(B) Performance ethnography
(C) Cognitive ethnography
(D) Realist ethnography
- 416.** Interpretivist studies usually involve which kind of data?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Positivist
(C) Interactive
(D) Qualitative
- 417.** An instructional technology coordinator decides to hold a focus group to gather information on an aspect of the professional learning program. A key feature of a focus group is that it: ___
(A) Explores participants' beliefs, opinions, and attitudes.
(B) Provides quantitative data through surveys.
(C) Focuses on individual written responses only.
(D) Requires participants to complete standardized tests.
- 418.** This design allows you to understand the ways of how people go through inevitable events in their lives.
(A) Evaluation design
(B) Descriptive design
(C) Phenomenological design
(D) Ethnographic design
- 419.** In narrative research, what must a researcher be to acknowledge how their background shapes the 'restoring' process?
(A) Objective
(B) Reflexive
(C) Analytical
(D) Neutral
- 420.** Qualitative research involves controlling and manipulating variables.
(A) True
(B) False

- 421.** Ethnography: — entails both observing people as an outsider would and actively participating in the various activities of studied people's lives.
- (A) Semi-structured interviews
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Informants
 - (D) None of above
- 422.** Why must participants in phenomenological research be carefully selected?
- (A) To ensure they have all experienced the phenomenon in question
 - (B) To ensure they have diverse backgrounds
 - (C) To ensure they have no prior knowledge of the topic
 - (D) To ensure they are experts in research methods
- 423.** An approach to study perceptions, experiences and accounts of an event or to gather historical knowledge as viewed by individuals. It is a picture of something in someone's own words.
- (A) Participant observation
 - (B) Oral history
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Workshop
- 424.** What research looks for open-ended responses?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 425.** Which is not an important characteristic of a grounded theory study?
- (A) Use of interview data only
 - (B) Use of the inductive method
 - (C) Constant checking of interpretations against data
 - (D) Production of an emergent theory
- 426.** In which of the following qualitative methods are subjects asked to complete an incomplete stimulus?
- (A) Word association
 - (B) Projective techniques
 - (C) Visualization
 - (D) Brand personification
 - (E) Laddering
- 427.** Two popular types of ethnography include realist ethnography and — ethnography.
- (A) External
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Similar
 - (D) Internal
- 428.** Which one of these is NOT normally associated with qualitative data?
- (A) Words.
 - (B) Images.
 - (C) Pie charts.
 - (D) Narrative.
- 429.** Process: Inductive (Bottom to Up)
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 430.** This type of research design is better suited to extracting meaning from an event or phenomenon (the 'why') than its cause (the 'how').
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Non-experimental research
- 431.** Qualitative research is — and broad compared to quantitative research.
- (A) Concise
 - (B) Complex
 - (C) Complicated
 - (D) None of above

432. Describe whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of qualitative research. wide-angle and “deep-angle” lens, examining breadth & depth of phenomena, Not interested in generalizing beyond individuals/groups studied
- (A) Ontology
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) View of thought and behavior
 - (D) Research focus
433. Useful lessons for the provision of services in long-term care facilities in South Korea: operators’ experiences illuminate the phenomenon of working with the elderly in the field
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
434. In grounded theory, the process of comparing data with emerging categories is known as:
- (A) Member checking
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Constant comparative method
 - (D) Phenomenological analysis
435. The purpose of interviews and focus groups in research is to:
- (A) Collect quantitative data
 - (B) Gather qualitative insights
 - (C) Test hypotheses
 - (D) Analyze statistical data
436. Classify each research method as belonging to either the quantitative or qualitative research. Case Study
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
437. Phenomenology often relies almost exclusively on which of the following to elicit detailed descriptive accounts of the lived experience?
- (A) Participant observation
 - (B) Extensive, in-depth interviews
 - (C) Multiple forms of data collection
 - (D) Reports and observations
438. Trey is the fastest runner in the class!
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
439. Focus group discussions, literature reviews, interviews are common data collection methods of this research.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
440. During a class discussion, Scarlett asked, ‘Which of the following is NOT one of the five traditions of qualitative research described by Creswell (1998)?’
- (A) Biographical / Narrative
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Experimental Design
441. It’s a set of approaches that allows researchers to observe consumption behavior in natural settings.
- (A) Market-oriented ethnography
 - (B) Process checkpoint evaluations
 - (C) Service research program
 - (D) None of the above
442. What is a main strength of qualitative research?
- (A) Generates results that are relatively independent of the research
 - (B) Leads to a complex understanding about events or phenomenon
 - (C) Produces integrated knowledge that informs theory and practice
 - (D) Empowers practitioners to contribute to knowledge base
443. It is the direct description of a group, culture or community.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography

- (C) Biographical Study
 - (D) Phenomenology
 - (E) Grounded Theory
- 444.** What is the role of stories in a community, as considered in narrative research?
- (A) To determine the community's population
 - (B) To analyze the economic status of the community
 - (C) To explore what stories do among the community members
 - (D) To calculate the average length of narratives
- 445.** Qualitative data are subjectively expressed.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 446.** Circle the best answer. Dorothy Smith argued sociology should begin from:
- (A) Institutions
 - (B) Everyday life
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Theory
- 447.** Which research method focuses on the shared experience of a common phenomenon across multiple participants?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Case Study
- 448.** Qualitative research should not be conducted by social scientists
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 449.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. One limitation of qualitative research is the possibility of researcher bias in interpreting data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 450.** Exploratory research to gain insights into opinions and motivations of customers is
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 451.** The methods used vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 452.** Develop a strategy for using pattern coding in a qualitative study of student engagement in online learning.
- (A) Use statistical software to run the analysis
 - (B) Categorize responses into recurring patterns of behavior and attitudes
 - (C) Use descriptive codes to summarize interview responses
 - (D) None of above
- 453.** Subjective; sometimes personally engaged
- (A) QUANTITATIVE
 - (B) QUALITATIVE
- 454.** A qualitative research which deals why people buy or didn't buy the product or service.
- (A) Product research
 - (B) Motivation Research
 - (C) Sales Research
 - (D) Distribution Research
- 455.** In depth written data that comes from unstructured interviews or observations and often contains opinions and facts is known as what?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Cross section study
 - (D) Content analysis
- 456.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: soapy smell
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative

457. Which description aligns with qualitative research design evolution during a study?
- (A) Design defined by statistical tests only
 - (B) Predefined design constrained by instrumentation
 - (C) Fixed design that never changes
 - (D) Emergent design shaped by ongoing decisions
458. Phenomenological Research is a
- (A) Descriptive Research.
 - (B) Quantitative Research.
 - (C) Trend Research.
 - (D) Qualitative Research.
459. Deciding to go and live in IP communities and study the culture and their educational practices.
- (A) ETHNOGRAPHY
 - (B) PHENOMENOLOGY
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
460. True or False: Inductive reasoning is associated with Qualitative Research
- (A) True
 - (B) False
461. Categorical data can also be known as ____ data.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
462. ____ research usually focuses on the relationships among variables, while ____ attempts to understand concrete human reality in its local context, with all of its complexity. Answer the second blank only
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
463. The use of multiple data sources to help understand a phenomenon is one strategy that is used to promote qualitative research validity. Which of the following terms describes this strategy?
- (A) Data matching.
 - (B) Data feedback.
 - (C) Data triangulation.
 - (D) Pattern matching.
464. A(n) ____ is a gathering of 6 to 10 people carefully selected by researchers based on certain demographic, psychographic, or other considerations and brought together to discuss various topics of interest at length.
- (A) Target group
 - (B) Pilot group
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Customer base
 - (E) Ethnographic group
465. The researcher has direct contact with and gets close to the people, situation, and phenomenon under study; researcher's personal experiences and insights are important part of the inquiry and critical to understanding the phenomenon.
- (A) Personal contact and insight
 - (B) Dynamic systems
 - (C) Emphatic neutrality
 - (D) Qualitative data
466. Data can be rich in detail and insightful, so not reductionist.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
467. Categorical data such as eye color and birthplace is called ____
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
468. What is the purpose of coding in qualitative data analysis?
- (A) To organize and categorize data based on themes
 - (B) To test the hypothesis
 - (C) To summarize data numerically
 - (D) To measure the frequency of data

469. An established “strength” of qualitative research occurs when data is collected in which kind of setting?
- (A) Small population pool
 - (B) Naturalistic
 - (C) Unrepeatable
 - (D) Researcher-biased
470. What is the next step after “Horizontalization” in analyzing data in phenomenological research?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Grouping statements into meaningful themes
 - (C) Conducting interviews
 - (D) Writing a research report
471. The center of the flower is yellow and fuzzy.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
472. Naming the types of animals you saw at the zoo an example of qualitative data?
- (A) NO
 - (B) YES
473. What is the primary advantage of using qualitative research methods?
- (A) They focus on large sample sizes
 - (B) They provide statistical data
 - (C) They allow for in-depth exploration of complex issues
 - (D) They are less time-consuming than quantitative methods
474. It does not require a huge number of participants.
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
475. These researchers are interested in people’s lived experiences; they seek to interpret and find meaning in these experiences
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
476. Data related to a person’s experiences as represented through words and non-verbal cues is called?
- (A) Secondary Data
 - (B) Primary Qualitative Data
 - (C) Primary Quantitative Data
 - (D) None of above
477. Which is the weakest reason for interpretivist/qualitative research findings to be not-generalisable?
- (A) Sample size is too small
 - (B) Research is concerned with understanding uniqueness
 - (C) Social phenomena is a subjective matter
 - (D) Data is from interview alone
478. Which is most likely to produce qualitative data?
- (A) An experiment
 - (B) A structured observation
 - (C) A questionnaire of closed questions
 - (D) An interview Edit
479. Thick description is ____
- (A) Focused on the fine detail of human experience
 - (B) Focused on the actions of human being
 - (C) Focused on the religion of human being
 - (D) None of above
480. Which of the following is NOT a general feature that characterizes most qualitative research?
- (A) Holistic perspective.
 - (B) Naturalistic inquiry.
 - (C) Personal contact and insight.
 - (D) Inflexible design.
481. Who developed Grounded Theory?
- (A) Creswell
 - (B) Strauss and Glaser
 - (C) Punch
 - (D) Elizabeth

482. The patient complained of aches and pains.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
483. Qualitative research is also called as?
(A) Subjective
(B) Divergent
(C) Objective
(D) Convergent
484. What does qualitative research enable researchers to do, according to Edward (2001)?
(A) Simplify social interactions
(B) Grasp social complexities
(C) Conduct experiments
(D) Generate numerical data
485. What is a central component of both the purpose statement and the research questions in qualitative research?
(A) The main hypothesis
(B) Central phenomenon
(C) Research problem
(D) Gathering data
486. Data analysis in qualitative studies, compared to quantitative studies, is:
(A) Inductive rather than deductive
(B) Deductive rather than inductive
(C) Theoretical rather than applied
(D) Applied rather than theoretical
487. What type of question is best answered using qualitative data?
(A) What is the average height of students?
(B) How much revenue was made in sales?
(C) What do customers think about a product?
(D) How many students passed an exam?
488. The grounded theorist is finished analyzing data when theoretical saturation occurs.
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
489. Which of these is an example of qualitative market research
(A) Government statistics
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Focus group
(D) Trade reports
490. What does this mean by “ethnographic research”?
(A) A type of research that is used to describe the characteristics of a population
(B) A logical exploration of a system of beliefs and assumptions
(C) Research conducted with a scientific approach using two sets of variables
(D) A qualitative method for collecting data often used in the social and behavioral sciences
491. A qualitative investigation focuses on
(A) Why and how
(B) What and how many
(C) Who and where
(D) When and where
492. Which is not the research requirements for Qualitative Research?
(A) Extensive time in the field
(B) Complex and long process of data analysis
(C) Intense social interaction and communication
(D) Writing short text
493. This research relies on textual data.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
494. What type of research is introduced in today's session?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Descriptive Research

495. Which of the following is an example of a focus group that might be discouraged due to power dynamics?
- (A) Peer-to-peer focus group
 - (B) Teacher-student focus group
 - (C) Student-student focus group
 - (D) Employee-employee focus group
496. You are developing a new product and want to understand the needs of the target market.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
497. Fill in the missing word. Due to the ____ nature of qualitative research, there is no agreed process in designing a qualitative research project. To this end, researchers can use certain design principles in designing their qualitative projects.
- (A) Unstructured
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Rigid
 - (D) Structured
498. Name the following paradigm: The arts are able to access that which is otherwise out of reach. Researchers value preverbal ways of knowing, including sensory, emotional, perceptual, kinesthetic, and imaginal knowledge (Chilton, Gerber, & Scotti 2015; Conrad & Beck, 2015; Cooper, Lamarque & Sartwell, 1997)
- (A) Critical
 - (B) Pragmatic
 - (C) Art-based or Aesthetic
 - (D) Constructivist
499. ____ describes people's life stories to add to our understanding.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Narrative Inquiry
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Grounded theory
500. We can use our five senses to measure qualitative data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
501. Qualitative researchers are more interested in which question?
- (A) Who
 - (B) How
 - (C) What
 - (D) When
502. The data in qualitative research are numeric in nature
- (A) True
 - (B) False
503. An example source for a data of a qualitative research is ____
- (A) Financial report
 - (B) Recorded voice or video
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Exam marks
504. This kind of research tends to be subjective, since not all data can be fully controlled.
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Non-experimental research
505. Which of the following is NOT a common interpretivist school approach?
- (A) Ethnography.
 - (B) Phenomenology.
 - (C) Hermeneutics.
 - (D) Biological determinism.
506. Qualitative observations are made when you use your senses to observe the results (see, smell, taste, hear, feel)
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 507.** What is an "insider account" in qualitative research?
- (A) Statistical analysis of participant behavior
 - (B) Data interpreted by external observers
 - (C) Generalized findings from case studies
 - (D) Descriptions provided by participants of their own experiences
- 508.** In this type of research, the researcher gathers data or facts from one or two subjects through interviews, documents etc. over a period of time.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) None of above
- 509.** When wanting to know a combined reaction of audience before launching a seemingly controversial ad, the following research method is usually used before per-launch.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) In-depth interviews
 - (C) Focused Group Discussions
 - (D) Taking photos
- 510.** Which qualitative research tradition involves the discovery of a core variable that is central in explaining what is going on in a social scene?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Philology
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 511.** What is the primary focus of phenomenological research according to its core philosophical assumptions?
- (A) The study of metaphysical entities
 - (B) Conscious, lived experiences
 - (C) The analysis of historical events
 - (D) The exploration of abstract mathematical concepts
- 512.** The main aim of mapping in ethnography is to:
- (A) Draw geographic maps of towns and provinces
 - (B) Record the local worldviews and perspectives
 - (C) Produce written history books for reference in schools
 - (D) Replace existing traditions with new practices
- 513.** Qualitative researchers typically:
- (A) Conduct surveys
 - (B) Examine behaviors and perceptions in detail
 - (C) Focus on numerical data
 - (D) Generalize findings
- 514.** Which of the followings is the wrong statement about Qualitative research?
- (A) Only about "what" people think
 - (B) Focuses on obtaining data through open-ended and conversational communication
 - (C) Based on the disciplines of social sciences like psychology, sociology, and anthropology
 - (D) Among the types of qualitative research methods are in-depth interview, focus groups, ethnographic research, content analysis, case study research
- 515.** Which of the following is NOT a qualitative research method?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Questionnaires
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Case Studies
- 516.** Researchers conducting qualitative study focus on exploring the world as it is ____ occurs in order to capture participants' perspectives.
- (A) Naturally
 - (B) Broadly
 - (C) Artificially
 - (D) Generally

517. When it comes to data analysis, which of the following focuses mainly interpretative, descriptive and extensive narrative?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
518. It is defined as a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Practical Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) None of above
519. This type of generalization is when thick descriptions are provided so the researcher can determine if the research applies to her/his instance.
- (A) Case-to-case generalization
 - (B) Theoretical generalization
 - (C) Sample-to-population generalization
 - (D) None of above
520. One of the two types of codes in qualitative research that show up during analysis.
- (A) Emergent
 - (B) Preset
 - (C) Code
 - (D) Coding
521. Which type of research focuses on understanding meanings and experiences?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
522. The researcher wants to conduct a study regarding the life of a fisherman from Obando, Bulacan. What research design is most appropriate?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Narrative research
523. Qualitative is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
524. Data classified under the basis of some attributes is known as ___ classification.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Geographical
 - (D) Chronological
525. Which research method is best for collecting detailed descriptions and insights?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
526. Which type of data describes characteristics or qualities and is often categorical?
- (A) Discrete data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Continuous data
527. Qualitative research uses ___ approaches to generate insights into social problems that can't be measured in a quantitative way (Curry, 2015).
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) None of above
528. Qualitative Data is often seen as more subjective
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 529.** Open-Ended Questions
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 530.** Select the odd one out
(A) Qualitative
(B) Phenomenological
(C) Survey
(D) Interpretive
- 531.** Using a customer discovery interview quote in a pitch would be an example of which kind of data?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
- 532.** Choosing how to categorise elements observed in a content analysis can prove to be highly
(A) Objective
(B) Direct
(C) Subjective
(D) None of above
- 533.** What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The candy was sour.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 534.** Considering that Ethnography is a systematic study of people and culture, in which situation it could be used?
(A) Searching for the meanings of cultural norms and views.
(B) Identifying a problem or phenomenon to explore
(C) Writing a story about a participant
(D) None of above
- 535.** Which pair correctly matches research type with primary data form?
(A) Applied-randomized numerical trials
(B) Qualitative-controlled experiments
(C) Quantitative-words and stories
(D) Qualitative-interviews and narratives
- 536.** The six steps to validate rigor are repeat the cycle, prolonged engagement and persistent observation, experience with the process, triangulating data, member checking, and participant debriefing.
(A) False
(B) True
- 537.** What type of data is collected through interviews and focus groups to understand consumer behavior?
(A) Quantitative Data
(B) Qualitative Data
(C) Secondary Research
(D) Primary Research
- 538.** What career is qualitative research mostly incorporated in?
(A) Humanities/Social Sciences
(B) Construction
(C) Accounting
(D) Sports
- 539.** What is the best research approach for a problem that calls for a concept or phenomenon that needs to be explored and understood because it involves an understudied sample?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed methods
(D) All of these
- 540.** The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of
(A) Correlational Study
(B) Analysis of Variance
(C) Probability Sampling
(D) Qualitative Research
- 541.** Which qualitative research design focuses on exploring an individual's lived experiences?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Case Study
(D) Grounded Theory

542. Which of the following is true about focus group research?
- (A) It is strong on external validity.
 - (B) It is commonly used in quantitative research designs.
 - (C) It is good for testing hypotheses.
 - (D) It is useful when researchers seek in-depth responses from a small group of people.
543. The coffee was a rich, brown color and smelled delicious
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
544. Which research approach requires philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) Scientific
545. This research is exploratory. It is carried out to gain an understanding of primary reasons, motivations, and opinions.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Opinionated
546. What are 'field notes' in the context of ethnographic research?
- (A) Notes on the research methodology
 - (B) A summary of the research findings
 - (C) Detailed notes describing activities and interactions for analysis
 - (D) A list of subjects to be interviewed
547. Which of the following is not the critical feature of qualitative research?
- (A) Researcher becomes immersed in the situation, present or past related to the phenomena.
 - (B) Seeking to establish relationships among measured social facts.
 - (C) Actual settings are the direct source of data.
 - (D) Data take the forms of words or pictures.
548. Qualitative research aims to
- (A) Gather statistical data
 - (B) Understand why customers behave in a certain way or how they may respond to a new product
549. Qualitative Research is ____
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Fixed
 - (D) None of above
550. What is the primary focus of qualitative research?
- (A) Understanding subjective meanings
 - (B) Numerical data analysis
 - (C) Testing hypotheses
 - (D) Establishing universal truths
551. The case-study method of observation was practiced by
- (A) B F Skinner
 - (B) Sigmund Freud
 - (C) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (D) John B Watson
552. The duck is yellow
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
553. Searches for themes and categories using inductive reasoning.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) None of the above.
554. What is a key characteristic of ethnographic research?
- (A) Emphasis on randomized sampling
 - (B) Focus on numerical analysis

- (C) Reliance on hypothesis testing
(D) Study of cultural contexts from an insider's perspective
555. An advantage of using computer programs for qualitative data is that they —
(A) Can reduce time required to analyze data (i. e., after the data are transcribed).
(B) Help in storing and organizing data.
(C) Make many procedures available that are rarely done by hand due to time constraints.
(D) All of the above.
556. This type of research enables you to gather in-depth insights on topics that are not well understood.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Mixed Method Research
(D) None of above
557. Student nurse Rianne reviewed the two broad categories of research-qualitative and quantitative. Which among these utilize inductive reasoning?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Both of these
(D) Phenomenology
558. You are expected to undertake the following in qualitative research: — (Please select the most accurate response.)
(A) Lab work
(B) Fieldwork
(C) Experimental study
(D) Post-analysis
559. Raccoons tend to have striped tails and black eye masks is an example of — data.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
560. Which type of research corresponds to the description: "The subjective testimony of an informant is intended to be shown"?
(A) Biographical or narrative designs
(B) Grounded theory designs
(C) Correlational designs
(D) Survey designs
561. Research results will be descriptive rather than predictive.
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Fundamental research
(D) Applied research
562. What is information represented with words, pictures, objects?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
563. Conclusions in qualitative research are based on patterns and themes. What are patterns and themes?
(A) Words and phrases that collectively describe experience of participant
(B) Words and pictures that collectively describe experience of participant
(C) Words and observations that collectively describe experience of participant
(D) Words that collectively describe experience of participant
564. The qualitative research design involves
(A) Emergent design
(B) Correlative design
(C) Experimental design
(D) Cohort design
565. What type of data is "The leaves are dark green"?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
566. Interviews and questionnaires are largely —
(A) Qualitative

- (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) Objective
567. The ocean water looked bluish green.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
568. Siya has always been fascinated by the culture of the indigenous tribes in the Amazon rainforest. To truly understand their way of life, she decides to live among them for several years, immersing herself in their daily activities and traditions. Which research design is this statement related to?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) None of above
569. Qualitative Questions Specify the ____ and the ____ for the study
- (A) Specify the time and the date for the study
 - (B) Specify the gender and the race for the study
 - (C) Specify the participants and the research site for the study
 - (D) None of above
570. Commonly used when the variables are generally poorly studied.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) None of the above.
571. Match each type of research report with the corresponding type of qualitative research. Account that includes patterns, connections, and insights uncovered
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narrative inquiry
 - (D) Phenomenology
 - (E) Grounded theory
572. During a field trip, which of the following is a direct source and key element in qualitative research?
- (A) Laboratory experiments
 - (B) The natural setting
 - (C) Statistical data
 - (D) Computer simulations
573. What is one of the key requirements for conducting ethnographic research?
- (A) A short time in the field to gather quick observations
 - (B) A prolonged time in the field to gain an "insider" perspective
 - (C) Avoiding cultural anthropology concepts
 - (D) Writing in a purely technical style
574. Which qualitative method uses iterative cycles of data collection and analysis?
- (A) Case Study Method
 - (B) Phenomenological Analysis
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Narrative Inquiry
575. Which insight would ethnographic research most likely uncover?
- (A) Optimal pallet stacking algorithms
 - (B) Quarterly bond covenant thresholds
 - (C) Changes in municipal tax mill rates
 - (D) Unarticulated habits influencing purchase
576. What research approach studies lived experiences?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Correlational
577. Why might the data collected from focus groups be considered rich?
- (A) Because it includes statistical significance.
 - (B) Because it is based on a large sample size.

- (C) Because it considers participants' interactions.
(D) Because it can be easily replicated.
578. Which type of data is more likely to be in-depth?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
579. Ethnography in qualitative research is used to:
(A) Analyze statistical data
(B) Study cultures and communities
(C) Test hypotheses
(D) Conduct experiments
580. It is believed to be one of the weaknesses of qualitative research.
(A) It can develop theories.
(B) It has several avenues to understand phenomena.
(C) It is a way a researcher perceives things as he is immersed in the study.
(D) It answers certain phenomena-social, economic, political, and psychological.
581. What is a qualitative observation?
(A) A qualitative observation is a numerical measurement of data.
(B) A qualitative observation is a statistical analysis of trends.
(C) A qualitative observation is a descriptive assessment based on qualities observed
(D) A qualitative observation is a mathematical calculation of values.
582. Ethnography is originating in ____
(A) Sociology
(B) Psychology
(C) Anthropology
(D) Philosophy
583. Which of the following methods is used to analyze qualitative data?
(A) Regression analysis
(B) Content analysis
(C) ANOVA
(D) T-test
584. It is primarily used to generate theory through relevant information taken from very reliable sources and its focus is theory development.
(A) Ethnography
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Case Study
585. Which type of data involves people's feelings and opinions?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
586. A qualitative research involves ____ data.
(A) Numerical
(B) Statistical
(C) Categorical
(D) Non numerical
587. What is a more accurate label for what is commonly called "qualitative research?"
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Non-experimental research
(C) Interpretive research
(D) Case research
588. What is a strategy used by qualitative researchers to address researcher bias?
(A) Prolonged engagement in the field
(B) Quantifying turn types
(C) Using coded data for analysis
(D) Triangulation of statistical methods
589. ____ refers to qualitative research designed to probe consumers' hidden, subconscious motivations.
(A) Perception analysis
(B) Subliminal analysis
(C) Motivation research
(D) Need recognition
(E) Market segmentation

- 590.** Which methodological approach uses 'logic-in-use'?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Mixed methods
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Experimental
- 591.** Understanding the millennials study habits.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 592.** In qualitative research, the researcher typically:
- (A) Tries to generalize results
 - (B) Studies a specific group in detail
 - (C) Conducts controlled experiments
 - (D) Uses pre-existing categories
- 593.** What type of observation is "YES" and "NO"?
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 594.** What is the sample size in qualitative analysis?
- (A) Usually small, as long as the collected information reaches saturation
 - (B) The larger, the better
 - (C) Not too many are needed
 - (D) Must be large enough to perform correlation and regression analysis
- 595.** Who most often uses ethnography to study cultures?
- (A) Professionals in the field of engineering
 - (B) Professionals in the field of teacher education
 - (C) Professionals in the field of anthropology
 - (D) Professionals in the political sector
- 596.** Research participants who carefully observe and report their immediate reaction and feelings in response to different musical sounds are using the method known as introspection
- (A) Bodily function
 - (B) Introspection
 - (C) Meditation
 - (D) Prayer
- 597.** What distinguishes qualitative data analysis?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Statistical calculations
 - (C) Use of control groups
 - (D) Deductive reasoning
- 598.** Which of the following emphasized within a narrative report of a phenomenological research study?
- (A) Narrative descriptions of a cultural context
 - (B) Reporting of participants stories and relationships over time
 - (C) Descriptions of common perceptions of a unique event
 - (D) Discussion of themes, issues and implications of a specific case
- 599.** Qualitative Data is descriptive.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 600.** The principle used by qualitative researchers to determine when to stop sampling is called:
- (A) Sample size
 - (B) Data saturation
 - (C) Convenient sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 601.** Qualitative observations are helpful in science.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 602.** What is the primary focus of phenomenologic studies in research?
- (A) To analyze documents and artifacts from the past
 - (B) To develop a theory of social phenomenon based on field data
 - (C) To explore the subject's thoughts and feelings to elicit the essence of an individual's experience
 - (D) To test hypotheses using numerical data
- 603.** A type of research which focuses on human experiences
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Phenomenon
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 604.** What is the process of analyzing data in qualitative research?
- (A) Inductively building from particulars to general themes
 - (B) Testing a hypothesis
 - (C) Observing participants in a lab
 - (D) All of the above
- 605.** Which of the following is not one of the 4 major approaches to qualitative research.
- (A) Ethnography.
 - (B) Phenomenology.
 - (C) Grounded theory.
 - (D) Nonexperimental.
- 606.** Describe whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of qualitative research. subjective, mental, personal, constructed
- (A) Ontology
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) View of thought and behavior
 - (D) Research focus
- 607.** In a study conducted by Benjamin and Anaya, what do research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials frequently refer to?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Theoretical Research
- 608.** The followings are data collection technique of qualitative research,
- (A) Questionnaire and tests
 - (B) Interview and observation
 - (C) Diary and tests
 - (D) None of above
- 609.** 'Why' questions are answered by ____ studies.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 610.** A research that is conducted to explore and understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior and interactions through methods such as interviews or focus group discussions is known as:
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Applied research
 - (D) Quantitative research
- 611.** An approach for generating knowledge using methods of inquiry that emphasize subjectivity and the meaning of an experience for the individual.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed method
 - (D) None of above
- 612.** What characterizes an exploratory research inquiry?
- (A) Seeking a greater understanding of a problem
 - (B) Describing something in detail
 - (C) Understanding causal inferences
 - (D) Predicting future outcomes

- 613.** More inclined to purposive sampling or use of chosen samples based on some criteria
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 614.** Which research approach allows you to generalise findings
(A) Qualitative
(B) Ethnographic
(C) Phenomenological
(D) None of the answers
- 615.** Accurate portrayal of meanings attached by participants
(A) Descriptive
(B) Interpretive
(C) Theoretical
(D) Internal
(E) External
- 616.** In qualitative research paradigm, which of the following features may be considered critical? [2016-JULY]
(A) Data collection with standardised research tools.
(B) Sampling design with probability sample techniques.
(C) Data collection with bottom-up empirical evidences.
(D) Data gathering to take with top-down systematic evidences.
- 617.** Qualitative research focuses on:
(A) Numbers
(B) Large samples
(C) Meaning and depth
(D) Measurement
- 618.** The role of focus groups in field research is to:
(A) Collect quantitative data
(B) Gather qualitative insights
(C) Conduct experiments
(D) Analyze statistical data
- 619.** Qualitative data refers to information that describes:
(A) Numbers and amounts.
(B) Opinions and feelings.
(C) Characteristics and descriptions.
(D) Mathematical relationships.
- 620.** If the results of the research are interpreted from a variety of perspectives, the research is said to be ____ in nature.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 621.** The qualitative analysis strategy focusing on complex interdependencies and system dynamics is ____
(A) Holistic perspective
(B) Inductive analysis
(C) Reflexivity
(D) Context sensitivity
- 622.** In qualitative research, what is the primary purpose of conducting focus groups?
(A) To gather diverse perspectives on a topic
(B) To ensure data reliability through replication
(C) To collect numerical data for statistical analysis
(D) To test a specific hypothesis
- 623.** The eye colour of students in OHS
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Continuous
(D) Discrete
- 624.** Recognize the strengths of qualitative research in this scenario. A student researcher conducts an in-depth investigation into the diverse problems experienced by senior high school students during work immersion.
(A) Cost-efficient
(B) Time-Consuming
(C) Compliments to quantitative data
(D) Provides detailed information to explain a complex issue

625. Which aspect should not be considered in critiquing the strength of evidence in a qualitative study?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Trustworthiness
 - (C) Credibility
 - (D) Transferability
626. Sometimes a comprehensive review of the literature prior to data collection is not recommended by:
- (A) Ethnomethodology
 - (B) Grounded theory
 - (C) Symbolic interactionism
 - (D) Feminist theory
627. Phenomenological research emphasizes:
- (A) Statistical significance
 - (B) Conceptual theory development
 - (C) Lived experiences of participants
 - (D) Generalization to population
628. What is the main role of peer debriefing in ensuring the trustworthiness of qualitative research?
- (A) To analyze the data collected
 - (B) To recruit participants for the study
 - (C) To ensure the accuracy of the data collected
 - (D) To obtain feedback from other researchers to enhance the credibility of the study
629. Ethnography is challenging to use for the following reasons:
- (A) The researcher needs to have a grounding in cultural anthropology
 - (B) Researchers need a permission to investigate
 - (C) It is limited to conflictive groups
 - (D) None of above
630. What does "thick description" aim to explore?
- (A) Only the surface level of cultural phenomena.
 - (B) All the possible meanings of a phenomenon within a particular cultural setting.
 - (C) The photographic evidence of cultural practices.
 - (D) The statistical significance of cultural rituals.
631. In qualitative research, what is the primary purpose of 'Personal Reflexivity'?
- (A) To allow the researcher to reflect on how their own values and experiences may have biased the data.
 - (B) To ensure that the participants are reflecting on their own behavior.
 - (C) To check if the results can be replicated by a different researcher.
 - (D) To change the research hypothesis mid-way through the study.
632. Is the following qualitative or quantitative? "The flower is leaning toward the window."
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
633. Aisha is conducting a research study on consumer behavior. She believes that qualitative methods are based on statistical data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
634. Qualitative research reports do not need a Method section.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Doubtful.
 - (D) None of the above.
635. When is narrative research most effective?
- (A) When studying the behavior of animals in their natural habitat
 - (B) When the research problem is best understood by telling the stories of those who have experienced it
 - (C) When analyzing numerical data for trends

- (D) When conducting laboratory experiments
- (D) Philosophy
(E) Human storytelling and education
- 636.** In qualitative research, sampling that involves selecting diverse cases is referred to as:
(A) Typical-case sampling
(B) Critical-case sampling
(C) Intensity sampling
(D) Maximum variation sampling
- 637.** What is meant by "thick description" in qualitative research?
(A) Detailed, context-rich accounts of phenomena
(B) Abstract numerical summaries
(C) Standardized observational data
(D) Theoretical generalizations
- 638.** In qualitative research, data is primarily collected through:
(A) Surveys
(B) Interviews and observations
(C) Experiments
(D) Testing
- 639.** Which of the following research designs is primarily focused on understanding the experiences and perspectives of participants?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Mixed Methods Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Quantitative Research
- 640.** Phenomenologists identify a phenomenon which serves as an object or the unit of analysis and is related to an individual ____
(A) Experience
(B) Feelings
(C) Observation
(D) Stories
- 641.** Phenomenology originated from ____?
(A) Sociology
(B) Multiple disciplines
(C) Anthropology
- 642.** Why might researchers use a small sample in qualitative research?
(A) To ensure the data is statistically significant.
(B) To gather in-depth insights from a subset of the population.
(C) To avoid the need for primary research.
(D) To validate hypotheses with numerical data.
- 643.** Jane Goodall video recorded chimpanzees hunting pigs, this type of data is called ____
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 644.** What does 'saturation' mean in the context of qualitative research?
(A) The point at which no new information is obtained
(B) The maximum number of participants
(C) Data overload
(D) Completing all planned interviews
- 645.** What type of observation is the texture of grass?
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 646.** Which major research approach seeks to understand people's subjective and shared experiences through systematic observation?
(A) Action
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Quantitative
(D) Qualitative
- 647.** Which of the following is a primary feature of qualitative research?
(A) Manipulation of independent variables to observe effects
(B) Structured surveys and objective measurements
(C) Statistical analysis of numerical data

- (D) Exploration of complex phenomena through detailed, contextual understanding
- 648.** Qualitative research is often described as ____
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Reductionist
 - (D) None of above
- 649.** An advantage of ethnography is ____
- (A) Explain the complexity of group behaviours
 - (B) It is time consuming
 - (C) Having little data lead to false assumptions.
 - (D) None of above
- 650.** This is the phrase used when the researcher explains not just the observed behavior, but the also the context in which it occurs.
- (A) Thick description
 - (B) Thin description
 - (C) Detailed observation
 - (D) Thick analysis
- 651.** This type of research provides a collection of data about opinions.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) None of above
- 652.** Which type of reasoning starts with specific examples and leads to a general rule?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Conditional
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Comparative
- 653.** Findings result from the method used in ethnography by:
- (A) Collecting quantitative data
 - (B) Analyzing cultural phenomena
 - (C) Conducting laboratory experiments
 - (D) Performing statistical analysis
- 654.** A researcher immerses oneself to the community of T'boli in South Cotabato in order to become familiar with their belief system. This method is called:
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded Theory Research
 - (D) Phenomenological Research
- 655.** Qualitative or Quantitative? The sand feels rough. The day is very hot. The camels smell funny.
- (A) Qualitative Observations
 - (B) Quantitative Observations
- 656.** Taste-testing candy bars to choose the best one
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 657.** What is the key difference between the two schools of thought regarding the use of literature reviews in qualitative research?
- (A) The timing of the literature review.
 - (B) The purpose of the literature review.
 - (C) The research methodology.
 - (D) The theoretical framework.
- 658.** Cherry tomatoes are small.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 659.** Match each type of research report with the corresponding type of qualitative research. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. Account that includes patterns, connections, and insights uncovered.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narrative Inquiry
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Grounded Theory

- 660.** You want to understand the reasons why customers churn from your service.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 661.** Qualitative methods are probably the oldest of all the scientific techniques, the method of qualitative research is:
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Attitude Scales
 - (C) Depth Interview
 - (D) Observation
- 662.** Observations, like the color or texture of an object, are ___ observations.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Operational
 - (D) Scientific
- 663.** Which of the following is not a major qualitative research analysis strategy?
- (A) Holistic perspective
 - (B) Context sensitivity
 - (C) Creative synthesis
 - (D) Purposeful sampling
- 664.** You want to increase understanding about the planting traditions of Ifugao.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 665.** The researcher seeks immersion in the details and specifics of the data to discover important patterns, themes, and interrelationships. Begins by exploring, then confirming; is guided by analytical principles rather than rules. Study ends with a creative synthesis.
- (A) Unique case orientation
 - (B) Inductive analysis and creative synthesis
 - (C) Holistic perspective
 - (D) Context sensitivity
 - (E) Voice, perspective, and reflexivity
- 666.** Phenomenological approaches aim to explain:
- (A) How something is interpreted by humans
 - (B) Something as it is without interpretation
 - (C) Behavioral patterns
 - (D) Theoretical concepts
- 667.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. What best differentiates qualitative research from quantitative research?
- (A) Use of surveys only
 - (B) Use of numerical data
 - (C) Focus on meanings and experiences
 - (D) Large sample size requirement
- 668.** What does "naturalistic inquiry" emphasize in qualitative research?
- (A) Contextual and holistic understanding
 - (B) Controlled variables
 - (C) Standardized data collection
 - (D) Laboratory-based experimentation
- 669.** A strategy of inquiry in which the researcher derives a general, abstract theory of a process, action, or interaction grounded in the views of participants.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Case Studies
 - (D) Phenomenological Research
- 670.** Observations that are made when you use your senses to gather information.
- (A) Manipulated
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Operational
- 671.** What does ethnography study?
- (A) Abstract theories of a process
 - (B) Lived experiences of individuals
 - (C) Shared patterns of behaviors
 - (D) Intact cultural group in a natural setting

672. Which of the following is an example of a phenomenon that might be studied using qualitative research?
- (A) The number of students in a school.
 - (B) The causes of tardiness among students.
 - (C) The average age of students in a class.
 - (D) The financial performance of a school.
673. Researcher/s in qualitative research generally collect their own research data through participant observation, documentation, or direct interviews with participants. What characteristic of qualitative research is this?
- (A) Participants meanings
 - (B) Reflexivity
 - (C) Researcher as a key instrument
 - (D) None of above
674. Which option accurately captures inductive reasoning?
- (A) Synthesizing theories by statistical modeling
 - (B) Deriving specifics from general principles
 - (C) Building general conclusions from specific cases
 - (D) Applying protocols without evaluating evidence
675. A study exploring how senior high students cope with academic stress through interviews falls under:
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Correlational Research
676. Data that are descriptive but not numeric
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
677. Tick the most appropriate response, What type of research are you most likely to conduct using sociological research methods?
- (A) A current social issue such as consumers attitudes to climate change, social attitudes to asylum seekers, homelessness, education among different classes
 - (B) Study of individuals personality
678. What is autoethnography?
- (A) A statistical analysis method used in sociological research.
 - (B) A form of participant observation where the researcher's feelings and actions are central to the study.
 - (C) A historical study of ancient cultures and their languages.
 - (D) A scientific experiment conducted in laboratory settings.
679. How does qualitative research contribute to understanding the context and meaning of participants' experiences?
- (A) By testing hypotheses and generalizing findings
 - (B) By integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study
 - (C) By exploring subjective experiences, meanings, and social phenomena
 - (D) By analyzing data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
680. It is a qualitative research which analyzes the language "beyond the sentence". It is the study of the ways in which language is used by the people, both written and spoken contexts.
- (A) Historical Research
 - (B) Discourse Analysis
 - (C) Biography
 - (D) Narrative Report.
681. Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: gritty texture
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
682. Qualitative research has words as its
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Unit of analysis
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Analysis of data

683. Data collected in qualitative research are analyzed and interpreted and then written using —
(A) Statistical
(B) Passive-voice
(C) Third-person
(D) Narrative
684. The experiences of students whose parents lost their job due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
(A) Historical Study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Case Study
685. How can qualitative data be useful in market research?
(A) By providing numerical data
(B) By offering in-depth insights into customer motivations and preferences
(C) By being easy to measure
(D) By reducing the need for data collection
686. Data Analysis: Looking for patterns, themes
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
687. Qualitative researchers try to understand multiple layers of reality in research settings. Which of the following is NOT an example of one of these layers?
(A) Relationships between participants
(B) Types of people in a group
(C) Results from outside studies
(D) Established cultural norms
688. Which content is used in qualitative data analysis?
(A) Regression analysis
(B) Correlation analysis and group comparison.
(C) Describing, classifying phenomena and connecting data
(D) Reliability analysis of the measurement scale
689. This research method explores cultural knowledges and beliefs.
(A) Ethnographical research
(B) Survey research
(C) Phenomenological research
(D) Grounded theory research
690. What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: It feels smooth.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
691. A research method that focuses on collecting non-numerical data through observations, interviews, and open-ended questions to understand deeper meanings and experiences is called —
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Survey Research
692. Cathy and Mira are doing an ethnographic study. How can they gather the information they needed?
(A) Through interviews and survey
(B) Through documentary
(C) Through observations and interviews
(D) Through stories from individuals
693. It regards phenomenon which can be observed but not measured.
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
694. The tile floor is hard.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Inference
(D) Prediction
695. What is one challenge of bracketing personal experiences in phenomenological research?
(A) It is considered an interpretive impossibility by some
(B) It requires advanced statistical analysis

- (C) It eliminates the need for participant interviews
- (D) It simplifies the research process significantly
- 696.** Which of the following is a primary characteristic of qualitative research methods?
- (A) Numerical data
- (B) Subjective analysis
- (C) Statistical testing
- (D) Hypothesis testing
- 697.** What is the role of "intuitions or premonitions" in qualitative research?
- (A) They are the sole basis for formulating research questions.
- (B) They can guide the research process but are not definitive.
- (C) They should be disregarded in favor of quantitative data.
- (D) They are irrelevant to qualitative research.
- 698.** Which is an example of qualitative approach?
- (A) Experiment
- (B) Focused interview
- (C) Case study
- (D) Survey
- 699.** When conducting interviews to identify societal factors, what type of research is likely being used?
- (A) Quantitative research
- (B) Qualitative research
- (C) Experimental research
- (D) Historical research
- 700.** What does this mean by "contextual"?
- (A) The research involves the interaction between participants
- (B) Carried out in the context in which the subjects normally live and work
- (C) The researcher does not try to control or handle the phenomenon
- (D) Obtain data which do not support their original questions or hypothesis but are suggestive of others
- 701.** In looking at the relationships between coding categories, the relation, "X is a place in Y; X is part of Y" in Spradley's taxonomy of semantic relations is labeled
- (A) Strict inclusion.
- (B) Spatial.
- (C) Means-end.
- (D) Rationale.
- 702.** Which of the following is an example or characteristic of using a "holistic" approach in qualitative research?
- (A) Transcribing a distinctive communication pattern of a community member
- (B) Focusing only on the data available on a single day within a study
- (C) Documenting the ethnic background of a study participant
- (D) Describing the established cultural norms of a given population
- 703.** A type of research method that deals with the characteristics observed from the respondents
- (A) Quantitative research
- (B) Comparative research
- (C) Qualitative research
- (D) Experimental Research
- 704.** Which approach is commonly used for organizing and visualizing patterns and themes in qualitative research?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
- (B) Thematic mapping
- (C) Inferential analysis
- (D) Hypothesis testing
- 705.** What is a limitation of qualitative methods?
- (A) It has a limited scope(seeing little) + bias
- (B) Quantitative data uses numeric information
- (C) It uses too many types of documents
- (D) None of above

706. Select the option to complete correctly the ethnographic research technique. “___ is the use of multiple methods, data collection ___, and data sources to get a more complete picture of the ___ under study to cross-check information”
- (A) Field notes, data, participant.
 - (B) Observation, methods, man.
 - (C) Triangulation, strategies, group.
 - (D) Triangulation, steps, people.
707. Which of the following is a qualitative observation?
- (A) The solution turned blue after the reaction.
 - (B) The temperature increased by 5 degrees Celsius.
 - (C) The mass of the sample is 10 grams.
 - (D) The volume of the liquid is 50 milliliters.
708. Which type of research uses purely narrative?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
709. Which research method emphasizes open-ended insights?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of these
710. Is the color of a flower an example of quantitative or qualitative data?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Measurable
711. Its application ranges from helping to further define the research problem, to generating hypotheses or identifying the variables to be included in the investigation
- (A) Trace Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Qualitative Research
 - (D) Longitudinal Research
712. In a market research study, a question that is asking for an answer about a reaction, perception, or feeling is classified as what type of data?
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Qualitative Data
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
713. The leaves on the second plant specimen were green, while the leaves on the first plant specimen were turning brown.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
714. Which of the following contributes to the trustworthiness of qualitative research?
- (A) Member checks and thick description
 - (B) Reflexivity and audit trail
 - (C) Peer debriefing
 - (D) All of the above
715. Which of the following is a qualitative research method?
- (A) Survey research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Case study research
 - (D) Correlational research
716. Which research design is most flexible and evolving?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Cross-sectional
717. Using open-ended questions and interviews allows researchers and practitioners to understand how individuals are doing, what their experiences are, and recognize important antecedents and outcomes of interest that might not surface when surveyed with pre-determined questions.
- (A) Quantitative approach

- (B) Qualitative approach
(C) Benchmarking
(D) None of above
- 718.** It involves the identification, examination, and interpretation of patterns and themes in textual data.
(A) Quantitative analysis
(B) Content analysis
(C) Qualitative analysis
(D) Thematic analysis
- 719.** Participant observation is a part of
(A) Quantitative research.
(B) Qualitative research.
(C) Ethnographic research.
(D) Both B and C.
- 720.** It is concerned with qualitative phenomenon (i.e.) phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. This type of research aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires, using in-depth interviews for the purpose.
(A) Predictive research
(B) Analytical research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Qualitative research
(E) Conceptual research
- 721.** Studying cultural practices of a surgical team over months of observation most closely exemplifies which method?
(A) Historical review
(B) Phenomenology study
(C) Ethnography approach
(D) Grounded theory work
- 722.** When a political party's election agenda for the past 20 years is analyzed to identify the most frequently focused agenda, this analysis is called:
(A) Thematic analysis
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Content Analysis
- 723.** Hypotheses in qualitative research usually:
(A) Emerge as the study progresses
(B) Are stated at the outset
(C) Are irrelevant
(D) Are nondirectional
- 724.** What do advocates of narrative analysis prefer to study?
(A) The extent to which analytic induction can be value-free
(B) The iterative process of grounded
(C) The ethical implications of conducting a secondary analysis of qualitative data
(D) The ways in which people use stories to make sense of events in their lives
- 725.** One of the benefits of ethnography includes:
(A) Giving a voice to a culture to express their views, which might not otherwise be heard.
(B) Able to generalize findings.
(C) Time-consuming.
(D) Possibility that researcher is changing the natural way a culture behaves by being present.
- 726.** Ms. Adamski walked outside and noticed the air was dry, flowers were dying, and the temperature was increasing. She wrote her observations down in her notebook. What kind of data was she recording?
(A) Examination Data
(B) Laboratory Data
(C) Qualitative Data
(D) Quantitative Data
- 727.** Qualitative data analysis primarily involves numerical values and patterns rather than descriptive context.
(A) True
(B) False
- 728.** If a researcher were planning a qualitative study, which data-collection methods would most likely be considered? Select all that apply.

- (A) Closed-ended questions and nonparticipant observations
 - (B) Participant observations and semi-structured interviews
 - (C) Structured interviews and physiological measures
 - (D) Closed-ended questions and structured interviews
 - (E) All of these data collections methods would probably be considered.
- 729.** The main purpose of a researcher using qualitative market research is to ____
- (A) Understand the behavior, attitudes, and perceptions of customers or employees.
 - (B) Aid marketing or organizational decision-making.
 - (C) Aid statistical analysis of factual findings.
 - (D) Gather the views of a small group of people before the mass launch of a product.
- 730.** If a researcher aims to understand student experiences of online learning during the pandemic, what research design is most suitable?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Correlational research
- 731.** Interviews, focus groups, observations, and oral histories are part of ____ data collection method.
- (A) Random
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Stratified
- 732.** Which of the following is not a type of triangulation used in ethnographic studies?
- (A) Environment
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Conceptual
 - (D) Methodological
- 733.** Qualitative research focuses on studying particular people, groups, schools, and places.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 734. QUALITATIVE-VS-QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATIONS:** Which of the following is a QUALITATIVE observation?
- (A) Ten puppies frolicked in the yard.
 - (B) Each puppy ate 2 treats.
 - (C) All the puppies were brown with white spots.
 - (D) Three of the puppies fell asleep.
- 735.** What type of data are measures of 'types' and may be represented by a name, symbol, or a number code?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Qualitative
- 736.** In qualitative research paradigm, which of the following features may be considered critical?
- (A) Data collection with standardised research tools.
 - (B) Sampling design with probability sample techniques.
 - (C) Data collection with bottom-up empirical evidences
 - (D) Data gathering to take place with top-down systematic evidences.
- 737.** The qualitative research strategy places a value on:
- (A) Using numbers, measurements and statistical techniques
 - (B) Conducting research that is of a very high quality
 - (C) Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings
 - (D) All of the above
- 738.** What does "thick data" primarily focus on?
- (A) Quantitative data and numerical analysis

- (B) Qualitative information and human experiences
- (C) Statistical models and predictive analytics
- (D) Financial data and market trends
- 739.** In qualitative research, researchers use more open-ended approaches in which they ask general questions of participants, and the participants shape the response possibilities
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 740.** Consist of open-ended questions and provide qualitative data. Depth interviews. Allows a researcher to enter into the inner world of another person and to gain an understanding of that person's perspective (Patton, 1987)
- (A) QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS
- (B) QUANTITATIVE INTERVIEWS
- 741.** Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Responses on an opinion poll.
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
- 742.** Which type of data is descriptive and can be observed but not measured?
- (A) Ordinal data
- (B) Categorical data
- (C) Qualitative data
- (D) Quantitative data
- 743.** What is the benefit of a community-based participatory research model?
- (A) It increases the relevance of data
- (B) Developing time-travel capabilities for historical data.
- (C) Creating a secret pizza-controlling society.
- (D) Communicating with dolphins for insights into marine biology.
- 744.** What is the purpose of negotiating the meaning of stories in narrative research?
- (A) To validate the analysis and gain insight into the participant's story
- (B) To ensure the researcher's perspective dominates the findings
- (C) To eliminate the need for participant involvement
- (D) To focus solely on statistical validation
- 745.** What is the primary focus of narrative researchers when collecting information about the context of stories?
- (A) Statistical data analysis
- (B) Situating stories within participants' personal experiences, culture, and historical contexts
- (C) Conducting experiments in controlled environments
- (D) Writing fictional accounts based on real events
- 746.** An advantage of qualitative research is that data are easier to process.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 747.** When writing the qualitative results section, you will need to find an appropriate balance between description and interpretation.
- (A) True.
- (B) False.
- (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
- (D) None of the above.
- 748.** It tastes sour.
- (A) Qualitative data
- (B) Quantitative data
- 749.** Open-ended questions, interviews, and focus groups.
- (A) Qualitative research
- (B) Quantitative Research
- (C) Primary research
- (D) Secondary research
- 750.** Asking an open ended question in an interview generates

- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Discrete data
 - (D) Continuous data
751. Immersing oneself in a culture for extended time to study it is characteristic of:
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Action research
752. The flexibility and limited structure of qualitative research designs is an advantage because:
- (A) *All of these suggestions
 - (B) The researcher does not impose any pre-determined formats on the social world
 - (C) It allows for unexpected results to emerge from the data
 - (D) The researcher can adapt their theories and methods as the project unfolds
753. When do you use the grounded theory design?
- (A) When you need a broad theory or explanation of a process
 - (B) When you need explanation of the rules
 - (C) When you need theoretical material
 - (D) When you need to know how to use different methods on the lesson
754. What is an example of a question that researchers ask when using phenomenology during qualitative research
- (A) What is the meaning of the phenomenon experienced by the people
 - (B) What are the psychological phases that characterize a particular event
 - (C) What are the patterns and lifeways of a defined cultural group
 - (D) What is the core variable that explains what is happening in the social scene
755. Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes; it is also called ____ observation.
- (A) Probed.
 - (B) Complete.
 - (C) Structured.
 - (D) Naturalistic.
756. This type of observation DESCRIBES a quality of an object being observed
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
757. Qualitative research allows us to
- (A) Present the context of the phenomena
 - (B) Test the strength of the relationship between variables
 - (C) Give highly generalisable results
 - (D) None of above
758. Researchers can gain an understanding of why people behave in a particular way.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
759. What is a key theme in narrative research?
- (A) The focus on collecting numerical data for statistical analysis
 - (B) The turn toward the relationship between the researcher and the researched
 - (C) The use of laboratory experiments to validate findings
 - (D) The emphasis on avoiding interaction with participants
760. Which of the following is a qualitative research problem under the field of social work?
- (A) Marriage rituals of the Tagbanuas
 - (B) Coping mechanisms of families of alleged drug addicts killed in drug busts
 - (C) Smartphone use of call center agents
 - (D) Language learning practices of high school students

- 761.** How does qualitative research differ from quantitative research?
- (A) Qualitative research is focused on numbers and statistics.
 - (B) Qualitative research is descriptive, subjective, and exploratory.
 - (C) Quantitative research is subjective and exploratory.
 - (D) Qualitative research relies on surveys and questionnaires.
- 762.** What is the focus of a phenomenological study?
- (A) People who have experienced a phenomenon
 - (B) Individual experience & sequence
 - (C) Context
 - (D) Develop a theory from grounded in field data
- 763.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which statement about qualitative and quantitative research is NOT correct?
- (A) Qualitative research explores experiences in depth
 - (B) Quantitative research uses measurable variables
 - (C) Qualitative research relies heavily on statistics
 - (D) Quantitative research often uses closed-ended questions
- 764.** Which of these statements is criteria to evaluate an ethnography in a high quality? a. The researcher draws from the anthropology literature on “culture” and identifies one or more concepts that become the focus of understanding how the culture-sharing group worksb. The researcher either states too many diverse concepts being explored with the cultural group or does not identify the cultural concept being explored in the study.
- (A) A
 - (B) B
- 765.** Qualitative research focuses on numerical data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 766.** During a focus-group session, one set of participants indicated that Dell computers reminded them of a surfer, Apple computers of a mad scientist, and IBM was equated to Ebenezer Scrooge from Charles Dickens’s tale, “A Christmas Carol.” Which of the following qualitative research approaches relates to the approach described above?
- (A) Projective techniques
 - (B) Visualization
 - (C) Brand personification
 - (D) Laddering
 - (E) Brand architecture
- 767.** What is the main characteristic of grounded theory in research?
- (A) It promotes objectivity and numerical data collection
 - (B) It develops a theory of social phenomenon based on field data
 - (C) It analyzes historical documents and artifacts
 - (D) It identifies relationships among variables without manipulation
- 768.** What approach involves studying a particular group or population in the natural setting or in their habitat?
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Ethnography Edit
- 769.** ____ is a means of labeling or naming data in qualitative research.
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Sorting
 - (C) Typing
 - (D) Auditing

770. Do satisfied customers make purchases online?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
771. True or False: An ethnography can take years to complete.
(A) True
(B) False
772. Which purpose aligns with qualitative research in nursing?
(A) Gaining insight by discovering meanings
(B) Testing cause-effect relationships
(C) Calculating measurement reliability coefficients
(D) Generating precise prevalence estimates
773. According to Cresswell (1994), qualitative research is:
(A) A process focused on gathering numerical information
(B) A procedure centered on analyzing statistical results
(C) A method focused to studying historical documents of a community
(D) An inquiry process that explores meanings through words
774. What type of data will an interview likely produce?
(A) Qualitative.
(B) Quantitative.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
775. You are outside in the courtyard of the school. You notice that the day feels warm, the flowers smell pretty, and the birds are singing. You are making ____ observations.
(A) Inference
(B) Quantitative
(C) Qualitative
(D) None of above
776. What is the primary goal of critical ethnography?
(A) To study cultural rituals and traditions
(B) To advocate for change and challenge the status quo
(C) To analyze economic systems
(D) To focus on technological advancements
777. The word Ethnography was formed from which language?
(A) Swahili
(B) Turkish
(C) Greek
(D) Spanish
778. Choose the correct type of ethnographic research: "What is central is the idea of exploring everyday life and cultural reality"
(A) Critical ethnography
(B) Virtual ethnography
(C) Structured-ethnography
(D) Holistic ethnography
779. Which type of marketing research involves using interviews and focus groups to gather rich, non-numerical data?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Causal research
(D) Qualitative research
780. Lincoln & Guba (1985) propose that an alternative criterion for evaluating qualitative research would be:
(A) Impressiveness
(B) Trustworthiness
(C) Joyfulness
(D) Messiness
781. What is the main aim of the phenomenological study mentioned by Amelia in her research?
(A) To analyze the nutritional content of human breastmilk
(B) To understand women's experience of breastfeeding

- (C) To compare breastfeeding rates in different countries
(D) To study the health benefits of breastfeeding for infants
- 782.** This research aims to understand concepts, thoughts and experiences.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 783.** Color of hair
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 784.** What distinguishes a “Longitudinal Study” in qualitative research?
(A) Cross-sectional design
(B) Data collected over an extended period
(C) Short-term observations
(D) None of above
- 785.** Data saturation is:
(A) The point where no new data is uncovered.
(B) The point where there is too much data to analyze.
(C) When the statistician begins their analysis using statistical programs.
(D) None of above
- 786.** What is a key requirement for conducting phenomenological research?
(A) Access to individuals who are willing and able to articulate their lived experiences of the phenomenon
(B) Advanced knowledge of mathematical modeling
(C) A laboratory equipped with high-tech instruments
(D) A large sample size for statistical analysis
- 787.** In qualitative research, the literature review section might be more of a literary opening with a personal vignette or passage
(A) True
(B) False
- 788.** Words, images, or objects
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 789.** The nature of this research is exploratory, which means that its primary goal is to provide in-depth knowledge.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 790.** During a group project, Eesha and Aarav are discussing research methods. What is there a greater emphasis on in qualitative research?
(A) Statistical analysis
(B) Holistic description
(C) Numerical data
(D) Predictive modeling
- 791.** The leaves are stiff.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 792.** Which type of research involves non-numerical data to obtain meanings and feelings involved in a situation?
(A) Mixed-methods research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Experimental research
- 793.** What is the unit of analysis in grounded theory?
(A) The individual level
(B) The group experience
(C) The social action, interaction, or process itself
(D) A defined 'bounded system'
- 794.** Which of the following is a method that is commonly used in qualitative research?
(A) Self-completion questionnaires
(B) Surveys
(C) Ethnography
(D) Structured observation

- 795.** What is the key characteristic of "qualitative research problems"?
- (A) They always start with a clearly defined hypothesis.
 - (B) They often emerge from personal experiences and observations.
 - (C) They are exclusively based on quantitative data.
 - (D) They are not relevant to educational research.
- 796.** Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?
- (A) It relies heavily on numerical data
 - (B) It often involves structured interviews
 - (C) It seeks to understand phenomena in context
 - (D) It uses large sample sizes
- 797.** Quality criteria of qualitative studies include the following except:
- (A) Persistence
 - (B) Confirmability
 - (C) Credibility
 - (D) Authenticity
- 798.** Which of the following research tools is appropriate for qualitative study?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Rating scale
 - (C) Opinionnaire
 - (D) In-depth interview
- 799.** Which of the following is not a strategies of inquiry of qualitative research?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey research
 - (D) None of the above
- 800.** QUALITATIVE-VS-QUANITATIVE OBSERVATIONS: Which of the following is NOT a quantitative observation?
- (A) The class ordered 10 pizzas for their party.
 - (B) Each pizza had eight slices.
 - (C) There were 5 plain pizzas and 5 pepperoni pizzas.
 - (D) All the pizzas were very hot!
- 801.** Researchers engage in fieldwork when performing qualitative studies
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 802.** Qualitative research generally provides
- (A) Richer data
 - (B) Numerical data
 - (C) Easily interpreted data
 - (D) Large amounts of data
- 803.** Interview, document and visual data are very useful in this type of research.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Methods Research
 - (D) None of above
- 804.** Several aspects of a qualitative research project vary from researcher to researcher — Another consideration regarding qualitative research is the structure and writing of the qualitative project. This varies across different approaches such as — and performances including theatre and poems.
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Storytelling
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Problem-solving
- 805.** When should you use qualitative data?
- (A) When you want to measure variables
 - (B) When you want to understand opinions or experiences
 - (C) When you need to perform statistical analysis
 - (D) When you want to confirm a hypothesis
- 806.** These researchers recognise their role in the construction of meaning; their relationship

- with the participant shapes the data obtained and the active construction of meaning is seen as a subjective process.
- (A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 807.** The favorite food of students in your class
- (A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 808.** To gain insight to people's attitudes, behaviors, value systems, concerns, motivations, aspirations, culture or lifestyles.
- (A) Qualitative.
(B) Quantitative.
(C) Key Informants.
(D) Research.
- 809.** What does content analysis focus on?
- (A) Direct experiments
(B) Physical activities
(C) Analyzing text-based data
(D) Brain scans
- 810.** Focuses on obtaining descriptions of the lived experiences either in writing or through interviews
- (A) Historical design
(B) Case-study
(C) Grounded theory design
(D) Phenomenological design
- 811.** Which of the following Qualitative Research is derived from the Greek terms ethnos which means "people, folk, or nation and grapho which means "to write?"
- (A) Case Study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Historical Analysis
- 812.** In business, qualitative research is commonly used to:
- (A) Calculate market share
(B) Analyze consumer behavior and preferences
(C) Measure annual profit
(D) Perform tax audits
- 813.** What does "Grounded Theory" emphasize in qualitative research?
- (A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive development of theories
(C) Experimenter bias
(D) None of above
- 814.** Which statement best captures the purpose of sensitization in qualitative designs?
- (A) Descriptive efforts to encourage reader participation
(B) Numerical categorization of dependent variables
(C) Statistical procedures to quantify reliability
(D) Randomization to reduce selection bias
- 815.** Which of the following qualitative methods focuses on the description and interpretation of cultural behaviour?
- (A) Phenomenology
(B) Grounded theory
(C) Ethnography
(D) Symbolic interactionism
- 816.** What is a common research tool used in qualitative studies?
- (A) Interview
(B) Experiment
(C) Survey
(D) Statistical Analysis
- 817.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: smooth surface
- (A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 818.** In qualitative research, what is meant by 'emic' perspective?
- (A) The researcher's external view

- (B) The insider's subjective view
 - (C) A quantitative measurement
 - (D) An abstract conceptualization
- 819.** In Narrative Inquiry, temporal unity (the chronology of events) is maintained through the use of a ____
- (A) Plot
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Index Page
- 820.** Information that is not expressed numerically, such as descriptions of behavior, thoughts, attitudes, and experiences.(Unit 1 Vocabulary)
- (A) Cross-Sectional design
 - (B) Qualitative Data
 - (C) Experimenter Bias
 - (D) Quantitative Data
- 821.** What is the primary data type used in qualitative research?
- (A) Numerical data that can be mathematically analyzed
 - (B) Nonnumerical data such as texts, photographs, and recordings
 - (C) Statistical data for finding correlations
 - (D) Biological samples for laboratory analysis
- 822.** In phenomenological research, what does "textural description" refer to?
- (A) The context and conditions of the experience
 - (B) What the participants experienced
 - (C) The universal essence of the experience
 - (D) How the participants analyzed the experience
- 823.** Which of the following is a key limitation of using focus groups in qualitative research?
- (A) Some participants may dominate the discussion
 - (B) It requires large sample sizes
 - (C) It provides limited qualitative insights
 - (D) It prevents social interaction
- 824.** What is the key consideration when choosing a qualitative research method?
- (A) Cost-effectiveness
 - (B) Suitability to the research question
 - (C) Ease of implementation
 - (D) Popularity of the method
- 825.** Ethnography in cultural mapping refers to:
- (A) Estimating population size through surveys
 - (B) Tracing boundaries of land and territory
 - (C) Collecting numerical and statistical records
 - (D) Studying people's daily life and activities
- 826.** A researcher asks, "Why do fans consider Portsmouth the best team in league one?" What type of data will this question most likely collect, and why?
- (A) Qualitative, because it invites detailed explanations
 - (B) Quantitative, because it yields percentage counts
 - (C) Qualitative, because it uses numerical rating scales
 - (D) Quantitative, because it requires yes or no answers
- 827.** Qualitative data are
- (A) Hard to find
 - (B) Unnecessary
 - (C) Statistical
 - (D) Descriptive
- 828.** Photographs, drawings, and videos can give additional information on the data being gathered in writing a qualitative study.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Does not say
 - (D) Maybe

- 829.** Classify each research method as belonging to either the quantitative or qualitative research. Ethnography
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 830.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: dry air
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 831.** A qualitative researcher can collect data using
(A) Focus group discussion
(B) Closed ended questionnaire
(C) Experiment
(D) None of above
- 832.** It smells like flowers.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 833.** True or False: In the IB Paper 3, Transferability is the qualitative equivalent of External Validity.
(A) True (Both deal with applying findings to different contexts/settings)
(B) False (They do not apply findings to different contexts/settings)
- 834.** The type of research that tries to answer questions about “why” or “how” is called
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 835.** When writing the qualitative results section, an overriding concern should be to provide sufficient and convincing evidence to back up your assertions.
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
- 836.** Grounded theory is called that because the ____ is grounded in the ____
(A) Theory/data
(B) Data/theory
(C) Theory/code
(D) None of above
- 837.** The goal is to understand. Generalizability is not claimed.
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 838.** Which is not an importance of qualitative research?
(A) Understanding social issues
(B) Capturing human emotions
(C) Producing statistical charts only
(D) Documenting real-life stories
- 839.** A company sent a trained observer to watch and interact with consumers in their natural environments in order to gain deeper insights on consumer needs. This is an example of ____
(A) Viral marketing
(B) Survey research
(C) Ethnographic research
(D) Experimental research
(E) Niche marketing
- 840.** Seeks to understand key social psychological processes that are grounded in reality
(A) Grounded theory research
(B) Phenomenological research
(C) Ethnographic research
(D) None of above
- 841.** Read this statement and identify the qualitative data: On the hottest day in summer it can reach a temperature of 115 degrees fahrenheit in Arizona. To ensure the safety of all the wildlife the governor announces that if you see or smell smoke to call for help to avoid a wildfire.
(A) Temperature of 115 degrees fahrenheit in Arizona
(B) See or smell smoke to call for help to avoid a wildfire

- 842.** What research design utilizes 10-25 participants in gathering information?
(A) Grounded Theory
(B) Case Study
(C) Ethnography
(D) Phenomenology
- 843.** In your research, you would like to answer the question "How can your study program/curriculum be improved?"
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 844.** A researcher studying teacher burnout finds that different teachers define 'burnout' differently. What should the researcher do?
(A) Analyze common themes in the teachers' definitions
(B) Ignore inconsistent definitions
(C) Use a survey with pre-defined burnout categories
(D) Change the research topic
- 845.** Market research that obtains opinions, beliefs, attitudes:
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Large scale surveys with closed questions
(C) Quantitative research
(D) None of above
- 846.** You conduct interviews to find out how satisfied students are with their study habits.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 847.** Focus is subjective in nature as it aims to determine the subject's perception, feelings, and motives.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 848.** It is a type of data that includes words, ideas, phrases, and concepts.
(A) Quantitative Data
(B) Qualitative Data
(C) Mixed Methods
(D) None of above
- 849.** In what kind of research is the researcher's influence most acknowledged?
(A) Constructivism
(B) Empiricism
(C) Pragmatism
(D) Positivism
- 850.** How can a researcher ensure that their qualitative research problem is not too broad or too narrow?
(A) By starting with a very specific question and gradually broadening it.
(B) By starting with a very broad topic and gradually narrowing it down through preliminary exploration and analysis.
(C) By avoiding any preliminary exploration or analysis.
(D) By assuming that all qualitative research problems are automatically appropriate in scope.
- 851.** Which type of research focuses on understanding concepts, thoughts, or experiences?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Mixed Methods
(D) Analytical
- 852.** A doctor orders a urinalysis for a patient complaining of fatigue. Which of the specific test parameters represents an example of qualitative data?
(A) PH-4.5-8
(B) Specific gravity-1.005-1.025
(C) Glucose-greater than 130 mg/d
(D) Clarity/turbidity: clear
- 853.** Phenomenology in qualitative research primarily aims to:
(A) Develop new theories from data
(B) Study cultural practices in communities
(C) Understand and describe lived experiences
(D) Analyze historical texts

- 854.** What is the focus of analysis in qualitative research?
- (A) Numerical data and measurements
 - (B) Themes and tendencies
 - (C) Controlled variables and constants
 - (D) Predictive modeling
- 855.** Focuses on exploring ideas and formulating a theory or hypothesis
- (A) QUANTITATIVE
 - (B) QUALITATIVE
- 856.** Critical theory research is concerned with all of the following except
- (A) Transformation
 - (B) Emancipation
 - (C) Social justice
 - (D) Generalisability
- 857.** Theory is often the end result of the research (inductive reasoning). information gained from study participants is used to develop the theory which is rooted in the experiences of the participants
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
- 858.** Which approach aim to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Research
 - (D) Correlational
- 859.** A key criterion, achieved to the extent that researchers can engender confidence in the truth of the data and their interpretations
- (A) Trustworthiness
 - (B) Credibility
 - (C) Confirmability
 - (D) Dependability
- 860.** Information gathered in observations in which no measurement takes place.
- (A) Data analysis
 - (B) Value data
 - (C) Qualitative data.
 - (D) Quality data.
- 861.** What is the purpose of mystery shopping in qualitative research?
- (A) To explore thoughts and opinions
 - (B) To study user experiences
 - (C) To collect data on process adherence in real customer service situations
 - (D) To conduct blind studies
- 862.** It is a research type under qualitative research.
- (A) Casual-comparative
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) None of above
- 863.** A research approach focusing on meaning and non-numerical data.
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Survey research
- 864.** The observation and description of a group of people and their way of life
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Longitudinal Study
 - (D) Ethnography
- 865.** The quality of being believable or trustworthy is called?
- (A) Credibility
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Support
 - (D) Cite
- 866.** Credibility in Qualitative researches is:
- (A) The use of more than one method to collect data
 - (B) The confidence in the truth value of the data

- (C) The statistical analysis resulting in a p value of 0.05
(D) None of above
- 867.** How is qualitative information typically analyzed?
(A) Using statistical methods like averages
(B) Identifying themes and patterns within textual information
(C) Calculating correlations
(D) Measuring quantities
- 868.** Gender
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 869.** If the observation has describing words and characteristics, then it is ____
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 870.** What is the focus of research in interpretive approaches?
(A) Calculating frequencies of actions.
(B) Extracting the meaning of action.
(C) Establishing universal laws.
(D) Punishing offenders for their actions.
- 871.** The candle is white.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Inference
(D) Prediction
- 872.** A researcher interviews college students to learn more about their experiences of learning from bad instructors. This would be an example of which type of qualitative research?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case study
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Phenomenology
- 873.** Qualitative research emphasizes depth over breadth in understanding complex human experiences by:
(A) Focusing on numerical data and statistical analysis
(B) Prioritizing detailed and in-depth exploration of individual cases
(C) Using large sample sizes to generalize findings
(D) Emphasizing quick and broad surveys
- 874.** What refers to a close field observation of sociocultural phenomena?
(A) Case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Phenomenology
- 875.** Which method of research allows qualitative studies' explanations to develop throughout the process?
(A) Right left
(B) Front back
(C) Bottom up
(D) Top down
- 876.** What is the key concept, idea or process studied in qualitative research?
(A) Quantitative research.
(B) Qualitative report.
(C) Central phenomenon.
(D) None of above
- 877.** A magnifying glass is best for making ____ observations.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 878.** Unreliable technique in which participants report on their subjective experience
(A) Functionalism
(B) Mind-body problem
(C) Mind-body dualism
(D) Introspection
(E) Structuralism

879. It involve the collection and analysis of data about cultural groups; making sense of the world to identify life ways or patterns, what qualitative research design is this?
- (A) Phenomenological studies
 - (B) Ethnographic studies
 - (C) Grounded theory studies
 - (D) Case studies
880. Observations that deal with descriptions that cannot be expressed in numbers called
- (A) Manipulated observations
 - (B) Quantitative observations
 - (C) Qualitative observations
 - (D) Responding observations
881. The opinions are subjective
- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH.
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
882. Ideally, samples for qualitative research should follow the concept of ____
- (A) Interpretivism
 - (B) Saturation
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) None of above
883. TRUE or FALSE: Ethnographic research may be grounded on theory and may also generate or build theories.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
884. In which qualitative research method do participants covertly pose as consumers to collect data?
- (A) Mystery shopping
 - (B) Ethnographic market research
 - (C) Focus groups
 - (D) UI research
885. What does the term "going native" refer to in ethnographic research?
- (A) Losing access to the research group
 - (B) Becoming so immersed in the group that the researcher's analytical perspective is lost
 - (C) Gaining a superficial understanding of the group
 - (D) Writing overly technical reports
886. During a research project, Priya and Thomas are trying to understand the primary goal of Grounded Theory. What is it?
- (A) To test existing theories
 - (B) To generate or discover theory
 - (C) To conduct experiments
 - (D) To review literature
887. Which type of research is primarily focused on understanding and interpreting individual experiences?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Longitudinal research
888. A researcher wants to know the essence of teaching among senior faculty members. Meaning making is an important aspect of:
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnographic research
 - (C) Participatory research
 - (D) Phenomenological research
889. Results are HIGHLY dependent on a researcher's skills
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
890. What is often true about the researcher in phenomenological studies?
- (A) They have no personal experience with the phenomenon
 - (B) They often have personal experience with the phenomenon
 - (C) They rely solely on secondary data
 - (D) They focus on laboratory experiments

- 891.** The overall integrity of the study's evidence
(A) Trustworthiness
(B) Credibility
(C) Confirmability
(D) Dependability
- 892.** What signifies a qualitative research approach?
(A) Statistical analysis
(B) Subjective experiences and meanings
(C) Large sample sizes
(D) Controlled experiments
- 893.** In terms of product development, which idea does not belong to qualitative research?
(A) Explore
(B) Quantify
(C) Deepen
(D) Seeking to understand
- 894.** The presentation of data is in the form of words (from interviews) and images (videos) or objects (such as artifacts).
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 895.** TRUE or FALSE: Ethnographic research is mainly characterized as field-based and seen as a long-term commitment.
(A) True
(B) False
- 896.** Qualitative data are data that describe characteristics or qualities, such as color, odor, or texture.
(A) True
(B) False
- 897.** In which type of research are themes and patterns typically analyzed?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Experimental
(D) Correlational
- 898.** Sir Marvin made an analysis of the speech of President Duterte for his inaugural speech.
(A) Case Study
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Experimental
(D) Historical
(E) Survey
- 899.** True or False? Both qualitative and quantitative research relies on analyzing data, but qualitative research relies more on the researcher's own interpretation.
(A) True
(B) False
- 900.** What is a potential topic for qualitative research mentioned in the text?
(A) The cost of technology in education
(B) How students in low-income schools adapt to technology
(C) The number of students using technology
(D) The impact of technology on test scores
- 901.** Isabella is conducting a research study to understand the lived experiences of individuals who have undergone a significant life event. Which of the following research traditions should she use?
(A) Biographical / Narrative
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Ethnography
- 902.** Which of the following is true of an inductive approach to carrying out observations?
(A) Researchers analyse the data to see what ideas "emerge" from their notes in order to decide what is important about the study.
(B) The results may be generalized to a more global population.
(C) A hypothesis is being investigated.
(D) None of above

- 903.** Rona went to Cebu City and studied their rituals about Sinulog. Which of the following research methodology can answer Rona's research questions?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Grounded Theory Research
 - (C) Participatory Research
 - (D) Strategic Research
- 904.** Narrative Inquiry-
- (A) Describing individuals' experiences of an event, such as the death of a loved one
 - (B) Addressing research questions through in-depth analysis of a single (small group of people) instance(s) or individuals
 - (C) Inductively generating a theory explaining a process
 - (D) Describing lives/ stories to add to understanding
- 905.** What is the primary goal of ethnographic research within organizations?
- (A) To create new cultural norms
 - (B) To observe and document everyday activities, interactions, and cultural practices
 - (C) To eliminate cultural differences
 - (D) To focus solely on quantitative data
- 906.** The researcher serves as the primary data gathering instrument.
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 907.** Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data: orange daylilies
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 908.** Ex-study to describe the experience of having a heart attack
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 909.** The IB classes naturalistic observations as
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 910.** Which study has its origins in anthropology?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) IPA
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) Grounded Theory
 - (E) Thematic Analysis
- 911.** Which assumption about the nature of knowledge characterizes qualitative research?
- (A) It is personal
 - (B) It is universal
 - (C) It is generally agreed-upon
 - (D) It is objective
- 912.** The researcher assumes that each case is special and unique. The first level of analysis is being true to, respecting, and capturing the details of the individual cases being studied; cross-case analysis follows from and depends on the quality of individual case studies.
- (A) Unique case orientation
 - (B) Inductive analysis and creative synthesis
 - (C) Holistic perspective
 - (D) Context sensitivity
 - (E) Voice, perspective, and reflexivity
- 913.** Which type of research method is best suited for revealing the meaning of events as experienced by individuals?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 914.** These are often used in the social sciences to collect, compare and interpret information, has a linguistic-semiotic basis and is used in techniques such as discourse analysis, interviews, surveys, records and participant observations.
- (A) Qualitative research,
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Non-Experimental Research

- 915.** Photos, archival documents and interview transcripts are examples of quantitative data
(A) True
(B) False
- 916.** This involves carefully reading statements and mapping them with the research aims and objectives, assigning codes.
(A) Axial Coding
(B) Open Coding
(C) Selective Coding
(D) None of above
- 917.** ___ are the basic building blocks of qualitative data?
(A) Categories
(B) Units
(C) Individuals
(D) None of the above
- 918.** Which option is not correlated with qualitative research?
(A) Answers “why? ”
(B) Only uses a small group of people
(C) Answers “how much? ”
(D) Answers “how? ”
- 919.** What is the key question asked in phenomenological research?
(A) “What are the statistical trends in this phenomenon?”
(B) “What is the essence of this experience as perceived by those who have lived it?”
(C) “How can this phenomenon be predicted in the future?”
(D) “What are the theoretical implications of this phenomenon?”
- 920.** Quantitative or Qualitative Observation? John’s shirt is blue.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 921.** Data that is verbally descriptive or more narrative in form is
(A) Experimental design
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Hypothetical data
(D) Quantitative data
- 922.** Which type of research typically uses small, purposeful samples?
(A) Qualitative research.
(B) Quantitative research.
(C) Mixed methods only.
(D) Experimental research.
(E) Survey research.
- 923.** “why and how people behave in the way that they do?”
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 924.** Ethnography: ___ are insiders who help the researcher in being accepted by the community and assist with the interpretation of information and behaviour
(A) Semi-structured interviews
(B) Participant observation
(C) Informants
(D) None of above
- 925.** If your teacher asked you to make qualitative observations about the class’s pet hamster, which group of words might be used?
(A) A mass of 3 kg, 11 cm long, age of 16 months
(B) A mass of 3 kg, 11 cm long, cute
(C) A long hair, white and brown colored, soft
(D) A temperature, length, weight Edit
- 926.** The liquid is a pink color.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 927.** The jaguar was very quiet and sneaky as it hunted its prey
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data

- 928.** Which of the following statements described ethnography?
- (A) Analysis of persons or groups, that are studied holistically by one or more methods
 - (B) It is an approach that generates and modifies a theory.
 - (C) Study of cultural patterns of people
 - (D) Understanding of an individual's experience
- 929.** Classify the data as qualitative data or quantitative data. Rank 5
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 930.** Qualitative or Quantitative: The flower has a sweet fragrance.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
- 931.** Using your 5 senses to describe something as it appears (color, shape)
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Inference
- 932.** Which of the following is NOT a typical data collection method in qualitative research?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Field notes
 - (D) Surveys with closed-ended questions
- 933.** Which research method heavily emphasizes interviews as the data collection is intrinsically linked to the emergent theoretical categories?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 934.** Qualitative research is often exploratory and has all of the following characteristics except:
- (A) It is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest
 - (B) It relies on the collection of non-numerical data such as words and pictures
 - (C) It is used to generate hypotheses and develop theory about phenomena in the world
 - (D) It uses the inductive scientific method
- 935.** The roar of a lion is louder than the purr of a kitten
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 936.** Is a qualitative research approach that involves studying and understanding the culture, behavior, and practices of a specific group of people through fieldwork, participant observation, interviews, and immersion in the social context under investigation.
- (A) Historical approach
 - (B) Ethnographic research
 - (C) Phenomenological design
 - (D) Case-study
- 937.** Recording data on how yellow or orange leaves turn in October by describing them as "green" "slightly yellow" "very yellow" or "orange" is ___ data
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 938.** How is the person conducting ethnographic research commonly known?
- (A) Researcher of the investigation
 - (B) Instrument of the investigation
 - (C) Creator of the investigation
 - (D) None of above
- 939.** Why is it important to align the research topic with a qualitative approach?
- (A) To avoid ethical issues
 - (B) To limit the scope of the research
 - (C) To support the investigation of the topic
 - (D) To ensure the research is quantitative

- 940.** What type of data is used in qualitative research?
- (A) Numbers
 - (B) Percentages
 - (C) Words
 - (D) Statistics
- 941.** What is a key advantage of using qualitative data?
- (A) It provides numerical data
 - (B) It offers in-depth insights into customer motivations and preferences
 - (C) It is easy to measure and analyze
 - (D) It is difficult to present
- 942.** Ethnographic designs employ a — approach:
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 943.** A research method based on direct personal observation that, for extended periods of time, may be of a social group of animal or vegetable population, or of recognition of specific geographic areas.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Qualitative Evaluation
 - (D) Fieldwork
- 944.** What type of data is described as non-numerical and often subjective, such as eye or hair color?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Continuous
- 945.** In which approach to Qualitative Research do the researchers intend to generate a theory that is based on data systematically gathered and analyzed?
- (A) Biography
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 946.** A disadvantage of Ethnography as study method could be
- (A) It is expensive and time consuming
 - (B) It allows for comparisons between cultures
 - (C) It is a type of qualitative research
 - (D) It provides quantitative data
- 947.** Ethnography is a complex long-term commitment to work with participants?
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 948.** A researcher interviews adolescent mothers to learn more about their experiences of childbirth. This would be an example of which type of qualitative research?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narrative inquiry
 - (D) Case study
 - (E) Grounded theory
- 949.** Which of the two leans to more exploration of the data?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 950.** Some marketers prefer more — methods for gauging consumer opinion because consumer actions do not always match their answers to survey questions.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Psychographic
 - (D) Covert
 - (E) Subliminal
- 951.** How does Hermeneutic Analysis differ from Grounded Theory and Content Analysis?
- (A) It takes the context and author's environment into consideration
 - (B) It is much older, and therefore less reliable
 - (C) It analyzes data pulled from online sources
 - (D) It is much harder to spell

- 952.** Parental Attitudes Towards Vaccination
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 953.** Which of the following observations in QUALITATIVE?
(A) The table is black.
(B) The table has 4 legs.
(C) The table is 3 feet high.
(D) The table is 5 feet long.
- 954.** Orville Redenbacher popcorn yielded deep consumer insights from its ____ research, which suggested that the essence of popcorn was that it was a "facilitator of interaction."
(A) Cognitive
(B) Inductive
(C) Archaeological
(D) Ethnographic
(E) Deductive
- 955.** The color of your shoes
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 956.** This type of marketing research focuses on smaller numbers of people and focuses on trying to answer questions about "why" or "how"; generally relies on in-depth interviews
(A) Exit polls
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Action research
- 957.** Which of the following best describes the role of the researcher in qualitative studies?
(A) To remain objective and detached
(B) To actively engage and interpret data
(C) To apply statistical methods
(D) To ensure replicability of results
- 958.** Narrative report with contextual description & direct quotations from research participants
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 959.** What is the scenario provided for Ethnography?
(A) Studying traditions and rituals in an indigenous community.
(B) Analyzing financial markets for investment opportunities.
(C) Designing a new software application.
(D) Conducting laboratory experiments on chemical reactions.
- 960.** Open-ended questions provide primarily ____ data.
(A) Confirmatory data
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Predictive data
(D) None of the above
- 961.** Qualitative research explores concepts and experiences through non-numerical data like words, interviews, and observations to understand the "why" and "how" behind a phenomenon.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 962.** Involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data by observing what people do and say.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Mixed Methods
(D) None of above
- 963.** In Inductive Reasoning, there is a degree of probability that the conclusion is true following from the premises. But it could also be false.
(A) True
(B) False
- 964.** In qualitative research, what does "Qualitative Data" consist of?
(A) Numerical data
(B) Descriptive data
(C) Predictive data
(D) None of above

- 965.** Contextualization refers to the process of identifying when and where an event took place
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 966.** Which example treats a property qualitatively rather than quantitatively?
- (A) Income stated as Rs. 15,000 per month
 - (B) Farm size recorded as 2 acres
 - (C) Describing income as higher or lower
 - (D) Listing height as 172.4 centimeters
- 967.** A content analysis is a research method used to
- (A) Study content of people's lives
 - (B) Study media content, counting and classifying them.
 - (C) Study Official statistics
 - (D) None of above
- 968.** Which of the following involves interaction between the researcher and the subjects or respondents?
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) Nonparticipant observation
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Participant observation
- 969.** Identify the data as QuaLitative or QuaNti-tiative: male/female gender
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 970.** A researcher observing classroom behaviour is likely conducting:
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Mixed method
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Qualitative research
- 971.** Qualitative data
- (A) Is data that can be measured and shown with numbers
 - (B) Is data that can be changed
 - (C) Is data that shows the characteristics of an object
 - (D) None of above
- 972.** To explore new ideas
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 973.** This type of analysis is used to understand how participants construct history from their own personal experiences
- (A) Content Analysis
 - (B) Narrative Analysis
 - (C) Discourse Analysis
 - (D) Grounded Theory
- 974.** Using your senses to describe a situation is known as a:
- (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Qualitative observation
 - (D) Inference
- 975.** In qualitative research, where is the literature review typically placed?
- (A) Always in a separate chapter dedicated to the literature review
 - (B) Only in the introduction to provide context for the research problem
 - (C) Qualitative research does not typically include a literature review
 - (D) The placement varies; it can be in the introduction, a separate section, or even at the end
- 976.** Sample size is variable depending on the purpose of the researcher.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) None of the above.

977. What is the key advantage of using focus groups in communication research?
- (A) It offers in-depth insights into stakeholders' perceptions and attitudes
 - (B) It provides large-scale numerical data
 - (C) It is faster than conducting surveys
 - (D) It eliminates the need for qualitative analysis
978. Which type of research uses surveys, observations, and interviews?
- (A) Observational research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Qualitative research
979. Analysed by generating themes; this can be done by transcribing every word, arranging quotes into categories; categories and themes and then turned into models or flow charts to show links and relationships between themes
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
980. Are qualitative procedures for describing, analyzing, and interpreting a cultural group's
- (A) Narrative research designs.
 - (B) Action research designs.
 - (C) Ethnographic designs.
 - (D) None of above
981. What is the purpose of providing rich, contextually nuanced descriptions when drawing conclusions in qualitative research?
- (A) To oversimplify complex findings
 - (B) To enhance the credibility and transferability of the study
 - (C) To speed up the data analysis process
 - (D) To avoid the need for member checking
982. A study of a certain cultural group with their organizational set-up, practices, culture, and lifestyle.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Content Analysis
 - (D) Discourse Analysis
983. What discipline did ethnography originate from in the early 20th century?
- (A) Sociology
 - (B) Cultural Anthropology
 - (C) Psychology
 - (D) Political Science
984. Identify what type of Qualitative Research is the topic: Cancer Patients' Struggles: Survival for Life
- (A) Phenomenological
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Ethnographic
 - (D) Ground Theory
 - (E) Biography
985. When you study the group culture, you would employ an approach called
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) None of above
986. In food science, which study most aligns with Interpretivism?
- (A) Running shelf-life tests with accelerated aging
 - (B) Exploring cultural meanings of traditional dishes
 - (C) Modeling heat transfer in retort processing
 - (D) Measuring microbial counts in packaged salads
987. A researcher notes that a chemical reaction produces a blue color. What type of observation is this?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Experimental

- 988.** Qualitative Data Analysis is often
(A) Quick and easy
(B) Straightforward and obvious
(C) A Nuanced Struggle
(D) A Multistage Process
(E) Pointless and frustrating
- 989.** Which research method focuses on meanings, experiences, and interpretations?
(A) Qualitative research.
(B) Quantitative research.
(C) Mixed methods.
(D) Statistical research.
(E) Experimental research.
- 990.** Qualitative data is related to ____
(A) People's feelings or opinion.
(B) Numbers
(C) Profit and lose
(D) None of above
- 991.** In narrative research, how do researchers collaborate with participants?
(A) By avoiding direct interaction with participants
(B) By actively involving them, negotiating relationships, and providing ways to be useful
(C) By focusing solely on the researcher's perspective
(D) By collecting data without participant consent
- 992.** In qualitative research, the role of the researcher is to:
(A) Reduce information to numerical form
(B) Become highly familiar with the context of the study
(C) Develop instruments for data collection
(D) Carry out statistical analyses
- 993.** When should qualitative research be used over quantitative research?
(A) When proving hypotheses
(B) When analyzing statistical significance
(C) When exploring society
(D) When using numbers and statistics
- 994.** Personal, lacks formality
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 995.** What is the main advantage of using focus groups in marketing research?
(A) Large sample size
(B) Cost-effectiveness
(C) In-depth qualitative insights
(D) Statistical generalization
- 996.** Which of the following is a discipline that you think might have a history with narrative research?
(A) Biology
(B) Geography
(C) Geology
(D) Sociology
- 997.** Choose the definition of member checking:
(A) Summary of quantitative information presented as a chart, graph
(B) Is a process in which the researcher asks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account.
(C) Potential weaknesses or problems with the study identified by the researcher
(D) Statement that reviews the major conclusions to each of the research questions
- 998.** Method of Collecting Data: Based on interviews, observation, field notes
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 999.** Some other popular qualitative research approaches to get inside consumers' minds and find out what they think or feel about brands and products include, except:
(A) Word associations
(B) Visualization
(C) Laddering
(D) Marketing Plan

- 1000.** Motivation Research is a ____ research.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both Quantitative & Qualitative
 - (D) None of these
- 1001.** Which type of reasoning is based on OBSERVATIONS and EXAMPLES?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) None of the above
- 1002.** In a phenomenological study, which is an example of data?
- (A) What is the essence of the phenomenon of struggling with a mental illness?
 - (B) I didn't want to get out of bed, I was afraid to face the world
 - (C) The lived experience of having a terminal illness
 - (D) 110.0 mg/dl
- 1003.** Which type of research focuses on understanding the meaning and experiences of participants?
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Descriptive research
- 1004.** Places more emphasis on the study of phenomena from the perspective of those who experience it.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
- 1005.** A researcher studies one gifted student in order to better understand how this student's school day differs from that of more typical students. This is a qualitative study because of the following reasons EXCEPT ____
- (A) It aims to analyze cases and situations using numerical data.
 - (B) It aims to investigate existing situations or problems.
 - (C) It aims to provide solutions to problems.
 - (D) It aims to explore or analyze more certain issues.
- 1006.** True or False. In qualitative research, the researcher often becomes a part of the study environment.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
- 1007.** A researcher is studying the impact of social media on youth mental health. Which qualitative method would be most effective?
- (A) Statistical Analysis
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Focus Groups
- 1008.** Its data analysis commonly involves themes and pattern interpretation.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Methods Research
 - (D) None of above
- 1009.** Which activity in qualitative research reflects the researcher as key data collection instrument?
- (A) Role of the researcher as responsible data collector
 - (B) Random assignment to treatment and control groups
 - (C) Use of prevalidated numerical scales exclusively
 - (D) Blind hypothesis testing without field notes
- 1010.** Which of the following questions is NOT being answered by ethnographic studies?
- (A) Why?
 - (B) What?
 - (C) How?
 - (D) When?
- 1011.** When ice cream tastes sweet, we call this what kind of data?

- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1012.** If researchers are asking consumers for opinions and feelings about a new product, what type of data are they collecting?
- (A) Specific
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Unusable
- 1013.** Which qualitative strategy involves analyzing documents related to educational practices?
- (A) Document Analysis
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Triangulation
 - (D) Interviews
- 1014.** Which generally cannot be guaranteed in conducting qualitative studies in the field?
- (A) Keeping participants from physical and emotional harm
 - (B) Gaining informed consent
 - (C) Assuring anonymity rather than just confidentiality
 - (D) Maintaining consent forms
- 1015.** This kind of ethnography narrates the study in a third-person dispassionate voice and reports in what is observed or heard from participants.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Narrative
- 1016.** Which method studies people's lived experiences?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) Correlational study
- 1017.** Which type of data involves descriptions that cannot be measured?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 1018.** What type of observation is this? The bacterial colonies vary in color. Colors include green, grey, black, and blue.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1019.** What is the research design that focuses on documenting or portraying the everyday experiences of individuals through observation and interview?
- (A) Ethnographic design
 - (B) Phenomenological design
 - (C) Narrative design
 - (D) Case study design
- 1020.** Naturalistic Observations are a form of ____
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Methods Research
 - (D) None of the above
- 1021.** Which type of research design is least likely to use a predetermined plan?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) Correlational
- 1022.** Interviews, surveys, observations, to gather data
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1023.** Matilda is conducting a study to understand how people interpret social interactions. Which of the following is a characteristic of her qualitative research?
- (A) Testing, measuring to find the truth

- (B) Numbers, cause and effect, statistics
(C) Draw meaning from the social world so it can be better understood
(D) Experimental studies
- 1024.** Grounded theory is primarily used for:
(A) Confirming existing theories
(B) Developing new theories
(C) Statistical analysis
(D) Descriptive studies
- 1025.** In this type of research, “Why” questions are often used, the researcher is part of the process, and information is open to a high degree of interpretation.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Stratified
(D) None of above
- 1026.** The purpose of qualitative research is to:
(A) Conduct large-scale surveys
(B) Explore human experiences
(C) Test interventions
(D) Collect numerical data
- 1027.** Every time you eat fast food your stomach feels funny. You conclude that fast food makes your stomach feel funny.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
- 1028.** What is NOT a disadvantage of narrative inquiry?
(A) Cannot be generalized
(B) Data can be faked
(C) Lacks Detail
(D) Cannot be quantified
- 1029.** Observations that include descriptive words.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Opinions
(D) Inferences
- 1030.** In qualitative research, interviews and focus group discussions are standard methods for gathering data.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1031.** Questions 5Siya is conducting a research project to understand people’s experiences with remote work. She needs to gather information that reflects personal opinions and feelings. What is a suitable source for qualitative data in her research?
(A) Financial report
(B) Recorded voice or video
(C) Experiment
(D) Exam marks
- 1032.** What type of report outlines the methods, processes, and findings of a qualitative method of systematic investigation?
(A) Research Report
(B) Qualitative Research Report
(C) Quantitative Research Report
(D) Popular Research Report
- 1033.** What is an example of a participatory action research outcome?
(A) Improved practices within a community
(B) A theoretical framework
(C) A laboratory experiment report
(D) Statistical regression analysis
- 1034.** Which of the following best describes the role of a researcher in the data analysis step of qualitative research?
(A) Applying complex statistical methods.
(B) Describing and categorizing data based on patterns.
(C) Conducting laboratory experiments.
(D) Collecting data through surveys and questionnaires.
- 1035.** Your eye color
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative

- 1036.** Which is commonly used in the presentation of data in qualitative research?
- (A) Tabular form
 - (B) Graphical form
 - (C) Narrative form
 - (D) None of above
- 1037.** Which type of research typically involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data, such as text or images?
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 1038.** You want to know why consumer prefer the old packaging to the recently new launched packaging.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1039.** Describe whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of qualitative research. relativism, individual/group justification, varying standards, social construction
- (A) Ontology
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) View of thought and behavior
 - (D) Research focus
- 1040.** There is no standard format for reporting qualitative research
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 1041.** The samples are smaller and not randomly selected
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 1042.** Takes many specific observations to reach a general conclusion
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Abductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Syllogistic reasoning
- 1043.** Chooses small sample sizes purposely.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1044.** — uses the scientific method to make nonnumeric observations, from which conclusions are drawn without the use of statistical analysis.
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Basic research
 - (D) Applied research
- 1045.** During fieldwork in ethnography, the following data is not applicable
- (A) Negotiation data
 - (B) Etic data
 - (C) Emic data
 - (D) Ethic data
- 1046.** Which one is the best describe for forecast approach on qualitative method?
- (A) Used when situation is stable and historical data exist.
 - (B) Used when situation is vague and little data exist.
 - (C) Involves mathematical techniques.
 - (D) Forecast on existing product and current technology.
- 1047.** Which type of research corresponds to the description: “Complex studies of a human group focused on material and immaterial culture”?
- (A) Ethnographic designs
 - (B) Grounded theory designs
 - (C) Experimental designs
 - (D) Case study designs
- 1048.** How can Alliza be a participant observer?
- (A) She needs to go to the site and observe the subject

- (B) She needs to look from afar
(C) She needs to observe
(D) She needs to participate on the activities of the subject
- 1049.** Types of qualitative methods include: Survey research, Descriptive research, Correlational research
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 1050.** Which research is a method that collects data using conversational methods
(A) Qualitative method
(B) Analytical method
(C) Quantitative method
(D) Conceptual method
- 1051.** What does qualitative research typically involve?
(A) Tests of significance and numerical analysis
(B) Developing constructs based on trends and themes
(C) Using strict controls and tables
(D) Focusing on heart rate and questionnaire responses
- 1052.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which is a major strength of qualitative research?
(A) Produces generalized statistical results
(B) Provides detailed understanding of phenomena
(C) Eliminates all subjectivity
(D) Requires minimal researcher involvement
- 1053.** Ava and Ella are conducting a qualitative research project. Their data collection is primarily in the form of:
(A) Numbers and statistics
(B) Words or pictures
(C) Graphs and charts
(D) Mathematical models
- 1054.** What is the main consideration in selecting study participants in qualitative research?
(A) Their age
(B) Their willingness to participate
(C) Their gender
(D) Their income level
- 1055.** A phenomenological question is:
(A) What is the essence of this phenomenon
(B) What is the probability of this event?
(C) What is the historical context of this phenomenon?
(D) None of above
- 1056.** This type of analysis involves the theory being grounded into the actual data.
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Discourse Analysis
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Framework Analysis
- 1057.** The “emic” approach to cultural research is best described as:
(A) An outsider’s view guided by theoretical concepts
(B) A detached view that avoids cultural interpretation
(C) A balanced view combining internal and external perspectives
(D) An insider’s view focused on the perspectives of participants
- 1058.** Qualitative research allows Issues to be examined in detail and in depth.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1059.** What distinguishes grounded theory from other qualitative methodologies?
(A) It emphasizes cultural contexts
(B) It uses random sampling exclusively
(C) It focuses on lived experiences
(D) It generates theory inductively from data

- 1060.** Qualitative or Quantitative: The sky is clear and blue.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
- 1061.** Which of the following is NOT a qualitative approach?
(A) Thematic analysis
(B) Grounded theory
(C) Content analysis
(D) Regression analysis
- 1062.** Asking customers how they feel when they try on a new pair of jeans.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1063.** What is one of the characteristics of qualitative research that its purpose is to paint a larger picture?
(A) Holistic Account
(B) Multiple sources of data
(C) Natural Setting/Real-World Setting
(D) None of above
- 1064.** Research that uses observation and relies on descriptive data is known as:
(A) Query Research
(B) Quality Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Quantitative Research Edit
- 1065.** Ethnography originates from anthropology and ____
(A) Psychology
(B) Philosophy
(C) History
(D) Sociology
- 1066.** What theorist used the methodology of clinical interviews, really opened the door to understand student thinking?
(A) Bruner
(B) Vygotsky
(C) Piaget
(D) Dewey
- 1067.** What is attitude research designed to obtain information about?
(A) Product usage and consumer acceptance
(B) The effectiveness of advertising copy
(C) The size and location of a market, the competition, and segmentation within the market
(D) How people feel about certain products, services, companies, or ideas
- 1068.** Why is immersion in the community important in ethnography?
(A) It allows access to community and key informants readily
(B) It shortens the duration of the study period
(C) It provides rich and detailed cultural insights
(D) It makes comparisons between groups easier
- 1069.** What do Interpretivists prefer?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Facts and numbers
(C) Qualitative data
(D) None of above
- 1070.** Naturalistic
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 1071.** Which research method focuses on experiences and meanings?
(A) Survey
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Action Research
(D) Quantitative Research
(E) Experimental Research
- 1072.** The purpose of this type of research is to describe a culture's characteristics. It identifies culture variables for study, and review literature.
(A) Correlational Research
(B) Survey Research
(C) Ethnography
(D) Causal-Comparative

- 1073.** The candy was sour.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 1074.** Is collecting, analyzing and interpreting data by observing what people do and say
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 1075.** As a narrative researcher it is important to collaborate how often?
(A) At the beginning of the research
(B) At the end of the study
(C) Ongoing throughout the process
(D) At the beginning and end of the study
- 1076.** In qualitative research, audio or video being recorded should be written out per word. It is called as?
(A) Transcription
(B) Subscription
(C) Transpiration
(D) None of above
- 1077.** Which of the following is the type of research method that requires the collection of narrative data and utilize an inductive approach to reasoning which includes phenomenology, ethnography, grounded theory and case studies?
(A) Qualitative Research Method
(B) Quantitative Research Method
(C) Statistic Research Method
(D) Narrative Research Method
- 1078.** Which of the following are false on qualitative research
(A) Issues can be examined in detail and in depth.
(B) Data can be very consistent, precise and reliable
(C) Interviews are not restricted to specific questions and can be guided/redirected by the researcher in real time.
(D) Complexities about the research subjects and/or topic are discovered that are often missed.
- 1079.** A projective technique uses
(A) Unstructured stimulus situations such as ink-blot, photographs etc.
(B) A short structured interview schedule.
(C) On the spot participants observations for measuring an individual's qualities.
(D) Direct observations of a person's behavior.
- 1080.** The ___ of qualitative studies involves a wide angle lens to capture the entirety of a phenomenon.
(A) Epistemology
(B) Ontology
(C) Thought and behavior
(D) Research focus
- 1081.** The central focus of participant observation is on:
(A) Taking part in cultural roles and activities

(B) Compiling photo and narrative records of the community
(C) Reconstructing timelines of past traditions
(D) Performing physical tests and experiments
- 1082.** Which of the following is not a potential benefit of exploratory research?
(A) It can generate new ideas or concepts
(B) It can inform practical applications in the field
(C) It can establish cause-and-effect relationships
(D) It can be completed quickly and inexpensively
- 1083.** What is the natural setting in qualitative research?
(A) A laboratory
(B) A classroom
(C) The participant's setting
(D) Any of the above

- 1084.** Which of the following is more likely to be found in a qualitative study compared to other methods?
- (A) A description of the patterns of interaction among the members of a group
 - (B) A description of the skills of the members of a group
 - (C) An analysis of group productivity
 - (D) A description of group attitudes toward various issues
- 1085.** If a researcher categorizes the social behaviour of children into one of three types, what kind of data is being collected?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
- 1086.** Which set of skills should a researcher apply in qualitative research projects?
- (A) Observing, listening, comparing, and writing
 - (B) Calculating, coding, randomizing, and graphing
 - (C) Measuring, calibrating, weighing, and timing
 - (D) Budgeting, purchasing, contracting, and auditing
- 1087.** What is the main purpose of reflexivity in qualitative research?
- (A) To recruit participants for the study
 - (B) To ensure the accuracy of the data collected
 - (C) To analyze the data collected
 - (D) To critically examine the researcher's influence on the study
- 1088.** What is a major limitation of qualitative research?
- (A) Difficult to generalize findings
 - (B) Requires numerical data
 - (C) Does not explore deep meaning
 - (D) Lacks participant interaction
- 1089.** Classify each of the following data as quantitative or qualitative-color of the eye
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1090.** Ethnography is a research process used to study human interactions in social settings.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1091.** In which of the following types of tests is a picture presented and respondents are asked to make up a story about what they think is happening or may happen in the picture?
- (A) Semantic differential test
 - (B) Word association test
 - (C) Story completion test
 - (D) Thematic apperception test
 - (E) Picture test
- 1092.** Which of the following is true of most qualitative research?
- (A) It has a very structured and inflexible design.
 - (B) It offers naturalistic inquiry with personal contact and insight.
 - (C) It is used to test hypotheses.
 - (D) It is usually appropriate to use statistical analyses in analyzing qualitative research.
- 1093.** A research objective stating "to explore the lived experiences of patients with chronic pain" is an example of a qualitative research objective.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1094.** What kind of question should Qualitative Research start with?
- (A) Do or Does
 - (B) Does or Did
 - (C) Is or Are
 - (D) Why or How
- 1095.** How does phenomenology differ from narrative inquiry?
- (A) Phenomenology describes personal experiences, while narrative inquiry tells stories.

- (B) Narrative inquiry is based on surveys, while phenomenology uses interviews.
- (C) Phenomenology uses numbers, while narrative inquiry is qualitative.
- (D) They are the same approach under different names.
- 1096.** Religious affiliation is an example of?
- (A) Quantitative/numeric data
- (B) Qualitative/categorical data
- (C) Quantitative and discrete
- (D) Quantitative and continuous
- 1097.** Which of the following is a method commonly used to collect qualitative data in marketing research?
- (A) Focus group discussions
- (B) Online sales tracking
- (C) Customer loyalty program data
- (D) Website traffic analysis
- 1098.** Which of the following is not a component of 'trustworthiness' in qualitative research?
- (A) Transferability
- (B) Generalisability
- (C) Dependability
- (D) Credibility
- 1099.** The qualitative data collection involves audio-visual materials such as examine photographs or videotapes.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 1100.** Ethnography originated from ____?
- (A) Sociology
- (B) Multiple disciplines
- (C) Anthropology
- (D) Philosophy
- (E) Human storytelling and education
- 1101.** In "phenomenology", a well written report will be highly descriptive of the participants' experiences and will often elicit in the reader a feeling that they feel as though they are experiencing the phenomenon themselves. This experience is called ____
- (A) A phenomenal experience.
- (B) A vicarious experience.
- (C) A dream.
- (D) A significant experience.
- 1102.** Which of the following applies to a qualitative research design.
- (A) Numerical
- (B) Correlational
- (C) Survey
- (D) Grounded theory
- 1103.** In qualitative research, what is a "World-view"?
- (A) Experimental framework
- (B) Cultural perspective
- (C) Statistical method
- (D) None of above
- 1104.** If you describe the colors of the leaves in the park as red, yellow, and orange, is that qualitative or quantitative data?
- (A) Current
- (B) Quantitative
- (C) Qualitative
- (D) Primary
- 1105.** Qualitative or Quantitative: The solution turned blue.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
- (B) Quantitative Observation
- 1106.** What is the primary goal of content analysis in media research?
- (A) To analyze the effectiveness of media campaigns
- (B) To understand media consumption patterns
- (C) To examine media content for specific themes or patterns
- (D) To measure audience attitudes towards media messages

- 1107.** Which of these types of research is best described as qualitative?
- (A) Closed ended questionnaire, structured interview
 - (B) Case study, statistical analysis
 - (C) Researchers own observation using data recording sheet
 - (D) Open-ended questionnaire, unstructured interview
- 1108.** Integrate and amplify findings across qualitative studies; focus is amplifying and interpreting information
- (A) Meta-analyses
 - (B) Meta-syntheses
- 1109.** Harry and Eesha are conducting a study to understand the main goal of interpretivist research. What is their main objective?
- (A) To test and measure to find the truth
 - (B) To draw meaning from the social world so it can be better understood
 - (C) To conduct experimental studies
 - (D) To perform correlation studies
- 1110.** What is the main focus of interpretive research?
- (A) To monitor the effects of remedial action
 - (B) To solve practical problems
 - (C) To develop or refine theory models
 - (D) To study social phenomenon
- 1111.** A researcher needs to analyze public speeches for political bias. Which method is most appropriate?
- (A) Content Analysis
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Observation
- 1112.** This approach is best suited for addressing a research problem that needs to be explained.
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Mixed methods research
 - (D) Qualitative research
- 1113.** A method of self-observation in which participants report their thoughts and feelings.
- (A) Introspection
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Experimentation
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Testing
- 1114.** For double points, besides studying cultures, when is ethnography most likely to be used?
- (A) To study the researcher's surroundings
 - (B) To study a cat who is accused of stealing
 - (C) To investigate a community that has a high crime rate
 - (D) To investigate why magnesium sulfate works as a laxative
- 1115.** Qualitative research aims to obtain "universal understanding" of the researched subject.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1116.** An observation that includes what something LOOKS LIKE
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Prediction
- 1117.** What characteristic of qualitative research refers to the ability to seek understanding without judgement?
- (A) Emphatic Neutrality
 - (B) Personal Experience
 - (C) Dynamic Systems
 - (D) Unique Case Orientation
- 1118.** Codes developed before examining the current data being coded are called ____
- (A) A priori codes.
 - (B) Co-occurring codes.
 - (C) Inductive codes.
 - (D) Face sheet codes.

- 1119.** Seeks an in-depth, holistic understanding of individual people/situations; generalisation is unimportant
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1120.** In Qualitative study, researchers discover way of illuminating the underlying meaning and dimensionality of phenomena of interest:
(A) Connections
(B) Relationship
(C) Patterns of Association
(D) Predictions
- 1121.** The researcher has secretly placed him or herself (as a member) in the group that is being studied. This researcher may be which of the following?
(A) A complete participant
(B) An observer-as-participant
(C) A participant-as-observer
(D) None of the above
- 1122.** Which qualitative research design is appropriate when a researcher's purpose is to study people's experiences, explore how people make meaning in their lives, and examine relationships between events and people's understanding?
(A) Narrative research
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Ethnography or case study
- 1123.** Which of the following might influence the choice of a Masters program according to qualitative research?
(A) The number of students enrolled
(B) The proximity to the student's home
(C) The statistical success rate of graduates
(D) The use of tables and graphs in the curriculum
- 1124.** A method for presenting Qualitative findings would be in the form of
(A) Numerical tables
(B) Written accounts
(C) Statistical analysis
(D) Measures of central tendency
- 1125.** When drawing conclusions in qualitative research, what role does member checking play?
(A) To manipulate the study environment
(B) To validate findings with participants
(C) To select the final sample size
(D) To conduct additional interviews
- 1126.** Qualitative Data is usually numerical using measurements, numerical surveys, and statistics.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1127.** Administers either unstructured or semi-structured instruments.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1128.** A researcher writes, "The fish in the pond are small and fast." What kind of data is this?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Neither
(D) Both
- 1129.** This involves narrative data and seeks to explore subjective meaning of experiences of a person, a group of people or a social unit.
(A) Basic research
(B) Pure research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Qualitative research
- 1130.** What is the main advantage of using qualitative data in market research?
(A) It provides numerical data that can be easily analyzed.
(B) It offers in-depth insights into customer opinions and motivations.

- (C) It reduces the need for data collection.
(D) It focuses on closed-ended questions with yes/no options.
- 1131.** A B2C firm wants to understand external social and cultural influences on buying. Which approach is most suitable?
(A) Daily currency futures trading analysis
(B) ISO audit of manufacturing quality systems
(C) Linear programming of truck routing
(D) In-depth interviews with ethnographic observation Edit
- 1132.** What is the term for the following definition? Data that describe characteristics or qualities, such as color, odor, or texture, or data that describe category frequency or ratings, such as stem sturdiness (e.g., 'sturdy', 'somewhat sturdy', 'limp').
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Numerical data
(D) Continuous data
- 1133.** Which classification is based on attributes or characteristics?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Geographical
(D) Temporal
- 1134.** The type of shoes
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 1135.** The disadvantage of ____ method is participants' opinions may be influenced by others. Sometimes participants could be out of the context of the task given.
(A) Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Observation
(D) Focus group
- 1136.** What is the main role of key informants in ethnography research?
(A) To recruit participants for the study
(B) To serve as translators and provide cultural knowledge
(C) To analyze the data collected
(D) To conduct interviews with participants
- 1137.** It requires non-numerical data, which means the use of words rather than numbers to express the results, the inquiry or the investigations about people's thought, beliefs, feelings, views, and lifestyles regarding the object of the study
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Qualitative-objective
(D) Quantitative-subjective
- 1138.** What category would the following statement fall under? The leaves on the plant are turning brown.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
- 1139.** Qualitative research is essential in social sciences because it:
(A) Provides personal insights into human experiences
(B) Only measures numerical trends
(C) Eliminates researcher interpretation
(D) Predicts economic growth
- 1140.** A common challenge in qualitative research is:
(A) Managing large amounts of data
(B) Limited data collection
(C) Quick and easy analysis
(D) Simple interpretation
- 1141.** Which one is true about qualitative research
(A) To test hypotheses or specific research question

- (B) Observe and interpret
(C) Measured and test
(D) Large samples to produce generalizable results
- 1142.** What is the first step in gathering data for an ethnography according to the text?
(A) Writing field notes
(B) Establishing a good rapport with subjects
(C) Analyzing the field notes
(D) Choosing the research methods
- 1143.** Non-structured techniques like in-depth interviews, group discussions etc.
(A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
(B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
- 1144.** It provides insight and understanding of the problem at hand.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Quasi-Experimental
(D) Quali-Quanty Research
- 1145.** How do our customers feel about our new store lay-out?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1146.** What aspect of life does narrative research focus on?
(A) The chronological unfolding of experiences and the meaning of key 'epiphanies' or turning points in life
(B) The statistical trends in population growth
(C) The chemical reactions in biological systems
(D) The economic impact of global trade
- 1147.** Why is case study used in qualitative research? It is used to ____
(A) Study involving children.
(B) Understand complex issues in real-life context.
(C) Study involving women
(D) None of above
- 1148.** Concepts and tools from anthropology and other social sciences to provide deep cultural understanding on how people live and work
(A) Observation
(B) FGD
(C) Ethnographic
(D) Experimentation
- 1149.** What makes narrative research challenging to use?
(A) It requires minimal information about the participant.
(B) It involves a straightforward understanding of the context of an individual's life.
(C) It requires extensive information about the participant and a clear understanding of their life context.
(D) It does not require identifying specific stories from the source material.
- 1150.** If two researchers conduct the same qualitative study but reach different conclusions, what is the most likely reason?
(A) Researcher bias and subjective interpretation
(B) Inaccurate statistical analysis
(C) Poorly defined research questions
(D) A mistake in sampling procedure
- 1151.** Qualitative researchers use a ____ approach?
(A) Top-down
(B) Bottom up
- 1152.** Applies more flexible processes.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1153.** What is a key feature of qualitative research?
(A) Testing hypotheses
(B) Seeking generalization of results
(C) Using narrative data (verbal, visual, auditory, etc.)
(D) Emphasizing objective analysis

- 1154.** If two researchers analyze the same interview data but interpret results differently, what does this indicate?
- (A) The data lacks credibility.
 - (B) Qualitative research is subjective.
 - (C) The study is invalid.
 - (D) The participants were unreliable.
- 1155.** Why might a historian choose qualitative research?
- (A) To explore written accounts and oral histories
 - (B) To measure the number of artifacts
 - (C) To calculate historical trends
 - (D) To test scientific theories
- 1156.** In qualitative research, we depend mostly on our senses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1157.** A phenomenological study makes the assumption that:
- (A) There is an objective reality
 - (B) Individual perceptions vary greatly
 - (C) Unique phenomena are especially enlightening
 - (D) Important agreements exist among individual perceptions
- 1158.** Is the following qualitative research purpose statement "well stated" or "poorly stated"? "The focus of the present study was to explore distressing and nurturing encounters of patients with caregivers and to ascertain the meanings that are engendered by such encounters. The study was conducted on one of the surgical units and the obstetrical/gynecological unit of a 374-bed community hospital."
- (A) It is well-stated
 - (B) It is poorly stated
- 1159.** Data are collected through face-to-face interviews.
- (A) QUALITATIVE
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE
- 1160.** The results and discussion section of a qualitative research report includes:
- (A) All of the data the researcher collected
 - (B) One quote for each claim the researcher is making
 - (C) More analysis than description
 - (D) A balance between description and analysis
- 1161.** Observations that deal with descriptions are called
- (A) Qualitative observations
 - (B) Quantitative observations
 - (C) Method observations
 - (D) None of above
- 1162.** How can responses from interviews be grouped in qualitative data analysis?
- (A) By theme, topic, or category
 - (B) By numerical value
 - (C) By experimental design
 - (D) None of above
- 1163.** This type of qualitative research aims to observe and report on a certain phenomenon.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Quasi
 - (D) *Experimental*
- 1164.** The sky was blue and filled with clouds today.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 1165.** What methods were employed in the study to explore the culture of interprofessional collaboration (IPC) and family member involvement in ICUs?
- (A) Quantitative methods
 - (B) Ethnographic methods
 - (C) Experimental methods
 - (D) Survey methods

- 1166.** Nike develops a focus group to ask their target market whether they would purchase a newly designed pair of socks.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Data that provide explanations or descriptions
 - (D) Research that someone else has collected and published
- 1167.** What is the significance of using open-ended questions in qualitative research?
- (A) To obtain informed consent from participants
 - (B) To explore subjective experiences, meanings, and social phenomena
 - (C) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
 - (D) To test hypotheses, examine cause-effect relationships, and generalize findings
- 1168.** Which of the following is a qualitative research question?
- (A) What is the average age of college students?
 - (B) How do college students perceive online learning?
 - (C) How many students are enrolled in online courses?
 - (D) What is the pass rate for online courses?
- 1169.** Use a wide-angle and “deep-angle” lens, examining the breadth and depth of phenomena to learn anything and everything that might be important.
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Mixed methods research
 - (D) Action research
- 1170.** Which qualitative research design is the most appropriate for studying how students experience the transition to university?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 1171.** When researching issues relating to parenting, what is qualitative research?
- (A) Selecting a random sample of people
 - (B) Measuring facts in the form of numbers
 - (C) Data that provide explanations or descriptions
 - (D) Research that someone else has collected and published
- 1172.** Taking the final report/ specific descriptions/themes back to participants to verify the findings is an example of ____
- (A) Triangulation
 - (B) Peer debriefing
 - (C) Member check
 - (D) Clarify bias
- 1173.** Views and experiences of Grade 12 students during their work immersion program. This is study is
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1174.** Analysis is prone to researcher bias as the interpretation is more subjective.
- (A) Strength of Quantitative Data
 - (B) Strength of Qualitative Data
 - (C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
 - (D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
- 1175.** Which method is considered a hallmark of anthropology for studying organizational behavior?
- (A) Quantitative analysis
 - (B) Ethnographic research and cross-cultural comparative analysis
 - (C) Psychological experiments
 - (D) Historical documentation
- 1176.** Qualitative market research gathers:
- (A) Replies from closed questions
 - (B) Statistically significant data
 - (C) Opinions and attitudes
 - (D) Data from large scale surveys

- 1177.** What does reflexivity refer to in the context of ethnographic research?
- (A) The process of analyzing statistical data in the field setting.
 - (B) How the identity and activities of the researcher influence what is going on in the field setting.
 - (C) The method of recording observations in a systematic manner.
 - (D) The technique of interviewing subjects without bias.
- 1178.** The plant has purple flowers on it.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 1179.** Meta-synthesis
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1180.** The studyAutism spectrum disorder: what makes them unique? is an example of a qualitative research.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1181.** Which of the following is the primary sacrifice that qualitative research entails?
- (A) Generate Model
 - (B) Generalisation
 - (C) Non-random sampling
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 1182.** Which statement best describes inductive reasoning?
- (A) It starts with a general rule and applies it to a specific case
 - (B) It starts with observations and develops a general rule
 - (C) It relies on mathematical calculations
 - (D) It only applies to scientific experiments
- 1183.** What is the primary goal of phenomenological research in communication studies?
- (A) To establish causation
 - (B) To explore and describe the lived experiences of individuals
 - (C) To analyze media content
 - (D) To conduct experiments
- 1184.** Post-positivist researchers often use which type of data analysis technique?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Content analysis
 - (C) Discourse analysis
 - (D) Grounded theory analysis
- 1185.** Participants cant discuss the topics freely all together in focus group discussion
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1186.** It is a kind of qualitative research that is a study of a certain cultural group to get a clear understanding of its organizational setup, internal operations, and lifestyles.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Content and Discourse Analysis
 - (D) None of above
- 1187.** Describe whether each of the following apply to the ontology, epistemology, view of thought and behavior, or research focus of qualitative research. personal, social, contextual/situational, fluid, unpredictable
- (A) Ontology
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) View of thought and behavior
 - (D) Research focus
- 1188.** Which type of data analysis technique involves interpretive analysis?
- (A) Qualitative data analysis
 - (B) Quantitative data analysis
 - (C) Scales analysis
 - (D) Statistical analysis
- 1189.** What is the characteristics of qualitative research?

- (A) Researcher has to use facts.
 - (B) Concerned with generalization
 - (C) Evidence in the form of visual
 - (D) Evidence in the form of numbers
- 1190.** Qualitative data includes:
- (A) An amount
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) A number
 - (D) A written description like a color
- 1191.** In qualitative research, the research problem discussion is used to highlight the importance of central idea
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1192.** Which research approach focuses on “Narrative Analysis” in qualitative research?
- (A) Grounded Theory
 - (B) Thematic Analysis
 - (C) Studying stories and narratives
 - (D) None of above
- 1193.** Seeks pattern of association as a way of illuminating underlying meaning of interests. Patterns of interconnected themes & processes are identified as means of understanding the whole.
- (A) Data Set
 - (B) Qualitative Studies
 - (C) Quantitative Studies
 - (D) Formulating Hypothesis
- 1194.** Often used in the social sciences to collect, compare and interpret information, has a linguistic-semiotic basis and is used in techniques such as discourse analysis, interviews, surveys, records and participant observations.
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Non-experimental research
- 1195.** Quantitative or Qualitative Observation? The science lab tables are green and round.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1196.** In which type of research is it more likely that the research plan could change as more data is collected?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Applied
 - (D) Action
- 1197.** In a qualitative study, the individuals cooperating in the study play an active rather than a passive role and are therefore referred to as:
- (A) Informants
 - (B) Respondents
 - (C) Subject
 - (D) Interviewee
- 1198.** Grounded theorists use an analytic strategy called:
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Constant comparison
 - (C) Interpretation
 - (D) None of above
- 1199.** The accurate portrayal of meanings attached by participants (thoughts, feelings, point of view ____)
- (A) External validity
 - (B) Internal validity
 - (C) Theoretical validity
 - (D) Interpretive validity
 - (E) Descriptive validity
- 1200.** Which of the following is not a tool of grounded theory?
- (A) Constant comparison
 - (B) Theoretical sampling
 - (C) Coding
 - (D) External Validity

- 1201.** Qualitative research relies on ____
- (A) Numerical data
 - (B) Words, observations, or pictures
 - (C) Statistical analysis of data
 - (D) Variable analysis
- 1202.** Which statement is true about external validity in qualitative research?
- (A) External validity is confirmed through random assignment in qualitative research
 - (B) External validity evidence can be obtained by replication in qualitative research, but it is not a focus very often
 - (C) External validity is confirmed through random sampling in qualitative research
 - (D) External validity is always irrelevant in qualitative research
- 1203.** What is narrative analysis?
- (A) A literary approach to documents
 - (B) An approach that is sensitive to questions that concern how people choose to sequence and represent people and events
 - (C) A form of thematic analysis
 - (D) A method of improving the quality of interview material
- 1204.** What is the initial phase of coding in qualitative analysis known as?
- (A) Closed Coding
 - (B) Open Coding
 - (C) Selective Coding
 - (D) None of above
- 1205.** What must a researcher decide when conducting phenomenological research?
- (A) How and to what extent their personal understandings will be introduced into the study
 - (B) The number of participants required for statistical significance
 - (C) The best way to avoid philosophical assumptions
 - (D) How to eliminate all subjective elements from the study
- 1206.** What is virtual ethnography?
- (A) Studying online cultures and communities through digital methods
 - (B) Avoiding participant interaction in online studies
 - (C) Collecting data only from offline sources
 - (D) Conducting surveys without ethical approval
- 1207.** Which qualitative paradigm emphasizes the inseparability of the knower and the known?
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Interpretivism
 - (C) Constructivism
 - (D) Critical Theory
- 1208.** Which is a qualitative research tool?
- (A) Questionnaires
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Numerical tests
 - (D) None of these
- 1209.** What is meant by the term "grounded theory"?
- (A) Theories should be tested by rigorous scientific experiments
 - (B) Theoretical ideas and concepts should emerge from the data
 - (C) As a social researcher, it is important to keep your feet on the ground
 - (D) Theories should be grounded in political values and biases
- 1210.** Qualitative researchers are interested in global truth rather than rich and detailed local understanding.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1211.** ____ is the primary focus of a research problem designed for qualitative studies.
- (A) Statistically describing an event
 - (B) Evaluating control and experimental groups

- (C) Predicting a causal relationship
(D) Understanding a group or phenomenon
- 1212.** Which topics below do not lend themselves well to ethnographic research?
(A) Topics that can be best understood in a natural setting;
(B) Topics that involve studying individual or group activities overtime;
(C) Topics that require quantification;
(D) Topics that involve studying the behaviors of groups Edit
- 1213.** MaxQDA is used for open coding and axial coding
(A) True
(B) False
- 1214.** A form of strategy in qualitative research in which attitudes, opinions or perceptions towards an issue, product, service or programme are explored through a free and open discussion between members of a group and the researcher.
(A) Focus group discussion
(B) Workshop
(C) Interview
(D) Reflective journal log
- 1215.** This is usually done by developing a close interaction with members of a group or 'living' in the situation which is being studied.
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case study
(C) Community discussion forum
(D) Reflective journal log
- 1216.** Qualitative data can be observed but not —
(A) Scientific
(B) Measured
(C) Collected
(D) Studied
- 1217.** What was the focus of the phenomenological research conducted by Anderson & Spencer (2002)?
(A) The impact of AIDS on physical health
(B) The lived experience and mental images of patients diagnosed with AIDS
(C) The effectiveness of AIDS treatments
(D) The genetic causes of AIDS
- 1218.** What is the primary advantage of using triangulation in research?
(A) It allows for statistical analysis of the collected data
(B) It provides a more comprehensive and valid understanding of the research topic
(C) It simplifies the research process and saves time
(D) It ensures a representative sample of the population
- 1219.** Involves observing all potentially relevant phenomena and taking extensive field notes without specifying in advance exactly what is to be observed. Usually done for exploratory purposes.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
- 1220.** When do we use Qualitative Research?
(A) When we want to gather numerical data and there is many information exist on a topic.
(B) When we want to gather non-numerical data and there is little information exist on a topic.
(C) When we want to calculate statistical data and there is plenty of information to exist on a topic.
(D) When we want to analyze financial data and relevant theory base is answered
- 1221.** The term ethnography refers to which of the following?
(A) The research design
(B) The product or the written report
(C) The practice
(D) All of these choice s

- 1222.** A qualitative observation focuses on the quantity of an object, true or false?
(A) True
(B) False
- 1223.** It tends to be associated with small-scale studies and a holistic perspective, often studying a single occurrence or small number of occurrences/case studies in great depth.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1224.** In the context of data analysis, what does 'qualitative data' refer to?
(A) Data that can be measured numerically
(B) Data that describes qualities or characteristics
(C) Data that is always accurate
(D) Data that is collected from books
- 1225.** Select the qualitative research appropriate for this title. "The Lived Experiences of Street Children in Tondo Manila"
(A) Case Study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Grounded Theory
- 1226.** It is cloudy outside today.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 1227.** Developing a theory grounded in data is the hallmark of:
(A) Ethnography
(B) Grounded theory
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Experimental research
- 1228.** Which of the following is NOT a key question in phenomenological research?
(A) What have you experienced in terms of the phenomenon?
(B) What contexts have influenced your experiences?
(C) How can the phenomenon be statistically analyzed?
(D) What are the significant statements related to the phenomenon?
- 1229.** Qualitative = descriptive data or data that has been put into ____ (i.e., categorized data).
(A) Categories
(B) Numbers
(C) Equations
(D) Graphs
- 1230.** It is used to explore the meaning and understanding of complex social environments, like the nature of people's experience, using case studies.
(A) Correlational Research Design
(B) Qualitative Research Design
(C) Quantitative Research Design
(D) None of above
- 1231.** What is a focus on "intersubjectivity" in qualitative research?
(A) The study of a single individual, organization, or event
(B) The exploration of shared meanings and interpretations among participants
(C) The use of statistical analysis
(D) The manipulation of variables
- 1232.** It deals with designs, techniques and measures that do not produce discrete numerical data.
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Theory
(D) Inquiry
- 1233.** Which one of these statements is an example of qualitative research?
(A) 20% of survey respondents bought ice cream today
(B) 50% of people in New York strongly enjoy pizza
(C) "I like a lot of toppings on my pizza-cheese, sauce, pepperoni, olives"

- (D) On average, respondents rate their grocery store a 3.5 out of 5
- (C) Qualitative
(D) None of above
- 1234.** 'Ethnography' describes ____
(A) Way of life
(B) Culture
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Progeny
- 1235.** What does this mean by "qualitative research"?
(A) Involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio)
(B) Research conducted with a scientific approach using two sets of variables
- 1236.** Which of the following is an example of qualitative data about a restaurant's customer service?
(A) "75% of customers rated the service 4 stars or higher."
(B) "Customers described the staff as friendly and helpful."
(C) "The average wait time for service is 10 minutes."
(D) "The restaurant served 120 customers during lunch hours."
- 1237.** Which of the following is not a strategy used to promote qualitative research validity?
(A) Peer review.
(B) Theory triangulation.
(C) Extended fieldwork.
(D) Random assignment.
- 1238.** Ethnographic research studies individuals rather than groups.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1239.** Read each statement and then determine which type of data it characterizes: qualitative, quantitative, or both. Produces anecdotal notes, impressions
(A) Quantitative
(B) Both
- 1240.** In qualitative research, what does "Hermeneutics" prioritize?
(A) Statistical analysis
(B) Interpretation and understanding
(C) Random sampling
(D) None of above
- 1241.** Qualitative research is used in all the following circumstances, EXCEPT ____
(A) It often uses small samples
(B) It uses the inductive method
(C) It is based on a collection of non-numerical data such as words and pictures
(D) It is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest
- 1242.** Which reasoning method can support the population prediction below?
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
- 1243.** Which characteristics of Qualitative Research shows an individual's mental, social, and spiritual understanding of the world?
(A) Human Understanding and Interpretation
(B) Active, Powerful and Forceful
(C) Contextualization
(D) Internal Analysis
- 1244.** It smells sweet.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 1245.** What words would be most appropriate to see if a student was describing the QUALITATIVE properties of a metal?
(A) Melts at 1,500 degrees F
(B) Density of 1.75 pounds per cubic inch
(C) Reflective shine
(D) 15.3% copper

- 1246.** Interview is an approach that is being used to collect the data in the ____ research design.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1247.** Generalization in qualitative research is:
(A) Impossible
(B) Different from quantitative research
(C) Dependent upon type of sample
(D) Of little interest
- 1248.** Which of the following is most closely associated with qualitative research?
(A) Surveys
(B) Participant observation
(C) Precollected data
(D) Numeral analysis
- 1249.** What kind of data helps you understand the reasoning, opinions and motivations of why customers provide positive or negative feedback to your value proposition?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
- 1250.** What kind of data describes personal preferences and opinions?
(A) Open-ended data
(B) Closed-ended data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) None of above
- 1251.** What is the purpose of “Joint Coding” in qualitative research?
(A) Increased reliability and reduced bias
(B) Individual data coding
(C) Quantitative analysis
(D) None of above
- 1252.** A question asking “How does scrolling through instagram make you feel?” would obtain which type of data
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
- 1253.** What information comes from qualitative research?
(A) Facts, opinions, statistics
(B) Experiences, facts and numbers
(C) Numbers, statistics, opinions
(D) Opinions, feelings and experiences
- 1254.** What type of validity ensures findings are transferable across contexts in qualitative research?
(A) Internal validity
(B) External validity
(C) Construct validity
(D) Ecological validity
- 1255.** Qualitative researchers prefer natural settings because:
(A) They believe context is crucial
(B) They are easier to arrange
(C) They lead to more reliable data
(D) They require less training
- 1256.** An example of introspective technique is:
(A) Surveys
(B) Think aloud protocol
(C) Video-recordings
(D) None of above
- 1257.** What is the purpose of probes on an interview guide in qualitative research?
(A) To confuse the interviewee
(B) To distract the interviewee
(C) To gather additional information and clarify responses
(D) To end the interview quickly
- 1258.** Construct interpretative narratives from the data.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) None of above

1259. Research that relies on what is seen in field or naturalistic settings
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Data
 - (C) Qualitative Data
 - (D) Primary Data
1260. What is one of the uses of qualitative research?
- (A) Determine the allocation of resources.
 - (B) Obtain insights into what it feels like to be another person.
 - (C) Predict trends.
 - (D) None of above
1261. This research uses data taken from a small sample of the population that are purposively selected.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
1262. In a music review, the author describes the emotional impact of a song.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
1263. The extent to which qualitative findings can be transferred to other settings
- (A) Generalizability
 - (B) Transferability (qualitative)
 - (C) Thick description
 - (D) None of above
1264. The design of a qualitative study commences with broad — regarding the qualitative — and the theoretical lens which shape and direct the study.
- (A) Assumptions. Inquiry
 - (B) Inspirations. Assumptions
 - (C) Dreams. Assumptions
 - (D) Details. Structure
1265. Qualitative data gives researchers
- (A) Useful figures to analyse
 - (B) Insightful and in-depth info
 - (C) More reliable information
 - (D) Simple info to interpret
1266. In-depth interviewing, focus group discussion, mapping, and observation are information-collection techniques of:
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Survey research
 - (D) Pilot study
1267. Searching through the transcripts for specific words with a predefined set of 'codes' is called:
- (A) Inductive Coding
 - (B) Deductive Coding
 - (C) Combination of both
 - (D) Qualitative coding
1268. Disadvantage of content analysis is.
- (A) Spontaneous feelings can be recorded when they occurred.
 - (B) Provides access on the subjects to which researcher does have physical access.
 - (C) Researcher can increase the sample size.
 - (D) Sometime documents provide incomplete account to the researcher.
1269. What type of research would be appropriate in the following situation? A college or university bookshop wants to get some insights into how students feel about the shop's merchandise, prices and service.
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Focus groups
 - (D) Quantitative research
1270. What are observations made using our five senses called?
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data

- 1271.** The holistic perspective means ____
- (A) There are "holes" in the account that can make it invalid.
 - (B) The researcher is guided by analytical principles.
 - (C) The entire phenomena is understood to be complex and more than a sum of its parts.
 - (D) None of above
- 1272.** What insights can ethnographic research provide to researchers in business anthropology?
- (A) Insights into technological advancements
 - (B) Insights into cultural norms, values, and beliefs that shape organizational behavior
 - (C) Insights into political ideologies
 - (D) Insights into ancient trade practices
- 1273.** In inductive reasoning, conclusions are:
- (A) Always true if the premises are true.
 - (B) Impossible to verify.
 - (C) Probable but not certain.
 - (D) Based on mathematical proofs.
- 1274.** Which research method would be most useful in symbolic interactionism?
- (A) Participant observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Case study
- 1275.** What kind of data does not use numbers, but involves descriptions? (ex. noticing that your partner's hair is brown)
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 1276.** What is the primary goal of focus groups?
- (A) Gather quantitative data
 - (B) Explore thoughts, opinions, and observations
 - (C) Conduct blind studies
 - (D) Collect artifacts
- 1277.** Which of the following best describes inductive reasoning in the scientific process?
- (A) Starting with a general theory and making specific predictions about outcomes
 - (B) Using logical rules to deduce what must be true in all cases
 - (C) Making specific observations and constructing a broad general theory from patterns
 - (D) Testing a hypothesis multiple times until it becomes a proven fact
- 1278.** The giraffes have a very long neck. This is an example of a(n):
- (A) Quantitative observation.
 - (B) Qualitative observation.
 - (C) Inference.
 - (D) None of above
- 1279.** Qualitative research uses the ____ or ____ part of an inclusive scientific method.
- (A) Top down
 - (B) Bottom up
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Inductive
- 1280.** Which type of data helps explain people's thoughts, feelings, and experiences?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Ordinal data
 - (C) Interval data
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 1281.** A challenge of qualitative data analysis is that it often includes data that are unwieldy and complex; it is a major challenge to make sense of the large pool of data
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1282.** How are behavioral patterns typically observed in qualitative data analysis?
- (A) Through mathematical equations
 - (B) Through visualizations
 - (C) Through narrative descriptions
 - (D) Through statistical tests

- 1283.** A type of research mainly expressed in words
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1284.** Teacher Vera observed that learners nowadays are more flooded by media. She wants to understand the guiding concepts of how learners navigate the media of today. What method is she most likely going to use?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Grounded theory research
(C) Phenomenological research
(D) Narrative research/ case studies
- 1285.** Grounded theory is useful when:
(A) Testing existing theories
(B) Developing new theories from data
(C) Studying large populations
(D) Conducting experiments
- 1286.** Type of QUALITATIVE central question
(A) Ethnography
(B) Null
(C) Alternative hypothesis
(D) Nondirectional
- 1287.** Which approach does not typically use random sampling?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Experimental
(D) Descriptive
- 1288.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. A researcher analyzes historical documents to trace the development of an institution. What design is most appropriate?
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Case Study
(C) Textual Analysis
(D) Grounded Theory
- 1289.** Which of the following is an advantage of Grounded Theory?
(A) Little structure
(B) Less time-consuming
(C) Produces a rich description
(D) Requires minimal data
- 1290.** Which research approach views humans as anticipatory, meaning-making beings?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Mixed methods research
(D) Qualitative research
- 1291.** Which of the following characterizes naturalistic research methods
(A) Fixed design
(B) Deductive processes
(C) Qualitative information
(D) Seeking of generalizations
- 1292.** What type of data is used to understand experiences and perspectives?
(A) Ordinal data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Interval data
(D) Qualitative data
- 1293.** Research "DATA" based on what people think or feel about something.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Quantitative
(D) Potatative
- 1294.** What is the first step in the ethnographic process?
(A) Drafting the written letter of request for immersion
(B) Identifying the cultural issue or topic
(C) Analyzing the collected field results
(D) Living with the community participants

- 1295.** In qualitative research, when does a hypothesis emerge?
(A) At the beginning of the research process.
(B) After data collection and analysis.
(C) During the interpretation phase.
(D) Only if the data supports it.
- 1296.** Which of these characteristics does NOT describe the nature of a qualitative interview?
(A) Getting accurate answers to questions of how much or how many
(B) Producing highly structured data on people's opinions
(C) Investigating participants' subjective interpretations of social phenomena
(D) Facilitating a more suggestive communication of people's life experiences
- 1297.** Chloe is conducting a research project. Which of the following is NOT typically associated with qualitative research?
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Ethnography
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Statistics
- 1298.** What does ethnography contribute?
(A) Inferring what happens within the study group
(B) Social anthropology and education studies
(C) Theoretical and methodological elements
(D) None of above
- 1299.** What strategy is specifically used in qualitative research to ensure data quality?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Triangulation
(C) Statistical analysis
(D) Replicability
- 1300.** What is one way business anthropologists support human resources departments?
(A) By designing office layouts
(B) By conducting research on organizational culture and workplace dynamics
(C) By managing company finances
(D) By creating marketing strategies
- 1301.** What type of research is designed to obtain information on how people feel about certain products, services, companies, or ideas?
(A) Attitude research
(B) Market intelligence
(C) Media research
(D) Product research
- 1302.** The inductive nature of qualitative research means it:
(A) Relies on deductive reasoning
(B) Builds theories from specific observations
(C) Starts with general theories
(D) Tests variables
- 1303.** Dr. Mon wants to know the meaning of food offering during All Soul's among the Ilocanos. Dr. Mon should have this perspective:
(A) Critica
(B) Emic
(C) Etic
(D) Structural functionalist
- 1304.** The qualitative research process is typically:
(A) Highly structured
(B) Flexible
(C) Pre-planned
(D) Quantitative
- 1305.** Which research type is used to understand how consumers feel about a brand or product?
(A) Attitude Research
(B) Product Research
(C) Media Research
(D) Geographic Research

- 1306.** Allows researchers to capture new ideas which can be used to create more scientific and objective studies in the future; provides researchers with an in-depth working knowledge of the topic area having worked with participants who have fully explained their experiences.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (B) False
 - (C) It depends on the research topic
 - (D) Both A and C
- 1307.** Qualitative research uses an inductive mode of science and often focuses on exploration and discovery.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1308.** Which process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis, inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Scientific
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Mixed
- 1309.** Which statement best reflects the basis of grounded theory as described?
- (A) Aggregates numerical trends across large samples
 - (B) Measures causal effects using controlled experiments
 - (C) Discovers how people describe their own reality
 - (D) Explains universal laws detached from context
- 1310.** These are the designs of qualitative research method
- (A) Case study & phenomenology
 - (B) Phenomenology and survey
- 1311.** Qualitative research generally uses larger sample sizes than quantitative research.
- (A) True
- 1312.** In qualitative research, findings are:
- (A) Easily generalized
 - (B) Statistical
 - (C) Specific to the studied context
 - (D) Numerical
- 1313.** Qualitative research tends to ask these type of questions
- (A) How or Why
 - (B) What or Why
 - (C) Is
 - (D) Where
- 1314.** The logic of purposive sampling is
- (A) To use participants because the researcher has access to them.
 - (B) That a random sample can generalize to a population.
 - (C) That a few information-rich participants studied in depth yield many insights about a topic.
 - (D) To include all participants, even though they are not all relevant to the problem.
- 1315.** How are called procedures in which researchers describe the lives of individuals and tell stories about these individuals' lives and write narratives about their experiences?
- (A) Survey designs
 - (B) Action research designs
 - (C) Mixed Methods Designs
 - (D) Narrative research designs
- 1316.** What branch of study does ethnography belong to?
- (A) Sociology
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Anthropology
 - (D) Biology

- 1317.** Why do qualitative researchers like to give detailed descriptions of social settings?
(A) To provide a contextual understanding of social behavior
(B) Because once they have left the field, it is difficult to remember what happened
(C) So that they can compare their observations as a test of reliability
(D) Because they do not believe in going beyond the level of description
- 1318.** How many participants are needed in a grounded theory research?
(A) 1
(B) 5 to 15
(C) 15 to 25
(D) 20 to 30 or until saturation is achieved
- 1319.** Which of the categories from Tony's data table includes qualitative observations?
(A) Color
(B) Temperature
(C) Mass
(D) Volume
- 1320.** Which of the following is NOT a focus of ethnography?
(A) Patterns of behavior
(B) Customs
(C) Ways of life
(D) Genetic makeup
- 1321.** Research that uses descriptive data and is written in text form would be called?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Discriptive
(D) Formulative
- 1322.** The Grounded theory involves a series of —
(A) Books
(B) Designs
(C) Instructions
(D) Theories
- 1323.** What does qualitative research collect?
(A) Statistical figures
(B) Narrative data in natural settings
(C) Experiment results
(D) Computer data
- 1324.** When the codes are analyzed and a pattern emerges leading to defined themes, this type of qualitative study is called:
(A) Thematic Analysis
(B) Grounded theory
(C) Content Analysis
(D) None of the above.
- 1325.** What was the name of a pioneering book that expounded in detail on grounded theory procedures?
(A) Creswell & Brown, 1992
(B) The Discovery of Grounded Theory (1967)
(C) Charmaz, 2000
(D) Discovery
- 1326.** In qualitative research, what is a "theoretical lens"?
(A) A specific hypothesis that is tested using qualitative data
(B) A statistical method for analyzing qualitative data
(C) A perspective that guides the research process, such as a focus on gender or class
(D) A type of qualitative research design, such as ethnography or grounded theory
- 1327.** In this research design, the researcher has to become immersed in a culture for a prolonged period of time.
(A) Narrative inquiry
(B) Case studies
(C) Ethnographic research
(D) None of above
- 1328.** Is "Identify your intent, the appropriate design and how intent relates to your research problem" the first step to conduct an Ethnographic Research?

- (A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 1329.** Social Action theorists prefer qualitative data
(A) True
(B) False
- 1330.** Which of the following is a characteristics of qualitative method?
(A) The researcher uses hypothesis for testing.
(B) Uses small size sample
(C) Concerned with generalization.
(D) Evidence in the form of numbers
- 1331.** “TOGETHER WE ARE UNBEATABLE”:young sisters’ narration of a sibling’s cancer in personal blogs on the internet
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1332.** This refers to the object of human experience
(A) Philosophy
(B) Data
(C) Respondents
(D) Phenomenon
- 1333.** According to Bandura, social learning believes that people learn from others through observation, imitation, and ____
(A) Interview
(B) Question and answer
(C) Interaction
(D) Modeling
- 1334.** In-depth study of people in their natural setting to understand lifestyle and buying behavior.
(A) Ethnographic Research
(B) Interviews
- 1335.** This type of data from research answers questions such as “how” and “why”.
(A) Research data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) Number data
(D) Qualitative data
- 1336.** In qualitative research the researcher can also be known as the ____ of data collection
(A) Organizer
(B) Manipulator
(C) Bystander
(D) Instrument
- 1337.** Match each type of research report with the corresponding type of qualitative research. Rich narrative that lets readers experience phenomenon through eyes of participants
(A) Case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Narrative inquiry
(D) Phenomenology
(E) Grounded theory
- 1338.** Methods of data collection in ethnographic research:
(A) Interview, observation, reviewing artefacts and visual materials
(B) Essay, observation, tests, checklist
(C) Just observation and checklist
(D) Test, checklist, reviewing artefacts
- 1339.** Statistical analysis cannot be made, so it is less scientific.
(A) Strength of Quantitative Data
(B) Strength of Qualitative Data
(C) Weakness of Quantitative Data
(D) Weakness of Qualitative Data
- 1340.** When is phenomenological research most suitable?
(A) When studying the molecular structure of materials
(B) When analyzing economic trends
(C) When you need a deep, structural understanding of a phenomenon to inform practice, policy, or theory

- (D) When developing new software applications
- 1341.** Data are often collected from a few individuals or cases, making it hard to generalize the findings of the research or to say that the findings of the study are applicable to a larger population.
- (A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1342.** A researcher's personal participation in people's activities is necessary for ____
- (A) Case Study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Historical
(D) Phenomenological
- 1343.** It focuses on an entire cultural group which describes their shared patterns of values, behavior, language, culture, and tradition.
- (A) Phenomenological Research
(B) Narrative Research
(C) Ethnographic Research
(D) Ground Theory
- 1344.** The five reasons to use qualitative research are
- (A) Connecting theory to practice, improving educational practice, fostering school improvements, empowering teachers and other educators, professional growth and development
(B) Connecting theory to practice, fostering school improvement, professional growth and development, make immediate changes, collaborate with others.
- 1345.** She observed that all the dolphins have smooth skin.
- (A) This is qualitative data
(B) This is quantitative data
- 1346.** Market research that is based on opinions and thoughts is called ____
- (A) Quantitative research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Primary research
(D) Qualitative research
- 1347.** In qualitative research, "propositions" may be used:
- (A) As flexible tools
(B) To help guide data collection
(C) To help with data analysis
(D) All of the above
- 1348.** Data such as open-ended responses, interviews, participant observations, field notes, & reflections
- (A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1349.** The sample with the baking soda appeared bubbly.
- (A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1350.** What do we call the approach used when analysing interviews?
- (A) Inductive content analysis
(B) Deductive content analysis
(C) Interview analysis
(D) Transcription data analysis
- 1351.** Subjective research might be considered superior due to:
- (A) Independence
(B) Replicability
(C) Author's credibility
(D) Quantitative analysis
- 1352.** The rock sample was reddish brownish.
- (A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1353.** You want to collect data on the taste of apples to help a farmer grow sweeter apples in his orchard. You have your assistants describe apples as "sweet" or "tart". This is called ____ data

- (A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Not scientific
(D) Hypothetical
- 1354.** Research that focuses on smaller numbers of people & tries to answer questions that begin with “why” or “how”
(A) Quantitative
(B) Media
(C) Market
(D) Qualitative
- 1355.** Which type of research uses interviews and observations?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Statistical
(D) Experimental
- 1356.** What of the following is not a characteristic of participatory action research?
(A) It intends to empower individuals and groups
(B) It emphasises collaboration
(C) It intends to result in social change
(D) It is not subject to political pressures
- 1357.** Match each type of research report with the corresponding type of qualitative research. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. Extensive description of physical and social settings aimed at holistic understanding.
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Ethnography
(C) Narrative Inquiry
(D) Case Study
(E) Grounded Theory
- 1358.** Focus groups collect
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 1359.** The ethnographer develops personal relationships with the individuals of the context that is studied.
(A) NO
(B) YES
- 1360.** This is concerned with establishing answers to the “whys and hows” of the phenomenon in question. What is this?
(A) Research design
(B) Quantitative research design
(C) Qualitative research design
(D) Research
- 1361.** Analysis can be long and laborious exercise and answers vary so much from each other that they are hard to compare; may need to collect more data to verify whether emergent themes apply to the experience of others or whether they are completely unique.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1362.** Grounded theory
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
- 1363.** If a study is aiming at an in-depth exploration of a phenomenon on a small but profound scale, the following research approach is more appropriate.
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Deductive research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) None of above
- 1364.** There are two types of data. Which type of data involves descriptions/photographs/illustrations?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1365.** Noticing that a bird is blue is a ____ observation.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative

- 1366.** What is a key aspect of qualitative research design?
- (A) Fixed procedures
 - (B) Standardized methods
 - (C) Emergent design
 - (D) Predetermined outcomes
- 1367.** Which characteristics of Qualitative Research lets you choose varied methods and approaches for your research?
- (A) Specificity to Generalization
 - (B) Abounds with words and visuals
 - (C) Multiple Research Methods and Approaches
 - (D) Internal Analysis
- 1368.** How did narrative research develop?
- (A) To examine what draws nursing to this method and why nurses think they may be good at it
 - (B) Is the study of social interaction and culture
 - (C) 1990 Clandinin and Connelly first overview of narrative research in education
 - (D) Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss collaboration in research on dying hospital patients led them to write *Awareness of Dying* in 1965
- 1369.** In which qualitative research tradition is a literature review least likely to be done prior to going into the field to collect data?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) No major qualitative research tradition does a literature review at the outset
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 1370.** The cat has thick fur.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 1371.** In an ethnographic study, the researcher participates in daily activities of a remote village for six months. What is the main advantage of this method?
- (A) It provides deep cultural insights
 - (B) It guarantees objectivity
 - (C) It speeds up data collection
 - (D) It prevents participant bias
- 1372.** Which of the following activities would most likely result in qualitative data?
- (A) Students rate enjoyment on a scale
 - (B) A girl writes a diary describing daily life
 - (C) Students record hours spent revising
 - (D) Researcher uses 'yes' or 'no' questions
- 1373.** Focuses on the lived experience of humans
- (A) Grounded theory research
 - (B) Phenomenological research
 - (C) Ethnographic research
 - (D) None of above
- 1374.** Which type of research is more focused on exploring and understanding society?
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Quantitative research
 - (C) Observational research
 - (D) Experimental research
- 1375.** Triangulation is a validation approach based on the search for the ___ of results obtained by multiple sources and perspectives.
- (A) Convergence
 - (B) Absence
 - (C) Divergence
 - (D) None of above
- 1376.** Which research method maintains the broadest scope, focusing holistically on the culture-sharing group?
- (A) Narrative research
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Case Study

- 1377.** Which type of qualitative research involves studying people in their natural environment?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Ethnographic
 - (D) Narrative
- 1378.** Which kind of qualitative research refers to an inductive technique developed for health-related topics?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Historical Research
- 1379.** Which of the following does not apply to qualitative research?
- (A) Data are often words and pictures
 - (B) Uses the inductive scientific method
 - (C) Ends with a statistical report
 - (D) Involves direct and personal contact with participants
- 1380.** Qualitative data is ____
- (A) Descriptive information about qualities that cannot be expressed numerically or measured
 - (B) Numerical information that can be measured, counted, or calculated
- 1381.** Choose true or false: If you are doing an ethnographic research study, it is important to keep in mind the concept CULTURE as an organizing principle.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1382.** When is the theory developed in Grounded Theory?
- (A) Before data collection
 - (B) During the course of the study
 - (C) After the study is completed
 - (D) Before the study begins
- 1383.** What type of documentation resources can be coded and divided based on their content in qualitative data analysis?
- (A) Graphs
 - (B) Charts
 - (C) Tables
 - (D) Documents
- 1384.** WHAT I KNOW Directions: Read each statement carefully. Tell whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE. 1. Qualitative research is most suited in language and arts.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1385.** In an experiment, a scientist notes that a chemical reaction produces a strong odor. This observation is:
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) Both
- 1386.** Grounded theory produces:
- (A) Quantifiable data
 - (B) Rich, diverse data
 - (C) Generalized theories
 - (D) Structured results
- 1387.** Which methodological approach emphasizes the researcher as the primary instrument?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Mixed methods
- 1388.** How does saturation affect the completion of qualitative data analysis?
- (A) It ensures the researcher collects more data
 - (B) It indicates that no new themes are emerging, allowing the researcher to conclude data collection
 - (C) It reduces the need for coding
 - (D) It requires triangulation of all data

- 1389.** ____ is a qualitative research approach that seeks to understand and describe the universal essence of a phenomenon.
- (A) Phenomenology Research
 - (B) Nature Research
 - (C) Oral Research
 - (D) Concurrent Research
- 1390.** Why is qualitative research considered flexible?
- (A) It allows changes in design as the study progresses
 - (B) It has fixed procedures from the start
 - (C) It is entirely dependent on numerical results
 - (D) It uses standardized tests
- 1391.** Specific Findings
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1392.** What is the primary purpose of using narrative research?
- (A) To analyze statistical data from a large population
 - (B) To capture the detailed life story of a single individual or a small number of individuals
 - (C) To study the effects of environmental changes on a community
 - (D) To conduct experiments in controlled settings
- 1393.** Rigor in qualitative research is enhanced with
- (A) Memoing
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Audit trail
 - (D) Statistical analysis
- 1394.** Qualitative research is based on numerical data that can be analyzed using statistics.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1395.** Color of the leaves of a pechay plant is an example of ____
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 1396.** Representing the views and perspective of the people or participants of the study in the results of the research mirror the values and meaning of the people who live them, not by the researcher.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Both types of Research
 - (D) None of the two
- 1397.** A focus group is an example of
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Secondary research
 - (D) No research
- 1398.** Because information gathered during a participant observation is mostly ____, rather than ____, the end results are often descriptive or interpretive.
- (A) Qualitative, quantitative
 - (B) Quantitative, qualitative
- 1399.** What is the type of research that explores experiences, opinions, and meanings?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed Methods
 - (D) Explanatory
 - (E) Applied
- 1400.** Which type of research approach best suits Jamal's interest in exploring lived experiences?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) Experimental

- 1401.** Which of the following should an ethnographer look for in his/her study?
- (A) Patterns of the group's mental activities.
 - (B) Ideas and beliefs
 - (C) Social networks
 - (D) All of these
- 1402.** Not quantitative research
- (A) The researcher places itself separately with the research object
 - (B) Variables can be identified and measured by objective and standard tools
 - (C) The process of finding knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as an analysis tool
 - (D) Deduction thinking patterns and positivistic logic
 - (E) The research results are not in the form of generalization and prediction
- 1403.** Your role as a qualitative researcher is to develop your own hypothesis
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1404.** Case studies collect both qual and quan data but they are the favoured research method for
- (A) Idiographic research
 - (B) Nomothetic research
- 1405.** Match the following characteristics of reviewing research literature to the most appropriate research approaches
- Encourages theoretical sensitivity of repeatedly identified relationships.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) Action
- 1406.** In Grounded Theory, what does it mean for data to be "grounded" in a study conducted by Arthur and Kiara?
- (A) Data is collected from the internet
 - (B) Data is systematically collected and analyzed
 - (C) Data is randomly selected
 - (D) Data is based on assumptions
- 1407.** A researcher studies how parents in rural areas support children's education. This study is important because it:
- (A) Highlights human behavior in context
 - (B) Produces generalizable results
 - (C) Relies only on surveys
 - (D) Avoids interpretation
- 1408.** The primary data analysis approach in ethnography is:
- (A) Open, axial and selective coding
 - (B) Holistic description and search for cultural themes
 - (C) Cross-case analysis
 - (D) Identifying essences of a phenomenon
- 1409.** What is the preferred sample size for qualitative research methods?
- (A) 1-5
 - (B) 5-15
 - (C) 15-30
 - (D) 30-50
- 1410.** Made by the researcher with another person involved in the data analysis regarding the truthfulness and trustworthiness of the data being researched
- (A) Pragmatic use
 - (B) Correspondence
 - (C) Member-checking procedure
 - (D) Critical-friend technique
- 1411.** What does "Validity" in qualitative research refer to?
- (A) Reliability of data
 - (B) Credibility and trustworthiness of findings
 - (C) Generalizability
 - (D) None of above

- 1412.** Which of the following is one of the major challenge of performing good ethnographic research?
- (A) Finding people to study using this method
 - (B) Getting paid to study a culture for a whole year
 - (C) None of these answers are correct
 - (D) Obtaining the level of understanding and awareness about the people
- 1413.** What does "bracketing personal views" mean in phenomenological research?
- (A) Setting aside the research topic
 - (B) Ignoring participants' experiences
 - (C) Consciously setting aside one's own pre-conceptions
 - (D) Collecting data from individuals
- 1414.** In qualitative research, data is analyzed to:
- (A) Test hypotheses
 - (B) Identify patterns and themes
 - (C) Compare results across populations
 - (D) Prove theories
- 1415.** Cultural meanings and practices surrounding end-of-life care in diverse communities
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 1416.** Qualitative research is a time-consuming process of data analysis requiring the researcher to sort through large amounts of data and reduce them to a few themes/categories.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1417.** The following are advantages of ethnographic research except for one. Which of the following is it?
- (A) Researcher has direct access to the study group.
 - (B) It is an open and flexible method.
 - (C) It provides more authentic information.
 - (D) There is no researcher bias.
- 1418.** Grounded Theory originated from ____?
- (A) Sociology
 - (B) Multiple disciplines
 - (C) Anthropology
 - (D) Philosophy
 - (E) Human storytelling and education
- 1419.** In which of the following are both research methodologies best described as qualitative?
- (A) Closed ended questionnaire, structured interview
 - (B) Case study, statistical analysis
 - (C) Content analysis, observation using data recording sheet
 - (D) Open-ended questionnaire, unstructured interview
- 1420.** Gathered through a focus group or interview
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Also known as opinion research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Defines the size and location of a market
- 1421.** Qualitative Methods are all about numbers
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1422.** Research aimed at gathering an in-depth understanding of an issue by way of open ended questioning, non-statistical research techniques, or value-based observations. This describes which of the following?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
- 1423.** Which research methodology emphasizes non-numerical data?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Mixed-methods
 - (C) Theoretical
 - (D) Qualitative

- 1424.** In single case research designs, qualitative data analysis involves identifying patterns that match with ____ or are inferred from the data.
- (A) Theoretical predications/hypotheses
 - (B) Statistical averages
 - (C) Random variables
 - (D) Experimental errors
- 1425.** This type of reasoning typically begins with an incomplete set of observations and proceeds to the likeliest possible explanation.
- (A) Fallacious
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Abductive
- 1426.** Why has qualitative research been seen to have an affinity with feminism?
- (A) It allows women's voices to be heard, rather than objectifying and exploiting them
 - (B) It has always been carried out by female sociologists
 - (C) It allows the researcher to control variables and suppress women's voices
 - (D) It claims to be value-free and non-political
- 1427.** Is a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the views of participants; asks broad, general questions; collects data consisting largely words (text) from participants; describes and analyzes these words for themes; and conducts the inquiry in a subjective, biased manner.
- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) APPLIED RESEARCH
 - (D) PURE/BASIC RESEARCH
- 1428.** The whole phenomenon under study is understood as a complex system that is more than the sum of its parts
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Holistic perspective
 - (C) Inductive analysis
 - (D) Naturalistic inquiry
- 1429.** When inferring patterns and themes from qualitative data, what role does constant comparison play in the analysis process?
- (A) Ensuring a predetermined outcome
 - (B) Minimizing inter-rater reliability
 - (C) Iteratively comparing data to refine themes
 - (D) Eliminating participant biases
- 1430.** Qualitative research often requires a small sample size.
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
- 1431.** In qualitative studies, the research problem primarily focuses on ____
- (A) Understanding a group or phenomenon
 - (B) Statistically describing an event
 - (C) Predicting a causal relationship
 - (D) Evaluating control and experimental groups
- 1432.** Understanding Social behavior by putting yourself in the place of others.
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Society
 - (C) Culture Theory
 - (D) Verstehen
- 1433.** Qualitative Data is Numerical Data
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1434.** Diagrams, matrices, tables, and figures should never be used in qualitative research reports.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Doubtful.
 - (D) None of the above.

- 1435.** What words would be most appropriate to see if a student was describing the QUALITATIVE properties of a planet?
- (A) 13,500,000 miles in diameter
 - (B) 16 light years away
 - (C) Orbits a star in 854 days
 - (D) Gaseous
- 1436.** Which type of observation involves descriptions that do not include numbers?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Statistical
- 1437.** Purpose is to understand& interpret social interactions.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1438.** An approach that studies social life as a system of human relationships is called
- (A) Psychological
 - (B) Interactionist
 - (C) Demographic
 - (D) Collectivist
 - (E) Cultural
- 1439.** A qualitative observation ____
- (A) Does NOT include numbers
 - (B) DOES include numbers
 - (C) Is an educated guess
 - (D) Is guessing about the future
- 1440.** This is an example of a qualitative data
- (A) Bottle is 16 ounces
 - (B) 3 cars in the parking lot
 - (C) Two dozens of eggs
 - (D) My shirt smells like orange
- 1441.** What does synthesizing the essence aim to convey in phenomenological research?
- (A) The universal essence of the experience
 - (B) The statistical significance of the findings
 - (C) The individual opinions of participants
 - (D) The methods used for data collection
- 1442.** True or false: The primary purpose of qualitative research is to generalize the findings to entire populations
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1443.** In a ____ the research problem focuses on understanding the inner world of a particular group or exploring some process, event, or phenomenon
- (A) Qualitative Research Study
 - (B) Quantitative Research Study
- 1444.** Which qualitative research method focuses on understanding the lived experiences of individuals?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Ethnography
- 1445.** A qualitative research question:
- (A) Asks a question about some process or phenomenon to be explored
 - (B) Is generally an open-ended question
 - (C) Both a and b are correct
 - (D) None of the above
- 1446.** Qualitative Research is all about numbers
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1447.** The researcher's presence during data gathering is often unavoidable
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1448.** TRUE OR FALSE: An example of a case where ethnographic research can be applied in the Philippines is the study of indigenous communities and their traditional practices.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 1449.** Day of the week on which you were born
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1450.** Which of the following is a formal research method?
(A) Talking with your boss
(B) Organizing a focus group
(C) Brainstorming
(D) Looking in company files
- 1451.** Which is NOT TRUE about qualitative data?
(A) It is a type of data that is contextual.
(B) It can be collected by conducting an interview.
(C) The results are often reported in graphs and tables.
(D) Data analysis is by qualitative content analysis and thematic analysis.
- 1452.** Which of the following is true of ethnographic research?
(A) It is a type of experimental research that involves evaluating group responses.
(B) It involves sending observers to watch and interact with consumers in their natural environments.
(C) It is a traditional quantitative research approach.
(D) Information used in this mode of research is mainly derived from secondary data sources.
(E) It is a form of survey research.
- 1453.** A researcher prepared a report based on the interviews of 25 people. Under which category, this research can be placed?
(A) Scientific.
(B) Quantitative.
(C) Historical.
(D) Qualitative.
- 1454.** Open questions: questionnaire, interview or test items that produce ___ data participants give full and detailed answers in their ___ own ___ words, no choices or categories are given.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Statistical
(D) Numerical
- 1455.** This type of research focuses on describing the culture of a group of people.
(A) Ethnography
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Case Study
(D) Historical Research
- 1456.** I used qualitative ___ in my research.
(A) Approach
(B) Validation
(C) Development
(D) Distribution
- 1457.** Qualitative research always starts with ___
(A) What
(B) How
(C) When
(D) Who
- 1458.** Which method aims to understand the "imponderabilia of everyday life"?
(A) Action research
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Ethnography
- 1459.** This research intends to investigate the reality of the world which is relative to the perspective of everyone. Which type of research is being described?
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Both
(D) Neither
- 1460.** Which approach explicitly seeks to critique and transform societal structures?
(A) Descriptive case study

- (B) Critical ethnography
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 1461.** It is the most familiar and applicable type of qualitative research which refers to the investigation of a culture through an in-depth study of the members of the cultural society
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Case Study
- 1462.** Ethnographic studies are concerned with individual rather than group characteristics.
- (A) NO
 - (B) YES
 - (C) SOMETIMES
 - (D) None of above
- 1463.** Read each statement and then determine which type of data it characterizes: qualitative, quantitative, or both. Information is not quantified
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Both
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 1464.** This research design has a broader cultural orientation.
- (A) Narrative inquiry
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Ethnographic research
 - (D) None of above
- 1465.** Conceptual research often involves which of the following types of analysis?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Content analysis
 - (C) Discourse analysis
 - (D) Ethnographic analysis
- 1466.** Which of the following is a benefit of qualitative data?
- (A) Quick and simple to conduct
 - (B) Provides meaningful data and an explanation behind a participant's thoughts
 - (C) Focused solely on numbers and facts
 - (D) Results are easier to analyse and understand
- 1467.** What is the main benefit of obtaining data through qualitative research?
- (A) It ensures confidentiality of data.
 - (B) It is quick and simple to interpret.
 - (C) Large quantities of data can be measured.
 - (D) Opinions, attitudes and beliefs on the topic are gained.
- 1468.** Which process is emphasized in Grounded Theory?
- (A) Linear process of data collection
 - (B) Recursive process of sampling and analysis
 - (C) Random process of data selection
 - (D) Fixed process of hypothesis testing
- 1469.** Which type of data is focused on providing a description and reason behind feelings?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Statistical
- 1470.** Grounded theory researchers often identify a social process that explains how people resolve a problem:
- (A) Basic social process (BSP)
 - (B) Interpretative social process (ISP)
- 1471.** How does triangulation contribute to the validity of conclusions drawn from qualitative data?
- (A) By narrowing the focus on a single data source
 - (B) By comparing findings from multiple data sources
 - (C) By ignoring potential biases in the study
 - (D) By excluding participant perspectives

- 1472.** Information that cannot actually be measured is
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
(C) An Inference
(D) An Observation
- 1473.** This type of data includes but is not limited to words, pictures, discussions, audio and video recordings, comments, observations.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1474.** Voices of Experience: What Do Low-Income Older Adults Tell Us About Mobility, Technology, and Social Participation? Question: This is a type of ____
(A) Qualitative study
(B) Quantitative study
- 1475.** What is the purpose of theoretical sampling in grounded theory studies?
(A) To select participants based on predetermined criteria
(B) To end the study quickly
(C) To ensure adequate representation of important theoretical categories
(D) To select participants randomly
- 1476.** Below are the quantitative strategies of inquiry, except:
(A) Survey
(B) Experiments
(C) Ethnography
(D) Correlation
- 1477.** Identify what type of Qualitative Research is the topic: Marital failures for underage couples.
(A) Phenomenological
(B) Biography
(C) Ground Theory
(D) Ethnographic
(E) Case Study
- 1478.** A marketing research company asked members of a focus group to describe several brands as animals. The purpose of the request is to measure the prestige of the various brands. This is an example of ____
(A) Brand strength analysis
(B) Interpretive consumer research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Buzz marketing
(E) Brand extension
- 1479.** When writing about cultural heritage, an ethnographer should:
(A) Present personal viewpoints of events in the community observed
(B) Use formal English terms to inform global community
(C) Keep descriptions brief to communicate ideas concisely
(D) Write objectively and include community perspectives
- 1480.** Researcher relies on the views of participants
(A) Qualitative research.
(B) Quantitative research.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 1481.** What type of research relies on words, open-ended responses, and visual data rather than numbers?
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Secondary Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Correlational Research
- 1482.** Focus groups are what type of research?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
- 1483.** What is the main challenge in stating a qualitative research problem?
(A) Finding a problem that is too specific.
(B) Balancing the need for focus with the openness to emerging insights during data collection.

- (C) Identifying a phenomenon that is not worth exploring.
(D) Qualitative research does not require a research problem.
- 1484.** Values research participants' voices
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1485.** Focus groups help providing the researcher all the following, EXCEPT ____
(A) Access to hard to approach customers, like kids
(B) Allowing researcher to directly observe their customers
(C) Cheap research method to conduct
(D) Generating fresh ideas
- 1486.** When researcher become the part of phenomenon being studied, it is referred as
(A) Postivism
(B) Interpretivism
(C) Realism
(D) Pragmatism
- 1487.** Focus group discussion is a:
(A) Survey tool
(B) Qualitative method
(C) Sampling technique
(D) Statistical tool
- 1488.** A qualitative observation is ____
(A) Describing qualities and characteristics
(B) A guess you make using an observation
(C) Numbers and labels
(D) What is kept the same in an experiment
- 1489.** Which type of research focuses on verbal reports, pictures, observations, documents, etc. instead of a focus on numbers.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Mixed Methods
(D) None of above
- 1490.** Rich and thorough descriptions of the context or setting allowing others to make inferences about contextual similarities; supports transferability
(A) Generalizability
(B) Transferability
(C) Thick description
(D) None of above
- 1491.** A study that intends to describe the shared beliefs and practices of individuals living in a community in the foothills of the Mountain Province would be an example of which type of qualitative research?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Grounded Theory
(C) Narrative Research
(D) Phenomenology
- 1492.** Concerned about in-depth understanding of the situation.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
- 1493.** Studying human society and culture. It is less a method of data collection and more the use of a socio-cultural lens through which the data are interpreted. Extensive fieldwork is usually required
(A) Grounded theory
(B) Case study
(C) Ethnography
(D) Phenomenology
- 1494.** Qualitative researchers view ongoing changes in procedures as:
(A) A result of poor planning
(B) Desirable
(C) A necessary evil
(D) Unacceptable
- 1495.** Which technique will the manager use when evaluating alternative using qualitative evaluation?
(A) Comparison technique
(B) Rational technique

- (C) Intuition and subjective judgment
(D) Analytical technique
- 1496.** Which additional qualitative methods are often used in cultural mapping?
(A) Content analysis and systematic meta-analysis
(B) Sampling procedures and computerized data mining
(C) Survey questionnaires and controlled experimental groups
(D) Participant observation and structured interviewing
- 1497.** Immersion in the details and specifics of the data to discover important categories, dimensions, and interrelationships
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Holistic perspective
(C) Inductive analysis
(D) Naturalistic inquiry
- 1498.** Qualitative or quantitative? The slime is bright blue.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1499.** Refers to a exploratory and preliminary and are conducted to clarify problem definition, prepare for more formal research or gain insight when more formal research is not necessary.
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Marketing research
(D) Service research
- 1500.** A key advantage when the researcher belongs to the studied group is:
(A) They take detailed field notes
(B) They can maintain objectivity throughout the study
(C) They are well versed in writing extensive reports and process data
(D) They have insider knowledge and cultural access
- 1501.** The plant is green.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 1502.** The petals are smooth and silky.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 1503.** Dolphin colors range from gray to white.
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) Qualitative observation
- 1504.** What is the purpose of grounded theory?
(A) To generate theory from data
(B) To develop explanatory models
(C) To support theoretical frameworks
(D) To find significant differences among groups of people
- 1505.** Qualitative research is mainly based on
(A) Secondary data
(B) Primary data
- 1506.** What does "Utilization-focused Evaluation" prioritize in qualitative research?
(A) Theoretical development
(B) Making findings directly applicable and useful
(C) Internal validity
(D) None of above
- 1507.** According to Cresswell (1994), qualitative research builds a holistic picture through:
(A) Graphic presentations of patterns and numbers
(B) Informants' detailed views expressed in words
(C) Scientific equations explaining causal relations
(D) Financial records and program budgets
- 1508.** Type of data that contains descriptions like color, shape, smell, or texture.
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data

- 1509.** How does phenomenology describe specific experiences?
(A) By using mathematical models
(B) By describing them as found in concrete situations as they appear to people living it
(C) By comparing them to historical events
(D) By analyzing their chemical composition
- 1510.** The phenomenological study involves all the following features, EXCEPT
(A) Bracket out
(B) Intuition
(C) Analysis
(D) Description
(E) Manipulation
- 1511.** Qualitative research is defined as a
(A) Method that focuses on collecting numerical data
(B) Method that focuses on collecting non-numerical data
(C) Method that focuses on collecting data through experiments
(D) Method that focuses on collecting data through surveys
- 1512.** Dramaturgical interviewing is carried out through ____
(A) Debating
(B) Sampling
(C) Case study
(D) Role playing
- 1513.** Are participant observations qualitative or quantitative research?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Either
(D) None of above
- 1514.** An example of qualitative research is when a group of teenagers are asked about how they feel about a film
(A) True
(B) False
- 1515.** Which of the following is not an example of a research question that could be answered using ICT?
(A) What is the prevalence of obesity in a specific population?
(B) How do individuals respond to a specific medication?
(C) What is the meaning of a specific literary work?
(D) All of the above could be answered using ICT.
- 1516.** Which of the following is the characteristic of Qualitative Research:Soft Sciences
(A) WORDS
(B) TEST THEORY
(C) CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP
(D) OBJECTIVE
- 1517.** Which of the following is NOT a mode of qualitative data collection in a case study?
(A) Interviews
(B) Document Analysis
(C) Surveys
(D) Observation
- 1518.** Which of the following best defines qualitative data?
(A) Data that can be measured or counted
(B) Data that describes qualities or characteristics
(C) Data that is collected through surveys
(D) Data that is collected through experiments
- 1519.** In qualitative research, 'triangulation' is used to:
(A) Increase the sample size
(B) Test a specific hypothesis
(C) Enhance the credibility of the findings
(D) Focus on a single case
- 1520.** In qualitative research, what does the study of "Xenophobia" involve?
(A) Fear of the unknown

- (B) Hostility towards foreigners
(C) Cross-cultural collaboration
(D) None of above
- 1521.** When you collect data in Ethnography, the researcher needs to record everything that is happening during an observation
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 1522.** Which of the following would be an advantage of content analysis?
(A) It is unobtrusive
(B) It is easy to establish validity
(C) It is always reliable
(D) It is rational
- 1523.** It is a field of qualitative research pursued if the researcher wants to know how to sell out a product to the customers.
(A) Psychology
(B) Advertising
(C) Social Work
(D) Technical Communication
- 1524.** What visual records do qualitative researchers scrutinize to discover patterns or themes?
(A) Handwritten letters
(B) Diaries and journal entries
(C) E-mail correspondences
(D) Photographs
- 1525.** Qualitative or quantitative? The slime was soft and shiny.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1526.** What is an in-depth study of naturally occurring behavior within a culture or social group conducted in a natural setting or field through observation?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case study
- 1527.** It takes place when there is a new discovery of theory which underlies your study at the time of data collection and analysis
(A) Case Study
(B) Historical Analysis
(C) Content And Discourse Analysis
(D) Grounded Theory
- 1528.** What is the main goal of qualitative research?
(A) To test hypotheses
(B) To measure variables
(C) To explore meaning and experience
(D) To calculate statistics
- 1529.** You are testing the effect of fertilizer on plant appearance. What would be an appropriate qualitative measure of this effect?
(A) Description of leaf color and shape
(B) Count of the number of leaves on each plant
(C) Measurement in cm of the size of each leaf
(D) The height of the plant in cm.
- 1530.** What are common methods used in qualitative research?
(A) Experiments and surveys
(B) Interviews and observations
(C) Quantitative data and statistics
(D) Hypothesis testing and validation
- 1531.** The study of the human behavior in its natural context is an example of ____
(A) Experimental research
(B) Survey research
(C) Focus groups
(D) Ethnographic research
- 1532.** Ethnographic instruments are:
(A) Observation, Interview, Questionnaires, Video & Audio Taping
(B) Observation, Interview, Video & Audio Taping, Field-note
(C) Observation, Survey, Video & Audio Taping, Field-note
(D) None of above

- 1533.** Which of the following is a limitation of phenomenological research?
(A) Limited generalizability of findings
(B) Lack of focus on subjective experiences
(C) Exclusion of cultural contexts
(D) Overemphasis on numerical analysis
- 1534.** Which of the following is an example of a performance-based output in ethnography?
(A) Play or poem.
(B) Statistical analysis.
(C) Research paper.
(D) Survey results.
- 1535.** How is qualitative research useful in education?
(A) It eliminates the need for tests.
(B) It ensures equal learning speeds.
(C) It helps analyze student behaviors.
(D) It replaces standard exams.
- 1536.** What is a common characteristic of a qualitative research question?
(A) It is open-ended to collect as much information as possible about a phenomenon.
(B) It is focused on driving change within the context of the study.
(C) It identifies a relationship between two or more variables.
(D) It tries to identify a predictive relationship between variables.
- 1537.** Isla and Eesha are conducting a study where they systematically collect and analyze data to develop theories grounded in real-world observations. What type of research tradition are they using?
(A) Biographical / Narrative
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Case Study
- 1538.** Biographical research of teacher's experience of supportive relationships with colleagues.
(A) Case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Phenomenology
(E) Narrative
- 1539.** The leaves on the first plant specimen appeared healthier.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1540.** ____ is a type of qualitative research which involves the study of tribes and their traditions/cultures.
(A) Ethnography
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Cultural Studies
(D) Traditional Studies
- 1541.** Qualitative research is a type of research that focuses more on quantity that is the number of respondents.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1542.** What type of data is based on written descriptions from observations?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Numerical data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Experimental data
- 1543.** Research carried out via in-depth interviews in order to determine the reasons behind consumers' attitudes and opinions is best described as
(A) Market research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Secondary research
- 1544.** What is the purpose of conducting focus groups in market research?
(A) To gather information from a large number of people.
(B) To observe customer behavior in stores.

- (C) To collect in-depth insights from a small group of people.
(D) To analyze existing data.
- 1545.** The following answers are correct about Qualitative Research, EXCEPT
(A) Qualitative research is used to understand concepts, thoughts or experiences.
(B) Qualitative enables you to gather in-depth insights on topics that are not well understood.
(C) Qualitative research is mainly expressed in numbers and graphs
(D) Qualitative research requires few respondents
- 1546.** Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data: buttery popcorn
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 1547.** What is the main goal of inductive reasoning?
(A) To provide absolute proof.
(B) To start with a general principle.
(C) To derive a general conclusion from specific data.
(D) To test the validity of premises.
- 1548.** Identify the following statement as qualitative or quantitative: The athlete was sweaty and breathing hard after three laps around the track
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1549.** "Perceptions of Generation Z towards Online Dating Applications"
(A) QUALITATIVE
(B) QUANTITATIVE
- 1550.** Ethnographic research analyzes a particular event or individual while case study describes a group or culture collectively.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1551.** What is ethnography described as in terms of its approach today?
(A) A singular approach focused on structural functionalism
(B) A pluralistic approach with many 'schools'
(C) A method exclusive to anthropology
(D) A historical study of ancient cultures
- 1552.** All of the following are examples of Qualitative Research: Soft Sciences EXCEPT FOR
(A) ANTHROPOLOGY
(B) HISTORY
(C) CHEMISTRY
(D) POLITICAL SCIENCES
- 1553.** Qualitative research typically examines:
(A) Statistical trends
(B) Subjective experiences
(C) Numerical data
(D) Controlled experiments
- 1554.** Institutional Ethnography: — are based on informants experience
(A) Ruling interests
(B) Ruling relations
(C) Experiential
(D) Disjuncture
- 1555.** Qualitative data analysis focuses on examining
(A) Numbers
(B) Visions
(C) Words
(D) Concepts
- 1556.** Marital status, beauty and quality are examples of a —
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Quantitative Data
(C) Continuous Data
(D) Discrete Data
- 1557.** The juice tastes like oranges
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data

- 1558.** Content analysis is mainly used in:
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Report writing
- 1559.** The Literature Review for a Narrative Inquiry should be what?
- (A) Woven throughout the story
 - (B) Presented as a separate chapter
- Explanation:** Narrative Inquiry Methodology. Open Ended Research Question2. Literature review woven throughout work, not presented separately 3. Homogeneous Sampling, Deviant Sampling or Criterion Sampling
- 1560.** It is a qualitative strategy in which the researcher derives a general abstract theory of a process action, or interaction grounded in the views of participants in a study
- (A) GROUNDED THEORY
 - (B) PHENOMENOLOGICAL
 - (C) ETHNOGRAPHIC
 - (D) CASE STUDY
- 1561.** What is the main focus of qualitative data?
- (A) Numerical data
 - (B) Customer opinions and experiences
 - (C) Internal data
 - (D) Market trends
- 1562.** Why are interviews effective as a research method?
- (A) They are time efficient.
 - (B) They focus on qualitative data.
 - (C) They easily allow for quantitative information to be collected.
 - (D) They provide secondary research data.
- 1563.** Qualitative data collection not involving observations that gather field notes by conducting an observation as a participant
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1564.** The main focus of cultural mapping in qualitative research is to:
- (A) Count the quantity of identified cultural sites
 - (B) Survey individuals to record their preferences and daily lives
 - (C) Create diagrams using numbers and visual symbols to promote culture of a community
 - (D) Document resources and community narratives in detail
- 1565.** The following research question was addressed in what type of study? "What does it mean to a patient to receive a diagnosis that he or she has colon cancer?"
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1566.** As opposed to literature reviews for quantitative studies, literature reviews for qualitative studies ____
- (A) Occur extensively in the beginning of the article.
 - (B) Occur extensively at the beginning and end of the article.
 - (C) Occur minimally in the beginning of the article to justify the need for the study.
 - (D) None of above
- 1567.** It refers to reasoning that takes specific information and makes a broader generalization that's considered probable while still remaining open to the fact that the conclusion may not be 100% guaranteed.
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) None of the choices mentioned
 - (D) Teaching
- 1568.** Decide if the following literature review statements belong to quantitative or qualitative research. The literature can provide some information about the situations and populations to study in order to uncover phenomena that are important to development of the theory.

- (A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1569.** Which characteristics of Qualitative Research involves all variables, factors, or conditions affecting the study?
(A) Human Understanding and Interpretation
(B) Abound with Words and Visuals
(C) Contextualization
(D) Internal Analysis
- 1570.** What is the primary difference between the role of related literature in quantitative and qualitative research?
(A) Qualitative research often delays the literature review until after data analysis.
(B) Qualitative research uses a more extensive literature review.
(C) Quantitative research relies more heavily on previous findings.
(D) Quantitative research uses literature to justify the need for the study.
- 1571.** Qualitative data, as it is widely open to interpretation, must be “coded” so as to facilitate the grouping and labeling of data into identifiable themes.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1572.** Data that describes something using the 5 senses is ____
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1573.** Ms DF carried out a research design using a phenomenological approach to explore the first clinical experience of students. This research design is ____
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Evaluative research
- 1574.** Qualitative data analysis does not involve categorizing different types of documentation resources based on the content they contain
(A) True
(B) False
- 1575.** Content analysis is used to study:
(A) Numbers
(B) Written or visual material
(C) Weather patterns
(D) Chemical reactions
- 1576.** Which of the following makes qualitative interviewing distinct from structured interview?
(A) The procedure is less standardized.
(B) “Rambling” off the topic is not a problem.
(C) The researcher seeks rich, detailed answers.
(D) All of the option are correct.
- 1577.** Conclusions from qualitative research are:
(A) Seldom justified
(B) Of descriptive value only
(C) Of little practical value
(D) Less certain than from quantitative research
- 1578.** What type of research generates responses from the research participants?
(A) Quantitative Study
(B) Qualitative Study
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Mixed Method
- 1579.** What is the significance of examining “sites, people, and situations” in formulating a qualitative research problem?
(A) To avoid collecting any data.
(B) To gather preliminary insights and refine the research focus.
(C) To make the research process more time-consuming.
(D) To ensure the research problem is irrelevant to real-world issues.

- 1580.** This type of research involves collecting data through interviews and observations to understand a phenomenon in depth.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Qualitative
- 1581.** The following research question was addressed in what type of study? “What is it like for women to be the victims of physical abuse?”
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1582.** Which of the following related topics is most conducive to narrative research?
- (A) The gain score of SATs after preparation classes
 - (B) The experiences of an average achieving student prepping for SAT
 - (C) The differences in SAT gain scores between preparation classes participants and non participants
 - (D) The effect of two type of preparation classes on student SAT score
- 1583.** The unique perceptions of individuals are most likely to be viewed by qualitative researchers as:
- (A) Undesirable and unreliable sources of data
 - (B) Useful for illustrating the results of a study
 - (C) Irrelevant to the purposes of the study
 - (D) An essential part of an investigation
- 1584.** Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Species of mammals in a rain forest.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1585.** Data collecting limitations are very common in qualitative research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1586.** Which of the following is a common technique for collecting qualitative data?
- (A) Randomized controlled trials
 - (B) Statistical analysis
 - (C) Interviews and focus groups
 - (D) Surveys with closed-ended questions
- 1587.** A property that uses one of the five senses to describe an object.
- (A) Quantitative property
 - (B) Qualitative property
 - (C) Color
 - (D) Texture
- 1588.** Which is least likely to apply to participant observations?
- (A) The risk of ‘going native’
 - (B) Giving a first-hand account
 - (C) Insight into group mentality
 - (D) Low external validity Edit
- 1589.** The difference between ethnographic research and other types of qualitative research is that ethnographers specifically use the concept of “culture” to help understand the results.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 1590.** Perspectives of survivors of domestic violence on support services and interventions
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
- 1591.** A moderated discussion with a small group of people to gather insights and opinions is a research method known as:
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Focus Group
 - (D) Observation

- 1592.** A research problem in qualitative research can be examined with greater detail and depth.
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
 - (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Narrative
 - (E) Phenomenology
- 1593.** What types of participants are there in an ethnographic research?
- (A) Methodical observer
 - (B) Objective observer
 - (C) Active participant, observer and passive observer
 - (D) None of above
- 1594.** Text and image analysis
- (A) Qualitative Methods
 - (B) Mixed Methods
 - (C) Quantitative Methods
 - (D) None of above
- 1595.** Qualitative research is an easy substitute for statistical or quantitative research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1596.** 'Qualitative data' can be BEST explained as,
- (A) Any research that uses data for analysis
 - (B) Collecting and analyzing numerical data to understand a concept
 - (C) Research that collects non-numerical data and seeks to understand and explain the concepts or factors which influence the phenomena in query.
 - (D) The absence of numbers when conducting research
- 1597.** The following are the assumptions of the qualitative design EXCEPT ____
- (A) Process
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Fieldwork
 - (D) Primary Instrument
- 1598.** Spending half a year living with the people in Surigao City.
- 1599.** Data that is based on experience (nonnumerical)
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1600.** Which of the following is a reason that marketers conduct qualitative research:
- (A) To create hypotheses for further testing
 - (B) To test hypotheses
 - (C) To make accurate predictions
 - (D) To analyze relationships between market factors
- 1601.** The brand of your shirt
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1602.** What is information collected about opinions and views called?
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Segmentation
 - (D) None of above
- 1603.** When analyzing qualitative data, what is the most important aspect to consider?
- (A) Numerical values
 - (B) The context and meaning of responses
 - (C) Statistical significance
 - (D) Sample size
- 1604.** Qualitative data is countable or measurable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 1605.** Gender, Religion, Marital status will come under ____ classification
(A) Quantitative
(B) Geographical
(C) Spatial
(D) Qualitative
- 1606.** Which approach starts with observations and builds theory?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Hypothetical
(D) Statistical
- 1607.** Classify the observation as qualitative or quantitative: hot water
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 1608.** It is primarily exploratory research.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 1609.** Understanding the coping mechanisms of survivors of natural disasters
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Quantitative Research
- 1610.** Qualitative research relies heavily on ____ groups.
(A) Large
(B) Small
- 1611.** In qualitative research, a guiding principle in deciding sample size is
(A) Effect size
(B) Number of variables
(C) Data saturation
(D) Sub-group analysis
- 1612.** What does the concept of "trustworthiness" relate to in qualitative research?
(A) Sample size
(B) Data analysis software
(C) Quality and credibility of data
(D) Statistical power
- 1613.** Institutional Ethnography: ____ is the gap between knowledge produced from two or more different perspectives
(A) Ruling interests
(B) Ruling relations
(C) Experiential
(D) Disjuncture
- 1614.** You need to collect data on how the feeling of fabric affects someone's mood. You would collect ____ data.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1615.** Qualitative
(A) Numerical values that are measurements or counts
(B) Measurements that cannot be measured on a natural numerical scale
- 1616.** Qualitative research objectives often include words like "discover," "explore," and "describe."
(A) True
(B) False
- 1617.** This type of ethnography examines cultural systems of power, prestige, privilege, and authority in society.
(A) Case study ethnography
(B) Critical ethnography
(C) Realist ethnography
(D) None of above
- 1618.** ____ is used to describe cultural scenes or the cultural characteristics of a group of people
(A) Phenomenology.
(B) Grounded theory.
(C) Instrumental case study.
(D) Ethnography.
- 1619.** Which of these is an example of qualitative data collection?
(A) Statistical surveys
(B) Focus group discussions
(C) Experiments
(D) Surveys with Likert scale questions

- 1620.** This type of qualitative study focuses on building conceptual models from data
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Grounded Theory
(C) Thematic Analysis
(D) Narrative Inquiry
- 1621.** In qualitative research, what is the significance of using a reflexive journal?
(A) To ensure statistical validity
(B) To collect data from participants
(C) To summarize findings for publication
(D) To document the researcher's thoughts and biases
- 1622.** Is the following practice more aligned with qualitative or quantitative research methods? Can use a reflection Journal kept by researcher.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) None
- 1623.** Jennie observed how the dancers choreograph their dances to prove that dancers have three philosophies in dancing, namely: choreology, sociology, and rhythm. What type of Qualitative Research was used?
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Case Study
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Historical Analysis
- 1624.** Which of the following research types focuses on patterns in textual data?
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Experimental Study
(C) Correlational Study
(D) Longitudinal Study
- 1625.** Which of the following is NOT a question typically considered in narrative research?
(A) Who can tell the story?
(B) Whose version is convincing?
(C) What is the word count of the story?
(D) What happens when narratives compete?
- 1626.** Qualitative research examines and interprets nonnumerical material.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1627.** Which of the following is a strength of FGDs?
(A) Limited participant interaction
(B) Requires minimal planning
(C) Generates rich qualitative data
(D) Avoids moderator influence
- 1628.** "The pig is pink." is an example of a(n)
(A) Quantitative Observation
(B) Qualitative Observation
- 1629.** Select the correct answer in each item by encircling the letter of your choice. What type of research requires non-numerical data which means that the research uses words rather than the number to express results?
(A) Action research
(B) Correlational research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Qualitative research
- 1630.** It involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences ____
(A) Research
(B) Quantitative Research
(C) Qualitative Research
(D) Theory
- 1631.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. Individuals who take part in qualitative research are referred to as respondents.
(A) True
(B) False

- 1632.** A type of research that aims to explain and describe is ____ research.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) None of the above
- 1633.** The most important characteristic to take into account when conducting ethnographic research is culture?
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1634.** Which is not a limitation of phenomenological research?
- (A) Small samples of participants.
 - (B) Time to gather data
 - (C) Unique perspective based on peoples perception.
 - (D) None of above
- 1635.** This kind of study tells the story of individuals unfolding in a chronology of their experiences
- (A) Narrative study
 - (B) Ethnographic study
 - (C) Phenomenological study
 - (D) None of above
- 1636.** Which method best fits studying buying patterns and decision processes?
- (A) Warehouse scanning for shrinkage
 - (B) Time series price elasticity
 - (C) A/B testing of online banners
 - (D) Ethnographic studies and journey mapping
- 1637.** Which of the following studies is based on qualitative research?
- (A) A study measuring differences in blood pressure before, during and after a procedure.
 - (B) A study examining client's reactions to stress after open heart surgery
 - (C) A study measuring nutrition and weight loss/gain in clients with cancer
 - (D) A study examining oxygen levels after endotracheal suctioning
- 1638.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. Qualitative research primarily relies on numerical data and statistical analysis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1639.** You want to understand the experiences of customers who have used your product to lose weight.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1640.** A researcher conducts interviews to gather detailed personal experiences. What type of research is this?
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Correlational Research
- 1641.** Using words to describe what is observed
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 1642.** What kind of form of narrative research is written and recorded by the individuals who are the subject of the study?
- (A) A life history
 - (B) Biographical study
 - (C) Autobiography
 - (D) Oral History
- 1643.** Some of the data gathering methods in this kind of research are diary and journal exercises; and in-context observations. Sessions may be conducted in person, by telephone, via video conferencing, and via the Internet.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Practical Research
 - (D) None of above

- 1644.** In qualitative research the saturation point determines the sample size.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1645.** Identify what type of Qualitative Research is the topic: Child rearing practices of Bajao
(A) Phenomenological
(B) Ethnographic
(C) Ground Theory
(D) Case Study
(E) Biography
- 1646.** ____ is the lowest inference descriptor of all because it uses the participant's own words.
(A) Investigator triangulation.
(B) Data triangulation.
(C) Participant feedback.
(D) A verbatim.
- 1647.** Liam is a researcher, she was tasked to gather data about the culture of Aeta in Porac. What specific qualitative research design is this?
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Ethnography
(C) Case Study
(D) Narrative
- 1648.** Which statement best reflects the basis of phenomenology in qualitative research?
(A) Understanding lived experience and meaning-making
(B) Measuring variables through controlled experiments
(C) Generating theory from coded data patterns
(D) Predicting outcomes using statistical modeling
- 1649.** Which type of research relies on non-numerical data such as narratives and experiences?
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Survey research
- 1650.** The following are the key elements in an ethnographic interview except
(A) Asking friendly questions
(B) Ethnographic questions
(C) Explicit purpose
(D) Ethnographic explanations
- 1651.** You ask every student their eye color.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Using adjectives or senses to describe an object
(D) ____
- 1652.** Inductive reasoning relies on patterns and observations rather than fixed rules. (True)
(A) True
(B) False
- 1653.** It is commonly used in presenting qualitative data
(A) Graphical form
(B) Tabular graph
(C) Textual form
(D) None of above
- 1654.** Marketing research that focuses on smaller numbers of people and tries to answer "why" or "how"
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 1655.** Which arrow represents the inductive method of qualitative research?
(A) The exploratory arrow
(B) The confirmatory arrow
(C) The arrow from Theory to Hypotheses, Predictions
(D) The arrow from Hypotheses, Predictions to Observations, Data Edit

- 1656.** Researcher as human instrument means
- (A) The researcher is sensitive and responsive to the participants needs and will adjust accordingly
 - (B) The researcher brings along a co-researcher to facilitate the data collection activities
 - (B) To integrate both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study
 - (C) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
 - (D) To explore subjective experiences, meanings, and social phenomena
- 1657.** All of the following are strengths of qualitative research EXCEPT
- (A) Explores sensitive issues
 - (B) Captures diversity of experiences and perceptions
 - (C) Allows participants to freely exchange ideas
 - (D) Proves a certain theory or principle
- 1658.** Nationality, literacy, religion, gender, marital status, drinking habits etc are classified as:
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Spatial
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Chronological
- 1659.** Which approach is best suited for exploring participant perspectives in depth?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Statistical analysis techniques
 - (C) Observational research methods (e.g., field studies)
 - (D) Quantitative research methods (e.g., surveys, experiments)
- 1660.** Which type of research involves keeping a self-reflective journal or engaging in self-reflection?
- (A) Ethnographic
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Autoreflective
 - (D) Autoethnographic
- 1661.** What is the role of qualitative research in exploring subjective experiences and social phenomena?
- (A) To test hypotheses and generalize findings
 - (B) To integrate both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study
 - (C) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
 - (D) To explore subjective experiences, meanings, and social phenomena
- 1662.** What is a potential challenge of using qualitative data?
- (A) It is easy to measure
 - (B) It provides numerical data
 - (C) It can be difficult to summarize and present
 - (D) It is always accurate
- 1663.** What is one of the fundamental ways that qualitative and quantitative research differ?
- (A) Qualitative research does not use sampling.
 - (B) Qualitative research relies heavily on purposive sampling.
 - (C) Quantitative research relies heavily on purposive sampling.
 - (D) Qualitative research does not use data.
- 1664.** Refers to the objectivity or neutrality of the data and interpretations
- (A) Trustworthiness
 - (B) Credibility
 - (C) Confirmability
 - (D) Dependability
- 1665.** A theory including human actions and interactions; and how they result from and influence one another.
- (A) Theory of Relativity
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Quantum Theory
 - (D) Mismo Theory
- 1666.** Determine whether the given data is Qualitative or Quantitative. Data: Employee classification (Permanent, Part-time, Probationary)
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data

- 1667.** Which qualitative method often employs semi-structured interviews?
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) Ethnography
- 1668.** Qualitative studies can often suffer from which limitation?
- (A) Insight into participants construct interpretation
 - (B) Access to local contexts
 - (C) Cross-case comparisons
 - (D) Lower credibility with some authorities
- 1669.** Qualitative research often seeks to:
- (A) Conduct statistical analysis
 - (B) Generate in-depth insights
 - (C) Test existing data
 - (D) Examine large samples
- 1670.** Involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
- 1671.** Source for qualitative data is ____
- (A) Financial report
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Recorded voice or video
 - (D) Exam marks
- 1672.** This type of research starts with a question or collection of data.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Grounded theory study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) None of above
- 1673.** Which of the following would be the best qualitative evidence for the claim: "Listening to music reduces stress"?
- (A) "60% of listeners reported a drop in stress levels after listening to music."
 - (B) "Listeners said they felt more relaxed and calm after listening to their favorite songs."
 - (C) "Heart rate and blood pressure numbers decreased in participants who listened to music."
 - (D) "Stress hormone levels were reduced by 25% after a music session."
- 1674.** For my dissertation my research question is: "How do the final round candidates for the honor of "Teacher of the Year" in the Midwest region describe and exhibit the use of affective behaviors and performance skills to engage students in learning?" What type of research is this?
- (A) Mixed methods
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Terminal
- 1675.** Ethnography is considered both a process and a product. What does the process involve?
- (A) Writing theories
 - (B) Conducting fieldwork
 - (C) Analyzing historical texts
 - (D) Creating statistical models
- 1676.** In which type of qualitative research designs, individual stories to describe the lives of people are explored?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Grounded theory research
 - (C) Symbolic interaction
 - (D) Narrative research
- 1677.** Decide if the following literature review statements belong to quantitative or qualitative research. The literature review can stimulate theoretical sensitivity toward concepts and relationships that prior literature has repeatedly identified and appear to be meaningful and significant.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative

- 1678.** The powder under the microscope is purple with spikes.
(A) Inference
(B) Qualitative observation
(C) Quantitative observation
(D) None of above
- 1679.** What research approach seeks to generate new theories?
(A) Experimental
(B) Grounded Theory
(C) Historical
(D) Phenomenological
- 1680.** It is a research design which involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences
(A) Action research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Secondary research
- 1681.** Which belief underpins qualitative inquiry?
(A) Sampling must be probability-based for validity
(B) Variables are manipulated to test hypotheses
(C) Reality is based on perceptions that vary over time
(D) Reality is fixed and measurable across individuals
- 1682.** What is 'Ethnography'?
(A) A qualitative research method for studying cultures and communities through observation and participation.
(B) A quantitative method for analyzing statistical data.
(C) A technique for laboratory experiments in physics.
(D) A mathematical approach to economic modeling.
- 1683.** These are examples of qualitative data analysis methods, EXCEPT
(A) Content Analysis
(B) In depth interview
(C) Narrative analysis
(D) Grounded Theory
- 1684.** Consider the study title, "The Lived Experience of Long-Term Complications from a Football-Related Concussion." Which design is most likely for this title?
(A) Grounded theory
(B) Action research
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Case study
- 1685.** What is a characteristic of autoethnography?
(A) Researcher-centered narratives
(B) Focus on large sample sizes
(C) Exclusion of personal experiences
(D) Generalizability to broad populations
- 1686.** Qualitative research answer questions that begin with ____
(A) How much or how many
(B) When or where
(C) Why or who
(D) How or why
- 1687.** What is a key characteristic of narrative inquiry in qualitative research?
(A) It focuses on the stories and personal experiences of individuals.
(B) It relies heavily on statistical data.
(C) It tests predefined hypotheses.
(D) It uses large sample sizes for generalization.
- 1688.** An example of a qualitative question would be ____
(A) How do you like french vanilla coffee in the school store?
(B) How many candy bars should be stocked in the school store?

- (C) On a scale of 1 to 10 how do you rate the pizza in the school store?
- (D) True or False, most students prefer water instead of soda
- 1689.** Qualitative research is popular in market research due to the fact that there is no better way to understand the in-depth motivations and feelings of consumers.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 1690.** Studies groups and individuals in natural settings; seeks to understand insider views.
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
- 1691.** Which type of data includes interviews and observations?
- (A) Survey Data
- (B) Numerical Data
- (C) Statistical Data
- (D) Quantitative Data
- (E) Qualitative Data
- 1692.** Institutional Ethnography: ___ are helping to serve the needs of the institution, often at the cost of their clients and themselves
- (A) Ruling interests
- (B) Ruling relations
- (C) Experiential
- (D) Disjuncture
- 1693.** It is an emergent, inductive, interpretative and naturalistic approach to the study of people, cases, phenomena, social institutions and processes in their natural settings in order to reveal in descriptive terms the meanings that people attach to their experiences of the world
- (A) QUANTITATIVE
- (B) QUALITATIVE
- (C) EXPERIMENTAL
- (D) DESCRIPTIVE
- 1694.** Who are the authors mentioned as providing a general procedural guide for conducting narrative research?
- (A) Smith and Johnson
- (B) Clandinin and Connelly
- (C) Brown and Taylor
- (D) Miller and Davis
- 1695.** To study lived experiences of patients, best method:
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative (Phenomenological)
- (C) Experimental
- (D) Simulation
- 1696.** How does coding improve the organization of qualitative data?
- (A) It allows the researcher to quantify the data
- (B) It groups data into meaningful categories
- (C) It reduces the sample size
- (D) It ensures the data is unbiased
- 1697.** What is a key requirement for conducting narrative research?
- (A) Access to individuals willing to tell their stories
- (B) A large sample size for statistical analysis
- (C) Controlled experimental conditions
- (D) A focus on numerical data collection
- 1698.** Research expressed by natural language description; involved qualities
- (A) Qualitative Research
- (B) Quantitative Research
- (C) Descriptive Research
- (D) Experimental Research
- 1699.** In which type of research is the researcher more likely to be an active participant?
- (A) Quantitative research
- (B) Qualitative research
- (C) Survey research
- (D) Experimental research

- 1700.** When conducting qualitative research, we look at the data points generated and create a theory from them.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1701.** Which German word means to be empathic in qualitative research?
(A) Vergehen
(B) Verstaendnis
(C) Verstehen
(D) Gestehen
- 1702.** Why might a researcher choose to use qualitative data in a study?
(A) To measure the exact number of occurrences
(B) To understand the underlying reasons or motivations
(C) To calculate statistical averages
(D) To determine the age of the participants
- 1703.** Which of these researcher is most likely conducting ethnographic research?
(A) Angela is investigating images to understand a demographic.
(B) Johnny is shadowing 3 emerging bilinguals at 3 high schools.
(C) Sara analyzes children's play from behind a two-way mirror.
(D) Kendall lives on a reservation; she interacts and observes.
- 1704.** Questions are mostly open-ended and exploratory.
(A) Mixed
(B) Quantitative
(C) Qualitative
(D) None of the above.
- 1705.** What is the minimum number of participants required in a phenomenological research?
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 1
- 1706.** The whole phenomenon under study is understood as a complex system that is more than the sum of its parts. The focus is on complex interdependencies and system dynamics that cannot meaningfully be reduced to a few discrete variables and linear, cause-effect relationships.
(A) Unique case orientation
(B) Inductive analysis and creative synthesis
(C) Holistic perspective
(D) Context sensitivity
(E) Voice, perspective, and reflexivity
- 1707.** Match the type of research report with the corresponding type of qualitative research. Methodological description followed by proposed theory built during the study
(A) Ethnography
(B) Narrative Inquiry
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Case Study
(E) Grounded Theory
- 1708.** Research objectives can be used to connect study purpose to the data collection plan in what type of research?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Mixed methods
(D) None of above
- 1709.** Qualitative research involves measurement of data.
(A) True
(B) False
- 1710.** Which of the following "shares the belief of the importance to investigate subjective perspective or personal constructs of participants"
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Thematic Analysis
(C) Repertory Grid Analysis
(D) None of above

- 1711.** Which of the following is an example of a topic studied in phenomenology?
- (A) The chemical reactions in a lab
 - (B) The economic growth of a country
 - (C) Being left out, falling asleep, being afraid of the dark
 - (D) The architectural design of buildings
- 1712.** Using specific examples to reach a general conclusion.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
- 1713.** — research approach uses concepts and tools from anthropology and other social science disciplines to provide deep cultural understanding of how people live and work.
- (A) Cognitive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Archaeological
 - (D) Ethnographic
 - (E) Deductive
- 1714.** Which of the following techniques is used in qualitative data analysis to detail behavioral patterns within an observation group?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) None of above
- 1715.** Having the patient be self-reflective (looking inward), and training them to report elements of their experience.
- (A) Self-actualization
 - (B) Introspection
 - (C) Behavior reinforcement
 - (D) Intelligence testing
- 1716.** The scientific description of different peoples and cultures, with their customs, habits and differences
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Duet
 - (C) Duo
 - (D) Empirical
 - (E) Dramaturgy
- 1717.** One disadvantage of ethnographic research is:
- (A) Helps identify and analyse unexpected issues.
 - (B) Access to a wider and more accurate data scope
 - (C) Subjects may not act naturally during a short study
 - (D) None of above
- 1718.** Qualitative Research is much credible than quantitative research
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) PARTIALLY TRUE
 - (D) PARTIALLY FALSE
- 1719.** Data that is descriptive and uses adjectives is called —
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1720.** Results of qualitative research
- (A) Tables
 - (B) Quotes from interviews
 - (C) Graphs/Charts
 - (D) Statistical Percentages
- 1721.** What is the focus of analysis in narrative studies?
- (A) The structure of scientific experiments
 - (B) How individuals are enabled and constrained by social resources
 - (C) The mathematical models used in research
 - (D) The historical timeline of events
- 1722.** In which qualitative research approach is the primary goal to gain access to individuals' inner worlds of experience?
- (A) Ethnography.
 - (B) Phenomenology.
 - (C) Case study.
 - (D) Grounded theory.

1.2.7 Mixed Methods Research

1. You should mix methods in a way that provides complementary strengths and non overlapping weaknesses. This is known as the fundamental principle of mixed research.
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
2. Refers to the use of a mix of methods for organizing the study and collecting data with an objective of combining different methods that have non overlapping weaknesses and strengths.
(A) Data triangulation
(B) Investigation triangulation
(C) Methods triangulation
(D) Theory triangulation
3. Which of the following is NOT a mixed methods research logic?
(A) Parallel logic
(B) Rhetorical logic
(C) Deductive logic
(D) Integrative logic
4. Aarush is conducting a study on the impact of online learning on student performance. In the first phase, he gathers qualitative data through interviews with students and teachers. In the next phase, he analyzes quantitative data from test scores to draw conclusions. This research approach is known as:
(A) Action Research
(B) Mixed-Method Research
(C) Rational Research
(D) None of above
5. How can combining quantitative and qualitative data benefit businesses?
(A) By providing a more comprehensive understanding of customer preferences
(B) By reducing the need for data collection
(C) By focusing only on numerical data
(D) By avoiding customer feedback
6. Which research paradigm is based on the pragmatic view of reality?
(A) Quantitative research.
(B) Qualitative research.
(C) Mixed research.
(D) None of the above.
7. Which of these is a principle of mixed methods research?
(A) Separation of data collection methods
(B) Integration of qualitative and quantitative data
(C) Prioritization of quantitative methods
(D) Exclusive use of numerical analysis
8. By combining two or more research methods in a research study, researchers can prevent what from happening?
(A) They will collect all applicable data.
(B) They will cover several aspects about the participants.
(C) They will overlook a certain aspect and perspective about the participants.
(D) None of above
9. Mixed Methods combine ____ and qualitative approaches for comprehensive analysis.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Subjective
(C) Theoretical
(D) Descriptive
10. Here is a mixed design using notation QUAL + QUAN. What does this mean?
(A) Qualitative has the dominant status and it is followed by a quantitative phase.
(B) Quantitative has the dominant status and it is followed by a qualitative phase.
(C) Qualitative and quantitative are given equal status but the qualitative phase occurs before the quantitative phase.
(D) Qualitative and quantitative are given equal status and they are done concurrently.

11. The nature of data is a mixture of variables, words, and images.
(A) Mixed Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Quantitative Research
(D) Descriptive Research
(E) Experimental Research
12. Which paradigm supports mixed method research?
(A) Positivist
(B) Constructivist
(C) Pragmatist
(D) Interpretivist
13. What is the type of research design that collects both quantitative and qualitative data?
(A) Mixed methods design
(B) Case study design
(C) Causal-comparative research design
(D) Phenomenological research design
14. What does mixed research aim to achieve?
(A) Integrate qualitative and quantitative data
(B) Explore and understand the meaning of social or human problems
(C) Test objective theories by examining relationships among variables
(D) Collect both quantitative and qualitative data, integrate them for a more complete understanding
15. If you develop and use a questionnaire that includes closed-ended and open-ended items then you have done which type of research?
(A) Within-stage mixed model research.
(B) Across-stage mixed model research.
(C) Not mixed model research.
(D) None of above.
16. Which research approach is based on the epistemological viewpoint of pragmatism?
(A) Mixed-methods research
(B) Scientific research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Quantitative research
17. Combining qualitative and quantitative research produces integrated knowledge that best informs theory and practice.
(A) Strength.
(B) Limitation.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
18. Involves the use of a variety of theories and perspectives to explain the phenomena under study (including prior theories and/or other researchers). These contrasting perspectives can provide researchers with insights and help in the development of a more cogent explanation that fits their data.
(A) Data triangulation
(B) Investigation triangulation
(C) Methods triangulation
(D) Theory triangulation
19. What must a researcher determine before conducting a mixed analysis?
(A) Type of analysis
(B) Type of variables
(C) Type of validity
(D) Type of data
20. Analysing data from a mixed-methods research may be like the analysis of data from —
(A) Quantitative studies
(B) Qualitative studies
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of above
21. The purpose of triangulation in Mixed Methods Research is to:
(A) Increase the validity of the research findings by using multiple data sources or methods.
(B) Focus solely on qualitative data analysis.
(C) Limit the scope of the research to a single method.

- (D) Ensure that only quantitative data is considered.
22. What two questions must be answered in order to select one of the specific mixed method designs provided in the textbook?
- (A) Is the qualitative or quantitative paradigm going to be given priority, or will they be given equal status in your study?.
- (B) Should the qualitative and quantitative components be carried out concurrently or sequentially.
- (C) Should the study be theory driven or data driven?.
- (D) A and B.
23. Conceptual research typically involves which of the following types of data?
- (A) Quantitative data
- (B) Qualitative data
- (C) Both quantitative and qualitative data
- (D) None of the above
24. It is a design in mixed methods that appeals to individuals with a strong quantitative background and it involves two stages.
- (A) Convergent parallel mixed method design
- (B) Explanatory sequential methods design
- (C) Basic Method design.
- (D) None of above
25. What is a challenge in mixed method research?
- (A) Lack of data
- (B) Limited sample size
- (C) Complexity in design and analysis
- (D) Absence of variables
26. Data obtained from the sample during the first phase of the study are used to shape or structure the sample selection of the next phase of the study (i.e., quantitative phase followed by qualitative phase, or vice versa).
- (A) Sequential time orientation
- (B) Concurrent time orientation
27. What combination of techniques do business anthropologists use to study cultural dimensions of business organizations?
- (A) Qualitative and quantitative techniques
- (B) Historical and archaeological techniques
- (C) Psychological and philosophical techniques
- (D) Technological and scientific techniques
28. In a mixed methods research study, when the researcher wants to focus on the purpose of complementarity, focus will be placed on the enhancement, illustration, and clarification of results from one method with that of another. Which of the following also falls under this purpose?
- (A) Extension of the breadth of the study
- (B) Elaboration
- (C) Exaggeration
- (D) None of above
29. In terms of mixed methods design, “QUAN → qual” refers to —
- (A) A qualitative core design supplemented by quantitative approaches
- (B) A concurrent design with the researcher listening to the interacting equally with the quantitative and qualitative approaches
- (C) A predominantly quantitative core design supplemented by qualitative approaches
- (D) None of above
30. What is the best research approach for a problem that calls for generalizing the findings to a population and examining a phenomenon in depth?
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
- (C) Mixed methods
- (D) All of these
31. Mixed Methods Research provides a comprehensive approach to exploring complex research questions by:
- (A) Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches

- (B) Focusing solely on quantitative data
 - (C) Ignoring qualitative insights
 - (D) Relying only on theoretical frameworks
32. A researcher who utilizes methods triangulation”
- (A) Mixes research methods with nonoverlapping strengths and weaknesses
 - (B) Corroborates the observations of multiple observers
 - (C) Uses multiple methods of data collection to capture a single phenomenon
 - (D) Examines multiple theories in order to explain study results
33. On which principle do mixed method researchers base their design and research?
- (A) Relativism.
 - (B) Pragmatism.
 - (C) Realism.
 - (D) Pluralism.
34. The design which combines aspects of various research design and methods is referred to as —
- (A) Sequential design
 - (B) Mixed-method design
 - (C) Descriptive design
 - (D) Causal design
35. When both qualitative and quantitative methods are used:
- (A) Meta-analysis
 - (B) Mixed-method research
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Case study
36. Which of the six major research purposes in education research is unique to Mixed Methods Research?
- (A) Explanation
 - (B) Description
 - (C) Understanding
 - (D) Influence
 - (E) Integration
37. Qualitative studies can be used to be validate the results of the quantitative/empirical study
- (A) True
 - (B) False
38. Mixed methods researchers usually agree with the —
- (A) Realism thesis
 - (B) Compatibility thesis
 - (C) Incompatibility thesis
 - (D) None of above
39. How are mixed methods implemented in research studies?
- (A) Quantitative methods are always conducted before qualitative methods.
 - (B) Qualitative methods are always conducted before quantitative methods.
 - (C) Both methods can be conducted simultaneously, sequentially, or fused throughout the research process.
 - (D) Mixed methods studies exclude either quantitative or qualitative data.
40. In a language survey, what type of data is typically collected?
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Both qualitative and quantitative data
 - (D) Neither qualitative nor quantitative data
41. Mixed researchers typically use the pragmatist philosophy.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
42. This design combines elements from various research designs and uses both qualitative and quantitative methods.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Mixed-method
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Experimental

43. Triangulation involves using multiple methods or data sources to ____ results.
(A) Validate
(B) Invalidate
(C) Ignore
(D) Complicate
44. In evaluating high-quality action research, what kind of data is used?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Qualitative and Quantitative
(D) Case-Study
45. A business wants to improve its product based on customer feedback from both surveys and focus groups. What is the best approach to analyze this information?
(A) Compare and combine insights from both methods to identify common themes
(B) Ignore the feedback
(C) Only use survey results
(D) Only use focus group results
46. An action researcher designs a study that has weak internal validity. What might the researcher do to help strengthen the research?
(A) Used mixed methods to align both the strengths and limitations of each approach.
(B) Address issues in the research that might directly limit generalization.
(C) Use qualitative methods and focus on descriptive validity.
(D) Adjust for these limitations by enhancing statistical conclusion validity.
47. A mixed methods researcher makes data transformations, qualitative to quantitative or vice-versa. Which type of validity is the researcher ensuring?
(A) Conversion validity
(B) Sample integration validity
(C) Sociopolitical validity
(D) Sequential validity
48. Two or more of the methods of data collection are used in a research study. For example, standardized test data and qualitative interview data might be mixed/combined in a given study.
(A) Intermethod mixing.
(B) Intramethod mixing.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
49. The term 'Mixed Methods' refers to an emergent methodology of research that advances the systematic integration, or "mixing," of quantitative and qualitative data within a single investigation or sustained program of inquiry.
(A) True
(B) False
50. A scenario where mixed methods research can be applied in evaluating a digital literacy curriculum is:
(A) When assessing both quantitative test scores and qualitative student feedback.
(B) When only quantitative data is needed for evaluation.
(C) When only qualitative interviews are conducted.
(D) When no data collection is required.
51. When a mixed methods research study considers the relative weight given to quantitative or qualitative parts, or if one is the core part of the study, this is known as ____
(A) Paradigm/research-approach emphasis decision
(B) Time orientation decision
(C) Complementarity
(D) None of above
52. Both quantitative and qualitative data are obtained through the creative use of a single method of data collection (i.e., using a mixed form of just one of the six major methods of data collection).
(A) Intermethod mixing
(B) Intramethod mixing

53. Quantitative and qualitative methods can be used in conducting one particular piece of research.
(A) True
(B) False
54. When a researcher utilizes a hybrid of quantitative and qualitative approaches to create a research problem, ____ research is reflective of this.
(A) Mixed Methods
(B) Nonexperimental
(C) Qualitative
(D) Quantitative
55. What is a key feature of the pragmatic worldview in mixed methods research?
(A) Emphasis on a unified theory
(B) Acknowledgment of a fixed reality
(C) Singular worldview
(D) Flexibility, drawing from both quantitative and qualitative assumptions
56. What defines a mixed methods study?
(A) The use of qualitative and quantitative methods
(B) The focus on triangulation
(C) The method used to sample the population
(D) None of above
57. Mixed Method Research: Which is NOT a MIXED METHOD question type
(A) The qualitative question
(B) The quantitative question/hypothesis
(C) The investigative question
(D) The mixed-methods question
58. Triangulation means ____
(A) To use three methods to understand the problem
(B) To use more than one method to compensate for weaknesses of each one
(C) Neither of these
(D) None of above
59. What is the multiple-method approach in research?
(A) The multiple-method approach operationalized constructs in different ways to minimize the limitations of each measurement strategy.
(B) It is a method that uses only qualitative data to analyze research questions.
(C) It refers to using a single measurement tool for all constructs in a study.
(D) It is a statistical technique for combining results from different experiments.
60. Before deciding to design a mixed study, which of the following is a crucial point to consider?
(A) Does the study have a good title
(B) Will the study be published
(C) Is the planned study feasible
(D) None of above
61. Which mixed research purpose seeks to “broaden the breadth and range of inquiry” by combining research methods?
(A) Development
(B) Initiation
(C) Expansion
(D) None of above
62. Two or more of the different methods of data collection are used
(A) INTERMETHOD MIXING
(B) INTRAMETHOD MIXING
63. Which model involves the separate collection of QUAL and QUAN data and merging them to arrive at a validated result?
(A) Data Transformation Model
(B) Convergence Model
(C) Validating Quantitative Data Model
(D) Multi-Level Research Model
64. In explanatory sequential mixed research, what is the correct order of data collection and analysis?
(A) Qualitative data first, then quantitative data.

- (B) Quantitative data first, then qualitative data.
- (C) Both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously.
- (D) Only quantitative data is collected.
65. A researcher uses both surveys and interviews in a study. What is this approach called?
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Mixed methods
- (C) Qualitative
- (D) Experimental
66. A study on 12th grade AP English Literature curriculum pulls test scores of students in one classroom for the quantitative phase of the study. A few weeks later, open-ended questionnaires are used to collect data from students in a different classroom in the same school for the qualitative phase.
- (A) Parallel sequential
- (B) Multilevel sequential
- (C) Identical concurrent
- (D) Nested concurrent
67. It uses design characteristics from both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single studies or series of studies.
- (A) Qualitative research design
- (B) Quantitative research design
- (C) Mixed-method research design
- (D) None of above
68. All of the following are strengths of mixed methods research, except: ____
- (A) It can add insights and understanding that might be missed when only a single method is used.
- (B) Some of the details of mixed research remain to be worked out by research methodologist.
- (C) It has the ability to produce practical theory
- (D) None of above
69. When a research uses both quantitative and qualitative methods it is known as ____
- (A) Dual Methods
- (B) Alternative Methods
- (C) Mixed-Methods
- (D) Optional Methods
70. Match the following characteristics of reviewing research literature to the most appropriate research approaches. Develops awareness of comparative strengths of quantitative and qualitative methods
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
- (C) Mixed
- (D) Action
71. This is the use of different methods in combination, which can compensate for their individual limitations and reinforce their strengths.
- (A) Method triangulation
- (B) Data triangulation
- (C) Researcher triangulation
- (D) Theory triangulation
72. In the notation QUAL + quan, the dominant strand is the:
- (A) Quantitative component
- (B) Qualitative component
73. Mixed-methods research
- (A) Is designed to produce a descriptive and predictive findings within a single study
- (B) Was developed to speed up the transfer of research findings into educational practice
- (C) Uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods
- (D) Uses theories from multiple disciplines to study problems of practice.
74. Although quantitative and qualitative research methods have advantages, mixed methods researchers generally consider single approach or monomethod research studies to be ____ in addressing many research questions.

- (A) Limiting
(B) Fully
(C) Sufficient
(D) None of above
75. What does triangulation in mixed methods aim to achieve?
(A) Data duplication
(B) Research bias
(C) Validity and credibility
(D) Sampling error
76. Because healthcare is complex, mixed methods research is increasingly popular as a way to explore complex problems that influence health and health outcomes.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
77. What is one reason for choosing a mixed-methods design over a qualitative or quantitative design?
(A) Mixed-methods designs can produce more integrated knowledge.
(B) Mixed-methods designs are less expensive and time-consuming.
(C) Mixed-methods designs do not require as much research design knowledge.
(D) Mixed-methods designs are easier for a single researcher to conduct.
78. The advantages of using mixed methods research include:
(A) Combining qualitative and quantitative data for comprehensive analysis
(B) Focusing solely on numerical data
(C) Relying only on subjective opinions
(D) Ignoring contextual factors
79. What is the defining feature of mixed research?
(A) It uses only qualitative data.
(B) It uses only quantitative data.
(C) It combines both quantitative and qualitative data.
(D) It focuses solely on past research.
80. What is the relationship between quantitative and qualitative research approaches?
(A) They are complementary and can be integrated into mixed methods.
(B) They are competing and mutually exclusive.
(C) They are identical and interchangeable.
(D) They are irrelevant and unnecessary in scientific research.
81. Uses information from two (or more) different data collection method.
(A) Intermethod mixing.
(B) Intramethod mixing.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
82. Multiple forms of data drawing on all possibilities
(A) Qualitative Methods
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Quantitative Methods
(D) None of above
83. Mixed methods research aims to strengthen research outcomes by combining the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative approaches.
(A) True
(B) False
84. This method studies use some amount of design characteristics from both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study or series of studies.
(A) Qualitative Research
(B) Mixed-Method Research Design
(C) Quantitative Research Design
(D) Quasi-Experimental Research Design
85. Extent mixed researcher appropriately address the interests, values, and standpoints of multiple stakeholders.
(A) Sequential
(B) Conversion
(C) Sample integration

- (D) Sociopolitical
(E) Multiple
86. ____ is a research approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods.
(A) Positivism
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Triangulation
(D) None of above
87. What is the significance of using a mixed-methods approach in research?
(A) To avoid any form of data collection
(B) To focus solely on numerical data
(C) To combine qualitative and quantitative data for a comprehensive analysis
(D) To limit the scope of the research
88. What does combined quantitative / qualitative research designs include?
(A) Exploring shared culture of a group of people
(B) Using quantitative and qualitative data for individuals to study education problems that they face in their settings
(C) Describing trends for a population of people
(D) Associating or relating variables in a predictable pattern for one group of individuals
89. ____ is a powerful technique that facilitates validation of data through cross verification from two or more sources. In particular, it refers to the application and combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon.
(A) Phenomenology
(B) The Milgram (technique)
(C) Conversion
(D) Triangulation
90. Which of the following is a type of Mixed Methods Design?
(A) Sequential Explanatory Design
(B) Random Sampling Design
(C) Cross-sectional Design
(D) Longitudinal Design
91. Writing a research proposal may only employ numerical data.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
92. How can mixed method research address complex educational issues?
(A) By using only quantitative data
(B) By combining multiple data sources and perspectives
(C) By avoiding qualitative analysis
(D) By simplifying the research process
93. In mixed methods research, one important kind of legitimation or validity requires that the researcher strategically alternate between the qualitative or emic perspective and the quantitative or etic perspective. Through this process the researcher attempts to create an integrated viewpoint. When this is done successfully, the researcher will have achieved ____
(A) Inside-outside validity
(B) Sociopolitical validity
(C) Weakness minimization validity
(D) None of above
94. Why is the exploratory sequential method used in research?
(A) To test a pre-existing theory.
(B) To explore unknown variables and develop findings empirically.
(C) To validate a quantitative framework.
(D) To compare two existing theories.
95. Extent to which weakness from one research approach is compensated for by the strengths from the other approach, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches with nonoverlapping weaknesses
(A) Inside-out
(B) Paradigmatic/philosophical
(C) Commensurability approximation
(D) Weakness minimization

96. What are the two primary differences between mono and multi-analysis techniques in mixed research? Choose 2 answers
- (A) The types of data analyzed
 - (B) The number of forms of analysis
 - (C) The number of variables
 - (D) The type of validity
97. Is defined as the combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods with the aim of gaining the advantages of both.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed Methods
 - (D) None of above
98. It can address and answer a broader and more complete range of research questions and provide fuller answers.
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Limitation
99. What type of research may have more than one stated purpose?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) Applied
100. How can qualitative data complement quantitative data in a research study?
- (A) Providing numerical measurements
 - (B) Offering detailed insights into the reasons behind numerical trends
 - (C) Calculating statistical correlations
 - (D) Determining the exact number of occurrences
101. In the given scenario, what methods does the researcher use to study workplace diversity?
- (A) Surveys and Interviews
 - (B) Case Studies
 - (C) Observational Research
 - (D) All of the above
102. The use of two or more research methods where the weaknesses of one method can be balanced by the strengths of another to improve the overall reliability and validity of the research
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Triangulation
 - (C) Interpretivism
 - (D) Ethnography
103. Mixed methods researchers reject which philosophical belief?
- (A) Compatibility theses
 - (B) Incompatibility thesis
 - (C) Pragmatism
 - (D) None of above
104. In the 2010s, integrated audits with ethnographic studies aimed to achieve which outcome?
- (A) Avoid qualitative interpretation
 - (B) Blend behavioral data with context
 - (C) Replace sampling entirely
 - (D) Prioritize lab-only experiments
105. Which research design collects both numeric and narrative data?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed method
 - (D) Experimental
106. How can a researcher ensure integration in a convergent design?
- (A) Collect data at different times
 - (B) Analyze data separately
 - (C) Merge findings during interpretation
 - (D) Use only one method
107. What are combined designs?
- (A) Mixed methods, action research
 - (B) Correlational, survey
 - (C) Grounded theory, ethnography
 - (D) Narrative, survey

- 108.** Which of the following mixed research rationales seeks elaboration, enhancement, illustration, clarification of the results from one method with the results from the other method?
- (A) Triangulation.
 - (B) Complementarity.
 - (C) Development.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 109.** According to the typology used in your text, research in which a quantitative phase and a qualitative phase are included in the overall research study is specifically called
- (A) Mixed model research.
 - (B) Mixed research.
 - (C) Mixed method research.
 - (D) Multimethod research.
- 110.** A study on elementary math skills simultaneously collects classroom data using teacher interviews in its qualitative phase and individual students' achievement scores from that classroom in its quantitative phase.
- (A) Identical sequential
 - (B) Nested concurrent
 - (C) Parallel sequential
 - (D) Multilevel concurrent
- 111.** The purpose of using a Concurrent Triangulation Design in Mixed Methods Research is to:
- (A) Collect both quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously and compare the results
 - (B) Use only qualitative data for in-depth analysis
 - (C) Focus solely on quantitative data collection
 - (D) Avoid any form of data triangulation
- 112.** If a researcher wants to explore student experiences and then measure academic performance, which design is best?
- (A) Convergent
 - (B) Exploratory sequential
 - (C) Explanatory sequential
 - (D) Embedded
- 113.** Taking a ___ approach results in a research study that uses two or more techniques discussed above.
- (A) Content analysis
 - (B) Mixed Methods
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 114.** ___ refers to researchers using a range of methods in the same piece of research. This allows for triangulation where qualitative and quantitative data can be produced in order to maximise validity and reliability.
- (A) Methodological pluralism
 - (B) Ethnomethodology
 - (C) Symbolic interactionism
 - (D) Positivism
- 115.** Which variant of explanatory sequential research involves conducting follow-up questions to support quantitative data?
- (A) Participation Selection Model
 - (B) Follow Up Explanation Model
 - (C) Descriptive Research Model
 - (D) Correlational Research Model
- 116.** What is the benefit of using both quantitative and qualitative data?
- (A) It provides a limited perspective
 - (B) It offers a more complete and nuanced understanding
 - (C) It reduces the need for data collection
 - (D) It focuses only on numerical data
- 117.** How does triangulation improve research quality?
- (A) By increasing sample size
 - (B) By reducing cost
 - (C) By validating findings through multiple sources
 - (D) By simplifying analysis

118. When qualitative and quantitative data are analyzed using qualitative techniques within a single study, this is reflective of which of the following?
- (A) Monodata-multianalysis
 - (B) Multidata-multianalysis
 - (C) Multidata-monoanalysis
 - (D) None of above
119. When does exploratory sequential mixed methods design use qualitative research?
- (A) After quantitative research
 - (B) Initially, to explore views of participants
 - (C) To avoid contradictions in data
 - (D) Simultaneously with quantitative research
120. A researcher has decided to conduct a mixed methods study. Which of these factors would have led to this decision?
- (A) Wanting to provide a complex explanation incorporating multiple perspectives
 - (B) Wanting to observe behaviors as they occur in natural settings
 - (C) Wanting to generate knowledge about a little-known phenomenon
 - (D) Wanting to determine the benefits of a new strategy in the researcher's workplace
121. A mixed methods researcher is studying the effect of recently changed curriculum standards. Which of the following would best reflect intermethod mixing data collection?
- (A) Interviewing both teachers and students for insider perspectives
 - (B) Comparing test scores from the current and previous school year
 - (C) Obtaining test scores and interview students
 - (D) None of above
122. How does mixed methods research differ from quantitative and qualitative research?
- (A) By focusing solely on numerical data
 - (B) By combining both qualitative and quantitative approaches
 - (C) By using only interviews and observations
 - (D) By relying exclusively on experimental designs
123. Why should a researcher include both qualitative and quantitative methods in a mixed methods research proposal?
- (A) To increase the length of the proposal
 - (B) To provide a comprehensive understanding of the research problem by combining numerical data and in-depth perspectives
 - (C) To reduce the need for statistical analysis
 - (D) To simplify data collection
124. Participants selected for one phase represent a subset of participants selected for another phase. Select a large number of students for quantitative phase, then interview only three for Qualitative phase
- (A) Identical
 - (B) Parallel
 - (C) Nested
 - (D) Multilevel
125. Is a methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing and integrating quantitative (e.g., experiments, surveys) and qualitative (e.g., focus groups, interviews) research.
- (A) Qualitative Research
 - (B) Quantitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Method Research
 - (D) None of above
126. Consider the following Statements: Mixed methods research contends that human behavior and thought is both complex and predictable to a degree. Two styles of purposeful drafting are "quick and dirty" and "slow and clean". An author who is NOT an expert may still be reliable. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
- (A) Only 1, 2.
 - (B) Only 1, 3.

- (C) Only 1, 2, 3.
(D) Only 2, 3.
- 127.** The philosophy of ____ is popular in mixed methods research.
(A) Pragmatism
(B) Realism
- 128.** Extent to which one has appropriately built on the prior stage in a sequential design. For example, qualitative part is done first and quantitative second, then ask what results might have been if the quantitative part had been done first and the qualitative second.
(A) Sequential
(B) Conversion
(C) Sample integration
(D) Sociopolitical
(E) Multiple
- 129.** What is the benefit of choosing a mixed method approach in a proposal?
(A) Reliability increases with this type of approach.
(B) Qualitative and quantitative do not represent a complete study, and mixed methods do
(C) Strengths from qualitative and quantitative approaches can be combined to develop a stronger understanding
(D) None of above
- 130.** When a researcher collects qualitative and quantitative data through a mixed version of one method of data collection such as a mixed questionnaire, this is known as what?
(A) Intramethod mixing
(B) Intermethod mixing
- 131.** Research that uses qualitative methods for one phase and quantitative methods for the next phase is known as
(A) Action research
(B) Mixed-method research
(C) Quantitative research
(D) Pragmatic research
- 132.** Triangulation, complementarity, development, problem clarification and relevance are examples of ____
(A) Problems associated with mixed design approach
(B) Advantages of using mixed design approach
(C) Neither of these
(D) None of above
- 133.** The use of a qualitative research objective, collection of qualitative data, and performance of quantitative analysis is an example of
(A) Monomethod research.
(B) Within-stage mixed model research.
(C) Mixed method research.
(D) Across-stage mixed model research.
- 134.** The type of research that integrates qualitative and quantitative data is
(A) Two-types research
(B) Mixed methods research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) None of above
- 135.** Hey there! Aashi, Mira, and Vanya are planning a research project. They want to mix things up by using qualitative methods for one phase and quantitative methods for the next phase. What is this type of research known as?
(A) Action Research
(B) Mixed-Method Research
(C) Rational Research
(D) None of above
- 136.** Both open-and closed-ended questions
(A) Mixed method
(B) Research design
(C) Qualitative method
(D) None of above
- 137.** Uses information collected by a mixed version of a single method of data collection.
(A) Intermethod mixing.

- (B) Intramethod mixing.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 138.** The instrumentation in this type of research may involved both closed and open-ended questions.
(A) Quantitative Research
(B) Qualitative Research
(C) Mixed Methods Research
(D) None of above
- 139.** Which of the following cannot be a purpose or rationale for a mixed research design?
(A) Triangulation.
(B) Complementarily.
(C) Development.
(D) All of the above can be purposes.
- 140.** Conducting a mixed-methods research design may be more difficult than conducting a study using just one type of data. Why?
(A) Sampling considerations are more complex
(B) Rigorous application of both qualitative and quantitative procedures
(C) Considering the best way to integrate the results of both forms of data collection
(D) All of the above
- 141.** Which of the following is an example of a mixed-methods research approach?
(A) Using only surveys
(B) Combining interviews and surveys
(C) Conducting experiments only
(D) Analyzing statistical data only
- 142.** What type of data is collected in mixed-methods research?
(A) Only qualitative
(B) Only quantitative
(C) Both qualitative and quantitative
(D) Neither qualitative nor quantitative
- 143.** What is the most common form in SLA mixed-methods researches?
(A) Triangulation design
(B) Explanatory design
(C) Exploratory design
(D) None of above
- 144.** What is the primary sequence of data collection in the exploratory sequential method?
(A) Quantitative data is collected first, followed by qualitative data.
(B) Qualitative data is collected first, followed by quantitative data.
(C) Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected simultaneously.
(D) Only qualitative data is collected.
- 145.** Communication becomes more effective if qualitative and quantitative observations are used.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 146.** Seeks convergence, correspondence, and corroboration of results from different methods
(A) Triangulation
(B) Development
(C) Initiation
(D) Expansion
- 147.** What is the role of the literature review in a mixed methods study?
(A) It is solely determined by the qualitative strand of the study
(B) Mixed methods studies do not typically include a literature review
(C) It should strictly adhere to quantitative research conventions
(D) It depends on the specific mixed methods design and the weight given to each approach (qualitative or quantitative)

148. Which design in mixed methods research uses qualitative data to explain quantitative results?
- (A) Explanatory sequential design
 - (B) Descriptive exploratory design
 - (C) Concurrent triangulation design
 - (D) Embedded design
149. Triangulation in research involves:
- (A) Using a single method for data collection.
 - (B) Combining different methods to study the same phenomenon.
 - (C) Randomly assigning participants to groups.
 - (D) None of above
150. A need for mixed-method research exists because one data source may be ____
- (A) Excessive
 - (B) Insufficient
 - (C) Irrelevant
 - (D) Overwhelming
151. Research in which the researcher uses the qualitative paradigm for one phase and the quantitative paradigm for another phase is known as ____
- (A) Action research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Mixed-method research
152. Mixed methods research contends that human behavior and thought is both complex and predictable to a degree.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
153. Mixed data analysis can use qualitative and quantitative techniques which ____ produces findings at approximately the same time.
- (A) Concurrently
 - (B) Sequentially
154. Good mixed methods research understands and integrates the important ideas from the quantitative and qualitative data, findings, and perspectives. This is called ____
- (A) Emic perspective
 - (B) Meta-inference
 - (C) Statistical generalization
 - (D) None of above
155. In mixed methods research, the design notation of a plus sign (+) designates a design that is:
- (A) Concurrent
 - (B) Sequential
156. Both statistical analysis and text analysis are being used in this type of research.
- (A) Quantitative Research
 - (B) Qualitative Research
 - (C) Mixed Methods Research
 - (D) None of above
157. What is the definition of Triangulation in research?
- (A) Using multiple data sources, methods, investigators, or theories to validate findings.
 - (B) Using a single data source to validate findings.
 - (C) Relying solely on theoretical frameworks without empirical data.
 - (D) Focusing on qualitative data only without quantitative analysis.
158. It is a type of mixed method research in which you collect and analyze qualitative data and then follow up your results with a quantitative phase.
- (A) Sequential Exploratory Design
 - (B) Sequential Explanatory Design
 - (C) Concurrent Triangulation Design
 - (D) None of above
159. There are still some details of mixed research that remain to be worked out by research methodologists, including all of the following except ____

- (A) Problems of paradigm mixing
 - (B) How to interpret conflicting results
 - (C) Techniques of quantitatively analyzing qualitative data
 - (D) None of above
- 160.** This is using a combination of different approaches to collecting and interpreting data.
- (A) Triangulation
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Qualitative analysis
 - (D) Quadratic formulation
- 161.** Which approach combines induction and deduction in research?
- (A) Mixed approach
 - (B) Empirical Method
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) Bacon's method
- 162.** Extent researcher understands and documents "integrated" mixed research philosophical and methodological paradigm, including epistemological, ontological, axiological, and rhetorical beliefs about mixed research.
- (A) Inside-out
 - (B) Paradigmatic/philosophical
 - (C) Commensurability approximation
 - (D) Weakness minimization
- 163.** What is the primary rationale for using mixed methods in research design?
- (A) To replace qualitative viewpoints entirely
 - (B) To achieve breadth and depth of understanding
 - (C) To eliminate quantitative analysis
 - (D) To avoid triangulation of findings
- 164.** Which research method combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches?
- (A) Ethnographic
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Mixed-methods
- 165.** At the present time, educational researchers generally believe that
- (A) Qualitative research belongs more to the humanities than to the sciences.
 - (B) Quantitative research is more powerful than qualitative research in shedding light on problems of practice.
 - (C) Quantitative and qualitative research can coexist in a state of mutual respect.
 - (D) The primary purpose of qualitative research is to act as a validity check on quantitative research findings.
- 166.** What does "mixed method research" combine?
- (A) Quantitative and qualitative approaches
 - (B) Experimental and descriptive designs
 - (C) Primary and secondary data
 - (D) Deductive and inductive reasoning
- 167.** What is the purpose of mixed method study that is conducted to extend the breadth and range of inquiry by using different methods for different inquiry components?
- (A) Complementarity
 - (B) Triangulation
 - (C) Expansion
 - (D) Initiation
- 168.** Luis conducted a study on breakfast eating on student alertness in elementary schools by providing a numeric based survey on student breakfast practices and alertness. After analyzing the data, he then conducted interviews of a smaller sample of the student body. Which type of design did he use?
- (A) Explanatory sequential design
 - (B) Exploratory sequential design
 - (C) Convergent Design
 - (D) All of the above
- 169.** Looking at the overall research picture from a number of angles is known as ____
- (A) Hexagonisation
 - (B) Circularisation
 - (C) Multi-angled theory
 - (D) Triangulation

170. Mixed-method research refers to use of both:
- (A) Experimental and correlational methods
 - (B) Quantitative and qualitative methods
 - (C) Description and intervention
 - (D) Group and single subject designs
171. Here is a mixed design using notation "QUAL ____ > quan". What type of mixed research is this?
- (A) Specific method.
 - (B) Mixed model.
 - (C) Specific model.
 - (D) Mixed method.
172. In the Mixed Methods Design Matrix, the use of a plus sign indicates ____
- (A) Concurrent data collection in the mixed methods design
 - (B) Sequential data collection in mixed methods design
 - (C) Priority (primary or supplemental) of use of the qualitative and quantitative approaches
 - (D) None of above
173. Which mixed methods tactic explicitly aims to achieve triangulation using both data types?
- (A) Use quantitative data to explain words
 - (B) Use numbers to replace interviews
 - (C) Use qualitative methods without numbers
 - (D) Use both methods to reach triangulation
174. Which research method has the strength of being able to include words, pictures, and narrative to add meaning to numbers?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Mixed methods
 - (D) Experimental
175. Mixed methods research and methodological pluralism are the same thing.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
176. Which of the following is a weakness of mixed research?
- (A) Words, pictures, and narrative can be used to add meaning to numbers.
 - (B) Researchers can generate and test a grounded theory.
 - (C) Numbers can be used to add precision to words, pictures, and narrative.
 - (D) It is more time consuming and expensive.
177. What kind of data is used in the following statement: Starbucks espresso coffee is quite strong in flavor and has a burnt flavor taste. It is sold in 50 ml, 100 ml and 150 ml cups and cost from 13 to 20 AED.
- (A) Qualitative Data only
 - (B) Quantitative Data only
 - (C) Mixed Methods
 - (D) None of above
178. What does the convergent parallel design involve?
- (A) Sequential data collection
 - (B) Collecting qualitative data only
 - (C) Collecting both data types simultaneously
 - (D) Using only numeric data
179. Mixed-methods research is best defined as:
- (A) Combining quantitative and qualitative approaches
 - (B) Analyzing only numerical data
 - (C) Focusing exclusively on lived experiences
 - (D) Using thematic analysis
180. Why is timing important in mixed method designs?
- (A) It affects sample size
 - (B) It determines the order of data collection
 - (C) It influences the research title
 - (D) It controls for bias

- 181.** What is the purpose of mixed-methods research in IT?
- (A) To combine qualitative and quantitative data in a single study
 - (B) To conduct interviews with a diverse group of participants
 - (C) To analyze numerical data using statistical techniques
 - (D) To explore subjective experiences and meanings
- 182.** A(n) ____ level of interaction occurs when the researcher mixes the two methods, which can occur at different points in the process but must occur prior to the final interpretation of results.
- (A) Active
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Interdependent
 - (D) Compensating
- 183.** You can use both Quantitative and Qualitative Method in your research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 184.** In mixed methods research, what does 'corroborative logic' involve?
- (A) Data embellishment
 - (B) Data triangulation
 - (C) Exclusive qualitative analysis
 - (D) Exclusive quantitative analysis
- 185.** If researchers have addressed the interests, values, and viewpoints of multiple stakeholders in a mixed research study, then they have attained ____ validity.
- (A) Sociopolitical
 - (B) External
 - (C) Internal
 - (D) Sequential
- 186.** Which of the following is not a primary focus of mixed methods research design?
- (A) Data embellishment
 - (B) Data triangulation
 - (C) Integration of data streams
 - (D) Providing a comprehensive analysis
- 187.** Who contributed extensively to the development of mixed methods design and analysis, working alongside John W. Creswell?
- (A) Vicki L. Plano Smith
 - (B) Jane Doe
 - (C) John W. Creswell
 - (D) Vicki L. Plano Clark
- 188.** How does the exploratory sequential design benefit theory development?
- (A) It tests existing theories
 - (B) It generates new insights from qualitative data
 - (C) It avoids interpretation
 - (D) It uses only numeric data
- 189.** A mixed-methods design combines:
- (A) Two qualitative methods
 - (B) Survey and experimental
 - (C) Quantitative and qualitative methods
 - (D) Longitudinal and cross-sectional
- 190.** A blend of qualitative and quantitative methods
- (A) Mixed Methods Research
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Acknowledgement
- 191.** Extent of meta-inferences made in a mixed research study reflect a mixed worldview, based on a deep understanding and appreciation of what a qualitative researcher and quantitative researcher would "see" in the world.
- (A) Inside-out
 - (B) Paradigmatic/philosophical
 - (C) Commensurability approximation
 - (D) Weakness minimization
- 192.** Which type of triangulation involves using multiple researchers to collect and analyze data?

- (A) Methodological triangulation
 - (B) Data triangulation
 - (C) Investigator triangulation
 - (D) Theoretical triangulation
- 193.** Statistical and text analysis
- (A) Qualitative Methods
 - (B) Mixed Methods
 - (C) Quantitative Methods
 - (D) None of above
- 194.** Which type of mixed method design uses qualitative data first to determine an intervention or measurement tool, and then analyzes that tool using quantitative data?
- (A) Explanatory sequential design
 - (B) Exploratory sequential design
 - (C) Convergent design
 - (D) None of the above
- 195.** What is the main Criteria for selecting an approach?
- (A) To select the problem and involved that into the research.
 - (B) The explanation of mechanism of descriptions and concepts for individuals.
 - (C) The Intervention or understanding of qualitative approach.
 - (D) To Involved a mixed of methods design to capture the best of both quantitative and qualitative approaches.
- 196.** When conducted by a single researcher, it can be difficult logistically (especially in a concurrent design) and it requires the researcher to have deep knowledge of both qualitative and quantitative research.
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Limitation
- 197.** Both quantitative and qualitative data are obtained through the creative use of a single method
- (A) INTRAMETHOD MIXING
 - (B) INTERMETHOD MIXING
- 198.** A challenge faced in mixed methods research related to data integration is:
- (A) Difficulty in merging qualitative and quantitative data
 - (B) Lack of research participants
 - (C) High cost of research
 - (D) Limited access to research tools
- 199.** A study uses qualitative observation methods, followed by quantitative data analysis methods. This is an example of what kind of study conduct.
- (A) Sequential
 - (B) Concurrent
 - (C) Synchronized
 - (D) None of above
- 200.** Compared to the other major research approaches, what is the main strength of mixed methods research?
- (A) It generates results that are relatively independent of the researchers.
 - (B) It produces integrated knowledge that informs theory and practice.
 - (C) It can be entirely conducted in a natural setting.
 - (D) It empowers practitioners to contribute to a base of knowledge.
- 201.** The researcher has obtained what kind of validity in mixed methods research when he or she has addressed the relevant various mixed validity types as well as the kinds of validity required for the qualitative and quantitative parts of the research study?
- (A) Multiple validities
 - (B) Paradigmatic/philosophical validity
 - (C) Sequential validity
 - (D) None of above
- 202.** In the scenario of researching the effectiveness of a blended learning model, what type of data might you collect?
- (A) Quantitative data such as test scores and attendance records

- (B) Qualitative data such as student feedback and interviews
(C) Both quantitative and qualitative data
(D) Neither quantitative nor qualitative data
- 203.** Which design is most appropriate for evaluating a school program using surveys and interviews simultaneously?
(A) Exploratory sequential
(B) Explanatory sequential
(C) Convergent parallel
(D) Embedded
- 204.** ____ is the use of at least three narratives, theoretical perspectives, or investigators to examine the same phenomenon.
(A) Positivism
(B) Mixed Methods
(C) Triangulation
(D) None of above
- 205.** Mixed-Methods-A research approach that uses two or more methods, with at least one being quantitative and one being qualitative in nature
(A) True
(B) False
- 206.** Data are collected for the quantitative phase and qualitative phase of the study at the same or during approximately the same time period. Data from both samples (i.e., the quantitative sample and the qualitative sample) are combined and interpreted at the study's data interpretation stage.
(A) Concurrent time orientation
(B) Sequential time orientation
- 207.** The ____ of mixed methods research often values the standard of determining what works for whom in particular contexts.
(A) Epistemology
(B) Ontology
- 208.** This kind of research allows the marketer to both explore and validate findings.
(A) Sampling plan
(B) Quantitative research
(C) Mixed methods
(D) None of above
- 209.** If a researcher can switch between a quantitative and qualitative viewpoint to create an integrated viewpoint, the researcher has achieved ____ validity.
(A) Commensurability approximation
(B) Sequential
(C) Paradigmatic
(D) None of above
- 210.** Samples for quantitative and qualitative components are different but drawn from same population. Students of one 4th grade class for Quantitative and students of another 4th grade class for qualitative phase.
(A) Identical
(B) Parallel
(C) Nested
(D) Multilevel
- 211.** The Sequential Explanatory scenario in mixed methods research involves:
(A) Collecting qualitative data first, followed by quantitative data
(B) Collecting quantitative data first, followed by qualitative data
(C) Collecting both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously
(D) Using only qualitative data
- 212.** Mixed methods research employs a narrow-angle lens rather than a multi-angle lens of research focus.
(A) True
(B) False
- 213.** Mixed methods research can enhance validity by:
(A) Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches
(B) Focusing solely on quantitative data
(C) Ignoring qualitative insights
(D) Relying only on statistical analysis

214. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods in a single study is known as
(A) Traingulation.
(B) Systematic analysis.
(C) Prospective design.
(D) Transferability.
215. To understand customers' attitudes to suppliers and frequency of purchases, which method aligns best?
(A) Market tests using experimental designs
(B) Quantitative surveys and focus groups combined
(C) Desk research of published statistics only
(D) Hall tests in controlled retail settings
216. What does integration in mixed methods refer to?
(A) Separating data sources
(B) Combining findings from both strands
(C) Using only one method
(D) Avoiding triangulation
217. Research Question: How do minority students experience the science curriculum, both in terms of achievement and perceptions of quality and enjoyment? Which research method would be used to answer this research question?
(A) Mixed methods
(B) Design
(C) Quantitative
(D) Qualitative
218. How does explanatory sequential design help clarify quantitative results?
(A) Through statistical analysis
(B) Through qualitative follow-up
(C) Through random sampling
(D) Through hypothesis testing
219. When quantitative and qualitative study parts are performed one after the other, this is considered which of the following.
(A) Synchronized
(B) Sequential
(C) Concurrent
(D) None of above
220. Extend mixed researcher successfully address and resolves all relevant validity types, including the quantitative and qualitative validity types.
(A) Sequential
(B) Conversion
(C) Sample integration
(D) Sociopolitical
(E) Multiple

1.2.8 Experimental Research

1. The concept of control is very important in ____ research.
(A) Humanities
(B) Business
(C) Communications
(D) Scientific, technical, and medical
2. A business tests three price points for the same product in different cities. What research method are they using?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Experimental
(C) Focus Group
(D) Observational
3. The experimental group gets the placebo.
(A) True
(B) False
4. What distinguishes quasi-experimental studies from true experiments?
(A) Quasi-experimental studies do not involve any variables
(B) Participants are not randomly assigned to treatment or control groups in quasi-experimental studies

- (C) Quasi-experimental studies rely solely on deductive reasoning
(D) Quasi-experimental studies are based on divine revelation
5. Which question can be answered by an experiment?
(A) Do sugar substitutes cause cancer?
(B) Did an ice age kill off the mastodons?
(C) What caused the extinction of the dinosaurs?
(D) Are all people susceptible to the Hantavirus?
6. It is a form of experimental research that focuses on the effects of the researcher's direct actions within a participating community with the goal of improving the performance of the community.
(A) Peer review
(B) Focus group
(C) Action Research
(D) None of above
7. Studies using quasi-experimental variables can easily establish causation
(A) F
(B) T
8. What is facilitated by manipulating independent variables in lab experiments?
(A) Decreased control over the experiment
(B) Establishing cause-and-effect relationships
(C) Generalization to larger populations
(D) Detailed and systematic data collection
9. A placebo (fake) drug would be given to which group in a research study?
(A) Experimental
(B) Control group
(C) Descriptive
(D) Homogenous
10. A biologist reported success in breeding a tiger with a lion, producing healthy offspring.
Other biologists will accept this report as fact only if
(A) A-research shows that other animals can be crossbred
(B) B-the offspring are given a scientific name
(C) C-the biologist included a control in the experiment
(D) D-other researchers can replicate the experiment
11. What is a key component of designing feasible experiments?
(A) Making them complex
(B) Ensuring they can be replicated
(C) Avoiding any form of control
(D) Limiting sample size
12. The experimenter effect might occur when participants in an experiment
(A) Undergo the same procedures as an experimental group, but do not experience effects of the independent variable(s).
(B) Are all tired from participating from experiments throughout the day.
(C) Alter their behaviour because of conscious or unconscious cues given to them by the researcher.
(D) Consciously or unconsciously affect the behaviour of the experimenters in the experiment.
13. Double-blind studies control for ____
(A) Neither subjects' nor experimenters' expectations
(B) Subjects' but not experimenters' expectations
(C) Experimenters' but not subjects' expectations
(D) Both subjects' and experimenters' expectations
14. Which of the following best describes a double-blind experiment?
(A) Neither the participants nor the researchers know who is receiving a particular treatment

- (B) Only the participants know the details of the treatment
(C) Only the researchers know the details of the treatment
(D) Both participants and researchers know the details of the treatment
15. This type of research probes into the cause of an effect by exposing one or more experimental groups to one or more treatments or conditions.
(A) Experimental research.
(B) Causal-Comparative Research.
(C) Historical Research.
(D) Ethnographic Research.
16. What do we call experiments in which neither the participants nor the scientists know who is in the control group?
(A) Control
(B) Blind experiments
(C) Variable
(D) Double Blind experiment Edit
17. The main difference between 'Laboratory Experiment' and 'Field Experiment' is in
(A) Precision in measurement of variables
(B) Degree of control of extraneous variables
(C) Use of data analysis techniques
(D) Application of research instrument
18. Once you have written your question, collected information, and written a hypothesis, it is a time to come up with an ____ to test your hypothesis
(A) Question
(B) Data
(C) Wild guess
(D) Experiment
19. The procedure designed to ensure that the experimental and control groups do not differ in any way that might affect the experiment's results is called
(A) Variable controlling.
(B) Random assignment.
(C) Representative sampling.
(D) Stratification.
20. Which type of research probes into cause-and-effect relationships by exposing experimental groups to treatments and comparing the results with a control group?
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Correlational Research
(D) Exploratory Research
21. An experiment that tests only one factor at a time by using a comparison of a control group with an experimental group is ____
(A) Controlled experiments
(B) Theory
(C) Law
(D) Area
22. Four groups of randomly selected people are assigned a different diet. After six months, the blood pressures of each group are compared.
(A) Observational Study
(B) Experiment
23. A high level of control allows cause and effect to be shown.
(A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
(B) Strength of Field Experiment
(C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
(D) Weakness of Field Experiment
24. What does basic experimental research frequently use?
(A) Plants
(B) Chemicals
(C) Animals
(D) Computers
25. In an experimental study, which group has no treatment done on them?
(A) Control group
(B) Experimental group
(C) Treatment group
(D) Variable group

26. When designing an experiment, one way to avoid bias is to make sure all people in the sample to be studied have an equal opportunity to be placed in the experimental group.
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Random sampling
27. Which of the following is a characteristic feature only of experimental studies?
- (A) Control of extraneous variables.
 - (B) Study of cause and effect relationship.
 - (C) Observing variation in the dependent variable.
 - (D) Manipulation of treatment variable.
28. Which of the following is a type of experimental validity?
- (A) Analogue validity
 - (B) Specific validity
 - (C) Control validity
 - (D) External validity
29. In an experiment designed to determine if taking a nap each afternoon leads to fewer dinnertime arguments, what would be true of the control group?
- (A) They are the participants who would not nap in the afternoon.
 - (B) They are the participants who had fewer arguments at dinner.
 - (C) They are the participants who would nap in the afternoon.
 - (D) They are the participants who had more arguments at dinner.
30. In a new study the clients do not know whether they are receiving an experimental treatment for depression or whether they are simply part of the control group. This is, nevertheless, known to the researcher. Thus, this is a
- (A) Double-blind study
 - (B) Single-blind study
 - (C) Baseline for intensive N=1 design
 - (D) Participant observer model
31. In a research experiment, which condition represents different levels of the independent variable?
- (A) Control condition
 - (B) Experimental condition
 - (C) Random condition
 - (D) Standard condition
32. To test pricing effectiveness, which experimental design is most relevant?
- (A) Price A/B tests across segments
 - (B) Dual-sourcing contracts with vendors
 - (C) Randomized safety drills monthly
 - (D) Balanced scorecard rollout timing
33. If you wanted to test whether drinking coffee improves memory, which design would be best?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Observational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Archival
34. Dr. Lee is interested in the effect of lighting on people's ability to concentrate. Dr. Lee studies this by manipulating the amount of lighting while participants read and then measuring their scores on a reading comprehension test. Which of the following research methods is Dr. Lee using?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Correlational study
 - (D) Experiment
 - (E) Simulation
35. Field experiments are:
- (A) Experiments conducted in a natural environment
 - (B) Experiments conducted in a laboratory
 - (C) Experiments conducted using only surveys
 - (D) Experiments conducted without any control group

36. Which research design is best for identifying causal relationships?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Exploratory
(D) Experimental
37. Which of the following would help to improve the 'ecological validity' of an experiment?
(A) Doing the experiment at the normal time of day for that activity
(B) Doing the experiment in a different room to normal
(C) Doing the experiment in controlled conditions
(D) Doing the experiment with everyone all at the same time Edit
38. For how many weeks did Group one perform aerobic dance in the Applied Experimental Research study?
(A) 6 weeks
(B) 9 weeks
(C) 12 weeks
(D) 15 weeks
39. What ensures unbiased participant grouping for accurate results in experimental research?
(A) Random assignment
(B) Measurement and data analysis
(C) Controlled conditions
(D) Manipulation of variables
40. It investigates possible cause-effect relationships by exposing one or more experimental groups to one or more treatment conditions and comparing the results to not receiving the treatment.
(A) True experimental method
(B) Historical method
(C) Causal-comparative method
(D) Quasi-experimental method
41. Controlled procedure that involves careful examination through scientific observation and/or manipulation of variables
(A) Research
(B) Experiment
(C) Case study
(D) None of above
42. In learning experiments in classroom settings, the independent variable is
(A) A response
(B) A stimulus of some kind
(C) A hypothesized outcome
(D) A variable being tested
43. Which of the following is a feature of experimental research?
(A) Observation without manipulation
(B) Interviewing participants about past experiences
(C) Analyzing trends using existing data
(D) Manipulating variables to observe effects
44. In nursing research, the stage that focuses on manipulating conditions to achieve desired outcomes is known as:
(A) Data Collection
(B) Experimental Stage
(C) Literature Review
(D) Problem Identification
45. The experimental study is based on:
(A) Survey of literature
(B) Conceptual parameters
(C) Replication of research
(D) The manipulation of variables
46. Choosing people at random at the supermarket and asking them to taste two brands of orange juice to determine which brand they prefer.
(A) Census
(B) Sample Survey
(C) Experiment
(D) Observational Study

47. If possible, recruit a large sample in order to create the matched pairs, one of which will be allocated to each group.
- (A) Solution to Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Solution to Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Solution to Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
48. Controlled group condition is applied in
- (A) Survey Research
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
49. In order to prove the hypothesis, a scientist must?
- (A) Identify the problem
 - (B) Conduct experiment
 - (C) Formulate conclusion
 - (D) Make educated guess
50. What would students most likely learn from an experiment about soil
- (A) Plants can never have too much water
 - (B) Rocks are good places for plants to grow
 - (C) Cotton keeps the plant from growing
 - (D) Plants grow the best in soil
51. A distinctive feature insisted in experimental design in research is
- (A) Cause and effect relationship
 - (B) Control of intervening variables
 - (C) Complex statistical treatment of data
 - (D) Manipulation of independent variable
52. Manipulation is always a part of [2009-DECEMBER]
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Experimental research
53. Which of the following is a most likely to be a drawback of a $2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5$ factorial design?
- (A) The four-way interaction effect will be challenging to interpret.
 - (B) Researchers will not be able to fully manipulate all the independent variables.
 - (C) While the main effects might be significant, it is unlikely for any interaction to be significant.
 - (D) Higher-level factorial designs have less generalizability than simpler experimental designs.
54. In order for an experiment to be considered verifiable, —
- (A) It must be replicable by another researcher
 - (B) It should not have any mistakes in the procedure
 - (C) It should be capable of being disproved
 - (D) It should make predictions about future events
55. Experimental research requires:
- (A) Case studies
 - (B) Observational techniques only
 - (C) Manipulation of variables
 - (D) No control over variables
56. How can you create a 'fair test'?
- (A) By changing one factor and keeping all the other conditions constant
 - (B) By changing some variables but keeping one constant
 - (C) But repeating the experiment more than 10 times
 - (D) By allowing each scientist to record the results separately
57. True or False: "The more "blind" the study, the more bias is eliminated, so many researchers think blind studies are best."
- (A) True
 - (B) False

58. Should experiments be repeated over and over to see if the results are the same each time?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
59. Group in an experiment that DOES NOT receive the independent variable
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
60. Random Allocation: Participants are randomly distributed to each level of the IV to reduce the effect of individual differences (which is a confounding variable) affecting the study's results. This can be done by tossing a coin or allowing a computer to allocate groups.
- (A) Solution to Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Solution to Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Solution to Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
61. When all participants receive all treatment conditions, the study is susceptible to
- (A) Order effects.
 - (B) Carryover effects.
 - (C) Analysis of covariance.
 - (D) Both A and B.
62. A list of steps that tells how to complete an experiment
- (A) Materials
 - (B) Procedure
 - (C) Solution
 - (D) Dependent variable
63. What is the primary function of a control group in an experimental study?
- (A) To provide a baseline for comparison
 - (B) To manipulate the independent variable
 - (C) To ensure random sampling
 - (D) To increase the sample size
64. In an experiment that looks at the effects of caffeine on alertness in class, one group of students get caffeinated coffee, another group of students gets water, and a final group of students get decaffeinated coffee (but thinks it is caffeinated). The last (decaf) group would be the ____
- (A) Control Group
 - (B) Placebo Group
 - (C) Experimental Group
 - (D) Confound
65. Compared to all other types of research, experimental research
- (A) Requires greater number of participants.
 - (B) Provides evidence concerning cause-effect relationships.
 - (C) Measures dependent and independent variables.
 - (D) Collects samples to generalize to populations.
66. The group subjected to treatment or intervention in experimental research is called the ____ group.
- (A) Treatment
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) Experimental
67. What does random assignment ensure?
- (A) Equal sample size
 - (B) Equal chance of group assignment
 - (C) Equal treatment exposure
 - (D) Equal measurement tools
68. In an experiment the researcher intends to find a ____
- (A) Causal relationship whereby changes in the DV are caused by the IV
 - (B) Causal relationship whereby changes in the IV are caused by the DV
 - (C) A correlation where if one co-variable goes up the other goes up
 - (D) A correlation where if one co-variable goes up the other goes down

69. ____: an investigation looking for a casual relationship in which the independent variable cannot be directly manipulated by the Researcher. Instead they study the effect of an existing difference or change period since the researcher cannot manipulate the levels of the IV it is not a true experiment.
- (A) Field
 - (B) Natural Experiment
 - (C) Lab experiment
 - (D) Case Study
70. What is the term for the phenomenon where participants in a study alter their behavior due to the awareness of being observed?
- (A) Observer bias
 - (B) Social desirability bias
 - (C) Hawthorne effect
 - (D) Selection bias
71. If a researcher wants to understand if eating more bananas causes increased irritability, what type of study should they perform?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Meta-analysis
72. What is a limitation mentioned for participants in experimental designs?
- (A) Might not have access to the target population.
 - (B) May always receive the treatment.
 - (C) Are guaranteed to be unbiased.
 - (D) Can only participate in surveys.
73. Scott wants to know if lemongrass spray will protect his chickens from lice. He sprays 10 of his chickens with the lemongrass spray, and 10 with plain water. The next day, he counts the number of lice he finds on each chicken. What is the control in Scott's experiment?
- (A) Plain water spray
 - (B) Lemongrass spray
 - (C) Number of lice
 - (D) Number of chickens
74. Identify the data collection method used. Scientist think the new medicine that made may help lower blood sugar. They select 100 males and 100 females of all ages with diabetes and randomly assign each one to a group that receives the medicine or a group that gets a placebo
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Simulation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Observation
75. How does precise control of variables in lab experiments benefit the research?
- (A) It decreases internal validity
 - (B) It increases confounding factors
 - (C) It minimizes confounding factors and enhances internal validity
 - (D) It makes the experiments less reliable
76. When the researcher is not allowed control of the treatment variable and cannot achieve randomization because of ethical considerations, institutional policies or other situational factors, the researcher chooses
- (A) True experimental studies
 - (B) Quasi experimental studies
 - (C) Exploratory studies
 - (D) Qualitative studies
77. What is a feature of a laboratory experiment?
- (A) It involves naturalistic observation.
 - (B) It is conducted in a controlled environment.
 - (C) It relies on participant self-reports.
 - (D) It is always conducted in the field.
78. In clinical research, Phase I is for:
- (A) Efficacy
 - (B) Marketing
 - (C) Safety
 - (D) Comparison

79. A marketing analyst tests different ad creatives to determine which results in more website traffic. What type of marketing research design is applied?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experimental
80. An experimental design that has 2 comparable groups employed as control and experimental groups or 2 groups that are both experimental groups.
- (A) Two-group design
 - (B) Two pair group design
 - (C) Parallel-group design
 - (D) None of above
81. A psychological or physical treatment given to the control group that resembles the treatment given to the experimental group, but that contains no active ingredient.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Placebo
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) None of above
82. Which of the following control techniques available to the researcher controls for both known and unknown variables?
- (A) Building the extraneous variable into the design.
 - (B) Matching.
 - (C) Random assignment.
 - (D) Analysis of covariance.
83. Which practice helps reduce selection bias in experiments?
- (A) Blinding treatment allocation single or double
 - (B) Randomization assigning subjects to groups
 - (C) Replication repeating experiments for reliability
 - (D) Confidentiality protecting participant information
84. Which of the following could be used for randomly assigning participants to groups in an experimental study?
- (A) Split-half (e. g., first half versus second half of a school directory).
 - (B) Even versus odd numbers.
 - (C) Use a list of random numbers or a computer randomization program.
 - (D) Let the researcher decide which group will be the best.
85. A response to the belief that the independent variable will have an effect on the subjects when they haven't been given the independent variable.
- (A) Placebo effect
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
86. This involves using other groups of participants where the order of the conditions is reversed.
- (A) Order reversal
 - (B) Condition balancing
 - (C) Counterbalancing
 - (D) Order variation
87. Sometimes, researchers will administer a(n) _____ to participants in the control group to control for the effects that participant expectation might have on the experiment.
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Statistical analysis
 - (D) Placebo
88. Experiments in research are:
- (A) A method to collect data through observation only
 - (B) A process of testing hypotheses under controlled conditions
 - (C) A way to analyze existing literature
 - (D) A technique for conducting interviews

89. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of dengue fever. His research would be classified as [2010-DECEMBER]
(A) Descriptive Survey
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Case Study
(D) Ethnography
90. A constant environment is needed for all the groups in an experiment because:
(A) It ensures that only the variable being tested affects the results.
(B) It makes the experiment more complicated.
(C) It allows for more random results.
(D) It helps to increase the number of variables.
91. He was credited with conducting the first formal experiment in Germany in the field of psychology, where he tried to assess the speed of thought by measuring how long it took test subjects to make a judgment.
(A) WILHELM WUNDT
(B) WILLIAM JAMES
(C) STANLEY HALL
(D) CHARLES DARWIN
92. A simple experimental setup for testing if using background music affects student focus should include which of the following elements?
(A) Variables, control group, and measurement of focus
(B) Only background music and students
(C) A survey about music preferences
(D) Randomly playing music during class without measurement
93. A city measures accident rates before and after a new traffic rule. Which application is demonstrated?
(A) Policy evaluation of outcomes
(B) Generalizable results only
(C) Trend analysis without baselines
(D) Attitude surveys not behavioral
94. A control can also be a known measurement or level of the independent variable.
(A) True
(B) False
95. The idea that an experimental process should be repeated is called?
(A) Replacement
(B) Refraction
(C) Redistribution
(D) Replication
96. The use of chance in order to control for the effects of bias best describes which of the following?
(A) Situational variables
(B) Demand characteristics
(C) Standardised instructions
(D) Randomisation Edit
97. An experiment in which the participants are unaware of who received the treatment
(A) Placebo Effect
(B) Double Blind
(C) Self-Fulfilling Prophecy
(D) Single Blind
98. Experiments CAN establish causality. WHY?
(A) In an experiment, IV is manipulated BEFORE measuring DV
(B) In an experiment, only difference is manipulation of IV
(C) Both
(D) None of the above
99. Which technique controls for both experimenter and subject bias?
(A) Demand characteristics
(B) Double blind study
(C) Single blind study
(D) None of above

- 100.** What makes isolating specific variables in natural experiments difficult?
- (A) The artificial nature of events
 - (B) The natural and complex nature of events
 - (C) The short duration of natural events
 - (D) The predictable outcomes of natural events
- 101.** The development of an experimental research plan should NOT include a
- (A) A-list of safety precaution for the experiment
 - (B) B-list of equipment needed for conducting the experiment
 - (C) C-procedure for the use of technologies needed for the experiment
 - (D) D-conclusion based on data expected to be collected in the experiment
- 102.** The process of manipulating one or more independent variables and measuring their effect on one or more dependent variables while controlling extraneous variables is called a(n) _____
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Test unit
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Manipulation measurement
- 103.** For his true experimental study, Flora prepared four groups. Two groups were pretested and the other two was directly exposed to the treatment. One of the pretested group and one of the non-pretested group experienced the traditional lectures while the remaining two groups were exposed to the Direct-Translation method. After which, all four groups were posttested.
- (A) Posttest Only
 - (B) Pretest-Posttest Only
 - (C) Solomon Four Group
 - (D) Factorial
 - (E) Crossover
- 104.** For the organization of which research tasks are being developed, the methodology and program of the experiment are selected, according to which they will be performed:
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Mathematical
 - (C) Traditional
 - (D) Targeted
 - (E) Organizational
- 105.** This type of psychological research can identify cause and effect between two variables.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Evolutionary
 - (D) Survey
- 106.** The only research method which can determine if there is a cause and effect relationship between two variables.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Correlation study
- 107.** An experiment that uses both a control group and an experimental group to determine whether the independent variable influences behavior and, if so, how does it so
- (A) Controlled experiment
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Longitudinal method
 - (D) Target population
- 108.** The participants in research who receive the experimental treatment to measure its effects.
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Random Sample
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Population
- 109.** Is a group that receives a treatment in an experiment. The "group" is made up of test subjects (people, animals, plants, cells etc.) and the "treatment" is the variable you are studying ____ The group that does not receive the treatment is called the control group.
- (A) Attrition rate
 - (B) Cross-sectional

- (C) Longitudinal
(D) Control group
(E) Treatment group = experimental group
110. Statistical design of experiments is used to:
(A) Collect random data
(B) Control variability and test hypotheses efficiently
(C) Eliminate sampling
(D) Avoid replication
111. Why are controlled conditions in a lab setting important?
(A) They decrease the reliability of findings
(B) They allow for less detailed data collection
(C) They increase the reliability of findings
(D) They make it harder to replicate experiments
112. What is the function of control group in a study design?
(A) To quantify the impact of extraneous variables
(B) To quantify the impact of stimulus on the independent variables
(C) To change the independent variables
(D) To measure the impact of independent variables
113. The part of the experiment that is used for comparison and is the “normal state”:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Control Group
(D) Constants
114. A single-case experimental design uses the same methodology as a case study design.
(A) T
(B) F
115. A plan on how you will conduct your experiment
(A) Data
(B) Procedures
(C) Monkeys
(D) Hypothesis
116. Which of the following distinguishes the true experimental research from the quasi-experimental research?
(A) IV & DV
(B) Cause & effect
(C) Random assignment of subjects
(D) Experimental and control groups
117. Experiments are said to have ___ validity when observed changes in the dependent variable(s) can be causally related to the independent or treatment variable.
(A) Analogue
(B) Construct
(C) Internal
(D) External
118. Repeating an experiment using same procedures and similar/same sample. Important part of scientific process and proving original results are valid.
(A) Replication
(B) Operational definition
119. Why is it important to have a detailed procedure in an experiment?
(A) To make the experiment more complex.
(B) To ensure that the experiment can be replicated and verified by others.
(C) To confuse the participants in the experiment.
(D) To increase the length of the experiment.
120. Which studies typically require hypotheses?
(A) Explanatory studies.
(B) Experimental studies.
(C) Exploratory studies.
(D) Philosophical essays.
(E) Editorials.

121. Two containers were placed in front of a lamp for 10 minutes. Both containers were filled with air. Additional carbon dioxide was added to one container. The final temperatures of both containers are shown. What does this experiment prove?
- (A) Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that traps heat.
 - (B) Carbon dioxide is not a greenhouse gas that traps heat.
 - (C) The experiment does not prove anything.
 - (D) None of above
122. What is the main advantage of experimental designs?
- (A) They can establish causality
 - (B) They are always ethical
 - (C) They require no hypothesis
 - (D) They are quick to conduct
123. In single-participant research, what design is often adopted for experimental purposes?
- (A) Pretest-posttest design
 - (B) Baseline and treatment design
 - (C) Quasi-experimental design
 - (D) Systematic review design
124. If you participate in a study and find out that the medication you received did not contain actual medication inside, then that pill is considered a(n) ____
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Placebo
 - (C) Experimental tool
 - (D) Active treatment
125. Which data collection method provides the most control over variables and is best for determining cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Focus groups
 - (D) Experiments
126. A research method best suited for examining causal relationships in which some variable or group of variables is systematically manipulated to examine its effect on an outcome.
- (A) Evaluation
 - (B) Subjective observation
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Experiment
127. The most scientifically valid research is ____ research.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Behavioral
 - (E) Experimental
128. What is the term for the following definition? The groups or trials in an experiment that receive all the same conditions except varying amounts or qualities of the independent variable.
- (A) Experimental groups
 - (B) Control groups
 - (C) Dependent variables
 - (D) Constants
129. Experimental research evaluates the effects of an independent variable on a ____ variable in a controlled setting.
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Extraneous
 - (D) Moderator
130. The experimental method is
- (A) A method for verifying a hypothesis.
 - (B) A method deriving inferences.
 - (C) A variable controlling method.
 - (D) None of the above.
131. The conductor has control over the environment in this setting
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Observational study
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Sample

132. In an experiment, subjects in an experiment who are not subjected to the independent variable and who may receive a placebo treatment is the
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Selected group
 - (D) Formal group
133. Which is not a type of experimental design?
- (A) Repeated measures
 - (B) Independent groups
 - (C) Matched pairs
 - (D) Participant design Edit
134. What is a strength of field experiments?
- (A) They have more control over extraneous variables
 - (B) They offer higher ecological validity
 - (C) They are easier to replicate
 - (D) They have a lower risk of confounding factors
135. Define the term: Experimental design.
- (A) Experimental design is the plan for assigning subjects to experimental and control groups and for measuring the dependent variable.
 - (B) Experimental design is the process of collecting data through surveys only.
 - (C) Experimental design refers to the statistical analysis of results after an experiment is completed.
 - (D) Experimental design is the method of writing a research paper.
136. Rats with cancer are divided into two groups. One group receives 5 milligrams of a medication that is thought to fight cancer and the other receives 10 mg. After 2 years, the spread of cancer is measured.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
137. What is counterbalancing used for in psychological research?
- (A) To eliminate the influence of the experimenter
 - (B) To control for participant variables
 - (C) To control for order effects
 - (D) To increase the sample size
138. Also called as a true experimentation that uses scientific method.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Quasi-Experimental
139. A controlled scientific procedure to determine whether certain variables manipulated by the researched have an effect on other variables
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Standard deviation
 - (D) Correlation
140. The process of maneuvering the independent variable so that its effect on the dependent variable can be observed is
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Delimitation
 - (C) Manipulation
 - (D) Meta-analysis
141. The ___ method is an approach to research that begins with a theory about how things work and derives testable hypotheses from it. ___ The hypotheses are then tested by gathering and analyzing data and the theory is then either supported or refuted by the results
- (A) Hypothetical-deductive
 - (B) Scientific
 - (C) Paradigm
 - (D) Covert
142. A ___ experiment is a research method in which there is an IV, DV, and strict controls. It is conducted in a setting that is not the natural environment for the participants with regard to the behavior they are performing.

- (A) Laboratory
 - (B) Field
 - (C) Natural
 - (D) Case study
- 143.** What research design is often conducted in a controlled setting with corresponding research treatment?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Ex post facto
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) Experimental
- 144.** Matched pairs design: an experimental design in which participants are arranged into pairs. Each pair is similar in ways that are important to the study and one member of each pair performs in a ____ level of the IV.
- (A) Different
 - (B) Same
 - (C) Sets
 - (D) Similar
- 145.** A large study at a major university gave an experimental group of clients a new type of therapy that was intended to ameliorate test anxiety. The control group did not receive the new therapy. Neither the clients nor the researchers knew which students received the new treatment. This was a
- (A) Double-blind study
 - (B) Single-blind study
 - (C) Typical AB design
 - (D) Case of correlational research
- 146.** What is the role of a control group in experimental research?
- (A) To provide a baseline for comparison
 - (B) To validate the researcher's assumptions
 - (C) To ensure all variables are manipulated
 - (D) To entertain the audience
- 147.** In a true experimental design, what does the 'R' stand for?
- (A) Randomize
 - (B) Record
 - (C) Review
 - (D) Report
- 148.** What does easier replication in lab experiments allow for?
- (A) More complex experiments
 - (B) Verification of results by other researchers
 - (C) Decreased reliability of findings
 - (D) Increased confounding factors
- 149.** Group that is tested and given the independent variable
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
- 150.** In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the ____
- (A) Confounding variable.
 - (B) Dependent variable.
 - (C) Extraneous variable.
 - (D) Independent variable.
- 151.** Process of undertaken to demonstrate that already observed events will occur consistently under a particular set of conditions.
- (A) OBSERVATION
 - (B) MEASUREMENT
 - (C) EXPERIMENTATION
 - (D) RESEARCH
- 152.** It is a method of studying psychological phenomena and processes.
- (A) Experimental Psychology
 - (B) Social Psychology
 - (C) Biological Psychology
 - (D) Developmental Psychology
- 153.** There may be deception of the aim of the study to ensure validity.
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
 - (B) Strength of Field Experiment
 - (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
 - (D) Weakness of Field Experiment

154. What is a recommendation for achieving tight experimental control in internal validity?
- (A) Controlled environment, such as a sterile, windowless, charmless lab.
 - (B) Allowing participants to choose their own conditions.
 - (C) Collecting data in a natural, uncontrolled setting.
 - (D) Ignoring confounding variables.
155. What are the different ways you can incorporate controls into a study?
- (A) Inclusion, logic, theory, randomization, and elimination
 - (B) Exclusion, logic, elimination, statistical control, and randomization
 - (C) Manipulation, elimination, inclusion, statistical control, and randomization
 - (D) The only way is through statistical control.
156. An advantage of this type of research is that it offers a controlled environment. A disadvantage is that subjects may act abnormally in such conditions.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Natural Observation
 - (D) Laboratory Observation
157. Which research design compares two or more groups under controlled conditions?
- (A) Descriptive Design
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Action Research
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Experimental Design
158. How does maintaining controlled conditions affect the internal validity of research findings?
- (A) It has no effect on the internal validity of the research findings.
 - (B) It decreases the internal validity by allowing more variables to interfere.
 - (C) It enhances the internal validity by reducing confounding factors.
 - (D) It enhances the external validity by including a wider range of variables.
159. Each experiment should have a ____, or a group that does NOT get the independent variable
- (A) Experiment Group
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Testing Group
 - (D) Study Group
160. In conducting experimental research, we need both the data from facts and common-sense belief. And, we need to do it in a scientific method.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Either true or false
 - (D) None of above
161. Is this statement true or false: 'the only thing that should cause a change in the DV is the IV'
- (A) True
 - (B) False
162. In the context of experimental design, what does 'IV' stand for?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Internal Validity
 - (C) Inferred Value
 - (D) Input Vector
163. Participants who undergo the intervention condition in an investigation are known as the ____
- (A) Controlled variable
 - (B) Treatment group
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) None of these
164. In a between-subjects design, each participant is in ____ of the IV conditions.
- (A) One

- (B) All
(C) None
(D) Two
- 165.** This individual conducted experiments on human behavior that measured the compliance to authority in opposition to normal human values.
(A) . Skinner
(B) Stanley Milgram
(C) Abraham Maslow
(D) Sir Francis Galton
- 166.** ____ search for causal explanations. This type of research is usually experimental.
(A) Exploratory studies
(B) Descriptive studies
(C) Explanatory studies
(D) Phenomenology studies
- 167.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of a field experiment?
(A) It is conducted in a natural environment
(B) The IV is directly manipulated by the experimenter
(C) Extraneous variables can be well controlled
(D) Participants are often not aware that they are being studied.
- 168.** The objective of causal research is to ____
(A) Test hypotheses about cause-and-effect relationships
(B) Gather preliminary information that will help suggest hypotheses
(C) Describe things, such as the market potential for a product
(D) Assign a cause to a seemingly random event
(E) Predict the effect of a random event on unrelated entities
- 169.** The step by step directions of the experiment are found in the:
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Conclusion
(C) Procedure
(D) Data table
- 170.** Which principle of experimental design involves controlling variables?
(A) Randomization
(B) Replication
(C) Local control
(D) Hypothesis testing
- 171.** Counterbalancing is used to overcome order effects in a repeated measures design. Each possible order of levels of the IV is performed by a ____ subgroup of participants. This can be described as an ABBA design, as ____ half ____ the participants do condition A then B, and half do B then A. M then N or N then M.
(A) Different
(B) Half
(C) Same
(D) All
- 172.** Which method has made educational psychology a science?
(A) Observation Method
(B) Clinical method
(C) Survey method
(D) Experimental method.
- 173.** An advantage of controlled experiments is that
(A) They have high ecological validity because they are conducted in real-world settings.
(B) When conducted well, they allow causation to be inferred.
(C) No active manipulation of variables is required by the researcher.
(D) They always prevent confounding and extraneous variables.
- 174.** An agriculturist wants to determine the effect of fertilizer type on the yield of tomatoes. There are four types of fertilizer under study. She plants tomatoes on five plots of land, one plot receives no fertilizer. Each plot is treated identically except for receiving a different type

- of fertilizer. Does this experimental research study involve a control group?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 175.** While conducting experimental research a researcher should control the
- (A) No variables.
 - (B) Extraneous variables.
 - (C) Independent variables.
 - (D) Dependent variables.
- 176.** The Buffalo Bills wanted to raise ticket prices. For two games, they decided to increase prices by \$10 per ticket to see if it would change the amount of people who purchased tickets. What type of primary research is this?
- (A) Focus Group
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Survey
- 177.** A researcher finds a strong correlation between sleep and academic performance. What should be the next step to explore causality?
- (A) Conduct a survey
 - (B) Perform a case study
 - (C) Design an experiment
 - (D) Use a cross-sectional design
- 178.** Randomly assigning participants to experiment conditions is a strategy that helps the external validity but not the internal validity of a study.
- (A) F
 - (B) T
- 179.** How does random assignment enhance the validity of an experiment?
- (A) By ensuring that each participant has an equal chance of being in any group.
 - (B) By increasing the sample size to include more participants.
 - (C) By allowing researchers to control all external variables.
 - (D) None of above
- 180.** Which group serves as a baseline to compare data?
- (A) Hypothesis Tester
 - (B) Dependent Group
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Independent Group
- 181.** An investigator decided that a quantitative research study would be appropriate. Which of these factors would have led to this decision?
- (A) Wanting to observe behaviors as they occur in natural settings
 - (B) Wanting to determine cause-and-effect relationships under controlled conditions
 - (C) Wanting to determine the benefits of a new strategy
 - (D) Wanting to provide a complex explanation incorporating multiple perspectives
- 182.** Stan is working with a type of research study with some limitations. This study cannot respond to other functions within a living organism or whole body systems. This type of research can be identified as:
- (A) IN VITRO
 - (B) Clinical
- 183.** What is In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the treatment; contrasts with the experimental group and serves as a comparison for evaluating the effect of the treatment?
- (A) Statistical Significance
 - (B) Experimental Group
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Dependent Variable
- 184.** Which of the following research approaches would be best for testing the hypothesis that the presence of certain odors causes people to gamble more?
- (A) Experimental

- (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Case study Edit
- 185.** An experimental design in which different participants are used in each level of IV
- (A) Repeated measures design
 - (B) Independent measures design
 - (C) Matched pairs design
 - (D) None of above
- 186.** A weakness of experiments is they can be
- (A) Affected by demand characteristics
 - (B) Have high internal validity
 - (C) Generalisable to target population
 - (D) High in ecological validity
- 187.** If results of an experiment are inconsistent, what should the scientist do?
- (A) Conduct multiple trials to check for accuracy
 - (B) Change the hypothesis immediately
 - (C) Report only the results that match expectations
 - (D) Guess the most likely answer
- 188.** Experimental event rate
- (A) Tells us the absolute rates of events in each group
 - (B) How many events or cases you have / the total number of people in that exp. group
 - (C) How many events or cases you have / total subjects in control group
 - (D) Tells us the risk in the experimental group relative to the risk in the control group
- 189.** An experimental medicine is being tested on research mice. To get the BEST accurate results, there should be an experimental group and a ____ group
- (A) Loose
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Epidemic
 - (D) Descriptive
- 190.** Random allocation: reduce the effect of confounding variables such as individual differences. Participants are put in each level of the IV such that each person has an ____ chance of being in any condition.
- (A) Equal
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Fixed
 - (D) Biased
- 191.** Elise gave each member of the class a random cookie, some from recipe A and some from recipe B. Then she observed which students returned for a second cookie. What are the treatments in this scenario?
- (A) Students A and B
 - (B) Students who returned for another cookie
 - (C) The different cookie recipes
 - (D) Elise is the treatment
- 192.** This is a method that uses controlled elements of traditional lab experiments.
- (A) Quasi Experiment
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Field Experiment
 - (D) Survey
- 193.** A scientist is testing if a certain fertilizer increases crop yield. What should remain constant in the experiment?
- (A) The amount of sunlight, water, and type of plant used
 - (B) The amount of fertilizer for each plant
 - (C) The type of fertilizer used
 - (D) The crop yield
- 194.** You are conducting an experiment to see if tomatoes thrive in red or green light. Which type of SAE is this?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Research/ Experimental
 - (C) Placement
 - (D) Entrepreneurship

- 195.** In the context of a laboratory 'true' experiment on stress and memory function, what is the dependent variable?
- (A) The standardized task used to induce stress.
 - (B) The ethical considerations taken into account.
 - (C) The memory function that is being measured.
 - (D) The procedure outline using key terms of true experiments.
- 196.** In quantitative research reports, what is the main purpose of using control groups in experimental research?
- (A) To increase sample size
 - (B) To manipulate independent variables
 - (C) To control extraneous variables and ensure validity
 - (D) To identify significant patterns in non-numerical data
- 197.** A about the effect of nitrogen, sulfur and phosphorus-based fertilizers to the quality of food.
- (A) Exploratory Research.
 - (B) Descriptive Research.
 - (C) Experimental Research.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 198.** According to the scientific method, how would you test a hypothesis?
- (A) Use false data
 - (B) Communicate your results to others
 - (C) Design and conduct an experiment
 - (D) Collect information on the Internet
- 199.** What does 'O' represent in the context of a true experimental design?
- (A) Observation/Measurement
 - (B) Organization
 - (C) Operation
 - (D) Optimization
- 200.** Which technique is used in experiments but not in the correlational method?
- (A) Measurement of a variable such as how aggressive or how helpful people are
 - (B) Systematically manipulating the situation that is presented to participants
 - (C) Representative sampling of people from a population
 - (D) Surveys
- 201.** What do you do to test a hypothesis?
- (A) Guess
 - (B) Design an experiment
 - (C) Create a spreadsheet with data
 - (D) Create a testable question
- 202.** To ensure results are reliable the experiment should be
- (A) Done once
 - (B) Repeated
 - (C) Done as exactly the same as the method outlines
 - (D) Repeated if necessary
- 203.** In the orange/vitamin C experiment, what would the control group be?
- (A) The control group would be the level of vitamin C while still attached to the tree (or shortly thereafter).
 - (B) The control group would be oranges stored in a refrigerator for a week.
 - (C) The control group would be oranges exposed to sunlight for 24 hours.
 - (D) The control group would be oranges treated with extra vitamin C supplements.
- 204.** The study of behavior in a controlled situation
- (A) Laboratory observation
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Cross-sectional method
 - (D) Correlation
- 205.** What is the purpose of a debriefing session in experimental research?
- (A) To manipulate independent variables

- (B) To provide participants with information about the study's purpose and procedures after their participation
- (C) To analyze content in media messages
- (D) To conduct a literature review
- 206.** Quantitative research is most useful for determining cause and effect relationships when ____ assignment is used.
- (A) Random
- (B) Nonrandom
- 207.** A researcher provided enrichment and extra handling to one group of rats but deprived a second group of rats of handling and enrichment. She then measured how quickly each group learned a maze. The researcher engaged in what type of research?
- (A) Correlational
- (B) Naturalistic observation
- (C) Field research
- (D) A controlled experiment
- 208.** A limited research study that cannot respond to other living organisms or body systems is done where?
- (A) In Vitro
- (B) Clinical
- (C) In Vivo
- (D) Basic
- 209.** An example of scientific knowledge is
- (A) Authority of the prophet or great men.
- (B) Social traditions and customs.
- (C) Religious Scriptures.
- (D) Laboratory and field experiments.
- 210.** In an experimental design, what is the name of the group where the intervention or change is being observed?
- (A) Control group
- (B) Effect group
- (C) Experimental group
- (D) Core group
- 211.** Which of the following is not common to experimental and ex post facto designs of research?
- (A) Cause and effect relationship
- (B) Observation of dependent variable
- (C) Controlling extraneous variable
- (D) Manipulation of independent variable
- 212.** A researcher randomly assigned boys and girls to each of two groups. One group was assigned to watch a violent television program while the other group watched a nonviolent program. The children's behavior was then recorded for incidences of aggressive behavior. This research method is best characterized as ____
- (A) Experimental
- (B) Case study
- (C) Correlational
- (D) Observation
- 213.** Define the term: Treatment.
- (A) Treatment refers to the condition or intervention applied to the experimental group in a study.
- (B) Treatment refers to the process of collecting data from participants.
- (C) Treatment refers to the method of analyzing statistical results.
- (D) Treatment refers to the selection of participants for a study.
- 214.** Which is not true about an Experiment?
- (A) It must be controlled and done carefully.
- (B) It is based on the hypothesis.
- (C) It includes only 1 or 2 trials.
- (D) It is used to discover an answer to a question.
- 215.** A boy waters one plant with fresh water and one with salt water and measures growth. What is the control?
- (A) Plant with salt water
- (B) Plant with fresh water
- (C) Growth of salt water plant
- (D) Growth of fresh water plant

- 216.** A psychologist designed a study to test the effects of cell phone use on driving safety. Participants were randomly assigned either to drive an automobile simulator while talking to a friend on a cell phone or to drive a simulator without talking on a phone. Which type of research does the scenario describe?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Experiment
- 217.** Which research design manipulates conditions/variables and studies its effects?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Experimental
- 218.** Random assignment is the following: A procedure for dividing participants into groups, equal opportunity for assignment to treatment or control group, key characteristics of a “true experiment and participant already identified through another procedure”-Such as random sampling, purposive sampling
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 219.** In an experimental design, what is the process called where participants are assigned to either the experimental or control condition?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Manipulation
 - (C) Measurement
 - (D) Outcome assessment Edit
- 220.** The control of extraneous variables in experimental research after the treatment is given can be done through a technique called
- (A) Statistical Regression.
 - (B) One-way ANOVA.
 - (C) Analysis of Co-variance.
 - (D) Post-Test.
- 221.** The Use of Flipped Classroom in Improving the Reading Comprehension of the Grade 10 Students Above is an example of what type of research.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Causal-Comparative
- 222.** Erica’s study uses a ____ design.
- (A) Within-subjects
 - (B) Matched-groups
 - (C) Between-subjects
 - (D) Counterbalanced
- 223.** A company tests whether changing their website’s background color affects the number of items added to the cart. This is an example of:
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Observational Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
- 224.** Research that takes place where both the researcher and the participant are unaware which experimental group they belong to is an example of?
- (A) Counterbalancing
 - (B) Double Blind procedure
 - (C) Standardised Instructions
 - (D) Single Blind procedure
- 225.** Experiment or study where the participants and researchers are unaware of who has obtained the treatment.
- (A) Single blind
 - (B) Double blind
 - (C) Longitudinal method
 - (D) Cross-sectional method
- 226.** What is the primary purpose of a control group in a scientific experiment?
- (A) To provide a standard for comparison
 - (B) To introduce new variables
 - (C) To ensure the experiment is biased
 - (D) To increase the sample size

227. What is exposed to the experimental variable?
- (A) Test Group
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Data
228. You want to know if light intensity inside the classroom affects the attentiveness of students during a discussion. What do you think is the best type of quantitative research to be used for this kind of inquiry?
- (A) True Experimental Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Quasi-experimental Research
 - (D) Comparative Research
229. Standardization: Keeping the procedure for each participant in an experiment ____ to ensure that any differences between the participants or conditions are due to the variables under investigation rather than differences in the way they were treated.
- (A) Exactly the same
 - (B) Randomly different
 - (C) Slightly varied,
 - (D) Completely different
230. In a scientific experiment, which reasoning method is typically used to formulate a hypothesis?
- (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Both inductive and deductive reasoning
 - (D) Neither inductive nor deductive reasoning
231. Two or more groups that are similar on many dimensions; in experimental research often one group of participants receives some type of treatment or experimental intervention but the other group does not.
- (A) Matched group
 - (B) Peer review
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Twin study
232. A research approach that focuses on the most scientifically valid research designed to capture cause and effect relationships.
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Observational research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Behavioral research
233. Because of the problems associated with testimonials, what is psychology's most powerful tool for sorting reality from wishful thinking?
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Meta-analysis
 - (C) Experiment group
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Statistics
234. In order to ensure that the impact on dependent variable is only due to independent variable, which of the following methods will be more appropriate?
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Experimental method
 - (C) Field study
 - (D) Ex-Post Facto research
235. What is a "quasi-experiment"?
- (A) An experiment without random assignment
 - (B) A true experiment
 - (C) A correlational study
 - (D) An observational study
236. A characteristic feature of the quasi-experimental design is all, EXCEPT
- (A) Experimental and control groups may be nonequivalent
 - (B) Less powerful than true-experimental design
 - (C) Limited confidence in the internal validity of the study
 - (D) Random assignment of units to comparison groups

237. What does "Artificiality" in the context of lab experiments refer to?
- (A) The use of synthetic materials in experiments
 - (B) The creation of artificial settings that do not reflect real-world conditions
 - (C) The artificial intelligence used to analyze experimental data
 - (D) The simulation of natural environments in a laboratory
238. Where researchers introduce a treatment and study the effects and subjects are usually grouped by change.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Observational study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experiment
239. Repeated measures designs are when
- (A) Participants only complete one condition of the experiment
 - (B) All participants complete all conditions of the experiment
 - (C) No participants complete all conditions of the experiment so it is repeated
 - (D) Participants are matched on characteristics such as race and only take part in one condition
240. The testing of a hypothesis under controlled conditions
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Field research
 - (C) Hawthorne effect
 - (D) None of above
241. The purpose of experimental research is to determine ____
- (A) Independent variables.
 - (B) Cause/effect.
 - (C) Dependent variables.
 - (D) None of above
242. A scientist who wants to study the possible side effects of a new medicine would probably ____
- (A) Give each experimental group the same dose of medicine
 - (B) Simply ask the subjects about the medicine's effects
 - (C) Include a control group that received no medicine
 - (D) Use different numbers of subjects in each treatment group
243. What does it mean if experimental results do support the hypothesis?
- (A) The hypothesis is now a scientific law
 - (B) The hypothesis is correct forever
 - (C) The results align with the prediction, but further testing is needed
 - (D) The experiment should not be repeated
244. The part of the experiment that does not contain the independent variable. Used for comparison.
- (A) Control Group
 - (B) Experimental Group
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Data
245. In an experiment studying the impact of meditation on stress, the control group should
- (A) Not meditate at all.
 - (B) Meditate as often as the experimental group.
 - (C) Be able to choose whether to meditate or not.
 - (D) Meditate more often than the experimental group.
246. What is the purpose of using a control group in research?
- (A) To increase sample size
 - (B) To provide a baseline for comparison
 - (C) To ensure random sampling
 - (D) To reduce research costs

247. Researchers are evaluating the waste treatment facility located on the Moose River in the northeastern United States. They are sampling the river and its tributaries at several locations, as shown on the map below. Water from which of the following locations on the map would best serve as a control group for the study?
- (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) C
 - (D) D
248. Data in experimental research must be able to be ____
- (A) Quantified
 - (B) Reorganised
 - (C) Reevaluated
 - (D) None of above
249. The city of Smyrna wants to know which brand of paint will last longer. They paint 2 streets with brand A and two streets with brand B and checked which lasted longer.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
250. The group to which an independent variable is applied
- (A) Single Blind
 - (B) Double Blind
 - (C) Experimental Group
 - (D) Control Group
251. A carefully designed and controlled situation in which all important factors are the same except the one being studied is called a(n)
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Experiment
252. The procedure(s) used to test a hypothesis.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Infer
 - (D) Control
253. Statement:How does the amount of light affect bacteria growth in a pond? Question:Determine the control group.
- (A) The group with light.
 - (B) The group without light.
 - (C) There is no control group in this experiment.
 - (D) The group with a little bit of light.
254. Experimental designs can be differentiated most clearly from descriptive, correlational, or causal-comparative designs on which of the following characteristics?
- (A) Collecting numerical data
 - (B) A clear intent to establish cause and effect relationships.
 - (C) The use of structured designs.
 - (D) The statistical analysis of data.
255. Which research model best describes cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Comparative
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Correlational
256. In this design, the researcher manipulates the variables and determines its effects.
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Cohort
 - (C) Action
 - (D) Experimental
257. This diagram illustrates the purpose of random assignment in an experiment.
- (A) It ensures that each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to any group.
 - (B) It guarantees that the results will be statistically significant.

- (C) It eliminates the need for a control group.
- (D) It increases the sample size of the experiment. Edit
- 258.** Switching the order in which stimuli are presented to a subject in a study is known as
- (A) The Pygmalion effect
- (B) Counterbalancing
- 259.** An experiment is ____
- (A) A planned activity whose results yield a set of data
- (B) A numerical value that summarizes all of the data of an entire population
- (C) The set of values collected from the variable from each of the elements that belong to the sample
- (D) A numerical value summarizing the sample data
- 260.** What is the only difference between the experimental and control groups?
- (A) Dependent variable
- (B) Hypothesis
- (C) Sample size
- (D) Experimental manipulation
- 261.** In this research the study and the focus group cannot be randomly selected, but are chosen from existing groups or populations.
- (A) Quasi experimental research
- (B) Deductive research
- (C) Inductive research
- (D) Hypothetical deductive research
- 262.** This experiment was designed to study aggressive behavior in children by having them observe how adults treated an inflatable figure.
- (A) The Asch Conformity Study
- (B) The Bobo Doll Experiment
- (C) The Milgram Study
- (D) The Little Albert Experiment
- 263.** What is one of the weaknesses of natural experiments due to the lack of control over variables?
- (A) Increased speed of research
- (B) Confounding factors influencing results
- (C) Easier replication of the study
- (D) Reduced costs of data collection
- 264.** To make sure your experimental results are reliable, you should:
- (A) Write more than one hypothesis
- (B) Use more than one variable
- (C) Only do the experiment one time
- (D) Repeat the experiment many times
- 265.** Which type of study is best suited to find a causal effect?
- (A) Experimental
- (B) Observational
- 266.** Which science process skill uses a test under controlled conditions and follows steps?
- (A) Measuring
- (B) Experimenting
- (C) Collecting information
- (D) Inferring
- 267.** In an experiment, the group that is exposed to the treatment or manipulated variable is known as the:
- (A) Independent Group
- (B) Experimental Group
- (C) Control Group
- (D) Variable Group
- 268.** Which of the following is NOT an essential characteristic of experimental designs?
- (A) Randomization
- (B) Control
- (C) Manipulation
- (D) Observation
- 269.** What method Pavlov created?
- (A) Cause and effect
- (B) Natural conditioning

- (C) Extraordinary conditioning
 - (D) Classical conditioning
270. The degree to which the effects observed in an experiment are due to the IV and not to confounds
- (A) Construct validity
 - (B) External validity
 - (C) Internal validity
 - (D) None of above
271. Which type of experimental design is the best option when seeking to learn about the behavior of single individuals rather than groups?
- (A) Repeated measures experiments.
 - (B) Single subject experiments.
 - (C) Quasi-experiments.
 - (D) True experiments
272. McDonalds creates pizza and puts it in 10 of its stores to see how it sells. What kind of research is this?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Focus Group
 - (D) Survey
273. If you want to test the effect of various planting times on yields of fruits and/or vegetables, which project should you select?
- (A) Develop a test plot for various types of crops
 - (B) Use the school lab to manage small vegetable crop variety plots
 - (C) Work at an area garden center
 - (D) Research the best turf grass varieties for your area
274. "Order of conditions in subjects design that can affect data collected in other conditions." is referring to ____
- (A) Testing effect
 - (B) Order effect
 - (C) Experimenter bias
 - (D) Hawthorne effect
275. Which from the following, fall under experimental research?
- (A) Comparative
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Pre-experimental
276. The outcome of an experiment must be measurable or quantifiable.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
277. Why is understanding experimental designs essential in research?
- (A) To ensure the validity and reliability of research findings
 - (B) To increase the complexity of the research
 - (C) To reduce the cost of the research
 - (D) To follow the tradition of previous researchers
278. What does the 'R' stand for in the experimental design notation?
- (A) Randomize
 - (B) Repeat
 - (C) Record
 - (D) Review
279. Testing a hypothesis often involves a(n):
- (A) Answer
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Safety check
280. What key feature distinguishes a field experiment from a true experiment?
- (A) The presence of a control group
 - (B) The manipulation of the independent variable
 - (C) The use of random assignment to conditions
 - (D) The experiment takes place in a natural setting

- 281.** What do researchers use experimental designs for?
- (A) To control and manipulate variables to observe their impact on outcomes
 - (B) To collect qualitative data only
 - (C) To prove their hypotheses without testing
 - (D) To analyze historical events
- 282.** What is the role of control variables in an experiment?
- (A) To manipulate the independent variable
 - (B) To increase the external validity
 - (C) To ensure the outcome is not altered
 - (D) To control the dependent variable
- 283.** The aim of Milgram's experiment was to
- (A) Find out if humans are inherently bad.
 - (B) Investigate factors that influence obedience.
 - (C) Investigate factors that influence status
 - (D) Investigate factors that influence conformity
- 284.** In an experiment, it is useful to have a control group to
- (A) Show the effect of the treatment and no other factors
 - (B) Help minimize the effects of volunteer bias
 - (C) Ensure that the target population is represented
 - (D) Complete a stratified sample
- 285.** In scientific research, what is the role of a control group?
- (A) To provide a standard for comparison
 - (B) To receive the experimental treatment
 - (C) To ensure the experiment is valid
 - (D) To eliminate all variables
- 286.** The absence of the experimental variable
- (A) Control condition
 - (B) Extraneous variable
 - (C) Order effects
 - (D) Participant variable
- 287.** In research, which group is given a treatment the researcher intends to study?
- (A) Control
 - (B) Peer
 - (C) Vehicle
 - (D) Treatment
- 288.** What research method studies cause and effect relationships?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Historical
 - (D) Case Study
- 289.** In experimental research, the group that does not receive the treatment is called the:
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Treatment group
 - (D) Independent group
- 290.** When participants guess the hypothesis of a study and then act accordingly.
- (A) Participant variability
 - (B) Demand characteristics
 - (C) Researcher bias
 - (D) All of the above
- 291.** In a double-blind procedure:
- (A) Only the participants are unaware of the treatment
 - (B) Only the researchers are unaware of the treatment
 - (C) Both participants and researchers are unaware of the treatment
 - (D) The control group receives a placebo
- 292.** Compared to applied research, the variables in basic experimental research are:
- (A) Less controlled
 - (B) Equally controlled
 - (C) More tightly controlled
 - (D) Not controlled

- 293.** Assigning participants to experimental and control groups by chance:
- (A) Rample sample
 - (B) Double-blind procedures
 - (C) Random assingment
 - (D) Population
- 294.** What's an experimental group?
- (A) The group that gives an experimental procedure or a test sample.
 - (B) The group in which conditions produce a negative outcome.
 - (C) The group in which the conditions guarantee a positive result.
 - (D) The group that receives an experimental procedure or a test sample.
- 295.** Randomized controlled trial (RCT) is defined as:
- (A) A study in which participants are randomly assigned to different groups to test the effects of a variable.
 - (B) A study that only observes participants without any intervention.
 - (C) A study that collects data from past records.
 - (D) A study that surveys participants once without follow-up.
- 296.** In an experiment, the group that does not receive the treatment(does not have the independent variable in it)
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
- 297.** What do we call it when we have repetition of the methods used in a previous experiment to see whether the same methods will yield the same results?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) None of above
- 298.** A scientific experiment in which only one variable is changed at a time is called
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Controlled experiment
- 299.** In a study to test the effectiveness of a new teaching method, what is the role of a control group?
- (A) To ensure that the sample size is large enough.
 - (B) To eliminate all variables except the independent variable.
 - (C) To provide a baseline for comparison with the experimental group.
 - (D) None of above
- 300.** The number of times each experimental condition is observed in a factorial design is known as
- (A) Partition
 - (B) Factor
 - (C) Experimental condition
 - (D) Replication
- 301.** What is the difference between experimental and nonexperimental research?
- (A) Experimental research involves manipulation of variables, while nonexperimental research does not.
 - (B) Nonexperimental research involves manipulation of variables, while experimental research does not.
 - (C) Both involve manipulation of variables.
 - (D) Neither involves manipulation of variables.
- 302.** A quasi-experimental research design does not include
- (A) Random assignment of research participants to the experimental and control conditions.
 - (B) Pretests.
 - (C) Posttests.
 - (D) Manipulation of the independent variable.

- 303.** In a controlled experiment, how many independent variables can be worked with at a time?
- (A) One
 - (B) None
 - (C) Two or more
 - (D) However many makes sense.
- 304.** A research study where neither the researchers nor the subjects know who have been assigned to which treatment group is called a(n) ____ study
- (A) Blind
 - (B) Double-blind
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Observational
- 305.** This research type uses the scientific method to establish the cause-effect relationship among a group of variables that make up a study.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of above
- 306.** ____ occurs when study participants respond in a certain manner because they are aware that they are being observed.
- (A) Hawthorne Effect
 - (B) Experimenter Effect
 - (C) Reactive Effects of the Pretest
 - (D) Instrumentation Change
- 307.** Control Group
- (A) Subjects in an experiment who are not subjected to the independent variable and may receive a placebo treatment.
 - (B) The group to which the researchers manipulate the independent variable.
 - (C) Study in which the subject do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group.
 - (D) Study in which neither the experimenter nor the subjects know if the subjects are in the experimental or the control group.
- 308.** Only one group is blinded (ex. study participants)
- (A) Single blind
 - (B) Double blind
 - (C) Open study
 - (D) Closed study
- 309.** The process of repeating an experiment under the same of similar conditions is called ____
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Treatment
- 310.** The aim of a controlled experiment is
- (A) To establish a causal relationship between variables.
 - (B) To understand the general relationships and associations between variables.
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 311.** Often involves taking participants to a lab setting to allow for more control over confounding variables.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case Study
- 312.** What can the findings from experimental research inform in psychology?
- (A) The development of new medication
 - (B) Evidence-based practices
 - (C) Historical perspectives
 - (D) Statistical analysis techniques
- 313.** What is the role of statistical control in experimental research?
- (A) To eliminate randomization
 - (B) To manipulate independent variables
 - (C) To control variables not physically manageable
 - (D) To assign subjects to groups

- 314.** An experiment in which neither the research subjects nor the scientists know the correct responses is called a ____
(A) Phenomenon
(B) Double blind experiment
(C) Aptitude
(D) Attribute
- 315.** Research that is designed to capture cause-and-effect relationships by eliminating competing explanations of observed findings is called ____
(A) Experimental research
(B) Behavioural data
- 316.** Which type of research provides the strongest evidence about the existence of cause-and-effect relationships?
(A) Non experimental Research.
(B) Experimental Research.
(C) Both A and B.
(D) None of the above.
- 317.** Bases its research method on a scientific activity called experiment
(A) Non-experimental
(B) Experimental
(C) Correlative
(D) None of above
- 318.** Which approach tests cause-effect relationships?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Experimental
(D) Exploratory
- 319.** Single-blind experiments control for ____
(A) Neither subjects' nor experimenters' expectations
(B) Subjects' but not experimenters' expectations
(C) Experimenters' but not subjects' expectations
(D) Both subjects' and experimenters' expectations
- 320.** The experimental group receives the treatment, while the ____ group does not, allowing for comparison.
(A) Control
(B) Variable
(C) Test
(D) Placebo
- 321.** Single-case experimental designs often produce findings that are as generalizable as other more common forms of experimental design.
(A) T
(B) F
- 322.** What is the control?
(A) What we are changing or testing
(B) What we are observing or measuring
(C) What we keep the same to make the experiment fair
(D) None of above
- 323.** A scientist hypothesizes that playing video games improves hand-eye coordination. What should they do next?
(A) Immediately assume the hypothesis is correct
(B) Conduct an experiment to test the hypothesis
(C) Ask people their opinions on video games
(D) Avoid testing negative outcomes
- 324.** Why is it important to only test one variable at a time in an experiment?
(A) To make the experiment easier to understand
(B) To accurately determine the effect of that variable
(C) To ensure the hypothesis is correct
(D) To speed up the experiment
- 325.** True or False: To ensure conclusions are accurate in an experiment, several trials must often be conducted.
(A) True
(B) False

326. How are experimental designs called in a different way?
- (A) Correlational designs
 - (B) Intervention studies or group comparison studies
 - (C) Survey designs
 - (D) Basic studies
327. This research instrument is a procedure undertaken specifically and systematically to make a discovery and test hypothesis. It may be performed in a laboratory or in a natural setting.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Questionnaire
328. If someone acts as if they received what the subjects in the experimental group received, that is called the what effect?
- (A) Control
 - (B) Placebo
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) P-value
329. If you are doing experiments on a large group of samples which method of controlling will you adopt?
- (A) Matching
 - (B) Elimination
 - (C) Randomization
 - (D) Elimination and matching
330. Which research method is best suited for studying the impact of a new teaching strategy on student performance?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Historical research
 - (C) Theoretical research
 - (D) Archival research
331. Which of the following is a limitation of the experimental research method?
- (A) Cannot always apply conclusions to general behaviors in the real world.
 - (B) Cannot measure the effect on a dependent variable.
 - (C) Cannot manipulate an independent variable.
 - (D) Cannot establish cause and effect.
332. Participants do not know they are taking part, so they are less likely to show demand characteristics.
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
 - (B) Strength of Field Experiment
 - (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
 - (D) Weakness of Field Experiment
333. Bern would like to test the effectiveness of lemon grass and calamansi as fabric softener. He exposed his subject to the following exposures: one to commercialized fabric softener, another to 100% lemon grass fabric softener, another to 100% calamansi fabric softener, and the last one to 50% lemon grass and 50% calamansi fabric softener.
- (A) Posttest Only
 - (B) Pretest-Posttest Only
 - (C) Solomon Four Group
 - (D) Factorial
 - (E) Crossover
334. Select the correct graph. Mikey had two mice that were about the same age and weight. Mikey fed each of the two mice a different feed for a month. He measured how much the mice weighed every two days until the month was over. Mikey's results showed that although both mice gained weight over the month, mouse 2 gained more weight than mouse 1. Which graph below best shows these results?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
335. Why are natural experiments particularly suitable?
- (A) They reflect natural settings, increasing generalizability of findings.

- (B) They are suitable for investigating long-term effects or rare events.
- (C) They have high ecological validity.
- (D) They can be ethically or practically manipulated in controlled experiments.
- 336.** To ensure that the experiment results are valid it is important that the experiment be —
- (A) Replicated
- (B) Controlled
- (C) Randomized
- (D) All of the above
- 337.** — 28. In an experiment, it is useful to have a control group to
- (A) Help minimize the effects of volunteer bias
- (B) Ensure that the target population is represented
- (C) Complete a stratified sample
- (D) Show the effect of the treatment and no other factors
- 338.** In an experiment to see if location has an effect on recall, there is a group in which students learn the words in one location and recall them in the same location. In the other group, the students learn words in a classroom and are asked to recall them in the gymnasium. What would you call the second group?
- (A) The experimental group
- (B) The independent variable
- (C) The control group
- (D) The exposure group
- 339.** What type of study is where the researcher manipulates one or more aspects of the environment (variables) and then measures the effects?
- (A) Descriptive
- (B) Experimental
- (C) Correlational
- (D) Rational
- 340.** A study that evaluates whether a training program improves employee performance is:
- (A) Descriptive
- (B) Analytical
- (C) Experimental
- (D) Conceptual
- 341.** Researchers are able to have strict control of variables in a — experiment.
- (A) Field
- (B) Natural
- (C) Laboratory
- (D) University Edit
- 342.** A fake treatment
- (A) Case study
- (B) Double blind
- (C) Placebo
- (D) Experimental group
- 343.** What research design manipulates variables to determine cause and effect?
- (A) Descriptive Research
- (B) Correlational Research
- (C) Experimental Research
- (D) Historical Research
- 344.** Matched pairs designs are when
- (A) Participants only complete one condition of the experiment
- (B) All participants complete all conditions of the experiment
- (C) No participants complete all conditions of the experiment so it is repeated
- (D) Participants are matched on characteristics such as race and only take part in one condition
- 345.** What is the purpose of the post test in the experimental design?
- (A) To measure the initial abilities of the participants
- (B) To provide the treatment to the control group
- (C) To evaluate the effect of the treatment
- (D) To eliminate any biases in the study

346. Students experimented to see if fertilizer affected a plant's growth. They recorded their setup and results in the data table. What was their independent variable in this experiment?
- (A) Amount of fertilizer
 - (B) Amount of light
 - (C) Amount of water
 - (D) Plant height
347. In an experiment, the group of participants that receives the manipulation
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Internal validity
 - (C) Consciousness
 - (D) Rem
348. Experimental research is best suited for gathering descriptive information.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
349. Which method is best to establish cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Case study.
 - (B) Experimental research.
 - (C) Interviews.
 - (D) Focus groups.
 - (E) Document analysis.
350. In an experiment, the group that's exposed to the treatment is called the
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
351. With an experimental research study, the participants in both the treatment and control groups are randomly assigned.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
352. What type of research has the following objective: To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables.
- (A) Exploratory or formulative research studies
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Diagnostic research
 - (D) Hypothesis-testing research
353. This is the group that we will compare our experimental group to. This group stays "normal."
- (A) Control Group
 - (B) Experimental Group
 - (C) Normal Group
 - (D) Weird Group
354. Dr. Silvanna designs an experiment for studying lab rats' reaction to energy drinks in relation to problem solving. Dr. Silvanna is most interested in the goal of
- (A) Control
 - (B) Prediction
 - (C) Explanation
 - (D) Description
355. Carefully controlled artificial situation where an experimental group is exposed to independent variable
- (A) Evaluation research
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
356. What is the Aim of an experiment?
- (A) A statement that describes what the investigation is trying to find out
 - (B) A statement that tells you the results of the experiment
 - (C) A statement showing how you did the experiment
 - (D) A statement describing your observations throughout the experiment
357. What does 'O' represent in the experimental design notation?
- (A) Observation/Measurement
 - (B) Operation
 - (C) Organization
 - (D) Outcome

- 358.** The subjects in a study who receive some special treatment in regard to the independent variable.
- (A) Extraneous variables
 - (B) Correlation coefficient
 - (C) Experimental Group
 - (D) Control group
- 359.** Researchers will often consciously manipulate one variable, such as the number of questions teachers ask, to measure its effect on another variable, such as student achievement. This process is best described as:
- (A) Descriptive research.
 - (B) Correlational research.
 - (C) Experimental research.
 - (D) Longitudinal research.
- 360.** What is the role of experimental designs in research?
- (A) To provide a basis for personal opinions
 - (B) To provide structured methods to study cause-and-effect relationships
 - (C) To summarize the findings of other research studies
 - (D) To create graphical representations of data
- 361.** Experimental research requires advanced statistical and research methods training because it requires that you should randomly assign participants to the treatment and control groups.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) I disagree because I was told that I don't need random assignment in experiments.
 - (D) I disagree because I don't know what random assignment is.
- 362.** Study without blinding is sometimes called
- (A) Single blind
 - (B) Double blind
 - (C) Open study
 - (D) Closed study
- 363.** The experimental method does not reveal cause-and-effect relationships.
- (A) True
 - (B) Neither
 - (C) Both
 - (D) False
- 364.** Taking people and randomly assigning them to two groups, 2 conditions, and 2 levels of IV is a typical study design involving a ___ group and a control group.
- (A) Treatment
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) Matched
- 365.** Experimental research is best suited for gathering ___ information.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Unstructured
 - (E) Descriptive
- 366.** Which one of these definitions explains Experiments?
- (A) Observing a group without their knowledge or consent
 - (B) Collecting information through unstructured interviews and postal questionnaires
 - (C) Observation and description of a group of people and their way of life
 - (D) An investigation that tests a hypothesis. The aim is to find out why something happens by controlling the variables
- 367.** In an experiment the ___ group is NOT exposed to the independent variable.
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Double blind
 - (D) Single blind
- 368.** In experimental studies which group receives nothing? In other words, they do not get the variable that is under study.

- (A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
- 369.** All of the following are part of a true experiment EXCEPT:
(A) The random assignment of subjects.
(B) The manipulation of variables.
(C) A control condition.
(D) A correlation coefficient
- 370.** What is an additional concern in terms of assumptions that one must check when conducting repeated measures design that is not a concern in a between subjects design?
(A) Homogeneity of variance
(B) Normality
(C) Dependence
(D) Sphericity
- 371.** What does a control group refer to in an experiment?
(A) A group of subjects whose performance is ignored
(B) A group of subjects whose performance is used to evaluate the performance of the experimental group on the same dependent variable
(C) A group of subjects who are not part of the experiment
(D) A group of subjects who receive the experimental treatment
- 372.** Which type of empirical inquiry involves arranging a situation where variables are controlled prior to data collection?
(A) Non-experimental studies
(B) Experimental studies
(C) Quasi-experimental studies
(D) Correlational studies
- 373.** Two companies make golf balls, and each claim its ball goes farthest when hit. Which would be the best scientific evidence to decide which ball goes farther?
(A) A golfer hits each ball and how far each ball goes is measured
(B) A machine hits each ball with the same force and how far each ball goes is measured
(C) The results of tests conducted on the two balls by each company is read
(D) A survey asks 500 baseball players which ball goes farther
- 374.** Dr. Larson was interested in whether classical music helps students perform better on a test. Dr. Larson randomly assigned half of the study's participants to a group that listened to classical music while taking a test. The other half of the participants did not listen to music while taking a test. The research design Dr. Larson used is ____
(A) A case study
(B) An experiment
(C) An observation
(D) A survey
- 375.** Field experiments are considered to have a more authentic representation of individual behavior for which of the following reasons?
(A) They are conducted in artificial settings.
(B) They are less likely to suffer from artificiality compared to lab experiments.
(C) They have a reduced impact of ecological validity.
(D) They are more likely to suffer from demand characteristics.
- 376.** A taxi company in Atlanta puts a new type of tire with a special tread on a random sample of 50 cars, and the regular type of tire on another random sample of 50 cars. After a month, the gas mileage of each car was measured. What type of research study is described?
(A) Experimental Research Study
(B) Observational Research Study
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 377.** Good experiments have ____
(A) A control group
(B) Small sample sizes
(C) Unreplicable results
(D) Possible bias of results

378. Is composed of participants who do not receive the experimental treatment. When conducting an experiment, these people are randomly assigned to be in this group. They also closely resemble the participants who are in the experimental group or the individuals who receive the treatment.
- (A) Attrition rate
 - (B) Cross-sectional
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Control group
 - (E) Treatment group
379. Which is NOT an example of experimental research?
- (A) Covid-19 and related anxiety cases among college students
 - (B) The consequences of improper examination methods
 - (C) The effect of gender on algebra achievement
 - (D) None of above
380. What is a “double blind study”?
- (A) A study where both the researcher and the participants are unaware of the group assignments
 - (B) A study where the participants are blind-folded
 - (C) A study where the researcher is blind-folded
 - (D) A study where the participants are unaware of the group assignments
381. Which of the following can be done to counter experimenter bias?
- (A) Placebo
 - (B) Double-blind design
 - (C) Single-blind design
 - (D) Counterbalance
382. What is the main purpose of using a placebo in psychological studies?
- (A) To disentangle effects related to expecting a treatment.
 - (B) To increase the sample size of the study.
 - (C) To ensure all participants receive the actual treatment.
 - (D) To reduce the cost of the experiment.
383. In experimental studies, but NOT in other studies,
- (A) The researcher manipulates the dependent variables.
 - (B) The researcher manipulates the independent variables.
 - (C) The researcher tries to eliminate the effects of extraneous variables.
 - (D) The researcher examines a priori differences between groups.
384. It is important for researchers to use precise operational definitions when ____
- (A) They want to ensure that conditions are assigned randomly
 - (B) They want to be able to replicate the experiment
 - (C) They want to organize the hypothesis appropriately
 - (D) They are conducting experimental research but not correlational research
 - (E) They are conducting an experiment with no independent and dependent variables
385. A natural experiment is named so because
- (A) It takes place in a natural setting
 - (B) It only uses natural products
 - (C) It is carried out by naturalists
 - (D) A change in the IV occurs naturally rather than by manipulation
386. The most effective method of studying psychology is
- (A) Introspection Method.
 - (B) Observation Method.
 - (C) Survey Method.
 - (D) Experimental Method.
387. Outpatients and inpatients with a diagnosis of Blood Pressure were recruited for a randomized, double blind, placebo controlled study. What type of study is?

- (A) Randomized controlled trial
 - (B) Non randomized controlled trial
 - (C) Cohort study
 - (D) None of above
- 388.** Features of the environment which give away the aim of the study.
- (A) Internal Validity
 - (B) Social Desirability Bias
 - (C) Subjectivity
 - (D) Demand Characteristics
 - (E) Low Controls
- 389.** Researcher & their biases are not known to participants in the study, & participant characteristics are deliberately hidden from the researcher (double blind studies)
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 390.** Experimental research design often called true experimentation
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 391.** Based on the results of a two-factor experiment, one can initially choose a linear regression equation, in which, in addition to linear coefficients, there will be a coefficient that takes into account:
- (A) The effect of pair interaction
 - (B) Anti-interaction effect
 - (C) Feedback effect
 - (D) Direct interaction effect
 - (E) The process of thinking, constituting a sequence of two or more judgments
- 392.** What do lab experiments offer in terms of data collection and analysis?
- (A) Limited data collection and random analysis
 - (B) Detailed and systematic data collection and analysis
 - (C) Unsystematic data collection and analysis
 - (D) No opportunity for data collection
- 393.** A researcher interested in proving a casual relationship between two variables should choose which research method
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Experiment
 - (E) Case study
- 394.** The purpose of an experiment is to:
- (A) Test extraneous variables
 - (B) Measure an independent variable
 - (C) Demonstrate a cause and effect relationship
 - (D) Change a dependent variable
- 395.** Quasi-experimental research is used because
- (A) Random selection is not possible.
 - (B) Neither random selection nor random assignment is possible.
 - (C) Random assignment is not possible.
 - (D) There are no comparison groups available.
- 396.** If an experiment doesn't provide the same results, it could mean ____
- (A) The first experiment was fine, publish the results
 - (B) The first experiment was flawed, retest
 - (C) The second experiment is fine, publish the results
 - (D) The second experiment was flawed and must be thrown out
- 397.** Which experimental design allows you to compare all means and the grand mean using one way ANOVA?
- (A) Multiple group treatment-control, post only.
 - (B) Single group pre-post design.
 - (C) Matched pairs design.
 - (D) Repeated measures design.

- 398.** Controlled scientific study of specific variables
(A) Experiment
(B) Model
(C) Law
(D) Theory
- 399.** In medical and epidemiologic research, an experimental study usually is called a ____
(A) Clinical Trial
(B) Observational Study
(C) Comparative Study
(D) Qualitative study
- 400.** Expectations by the experimenter that might influence the results of an experiment or their interpretation are called
(A) Experimental blinds
(B) Sample bias
(C) Treatment bias
(D) Experimenter bias
- 401.** In this design, researchers randomly separate participants into the experimental condition and the control condition.
(A) Independent measures
(B) Repeated measures
(C) Matched pairs
(D) None of above
- 402.** Which example shows CAUSATION?
(A) Taller people have larger shoe sizes and shorter people have smaller shoe sizes.
(B) If you exercise, the calories burned per minute increases.
- 403.** Where the same group of participants are used in different conditions, is which experimental design
(A) Independent groups
(B) Matched participants
(C) Repeated measures
(D) Separate groups
- 404.** The primary objective of the experimental methodology is
(A) Ensure external validity
(B) Improve internal validity
(C) To eliminate type I error
(D) To reduce ethical problems
- 405.** What serves as a basis for comparison and controls for chance factors that might influence the results of the study?
(A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
(C) Cross-sectional research
(D) None of above
- 406.** What is required for a study to be considered experimental?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Random assignment
(C) A placebo
(D) None of above
- 407.** True or False. When two groups in the pre-test of pre-test/post-test NECG have similar result the confound of individual differences is eliminated.
(A) True
(B) False
- 408.** A group in a study that does not receive the tested treatment.
(A) A control group
(B) A diverse group of participants
(C) A study group
(D) None of the above
- 409.** Sometimes participants effects (reactivity) or experimenter gives something away that cues the participant on how to respond. What is this called?
(A) Reactivity/demand characteristics
(B) Placebo effect
(C) Confirmation bias
(D) Double-blind procedure

410. In order to compare the effects that different types of liquid on plant growth the following experiment was conducted. One plant received water, another plant received milk, and the third plant was given orange juice. What would be the control in this investigation?
- (A) The plant that gets the orange juice
 - (B) The plant that receives the water
 - (C) The plant that receives the milk
 - (D) The plant that receives the soda
411. Manipulating the independent variable by varying the type on the independent variable that is presented to the different comparison groups is known as ____
- (A) Presence technique.
 - (B) Type technique.
 - (C) Amount technique.
 - (D) Absence technique.
412. Fewer participants are needed, which is useful if samples are limited.
- (A) Strength of Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Strength of Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Strength of Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
413. An example of an experimental design in research is:
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Randomized controlled trial
 - (D) Interview
414. Dr. Anderson, who spends much of his time studying the behavior of rats, and other basic animal behaviors is an ____
- (A) Behavioral psychologist
 - (B) Clinical psychologist
 - (C) Experimental psychologist
 - (D) Mental psychologist
415. Why are experiments considered the gold standard for establishing causation?
- (A) Because they do not manipulate variables
 - (B) Because they can manipulate variables and control conditions
 - (C) Because they only observe variables
 - (D) Because they do not require control groups
416. You must ____ an experiment to show if your basic findings can be reproduced making them likely to be accurate.
- (A) Theorize
 - (B) Replicate
 - (C) Functionalize
 - (D) Empericize
417. What kind of experiment is Schachter & Singer (The Cognitive, social and physiological determinants of emotional state)?
- (A) Field
 - (B) Laboratory
 - (C) Quasi-experiment
 - (D) None of above
418. What is the purpose of the series of observations in the before-time period in a time series design?
- (A) To introduce the experimental independent variable
 - (B) To establish a baseline
 - (C) To conclude the experiment
 - (D) To compare different groups
419. Experimental research is a quantitative research dealing with the object or subject of a research in an exact manner.
- (A) The statement above is correct.
 - (B) The statement above is incorrect.
- Explanation:** Experimental research is a quantitative research method that deals with the object or subject of a study in an exact manner. The correct answer is 'The statement above is correct.'
420. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a scientific experiment?

- (A) Subjectivity
 - (B) Reproducibility
 - (C) Randomness
 - (D) Bias
- 421.** A comparison group that does not receive experimental treatment. (Research Methods and Statistics Part I)
- (A) Experimental Group
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Negative Correlation
- 422.** The most accurate research results are obtained during ____
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Conversation
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Comparison
 - (E) Reflection
- 423.** In an experiment, the group not exposed to the treatment, serves as the comparison
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) None of above
- 424.** In an experiment, how should data be collected?
- (A) Subjectively, based on what is expected
 - (B) Only once at the beginning of the experiment
 - (C) Systematically and objectively
 - (D) Randomly, without any specific method
- 425.** What is an experiment?
- (A) Observing and collecting data
 - (B) Scientists design and carry out tests and trials to determine if their hypothesis is correct
 - (C) A good question to be answered
 - (D) Analyzing the results
- 426.** What is the researcher's expectations skew the results of the study called?
- (A) Experimenter bias
 - (B) Confirmation bias
 - (C) Illusory correlation
 - (D) None of above
- 427.** One way to prevent bias is to conduct a double-blind study, in which neither the experimenters nor the participants know who is receiving treatment.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) False; single-blind
 - (C) False; longitudinal
 - (D) None of above
- 428.** Gaining information from a cause and effect relationship is an example of what type of data collection method?
- (A) Experimental method
 - (B) Observation method
 - (C) Survey method
 - (D) Consumer panel
- 429.** What is a field experiment?
- (A) An investigation conducted in a laboratory setting
 - (B) A study looking for a causal relationship in a natural environment
 - (C) A research method that does not manipulate variables
 - (D) A survey conducted outside
- 430.** Field experiments are conducted in:
- (A) Laboratory settings
 - (B) Real-life environments
 - (C) Simulated systems only
 - (D) Virtual settings
- 431.** Asher conducted a study to determine the effects of different fertilizers on plant growth. He used various types of fertilizers and measured the growth of the plants over several weeks. This type of research is known as ____ research, which is based on experimentation or observations.

- (A) Empirical
(B) Casual
432. In an experiment, the group with independent variable is known as what?
(A) Single blind Group
(B) Control Group
(C) Experimental Group
(D) The effect
433. Experimental research is rarely used in computer engineering.
(A) True
(B) False
434. This experiment set the foundation for behavioral research by proving that a child could be given conditioned phobias.
(A) The Asch Conformity Study
(B) The Little Albert Experiment
(C) The Bobo Doll Experiment
(D) The Milgram Study
435. Derek and Lauren want to see who has greater social appeal. They go to a large department store. Each randomly selects and approaches 25 customers while the other one times the length of the interaction. They then compute the average times of interaction as a measure of social appeal.
(A) Observational
(B) Experimental
(C) Survey
(D) None of above
436. The result of a successfully conducted experiment is the confirmation of ___ research.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Argument
(C) Topic
(D) Relevance
(E) Validity
437. What tests the hypothesis?
(A) Research
(B) The teacher
(C) The experiment
(D) None of above
438. Type of experimental research design which is very common in educational research, where administrators are unwilling to allow the random selection of students for experimental samples.
(A) Pre-experimental Research Design
(B) Quasi-experimental Research Design
(C) True Experimental Research Design
(D) None of above
439. A type of research method that involves studying the effects of a naturally occurring IV on a DV.
(A) True experiment
(B) Field experiment
(C) Case study
(D) Natural experiment
440. The experimental study is based on the law of
(A) Interest of the subject.
(B) Replication.
(C) Occupation.
(D) Single variable.
441. In quasi-experimental designs, there is at least one IV; ___ assignment to groups is not used.
(A) Random
(B) Systematic
(C) Voluntary
(D) Alphabetical
442. What is the primary strength of an experimental design?
(A) External validity
(B) Generalizability
(C) Internal validity
(D) Theoretical

- 443.** When a participant doesn't know the group they're in is called?
(A) Validity
(B) Placebo effect
(C) Blind procedure
(D) Double blind procedure
- 444.** An experimenter looking to prove that stating goals out loud lowers the chance that a person will achieve them might design a test in such a way that the results he expects come true is most likely experiencing
(A) Confirmation bias
(B) Experimenter bias
(C) Hindsight bias
(D) Participant bias
- 445.** A study where neither participants nor experimenters know who is receiving a treatment.
(A) Systematic study
(B) Experimental study
(C) Double-blind study
(D) Cohort study
- 446.** A research design where an independent variable is manipulated to determine the effects on the dependent variables.
(A) Correlational
(B) Descriptive
(C) Experimental
(D) Quasi-Experimental
- 447.** A pedagogical experiment is:
(A) Deliberate introduction of changes in the process of education and training
(B) Mass information collection method
(C) Analysis of the situation
(D) Test method
(E) Monitoring children's behavior
- 448.** A taxi company in Atlanta puts a new type of tire with a special tread on a random sample of 50 cars, and the regular type of tire on another random sample of 50 cars. How many experimental units (subjects) were included in this experimental research study?
(A) 0
(B) 50
(C) 100
(D) 150
- 449.** The phenomenon to be studied in this research is measured through study and control groups, and according to the guidelines of the scientific method.
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Non experimental research
- 450.** An independent measures design uses:
(A) A single group of participants for all levels of the independent variable
(B) Different groups of participants for each level of the independent variable
(C) The same participants for different conditions
(D) Matched pairs for each level of the independent variable
- 451.** A group where no treatment is applied:
(A) Experimental group
(B) Treatment group
(C) Controlled group
(D) Focus group
- 452.** One important type of study and methodology in psychology is a controlled experiment. Compared to other investigation methodologies, controlled experiments generally involve
(A) More control of variables and conditions.
(B) Less control of variables and conditions.
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 453.** The group was divided into two groups receiving treatment during 6 and 12 weeks. Administration of dexamethasone was 0.5 mg/kg, intraperitoneal (IP).

- (A) DESCRIPTIVE
(B) EXPERIMENTAL
(C) SURVEY
(D) None of above
- 454.** It is only possible to state a causal relationship between IV and DV, if all other variables that might affect the DV have been ____
(A) Isolated
(B) Controlled
(C) Maintained
(D) Eliminated
- 455.** Why do field experiments have higher ecological validity?
(A) Because they are conducted in controlled environments.
(B) Because they allow for findings to be more easily generalized to real-world scenarios.
(C) Because they provide a less authentic representation of behavior.
(D) Because they are less likely to uncover unexpected insights.
- 456.** This part of the experiment serves as a basis of comparison; the one variable being tested has been omitted.
(A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
(C) Data
(D) Variables
- 457.** Which of the following is not considered as one of the characteristics of experimental research?
(A) RANDOMIZATION
(B) MANIPULATION
(C) CONTROL
(D) LARGE SAMPLE SIZE
- 458.** An experiment's generalizability or applicability beyond the original sample to other subjects, settings, and times is called ____ validity.
(A) Analogue
(B) Construct
(C) Internal
(D) External
- 459.** Type of research that manipulates a variable of interest (independent variable) to uncover cause-and-effect relationships
(A) Correlational study
(B) Scientific method
(C) Experimental method
(D) None of above
- 460.** A researcher examines the effects of three different antihypertensive medications to patients with hypertension.
(A) Exploratory Research.
(B) Descriptive Research.
(C) Experimental Research.
(D) None of the above.
- 461.** In the experimental method, how is the control group different than the experimental group?
(A) The control group is smaller than the experimental group.
(B) The control group is larger than the experimental group.
(C) The control group receives the treatment
(D) The control group does not receive the treatment.
- 462.** Which of the following is an example of a "natural experiment" as defined in the article?
(A) Assigning participants to different groups in a laboratory
(B) Taking advantage of naturally occurring events or situations rather than manipulating variables in a laboratory
(C) Conducting a survey online
(D) Interviewing participants after a study
- 463.** What is a 'Placebo'?
(A) A substance or treatment with no active therapeutic effect, often used as a control in experiments.
(B) A rare type of bacteria found in soil.

- (C) A medical device used to measure blood pressure.
(D) A surgical procedure to remove tumors.
- 464.** Experimental journals and lab reports both focus on purposes, procedures, and ____ of a lab experiment.
(A) Results
(B) Possible causes
(C) Opportunities
(D) Hypothetical situations
- 465.** What is the purpose of a double-blind procedure in research?
(A) To ensure that the control group is unaware of the experimental group's activities
(B) To prevent the researcher from knowing which participants are in the control or experimental group
(C) To reduce demand characteristics in participants
(D) To ensure that the sample size is balanced between groups
- 466.** What is the purpose of using an experiment in quantitative research?
(A) To test cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
(B) To collect opinions and narratives.
(C) To summarize literature.
(D) To interpret meanings.
(E) To review theoretical models.
- 467.** Experiments are not often used in Sociology because
(A) The level of control is too high
(B) There are too many ethical concerns involved
(C) They are too difficult to set up
(D) The results are unreliable
- 468.** It is a kind of experimental research design wherein the participants are NOT randomly selected.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Quasi-Experimental
(C) True Experimental
(D) Pre-Experimental
- 469.** In an experiment, what is the procedure where neither the researcher or the experimental know who has the placebo?
(A) Random Assignment
(B) Blind procedure
(C) Double blind procedure
(D) Experimental Assignment
- 470.** What does randomization ensure in experimental research?
(A) Uniformity of the groups.
(B) Similarity of the groups.
(C) Uniformity and similarity of the groups.
(D) Uniformity, similarity and equalization of the groups.
- 471.** Kristine choose ABM 1 as the treatment group and ABM 2 as another group as the respondents of her study. What type of quasi-experimental research did she used?
(A) Time series
(B) Single Subject Quasi
(C) Matched Comparison
(D) Matched Comparison and Time Series
- 472.** Which of the following refers to the method of forming experimental conditions?
(A) The method of forming experimental conditions;
(B) The objectives of the study of the experiment;
(C) Organization of the experiment;
(D) The structure of the studied objects and phenomena;
(E) The type of models studied in the experiment;
- 473.** Which type of study is the human equivalent of animal testing and is administered by providing or withholding a substance to determine its toxic or beneficial effects?
(A) Experimental epidemiology
(B) Descriptive epidemiology

474. Erica is running a study to investigate the effect of exercise on insomnia symptoms. She recruits participants who report having experienced insomnia at least once a week and assigns them to either exercise for 30 minutes every day or to read a book for 30 minutes every day. How many level/s of the experimental variable is/are there in her study?
- (A) 30
 - (B) 1
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 60
475. The group that does not receive the experimental treatment condition is the ____
- (A) Experimental group.
 - (B) Treatment group.
 - (C) Control group.
 - (D) Independent group.
476. An experiment in which neither the participant nor the researcher knows whether the participant has received the treatment or the placebo
- (A) Negative correlation
 - (B) Single-blind study
 - (C) Double-blind study
 - (D) Standard deviation
477. "Internal validity" refers to:
- (A) Whether or not there is really a causal relationship between two variables
 - (B) Whether or not the findings are relevant to the participants' everyday lives
 - (C) The degree to which the researcher feels that this was a worthwhile project
 - (D) How accurately the measurements represent underlying concepts
478. Which threat to internal validity involves dropout of subjects?
- (A) History
 - (B) Mortality
 - (C) Instrumentation
 - (D) Testing
479. The different conditions under which experimental and control groups are put usually referred to as
- (A) Treatment
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Causation
 - (D) Experiment
480. Random assignment is easy to perform in real-world experiments
- (A) True
 - (B) False
481. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to "An experimental design is a set of procedures specifying"
- (A) How the extraneous variables are to be controlled?.
 - (B) What dependent variables are to be measured?.
 - (C) How the test units (subjects) are to be divided into homogenous sub samples.
 - (D) What independent variables or treatments are to be measured?.
482. What is an experiment in which the researcher knows which participants are in the experimental group and which are in the control group called?
- (A) Single-blind study
 - (B) Double-blind study
 - (C) Randomized controlled trial
 - (D) Observational study
483. Which research design focuses on cause-effect relationships?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Case study
484. A study that manipulates an independent variable in a naturalistic setting and measures the effects of this.
- (A) True experiment
 - (B) Field experiment

- (C) Quasi experiment
 - (D) Natural experiment
- 485.** Two groups (ex. study participants and people collecting the outcome data) are blinded
- (A) Single blind
 - (B) Double blind
 - (C) Open study
 - (D) Closed study
- 486.** A list of how to carry out the experiment (instructions):
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Procedure
 - (D) Data
- 487.** Mr. S. uses a new spray cleaner to remove the green slime left by students on the tables. Identify the control group
- (A) Type of cleaner
 - (B) Test with a new cleaner
 - (C) Test with the old cleaner
 - (D) The green slime
- 488.** Randomization of test units is a part of ____
- (A) Pretest
 - (B) Posttest
 - (C) Matching
 - (D) Experiment
- 489.** Designed to study the effects of a particular intervention, usually a treatment for a specific disease (clinical trial) where subjects in the study population are randomly allocated to intervention and control groups, and the results are assessed by comparing outcomes.
- (A) Randomized controlled trials
 - (B) Case control study
- 490.** A quasi-experimental design ensures validity even without random assignment by:
- (A) Using comparison groups to control for confounding variables.
 - (B) Randomly assigning participants to groups.
- (C) Eliminating all sources of bias.
 - (D) Guaranteeing cause-and-effect relationships.
- 491.** Psychologists generally prefer the experimental method to other research methods bc
- (A) Experiments are more likely to support psychologists hypotheses
 - (B) Experiments can show cause effect relationships
 - (C) It is easier to obtain a random sample for an experiment
 - (D) Experiments are more likely to result in statistically significant findings.
- 492.** Participants often do not know they are taking part so this removes their right to withdraw and means debriefing is often impossible.
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
 - (B) Strength of Field Experiment
 - (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
 - (D) Weakness of Field Experiment
- 493.** Which type of psychology is described below: builds psychology's knowledge base through research-study behavior and the mind, conduct experiments, etc
- (A) Experimental Psychology
 - (B) Applied Psychology
- 494.** If you were planning a project to test the drought tolerance of different types of fruits and/or vegetables, which other research topic from the material could support your investigation?
- (A) Research the effect of various planting times on yields of fruits and/or vegetables
 - (B) Test forage samples under various conditions to determine feed values
 - (C) Test organic versus inorganic fertilizers on plant development
 - (D) Operate a hay-hauling service

495. Process of carrying out research in an objective and controlled fashion
- (A) Experimental design
 - (B) Descriptive statistic
 - (C) Correlation design
 - (D) Sensory adaptation
496. This method involves setting up a contrived situation and then watching participants' behaviours
- (A) Participant observation
 - (B) Field experiment
 - (C) Natural experiment
 - (D) Controlled observation
497. Which type of research involves the systematic manipulation of one variable to study its effect on another variable?
- (A) Historical Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Non-experimental Research
 - (D) Phenomenologic Studies
498. The concept of experiment comes from the Latin word:
- (A) Trial, experience;
 - (B) Twig, trunk;
 - (C) Proportion;
 - (D) The ratio;
 - (E) Practice;
499. Dr. Alix, a psychologist wants to find the cause-and-effect relationship between two psychology-related variables. He is most probably engage to
- (A) Experimental Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Action Research
 - (D) Qualitative Research
500. Which type of experiment is conducted in real-life environments?
- (A) Field experiments
 - (B) Quasi experiments
 - (C) Natural experiments
 - (D) Controlled experiments
501. How can you experiment with soils to see which one promotes life?
- (A) Use the same soil and different seeds.
 - (B) Use the same soil and different amounts of light and water.
 - (C) Use different soil and the same seed to check its growth in a few days.
 - (D) Use the same soil and no seeds to see what will happen prior to planting.
502. Experimental research is distinguished by its use of
- (A) Association analysis without causation
 - (B) Population lists called sampling frames
 - (C) Random observation without intervention
 - (D) Controlled manipulation of variables
503. ____ set up an experiment, known as the Stanford Prison experiment, where people played the role of a prison guard. The goal was to observe if this authority position would cause them to act differently.
- (A) Solomon Asch
 - (B) Philip Zimbardo
 - (C) Stanley Milgram
 - (D) Leon Festinger Edit
504. What aspect of lab experiments allows results to be generalized to larger populations?
- (A) Uncontrolled environments
 - (B) Controlled environments
 - (C) Lack of detailed data collection
 - (D) Increased confounding factors
505. What goes through all aspects of the experiment but is not exposed to the experimental variable?
- (A) Test Group
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Dependent Variable

506. A procedure you carry out under controlled conditions to test a hypothesis.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Investigation
507. An investigation looking for a causal relationship in which an IV is manipulated and is expected to be responsible for changes in the DV.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Laboratory Experiment
 - (C) Field Experiment
 - (D) None of above
508. A GOOD experiment will have ___ independent variable and ___ controlled variables.
- (A) One, many
 - (B) Many, one
 - (C) One, one
 - (D) Many, many
509. What step in The Scientific Method involves a step-by-step procedure involving variables and controls?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Analyze Data
 - (D) Hypothesis
510. Which of the following is NOT one of the experimental and research designs mentioned in the text?
- (A) Independent measures
 - (B) Repeated measures
 - (C) Matched pairs
 - (D) Cross-sectional design
511. Dr. Hermann wants to determine whether the use of distributed practice causes higher scores on a final exam. To determine whether a cause-effect relationship exists between two variables, a researcher must use which of the following?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) An experimental approach
 - (D) A correlational study
512. This is conducted in an artificial or controlled conditions by isolating the study in a thoroughly specified and equipped area.
- (A) Library research
 - (B) Field research
 - (C) Laboratory research
 - (D) None of above
513. A(n) ___ group (sometimes called a treatment group) is a group that receives a treatment in an experiment. The “group” is made up of test subjects (people, animals, plants, cells etc.) and the “treatment” is the variable you are studying.
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
 - (C) Non-participant group
 - (D) Objective group
514. A researcher hired by a department store wants to examine whether manipulating the room temperature to be hotter as opposed to cooler affects sales of air conditioners. The best method for answering this question would be
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Archival analysis
515. In a(n) ___ a scientist determines how one particular variable affects the outcome of the experiment.
- (A) Controlled experiment
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Data
516. What distinguishes a double blind procedure from a single blind procedure in experiments?

- (A) Neither participants nor researchers know which participants are receiving the treatment
- (B) Only participants know which treatment they are receiving
- (C) Only researchers know which treatment participants are receiving
- (D) Both participants and researchers know which treatment is being given
- 517.** Why might the findings from natural experiments have limited generalizability?
- (A) They are universally applicable
- (B) They are always conducted in laboratory settings
- (C) Findings may be specific to the unique conditions of the natural setting
- (D) Natural experiments have a wide range of variables
- 518.** This research is about designing or replicating a phenomenon whose variables are manipulated under strictly controlled conditions in order to identify or discover its effect on another independent variable or object.
- (A) Quantitative research
- (B) Qualitative research
- (C) Experimental research
- (D) Non-experimental research
- 519.** In a controlled experiment there is a greater chance of a relationship of ___ between the IV and DV; because the impact of extraneous variables is minimized.
- (A) Relatedness
- (B) Causality
- (C) Correlation
- (D) Significance
- 520.** When completing a psychological experiment, researchers are required to conduct a ___ in which they explain the research afterward.
- (A) Debrief
- (B) Survey
- (C) Case study
- (D) Interview
- 521.** Imagine you did an experiment in which you grew five different groups of rose bushes, and each group received a different amount of fertilizer. Which of the following would be the best title for this lab report?
- (A) The effect of fertilizer on the growth of rose bushes.
- (B) Rose bushes with large amount of fertilizer grow better than rose bushes with small amount of fertilizer.
- (C) Plants and fertilizer.
- (D) Rose bushes versus fertilizer.
- 522.** What does 'strength' refer to when picking a treatment in experimental design?
- (A) The number of participants
- (B) The dosage or intensity of the treatment
- (C) The length of the study
- (D) The number of variables measured
- 523.** Harper wants to find out which fertilizer helps her plants grow best. She decides to set up an experiment where she observes and tests different fertilizers on her plants over several weeks. What does Harper's approach primarily rely on to build knowledge?
- (A) Consensus and public agreement
- (B) Authority and expert opinion
- (C) Systematic observation and testing
- (D) Anecdotes and personal intuition
- 524.** Which environment is a researcher least able to control, when conducting an experiment?
- (A) Classroom.
- (B) Field.
- (C) Natural.
- (D) Laboratory.
- (E) The Library. Edit
- 525.** ___ is an advantage of an independent-groups experimental design; ___ is a disadvantage.
- (A) Complexity of administration | the possibility of order effects
- (B) Ease of administration | the possibility of participant variables influencing the outcome

- (C) Complexity of administration | intrusive pre-testing
(D) Ease of administration | the possibility of order effects Edit
526. The most important research method of the behaviorists was ____
(A) Observation with the use of instruments
(B) Testing methods
(C) The verbal report method
(D) The conditioned reflex method
527. Experiments have shown that communication improves when the situation moves from zero feedback to complete interaction
(A) True
(B) False
528. What property of experimental design is NOT present in non-experimental design?
(A) Random assignment of participants
(B) Dependent variables
(C) Interaction effects
(D) Potential of confounding variables
529. What do Lab experiments allow researchers to do?
(A) Study people in their natural setting
(B) Understand the real world
(C) Control variables
(D) None of above
530. Experimental research is completed in what type of environment?
(A) Controlled
(B) Chaotic
(C) Vibrant
(D) None of above
531. What is the purpose of randomization in experiments?
(A) To manipulate the independent variable
(B) To increase external validity
(C) To minimize bias and increase validity
(D) To control the dependent variable
532. Which field of study involves experimentation and research to understand the world around us?
(A) Mathematics
(B) Engineering
(C) Technology
(D) Science
533. The type of SAE that involves planning and conducting an agricultural experiment using the specific method is:
(A) Improvement
(B) Placement
(C) Entrepreneurship
(D) Experimental
534. In the context of psychological research, what is the primary purpose of a control group?
(A) To receive the treatment being tested.
(B) To provide a baseline for comparison with the experimental group.
(C) To ensure that all participants are treated equally.
(D) To increase the sample size of the study.
535. An experimental procedure in which both the research participants & the research staff are ignorant to who received the treatment or the placebo.
(A) Double-blind procedure
(B) Random sample
(C) Random assignment
(D) Placebo
536. In a study on alcohol and aggressive behavior, subjects are randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group receives real alcohol while the other group receives tonic water which tastes identical to real alcohol. Although the researchers know which group got the real alcohol, none of the subjects know. This study is designed as a ____ placebo-control study.
(A) Single-blind
(B) Double-blind

- (C) Longitudinal
(D) Correlational
- 537.** A true experimental research must have the following criteria that must be met except:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Random assignment
(C) Extraneous Variable
(D) Control group
- 538.** TRUE OR FALSE: Without random assignment, an experiment cannot find a true cause-and-effect relationship
(A) True
(B) False
- 539.** Some engineers want to see how different buildings designs might withstand a strong earthquake. What is the best way to determine this?
(A) Test one building during different earthquakes.
(B) Study past earthquakes strengths on a graph.
(C) Test multiple model buildings for one model earthquake.
(D) Construct a real building to observe during an earthquake.
- 540.** An experimental medication is being tested on research mice. To obtain the most accurate results, the test should include an experimental group and a/an:
(A) Epidemic group
(B) CONTROL group
- 541.** It controls for both time-related and group-related threats. Two features mark true experiments.
(A) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH DESIGN
(B) PRE-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN
(C) QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN
(D) TRUE-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN
- 542.** Research design in which participants don't know whether they are in experimental or control group.
(A) Double blind
(B) Naturalistic observation
(C) Single blind
(D) None of above
- 543.** Study in which neither the researchers nor the participants know who receives treatment
(A) Single-blind study
(B) Double-blind study
(C) Experimental study
(D) Observations
- 544.** Experimental results caused by expectations alone or any effect on behavior caused by an inert substance or condition.
(A) Double-blind procedure
(B) Random sampling
(C) Placebo
(D) Random assignment
- 545.** When the findings of an experimental research are generalized to target population, the research is said to possess
(A) Predictive validity.
(B) External validity.
(C) Concurrent validity.
(D) Internal validity.
- 546.** The strongest evidence for causality comes from which of the following research methods
(A) Experimental
(B) Causal-comparative
(C) Correlational
(D) Ethnography
- 547.** What is the easiest design for a placebo in a psychological study?
(A) Real pill vs. sugar pill
(B) Waitlist control
(C) Treatment as usual
(D) Persuasive appeal

548. How can we strengthen a causal argument?
- (A) Use fewer observations
 - (B) Use controls
 - (C) Avoid having more than two variables
 - (D) Do not randomize
549. A primary research technique in which the researcher observes the results of changing one or more marketing variables while keeping others constant under controlled conditions
- (A) Experimental method
 - (B) Survey method
 - (C) Observation method
 - (D) Focus group method
550. When participants act differently simply because they know that they are in a study.
- (A) Demand Characteristics
 - (B) Artificial Validity
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Being fake
551. What is the primary goal of a scientific experiment?
- (A) To entertain
 - (B) To educate
 - (C) To test a hypothesis
 - (D) To confuse
552. A control group is used in an experiment to compare results with the experimental group.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
553. Whether the study accurately shows that the independent variable caused changes in the dependent variable.
- (A) Internal Validity
 - (B) Social Desirability Bias
 - (C) Subjectivity
 - (D) Demand Characteristics
 - (E) Low Controls
554. Wilhelm Wundt founded the first experimental psychology laboratory in ____
- (A) Germany
 - (B) United States
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) United Kingdom
555. A control group is ____
- (A) The clear prediction of the anticipated results of an experiment
 - (B) The group in an experiment where the independent variable being tested is not applied
 - (C) The measurable effect, outcome, or response in which the research is interested
 - (D) A document showing all the sources used to research information
556. Field experiment: an investigation looking for a casual relationship in which an independent variable is manipulated and is expected to be responsible for changes in the dependent variable. It is conducted in the ____ environment for the participants for the behavior being investigated.
- (A) Normal, behavior
 - (B) Artificial, behavior
 - (C) Normal, condition
 - (D) Artificial, condition
557. A science experiment done by a skin cancer researcher about sunscreen
- (A) Credible
 - (B) Not credible
558. To avoid differences in an experimenter's behavior toward subjects, you should implement a:
- (A) Controlled experiment
 - (B) Placebo
 - (C) Single-blind procedure
 - (D) Double-blind procedure
559. Used to answer cause and effect, participants may receive a treatment.
- (A) Naturalistic

- (B) Longitudinal
(C) Experimental
(D) Survey
- 560.** What is the defining characteristic of experimental research?
(A) Resistance to manipulation
(B) Manipulation of the independent variable
(C) The use of open-ended questions
(D) Focuses only on local problems
- 561.** The best way to assure the post-treatment differences found between the experimental and control groups is due to the treatment is by
(A) Random assignment
(B) Training your subjects well
(C) Letting your subjects know which group they are in
(D) Using a placebo
- 562.** Which of the following occurs in a comparison group design when one of the two groups of participants grows or naturally develops faster than the other group?
(A) Main effect.
(B) Sequencing effect.
(C) Selection-maturation effect.
(D) Order effect.
- 563.** What allows for testing cause-and-effect relationships in experimental research?
(A) Random assignment
(B) Measurement and data analysis
(C) Controlled conditions
(D) Manipulation of variables
- 564.** Participants in an experiment are called?
(A) Experimenters
(B) Scientists
(C) Subjects
(D) Teammates
- 565.** A study of effect on the human respiration system of a new oxygen delivery system for deep sea divers
(A) Simulation
(B) Survey
(C) Experiment
(D) Observational Study
- 566.** How can external validity be improved in experimental research?
(A) Use random assignment
(B) Use homogeneous samples
(C) Use diverse settings and populations
(D) Use pretest-posttest design
- 567.** Is the following practice more aligned with qualitative or quantitative research methods? Experimental Design used.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both
(D) None
- 568.** ____ are those in which there is either no comparison group or subjects are not randomly assigned to groups. The researcher uses existing, or intact, groups for the experimental and comparison groups.
(A) Pre-experimental design
(B) True experimental design
(C) Quasi-experimental design
(D) Survey studies
- 569.** The group that does not participate in the critical part of the experiment is known as what?
(A) Control group
(B) Dependent group
(C) Experimental group
(D) Independent group
- 570.** Which of the following is not needed in experimental research?
(A) Manipulation
(B) Observation
(C) Control
(D) Reference collection

571. When a researcher conducts an experiment he or she wants to be sure that any differences between the control and experiment groups are due to
- (A) The operational definition.
 - (B) Differences among the subjects.
 - (C) The hypothesis.
 - (D) The experimental manipulation.
572. Which one is not a type of experiment used in Psychology
- (A) Lab
 - (B) Natural
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Field
573. This part of the experiment serves as a basis of comparison.
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
574. ____ are conducted in a real life setting. The researcher manipulates the IV, but the participants are in their natural setting.
- (A) Natural exp.
 - (B) Field exp.
 - (C) Lab exp.
 - (D) Case study
575. To increase the validity of an experiment, you:
- (A) Ensure all variables are controlled except for 1
 - (B) Repeat the experiment multiple times to gather a similar result
 - (C) Ensure all measurements are accurate
 - (D) None of above
576. In order to prove a cause-and-effect relationship, we must use
- (A) Naturalistic observation.
 - (B) The experimental method
 - (C) Human subjects
 - (D) Correlation coefficients
577. What are the key components of an experimental design?
- (A) Statistical analysis, hypothesis testing, ethics
 - (B) Literature review, peer review, publication
 - (C) Hypothesis, variables, control groups, randomization, sample size, data collection methods
 - (D) Theory, assumptions, conclusions
578. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-designed scientific experiment?
- (A) It has multiple variables changing at once
 - (B) It is based on subjective opinions
 - (C) It includes a control group
 - (D) It avoids data collection
579. The sample groups must be assigned randomly in true experimental research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
580. A specific condition applied to the individuals in an experiment
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Data Analysis
 - (C) Treatment
 - (D) Mixed Methods Research
581. Which type of research involves manipulating variables to determine cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Qualitative Research
582. One limitation of a field experiment is ____
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Extraneous variables
 - (C) Artificiality
 - (D) Low ecological validity

583. Identify the method used to collect data-Karl fertilized his front yard but not his backyard to see if there was a difference in lawn health.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Simulation
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
584. Which one is not usually a strength of a lab experiment?
- (A) High external validity
 - (B) Establishes cause and effect
 - (C) Precise control of variables
 - (D) Replication is possible Edit
585. A custodian notices some dirty tables and wants to know which cleaner is the best to use. He tests three different cleaners and looks at how well they clean compared to tap water. What is the control group?
- (A) Type of cleaner
 - (B) Tap water
586. A benefit of using random assignment in an experiment is that it equalizes the groups.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
587. Researchers give one group a new cold medicine and compare them to a group that takes no medicine. What is the group that is not given any medicine?
- (A) The control group in an experiment
 - (B) The treated group in a survey study
 - (C) The treated group in an experiment
 - (D) The control group in an observational study
588. Experiment where only one variable is changed at a time
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Controlled experiment
589. When neither the participants nor the experimenter knows which group of participants is the experimental one, the study is known as a
- (A) Placebo study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Single-blind study
 - (D) Double-blind study
590. The primary objective of a true experimental research design is to identify a cause-effect relationship between the variables where the samples are randomized.
- (A) Correlational Research
 - (B) True Experimental Research
 - (C) Quasi Experimental Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
591. James is conducting an experiment to test the effectiveness of a new drug. He divides the participants into different groups. Which group does not receive the treatment?
- (A) Single blind group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Experimental group
 - (D) Placebo group
592. This is the limitation to repeated measures designs where the results of the experiment may be different depending on which condition comes first.
- (A) Order effects
 - (B) Counterbalancing
 - (C) Participant variability
 - (D) Experimenter bias
593. Of the different forms of explanatory research, what studies are generally believed to be the strongest for establishing cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Impact
 - (C) Orientational
 - (D) Applied

- 594.** Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by manipulating an independent variable and measuring its effect on a dependent variable, while controlling for extraneous variables?
- (A) Quasi-experiments
 - (B) Natural experiments
 - (C) Field experiments
 - (D) Laboratory experiments
- 595.** A marketing researcher wants to find out how color schemes influence consumer mood. Which method is most appropriate?
- (A) Literature Review
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Secondary Data Collection
 - (D) Observational Research
- 596.** Which research design is used to determine causality?
- (A) Observational
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Archival
- 597.** It is critically important for any new treatment for COVID-19 to be done in a ____ study.
- (A) Double blind
 - (B) Randomized
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) All of the above
- 598.** Research methods: Name a key benefit of EXPERIMENTS
- (A) Able to test cause-and-effect using the scientific method
 - (B) Able to see real-life behavior unfold in an authentic way
 - (C) They ensure participant confidentiality.
 - (D) They are cheap and easy to get lots of participants
- 599.** What is one disadvantage of factorial designs?
- (A) They are limited to investigating two independent variables
 - (B) They require a smaller number of participants
 - (C) Interaction effects become more complex with each added independent variable
 - (D) They eliminate the need for experimental control
- 600.** Assigning participants to experimental and control conditions by chance, minimizing pre-existing differences between those assigned to the different groups.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Double blind procedure
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Random mugging
- 601.** In a scientific experiment, a line graph is used to display the results. What does the slope of the line represent?
- (A) The rate of change between the variables
 - (B) The total change in the dependent variable
 - (C) The average value of the independent variable
 - (D) The maximum value of the dependent variable
- 602.** What technique most clearly minimizes the likelihood that any outcome differences between the experimental and control conditions can be attributed to age or personality differences in research participants?
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Statistical measures
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Operational definitions
- 603.** Who conducts experiments?
- (A) A firefighter
 - (B) A farmer
 - (C) A scientist
 - (D) A waiter

- 604.** When manipulating the independent variable in an educational experiment, which of the following describes this method?
- (A) An independent variable is manipulated using the presence or absence technique.
 - (B) The researchers varies the amount of the independent variable that is administered.
 - (C) The researcher varies the type of the independent variable.
 - (D) All of the above are possible.
- 605.** What determines the type of experimental design in research?
- (A) The number of participants
 - (B) The amount of funding
 - (C) The amount of control the researcher is able to exercise over the research condition
 - (D) The duration of the study
- 606.** The independent variable is manipulated by the researcher. It takes place in a controlled setting.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Laboratory Experiment
 - (C) Field Experiment
 - (D) None of above
- 607.** True or false. Any type of research beyond the 4 concepts of control, manipulation, measurement and comparison are real experiments.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 608.** A research design that follows basic experimental steps but fails to include a control group. In other words, a single group is often studied but no comparison between an equivalent non-treatment group is made.
- (A) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
 - (B) PRE-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
 - (C) QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
 - (D) TRUE EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
- 609.** ____ establishes causal relationships between two or more variables. In this method, an independent variable is manipulated. All other variables except the independent variable are held constant.
- (A) Experimental research design
 - (B) Ex post Facto research design
 - (C) Historical research design
 - (D) Survey research design
- 610.** What does the experimental group receive in experimental research?
- (A) A control
 - (B) A placebo
 - (C) A treatment
 - (D) No intervention
- 611.** In experimental research, what do researchers measure to assess the effects of their manipulations?
- (A) Extraneous variables
 - (B) Control groups
 - (C) Dependent variables
 - (D) Independent variables
- 612.** What are the types of scientific research depending on the research methods:
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Total
 - (C) Terms
 - (D) Formal
 - (E) Local
- 613.** The design that best reveal cause-and-effect relationship is:
- (A) Quasi-experimental
 - (B) Cohort
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Descriptive
- 614.** What is the best way to determine if experimental results are accurate?
- (A) Perform the experiment only once
 - (B) Ask other people if they think the results are right
 - (C) Repeat the experiment multiple times and compare results
 - (D) Change the hypothesis to match the results

- 615.** What is a challenge in establishing cause-and-effect relationships in field experiments?
- (A) There are usually no influencing factors in field experiments.
 - (B) The presence of multiple influencing factors can make it challenging.
 - (C) Field experiments are too controlled to determine cause and effect.
 - (D) Cause-and-effect relationships are not relevant in field experiments.
- 616.** To test, experimentally, 3 propositions regarding the interaction between physiological and cognitive factors in the experience of emotion
- (A) Canli's Aim
 - (B) Bandura's Aim
 - (C) Schanter and Singer Aim
 - (D) None of above
- 617.** Matched-group designs generally have higher statistical power than between-subjects designs.
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 618.** Repeated measures design: an experimental design in which each participant performs in ____ level of the IV.
- (A) Every
 - (B) Some
 - (C) One
 - (D) No
- 619.** An experiment is reliable if
- (A) The experiment is done 3 times with big differences in results
 - (B) You made a mistake in one trail but did not change it in the next
 - (C) The same/similar results are obtained from 3 or more trials
 - (D) It takes the same amount of time to complete each trail
- 620.** Define the term: Control group.
- (A) A control group is a group in an experiment that does not receive the treatment and is used as a baseline for comparison.
 - (B) A control group is a group that always receives the treatment in an experiment.
 - (C) A control group is a group that collects data from outside the experiment.
 - (D) A control group is a group that changes the variables during the experiment.
- 621.** What does high ecological validity in natural experiments allow for?
- (A) Reduced demand characteristics compared to lab experiments.
 - (B) The observation of real-world behaviors.
 - (C) Insights into causal relationships in complex real-life situations.
 - (D) The ability to study phenomena that cannot be ethically manipulated.
- 622.** A sham or empty treatment that to subjects of an experiment appears to be the real treatment.
- (A) Response variable
 - (B) Subjects
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) Lurking variable
- 623.** Theoretically, random assignment should eliminate
- (A) Sampling error
 - (B) Need to use statistics
 - (C) Concerns over validity
 - (D) Many confounding variables
- 624.** The Stanford prison experiment shows the power of:
- (A) Social roles
 - (B) Genes
 - (C) Empathy
 - (D) Parents
- 625.** All of the following falls under experimental research, EXCEPT?
- (A) True experimental
 - (B) Single subject

- (C) Time series
(D) Pre-experimental
- 626.** While designing an experiment, the important thing is to decide ____ which precisely is what the participants should do.
(A) Measurement
(B) Stimuli
(C) Task
(D) Unit of measurement
- 627.** What is the purpose of experimental research in IT?
(A) To study naturally occurring phenomena in real-world settings
(B) To explore the subjective experiences and meanings of individuals
(C) To manipulate variables and establish cause-and-effect relationships
(D) To analyze numerical data and patterns
- 628.** It is a type of research according to approach that Raises a questions based on the necessity of manipulating specific condition in a controlled or laboratory-like setting in order to investigate the effects of different conditions.
(A) EXPLANATORY RESEARCH
(B) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
(C) EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
(D) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
- 629.** An experimental psychologist is ____
(A) A large strong dog bred in Newfoundland, Canada, and having a thick, usually black coat.
(B) A doctor who deals with mental illness.
(C) A person trained to do research and testing that deals with the processes of the human mind and human behavior.
(D) None of above
- 630.** She was the first woman to form a experimental psychology lab at Wellesley College.
(A) Mary Whiton Calkins
(B) Karen Horney
(C) Mary Ainsworth
(D) Melanie Klein
- 631.** To determine the effects of a new drug on memory, one group of people is given a pill that contain the drug. A second group is given a placebo pill. The second group is the
(A) Random sample
(B) Experimental group
(C) Control group
(D) Test group
- 632.** In an experimental situation, subjects of group B are not exposed to the special treatment, effects of which are under study, making group B the ____ group.
(A) Nonexperimental
(B) Experimental
(C) Uncontrolled
(D) Control
- 633.** The “method of difference” establishes cause and effect in experimental designs by:
(A) Comparing situations where only one factor is different to identify its effect
(B) Using random sampling to eliminate bias
(C) Measuring the correlation between two variables
(D) Repeating the experiment multiple times to ensure accuracy
- 634.** Which of the following is a method to control extraneous variables?
(A) Ignoring them
(B) Randomisation
(C) Changing the hypothesis
(D) Increasing sample size
- 635.** Experiments aim to measure the effect which one or more independent variables have on a dependent variable. ____ take place in an artificial, controlled environments; not in a real world contexts such as a schools or a hospitals.
(A) Field experiments
(B) Hypothetical experiments
(C) Theoretical experiments
(D) Laboratory experiments

- 636.** Latin square is a form of ____ that accounts for ____ effects.
- (A) Randomization; order
 - (B) Randomization; Hawthorne
 - (C) Counterbalancing; order
 - (D) Counterbalancing; Hawthorne
- 637.** What compose the experimental research?
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
 - (C) Experimental and match group
 - (D) Experimental and control group
- 638.** Artificial conditions (setting and task) can produce unnatural behavior, lowering ecological validity.
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
 - (B) Strength of Field Experiment
 - (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
 - (D) Weakness of Field Experiment
- 639.** What is the term for withholding critical information to avert bias in a study?
- (A) Homogeneity
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Crossover
 - (D) Blinding
- 640.** A quasi-experimental design is better at establishing causality than a fully experimental design.
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 641.** ____ refers to the extent to which findings can be generalized from the experiment to other settings or situations.
- (A) Internal validity
 - (B) Ecological validity
 - (C) Population validity
 - (D) None of above
- 642.** Which method should a psychology researcher use if she is interested in testing whether a specific reward in a classroom situation causes students to behave better?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
- 643.** What does a researcher do in the method of manipulation?
- (A) Gives intervention to both experimental and control groups
 - (B) Withholds intervention from both groups
 - (C) Gives intervention to the experimental group and withholds it from the control group
 - (D) Administers the same treatment to both groups
- 644.** In order to replicate the experiment, what do you need to have?
- (A) Hindsight Bias
 - (B) Self-Reflection
 - (C) Placebo Effect
 - (D) Operational Definitions
- 645.** What paradigm was used to study dialogue experimentally?
- (A) Referential communication paradigm
 - (B) Translation paradigm
 - (C) Testing paradigm
 - (D) Observation paradigm
 - (E) Interview paradigm
- 646.** A researcher cannot randomize store locations but still introduces a new display in some stores to compare sales. What design is this?
- (A) True experiment with random assignment
 - (B) Cross-sectional descriptive survey
 - (C) Longitudinal cohort intervention
 - (D) Quasi-experiment with nonrandom groups

- 647.** Scenario: A researcher had one group of children go trick-or-treating wearing masks, and a second group of children go trick-or-treating without masks. The researcher found that the children who wore masks took more candy than the children who were not wearing masks. What is the EXPERIMENTAL GROUP?
- (A) Whether or not the children wore masks
 - (B) Amount of candy taken
 - (C) The kids who wore masks
 - (D) Whether or not the children wore masks and trick-or-treated
- 648.** In a new experiment, a counselor educator wants to ferret out the effects of more than one Independent Variable. She will use a ____ design.
- (A) Pearson Product-Moment r
 - (B) Spearman rank order rho
 - (C) Factorial
 - (D) Solomon four-group
- 649.** What is the process called where participants are assigned to either receive the treatment (experimental group) or not receive the treatment (control group)?
- (A) Stratification
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Blinding
 - (D) Matching
- 650.** In a laboratory experiment, how are participants allocated to different conditions?
- (A) Based on their preferences
 - (B) Randomly
 - (C) According to their age
 - (D) By their academic performance
- 651.** When conducting an ____, it is important to control all variables to ensure accurate results.
- (A) Laboratory
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Infection
 - (D) Species
- 652.** A reliable experiment produces results which
- (A) Are consistent
 - (B) Vary greatly
 - (C) Are different from sample answers
 - (D) Are not consistent
- 653.** The degree to which it can be inferred that the independent variable caused or influenced the outcome variable is:
- (A) External validity
 - (B) Internal validity
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) None of above
- 654.** What is the second step in experimental research?
- (A) Write your hypothesis
 - (B) Design your experimental treatments
 - (C) Assign your subjects to treatment groups
 - (D) Define your research question and variables
- 655.** In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the treatment being studied.
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Confounding variable
- 656.** In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
- (A) A high dosage of alcohol
 - (B) One-half the dosage given the experimental group
 - (C) A driving test before and after drinking alcohol
 - (D) No alcohol at all
- 657.** Research design that involves variable manipulation and randomized selection and assignment of participants
- (A) True Experimental
 - (B) Quasi-Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Cross-sectional

- 658.** Experimentation consists of systematically recording the behaviour patterns of people, objects and events in order to gain information on the area of interest.
(A) True
(B) False
- 659.** You plant 30 African violet seeds and 9 of them sprout. Use experimental probability to predict how many will sprout if you only plant 20 seeds?
(A) 6
(B) 11
(C) 18
(D) 21
- 660.** A numbered step by step description that tells exactly how the experiment is to be done.
(A) Results
(B) Problem
(C) Materials
(D) Procedures Edit
- 661.** Two ways of a matched design
(A) Measure the characteristic of participants and put them into groups which they share the same characteristic
(B) Measure the characteristic during the experiment and compare the groups in an additional analysis
(C) Participants are matched on a characteristic that may contribute to group differences and random assigned to different groups
(D) None of above
- 662.** In true experimental designs, one variable must be manipulated (IV) and subjects are randomly assigned to conditions.
(A) True
(B) False
- 663.** In scientific research, what is the purpose of an experiment?
(A) To prove a theory
(B) To test a hypothesis
(C) To gather opinions
(D) To publish findings
- 664.** The reason which is most often — for using animals in scientific research is for experimental control.
(A) Input
(B) Assignments
(C) Cited
(D) Subsidy
- 665.** In experimental research, when are the control and experimental groups tested?
(A) Both groups are pretested and post-tested
(B) Only the experimental group is pretested and post-tested
(C) Only the control group is pretested and post-tested
(D) Both groups are only post-tested
- 666.** Experiments may contain a —, or a substance or treatment that has no effect apart from the person's belief in it.
(A) Variable
(B) Observation
(C) Placebo
(D) Blind
- 667.** The setting for a quasi-experimental study is generally
(A) An experimental lab
(B) A naturalistic setting
(C) A research setting
(D) A highly controlled setting
- 668.** Which of the following research methods is being described? manipulates factors, uses random assignment
(A) Descriptive method
(B) Correlational method
(C) Experimental method
(D) None of above

669. What is the purpose of including manipulation checks in an experiment?
- (A) To identify if the independent variable (IV) is doing what you expected it would.
 - (B) To increase the sample size of the experiment.
 - (C) To ensure the results are statistically significant.
 - (D) To measure the dependent variable more accurately.
670. In an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug, research participants who receive a placebo are participating in the ____ condition.
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
 - (E) Control
671. For this research one has to follow certain steps, such as do some empirical work, share experience, provide data, and conclude everything based on that data.
- (A) Analytical
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Persuasive
 - (D) Cause and Effect
672. This experimenter was interested in researching how far people would go in obeying an instruction if it involved harming another person.
- (A) This was Leon Festinger
 - (B) This was Solomon Asch
 - (C) This was Philip Zimbardo
 - (D) This was Stanley Milgram
673. What is internal validity in experimental research?
- (A) The extent to which researchers' conclusions about cause and effect relationships are accurate
 - (B) The accuracy of measurement instruments used in the study
 - (C) The reliability of the study results
 - (D) The generalizability of study findings to different populations
674. Ensure that any changes to the dependent variable are due to the manipulation of the independent variable.
- (A) Controls
 - (B) Participant Variables
 - (C) Situational Variables
 - (D) Standardized Procedures
 - (E) Uncontrolled Variables
675. Neither the researcher nor the subjects knew whether or not they received the drug studied or a placebo. This is an example of
- (A) Expectancy effects
 - (B) Placebo effects
 - (C) Double blind
 - (D) Nothing. It would be ridiculous
676. Which research design involves manipulation of variables and random assignment?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Historical
677. What step relates to experimental research?
- (A) Identify the Research Questions or Hypotheses
 - (B) Decide if an Experiment Addresses Your Research Problem
 - (C) Decide if a Survey Is the Best Design to Use
 - (D) Identify the Population, the Sampling Frame, and the Sample
678. Researchers use experiments when they have more than two variables to consider.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 679.** Which one of the following qualities is unique to single-case experimental design?
- (A) Ability to produce highly generable findings
 - (B) Lack of confounding variables that plague other experimental designs
 - (C) Can establish causality with only one subject
 - (D) Allows researchers to study topics that raise ethical concerns if subjects are assigned to particular conditions
- 680.** A study that manipulates one variable and observes its effect on another is:
- (A) Grounded Theory
 - (B) Experimental Research Design
 - (C) A case study
 - (D) Large-n studies
- 681.** What's the most common type of experimental design performed in classroom settings?
- (A) Quasi-experiments.
 - (B) True experiments.
 - (C) Time series experiments.
 - (D) Single subject experiments.
- 682.** Using a funnel, water, and different soil samples, what experiment would you be testing?
- (A) Which soil has the most nutrients
 - (B) Which soil has the most minerals
 - (C) Which soil allows plants to grow the best
 - (D) Which soil holds the most water
- 683.** Why might natural experiments face replication challenges?
- (A) Because they are less expensive to conduct
 - (B) Due to the simplicity of natural events
 - (C) Because of the uniqueness of natural events
 - (D) They do not face any replication challenges
- 684.** According to the organization of the experiment, it is divided into:
- (A) Preparation, execution, and analysis
 - (B) Theory and practice
 - (C) Planning and reporting
 - (D) Observation and conclusion
- 685.** What is a "single blind study"?
- (A) A study in which the participants are unaware of whether they are in the control group or the experimental group
 - (B) A study in which both the participants and the researchers are unaware of the group assignments
 - (C) A study in which only the researcher is unaware of the group assignments
 - (D) A study in which neither the participants nor the researchers are unaware of the group assignments
- 686.** Unaware of whether one is in the experimental or control group
- (A) Blind
 - (B) Thalamus
 - (C) Existence proof
 - (D) Perception
- 687.** Double-Blind procedures are good because they prevent —
- (A) Social Desirability
 - (B) Correlations
 - (C) Experimenter Bias
 - (D) Outliers
- 688.** What is an example of quasi-experimental research?
- (A) Testing the impact of interactive learning apps
 - (B) Studying the effects of a new reading curriculum in one school without randomly assigning students
 - (C) Documenting the average daily screen time
 - (D) Distributing an online survey
- 689.** There is less control over extraneous variables, making research difficult to replicate.
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
 - (B) Strength of Field Experiment

- (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
(D) Weakness of Field Experiment
- 690.** What is the role of the independent variable in experimental research?
(A) It is the observed and measured variable
(B) It is the manipulated variable
(C) It identifies relationships among variables without manipulation
(D) It analyzes past documents and artifacts
- 691.** What is a study where only one variable is manipulated at a time?
(A) Control Variable
(B) Controlled Experiment
(C) Operational Definition
(D) Dependent Variable
- 692.** This school of thought focuses on observable behavior and how it can be manipulated and changed
(A) Structuralism
(B) Behaviorism
(C) Gestalt
(D) Psychoanalysis
- 693.** The process in which each participant has an equal and known probability of being assigned to either the control or the experimental group is
(A) Randomization
(B) Manipulation
(C) Research control
(D) All the above
- 694.** A company tests different ad copies in different regions and compares sales. What type of research is this?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Experimental
(C) Observational
(D) Correlational
- 695.** This is a method used to prevent investigator bias
(A) Standardisation
(B) Double-blind study
(C) Single-blind study
(D) Randomisation
- 696.** What are the types of experimental research design?
(A) Pre-experimental research design
(B) True experimental research design
(C) Quasi-experimental research design
(D) All of them
- 697.** In order to control for experimenter bias as well as extraneous variables such as severity of condition, attitudes, age, etc., researchers assign subjects to groups by:
(A) Random assignment
(B) Replication
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Operational definitions
- 698.** Which of the following research types involves controlled manipulation of variables to determine cause-and-effect relationships?
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Historical research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Qualitative research
- 699.** Which research method could be used when studying memory?
(A) Interview
(B) Case study
(C) Laboratory experiment
(D) Questionnaire
- 700.** Experimental research aims at ____
(A) To find out the difference between groups after treatment is given
(B) To find out the relationship between the two variables
(C) To find out the phenomena happen in large population about an object
(D) To find out the phenomena happen in small population about an object

- 701.** What do you understand about "Explanatory Research"?
- (A) Cause-effect
 - (B) It describes the behavior of a sample population
 - (C) It helps to ask research questions
 - (D) It is the best way to find information
- 702.** When an experiment was conducted using appropriate controls so that it supports the conclusion that the independent variable caused observed differences in the dependent variable.
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Ecological validity
 - (C) External validity
 - (D) Internal validity
- 703.** Research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process:
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case study
- 704.** The question in a controlled experiment includes:
- (A) A controlled variable and an independent variable
 - (B) An independent & a dependent variable
 - (C) An unknown variable & a independent variable
 - (D) A cheeseburger & fries
- 705.** Counterbalancing is a procedure that is intended to reduce ___ in a/n ___ design.
- (A) Order effects | independent-groups
 - (B) Order effects | repeated-measures
 - (C) The influence of participant variables | matched-participants
 - (D) The influence of participant variables | independent-groups Edit
- 706.** How would you determine the best research method for studying the effect of sleep on student performance?
- (A) Use correlational research to determine the link between sleep and performance.
 - (B) Conduct an experiment to manipulate sleep hours and measure its effect on performance.
 - (C) Use archival research to examine past data on student sleep and grades.
 - (D) Perform a case study on a single student with different sleep patterns. Edit
- 707.** Which study would benefit from using an experimental research method?
- (A) A study determining the effect of adding nitrogen to soil in which pea seeds are planted
 - (B) A study determining the relationship between a student's social class and their standardized test scores
 - (C) A study determining the accuracy of a focus group's first impressions of a new product
 - (D) A study determining why more people patronize one cafe over another similar cafe
- 708.** To increase the reliability of an experiment, you:
- (A) Ensure that all measurements are accurate
 - (B) Ensure that all variables are controlled except for 1
 - (C) Repeat the experiment multiple times to gather a similar result
 - (D) None of above
- 709.** A research design involves two randomly assigned groups of participants. One group receives a one-time treatment, and the other does not. Later, the two groups are compared to see whether the treatment had an effect. Psychologists call this kind of research
- (A) A correlational study
 - (B) An experiment
 - (C) A case study
 - (D) A survey

- (E) A cross-sequential study
- 710.** It approximates the conditions of the true experiments in a setting which does not allow the control or manipulation of all relevant variables.
- (A) True experimental method
 - (B) Historical method
 - (C) Causal-comparative method
 - (D) Quasi-experimental method
- 711.** A type of research method that investigates the effect of an IV on a DV.
- (A) Correlational study
 - (B) Experimental method
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Brain imaging
- 712.** ____ research is where an investigator manipulates one or more factors (independent variables) to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process (the dependent variable).
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Observational
- 713.** Matched pairs is a type of
- (A) Experimental design
 - (B) Experimental control
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) Extraneous variable
- 714.** Testing different versions of a product, website, or ad to see which performs better.
- (A) Experiments & A/B Testing
 - (B) Market Segmentation Research
- 715.** A disadvantage of ____ is that the artificiality of the lab may not lend itself to real results that are unaffected by sampling, participant, or experimenter bias.
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Natural observation
 - (E) Correlational
- 716.** A company wants to sell more sports drinks so they decide to add more sugar. For Group A they give them Gatorade with an added teaspoon of sugar. For Group B they give them plain Gatorade without adding sugar. Which Group is the CONTROL GROUP?
- (A) Group A
 - (B) Group B
 - (C) The Gatorade
 - (D) The Company
- 717.** Which would not be classed as a 'true' experiment?
- (A) Field experiment
 - (B) Lab experiment
 - (C) Quasi-experiment
 - (D) Controlled experiment
- 718.** Which of the following is not considered as an example of experimental research design?
- (A) True Experimental
 - (B) Pre-experimental
 - (C) Post-experimental
 - (D) Quasi Experimental
- 719.** Why is Wilhelm Wundt often considered the first scientific psychological researcher?
- (A) He did field work
 - (B) He had the most fun with it
 - (C) He gathered data through experiments in a lab
 - (D) He incorporated biological neuroscience into it
- 720.** Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
- (A) The experimental treatment is absent.
 - (B) The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
 - (C) The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
 - (D) The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.

721. The subgroup of the sample that receives the independent variable.
(A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
(C) Population
(D) None of above
722. An experiment in which neither the experimenter nor the participants know which participants received which treatment.
(A) Double-blind experiment
(B) Single-blind experiment
(C) Control study
(D) Pilot study
(E) Correlation study
723. Which of the following best describes "Experimental"
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Independent variable manipulation
(D) Dependent variable
724. What is it called when a scientist repeats an experiment several times in the exact same way?
(A) Hypothesis testing
(B) Repeated trials
(C) Sloppy work
(D) None of above
725. A within-subjects design requires that
(A) The participants do not undergo the same conditions.
(B) Quasi-experimental variables within each participant are measured.
(C) There are fewer statistical assumptions during analysis than a between-subjects design.
(D) Researchers assign each participant to all possible conditions.
726. To ensure that the influence of all relevant variables is the same for all the subjects and does not change during the experimental period is the main objective of
(A) Experimental Variables.
(B) Hypothesis Testing.
(C) Experimental Error.
(D) Experimental Control.
727. Why do researchers incorporate various methods in the experimentation process?
(A) To increase the complexity of the experiment
(B) To decrease the impact of inherent flaws
(C) To make the results more difficult to interpret
(D) To extend the duration of the experiment
728. What is one limitation of experimental research due to the setting in which it is conducted?
(A) It can be too costly.
(B) It may not fully represent real-life situations.
(C) It always requires a large number of participants.
(D) It cannot be replicated.
729. What is a series of procedures designed to test a hypothesis?
(A) Prediction
(B) Experiment
(C) Scientific Method
(D) Research
730. How can you ensure that your experiment is reproducible?
(A) Conduct experiments in isolation
(B) Use random procedures
(C) Document procedures, use standardized protocols, and share data.
(D) Ignore data sharing
731. Keith exposes half of his participants to an episode of a sitcom and half to an episode of a violent television show and then observes them for signs of aggressive behavior.
(A) Random Assignment
(B) Random Sampling

732. Keeping the procedure the same for each part to ensure any differences are due to the variables being investigated
- (A) Standardization
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Counterbalancing
 - (D) Generalizing
733. In France, the legal working hours were reduced from 40 hours to 35 hours a week in the late 1990s in some companies. Researchers are interested in the effect of fewer working hours on individual well-being by exploiting the change in the French context. By doing so, they are doing a:
- (A) Field experiment
 - (B) Natural Experiment
734. Experimental methods can be typically be described by which of the following?
- (A) DESCRIPTIVE
 - (B) CAUSE-AND-EFFECT
 - (C) CORRELATIONAL
 - (D) QUALITATIVE
735. Keeping the hypothesis of an experiment secret from participants reduces the potential of a floor effect
- (A) T
 - (B) F
736. ____ are conducted in the participants natural environment and the researcher has no control over the IV, the IV occurred naturally.
- (A) Field exp.
 - (B) Natural exp.
 - (C) Lab exp.
 - (D) Case study
737. If you wanted to determine if people who take vitamin C every day are less likely to get colds, what is the best method of data collection?
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
738. A laboratory experiment:
- (A) Is easier to repeat.
 - (B) Is more realistic.
 - (C) Has no ethical issues.
 - (D) None of the above.
739. ____ examine the effectiveness of instructional practices by implementing them with students and determining if there are any advantages for the students who use them. These studies are considered the best source of evidence.
- (A) Experimental research studies
 - (B) Descriptive research studies
 - (C) Correlational research studies
 - (D) Case studies
740. A dog owner wants to know what shampoo is better for his dogs. He washes one dog with shampoo A and one with shampoo B. He then compared their fur.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
741. The subjects in the study that receive the treatment are called the ____
- (A) Control Group
 - (B) Experimental Group
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
742. Which step refers to collecting data by doing an experiment?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Test the Hypothesis
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Analyze data
743. Demand characteristics: the experimental situation which give away the aims. They can cause participants to try to change their behavior to match their beliefs about what is ____

- to happen, which reduces the validity of the study.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Cause
 - (C) Supposed
 - (D) Behavior
- 744.** What is “debriefing” in a psychological experiment?
- (A) A process where the participants are informed about the purpose of the experiment after it is completed
 - (B) A process where the participants are given a brief summary of the experiment before it starts
 - (C) A process where the participants are given a break during the experiment
 - (D) A process where the participants are asked to give feedback about the experiment before it starts
- 745.** Which type of research design is used to examine a causal relationship and involves manipulating one variable, randomly assigning participants or subjects to different levels of that manipulated variable, and measuring the effect of that manipulation on another variable?
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Correlational research
 - (C) Quasi-experimental research
 - (D) Experimental research
- 746.** Order effect is most likely to occur in ____?
- (A) Within-subjects experiment
 - (B) Between subject experiments
- 747.** What happens after a treatment is assigned to a group in an experimental study?
- (A) Data is compared based on the results of the treatment
 - (B) The group is dismissed
 - (C) No further action is taken
 - (D) The treatment is ignored
- 748.** An attempt by a different group to conduct the same experiment
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Repeated trial
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Scientific explanation
- 749.** One of the appropriate statistics that can be used for Solomon four experimental designs is
- (A) Median Test.
 - (B) Chi-square.
 - (C) Co relational Analysis.
 - (D) One-way ANOVA.
- 750.** Which is an example of scientific approach?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Focus group interview
- 751.** An experiment is conducted to test how different cleats change an athletes running speed. Six different types of cleats are tested and the 100m run time is recorded. What is the independent variable?
- (A) The type of cleat
 - (B) The run time
 - (C) The 100 meters
 - (D) The athlete
- 752.** What does a manipulation check in psychology research ensure?
- (A) It ensures the experimental 'treatment' took hold.
 - (B) It measures participant intelligence.
 - (C) It guarantees random assignment.
 - (D) It checks for experimenter bias.
- 753.** A double-blind design results in more rigorous control of the experiment than a single-blind design.
- (A) T
 - (B) F

754. The most important element of Experimental research design is:
- (A) Manipulation of Dependent Variable
 - (B) Manipulation of Independent Variable
 - (C) Randomization
 - (D) Control and Experiment group
755. In an experiment, the group that is exposed to the treatment (the group that has the independent variable given)
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
756. In this research, subjects are randomly assigned to experimental treatment and control groups who are treated to the same except for the treatment variable.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Quasi-experimental
757. What is a 'Causal Relationship'? A relationship where one variable directly affects another.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
758. What is the process of maneuvering the independent variable (IV) to observe its effect on the dependent variable (DV) called?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) Manipulation
 - (D) Analysis
759. He established the world's third experimental psychology lab at the University of Pennsylvania.
- (A) James McKeen Cattell
 - (B) Stanley Hall
 - (C) Edwin Boring
 - (D) Lee Cronbach
760. One strength of experimental findings is that they should ____
- (A) Be easy to replicate due to the standardised procedure
 - (B) Be high in ecological validity
 - (C) Avoid demand characteristics
 - (D) Be generalisable to the target populations
761. Which comes first in an experiment?
- (A) Creating a hypothesis
 - (B) Collecting data
 - (C) Analyzing data
 - (D) Dividing subjects into groups
762. How can the setting of field experiments benefit researchers?
- (A) By limiting the scope of the study to controlled environments.
 - (B) By increasing the impact of demand characteristics.
 - (C) By helping researchers uncover unexpected insights and nuances in behavior.
 - (D) By making the experiments more artificial.
763. In a single-case experimental design, multiple exposures to the intervention could affect the responses of the subject. This is similar to ____ of within-group designs.
- (A) Accounting for individual differences
 - (B) Generalizability limitations
 - (C) The carryover effect
 - (D) The Hawthorne effect
764. All good experiments should be:
- (A) Questionable
 - (B) Testable
 - (C) Explainable
 - (D) Thoughtful
765. Features of the environment may reveal the aim, leading participants to act in a way they feel the researcher wants them to (demand characteristics).
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment

- (B) Strength of Field Experiment
 - (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
 - (D) Weakness of Field Experiment
- 766.** Experiments are controlled environments to test specific ____
- (A) Hypotheses
 - (B) Theories
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Results
- 767.** The control group in an experiment differs from the treatment group such that:
- (A) It is quasi-experimental
 - (B) Participants are randomly assigned
 - (C) Receives the treatment
 - (D) Does not receive the treatment
- 768.** What does experimental research allow researchers to establish?
- (A) Correlations between subjective opinions
 - (B) Cause-and-effect relationships between variables
 - (C) Historical timelines of events
 - (D) Statistical significance of random samples
- 769.** What is the main characteristic of experimental design?
- (A) Manipulation of independent variables
 - (B) Collection of secondary data
 - (C) Literature reviews only
 - (D) Passive observation
 - (E) Case study approach
- 770.** What do we call a response to the belief that the independent variable will have an effect on the subjects when they haven't been given the independent variable?
- (A) Placebo effect
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
- 771.** In the quasi-experimental design, what does "O" represent?
- (A) Randomization
 - (B) Observation or measurement
 - (C) Treatment or intervention
 - (D) Effect
- 772.** In an experimental study, what is the purpose of assigning a treatment to a group?
- (A) To study a specific characteristic and compare data based on the results
 - (B) To entertain the group members
 - (C) To avoid collecting any data
 - (D) To ensure all groups are identical
- 773.** This type of research is guided specifically by a hypothesis.
- (A) Cultural Research
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Experimental Research
- 774.** Researchers use the double-blind procedure to avoid:
- (A) Random assignment.
 - (B) Replication.
 - (C) Researcher and participant bias.
 - (D) The placebo effect.
- 775.** Conducted in a laboratory-setting.
- (A) Structured Observations
 - (B) Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Controlled Observations
- 776.** The aim of the experiment:
- (A) Is in the format "if ____ then ____ because"
 - (B) Starts with "To ____"
 - (C) Always uses personal pronouns
 - (D) Is a prediction of what you think will happen

777. What is the significance of experiential validation?
- (A) Experiential validation is only relevant in academic settings.
 - (B) Experiential validation is a method for theoretical analysis without practical application.
 - (C) Experiential validation confirms theories or products through real-world experiences, enhancing trust and effectiveness.
 - (D) Experiential validation focuses solely on statistical data rather than real-world experiences.
778. Where is basic experimental research normally conducted?
- (A) In the field
 - (B) In a laboratory
 - (C) At home
 - (D) In a library
779. Equating through matched pairs is the method used in
- (A) Sociological Research.
 - (B) Experimental Research.
 - (C) Survey Research.
 - (D) Trend Research.
780. Which approach is the strongest for establishing that a relationship is causal?
- (A) Co relational.
 - (B) Causal-comparative.
 - (C) Historical.
 - (D) Experimental.
781. Chemical, mechanical & computer simulations are effective research methods but cannot replace
- (A) Building blocks
 - (B) Lab testing on animals
 - (C) Reduce number of researchers needed
 - (D) Reduce time spent on research
782. Which type of epidemiological study is greatly limited by ethical and legal considerations?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Observational
783. Which of the following research designs is the gold standard for research studies that involve an intervention?
- (A) Non-experimental Descriptive.
 - (B) Non experimental Correlational.
 - (C) Randomized Controlled Trials.
 - (D) Quasi-experimental.
784. Which design features random assignment and controlled manipulation of variables?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Case series
785. Manipulation is always a part of
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Experimental research
786. What is the Hawthorne Effect?
- (A) People who volunteer for research differ from those who do not.
 - (B) General tendency to respond in a certain way regardless of the question.
 - (C) Participants change behavior because they know they are being observed.
 - (D) Systematic differences between those who drop out and those who remain.
787. Which of the following is an experiment in which both the participants and the researchers do not know which group is receiving a treatment and which is receiving a placebo?
- (A) Double Blind Study
 - (B) Single Blind Study
 - (C) Longitudinal Study
 - (D) Cross Sectional Study

788. This occurs when behavior differs due to the administration of an inert substance or condition which the recipient assumes is an active agent.
- (A) Standard deviation
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) Placebo effect
789. A counselor educator is running an experiment to test a new form of counseling. Unbeknownst to the experimenter one of the clients in the study is secretly seeing a gestalt therapist. This experiment
- (A) Is parsimonious
 - (B) Is an example of Occam's Razor
 - (C) Is confounded/flawed
 - (D) Is valid and will most likely help the field of counseling
790. In a typical study design, what is the group called that receives the treatment?
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
 - (C) Placebo group
 - (D) Random group
791. What research method used to establish cause and effect?
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Observational Research Edit
792. Conducting scientific experiments is a method to gather formal research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
793. Effects of Morning Exercise on the Health Anxiety Level of Senior Citizens Quantitative Research Design: ____
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Case Study
794. Which research design is the ONLY design in which we can assert that one variable is causing another variable?
- (A) Survey research
 - (B) Case study research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Archival research
795. Which type of research question examines cause-and-effect?
- (A) Causal.
 - (B) Comparative.
 - (C) Descriptive.
 - (D) Exploratory.
 - (E) Descriptive-comparative.
796. A research that is conducted in artificial and controlled conditions
- (A) Developmental research
 - (B) Laboratory research
 - (C) Field research
 - (D) Applied research
797. What helps to isolate the effects of manipulated variables in experimental research?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Measurement and data analysis
 - (C) Controlled conditions
 - (D) Manipulation of variables
798. The Solomon four-group design is a pre-test post-test design where ____
- (A) The experimental and control groups are randomly assigned
 - (B) There are two experimental and control groups, one that takes the pre-test and one that does not take the pre-test
 - (C) A historical event is used at the "treatment"
 - (D) The experimental group is randomly assigned

- 799.** In nonexperimental research designs, what distinguishes experimental studies from non-experimental studies?
- (A) The use of surveys
 - (B) Manipulation of factors
 - (C) The number of participants
 - (D) The nature of the study question
- 800.** When participants are assigned to the control group and to the experimental group by chance, this is an example of:
- (A) Selective sampling
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Hindsight bias
 - (D) Population
- 801.** Which type of study usually includes random assignment to interventions?
- (A) Quasi-experimental
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Descriptive
- 802.** What is the purpose of an experiment in data collection?
- (A) To obtain facts about the subject
 - (B) To evaluate results after giving a treatment
 - (C) To ask questions orally
 - (D) To obtain statistical information
- 803.** Which method best captures cause-and-effect by manipulating variables under controlled conditions?
- (A) Longitudinal panel without interventions
 - (B) Structured observations in natural settings
 - (C) Cross-sectional surveys at one time point
 - (D) Experiments with randomized assignment
- 804.** Allowing certain aspects of the study to be left to chance rather than to researcher or participant choice
- (A) Randomness
 - (B) Masking or blinding
- 805.** How does the independent variable affect the dependent variable? This group is the ____ group.
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Control
- 806.** To determine the effectiveness of a new pain reliever, a researcher divides a random sample of patients into two groups: one group is assigned to take the new drug and the second group takes a placebo. Does this experimental research study involve blinding?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 807.** In this study, the researcher manipulates one of the variables and tries to determine how manipulation influences other variables.
- (A) Observational study
 - (B) Cross-sectional study
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) Experimental study
- 808.** Controlled study in which researchers manipulate an IV to study its effect on a DV
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Analytical research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) None of above
- 809.** What is the main function of a control group?
- (A) Provide baseline without treatment exposure
 - (B) Conceal allocation to reduce bias
 - (C) Ensure accuracy in measuring constructs
 - (D) Receive the intervention during study

- 810.** A design that describes what will be when certain variables are carefully controlled or manipulated.
- (A) Qualitative research design
 - (B) Mixed-method research design
 - (C) Experimental research design
 - (D) None of above
- 811.** Experimental psychology utilizes ____ methods to answer these questions by researching the mind and behavior.
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Automatic
 - (D) Synthetic
- 812.** The procedure in experimental studies is highly standardized, meaning every participants has the exact same experience within the study (except for the manipulation of the IV) and this should improve the study's ____
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Generalisability
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) External validity
- 813.** Suppose you are looking at how daisies grow in different light sources. What would your control group be?
- (A) Blue filtered light
 - (B) Red filtered light
 - (C) Green filtered light
 - (D) Sunlight or white light
- 814.** A company tries two different TV ads to see which one makes more people buy their product. What type of research design is used?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Explanatory
- 815.** A double-blind study is sometimes needed because researchers may have expectations that affect their observations.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 816.** Both researcher and participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of:
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) The double blind procedure
 - (D) Random sampling
- 817.** Define the term: Experimental group.
- (A) An experimental group is the group in an experiment that receives the treatment or intervention being tested.
 - (B) An experimental group is the group that is not exposed to any variables.
 - (C) An experimental group is the group that collects data only.
 - (D) An experimental group is the group that observes the experiment without participating.
- 818.** A term used to describe how people look for cues in experiments and this changes their behaviour
- (A) The Hawthorne effect
 - (B) Social desirability bias
 - (C) Demand characteristics
 - (D) Investigator bias
- 819.** The variables in a field experiment operate more strongly than those used in
- (A) Laboratory Experiment.
 - (B) Introspective method.
 - (C) Observational Method.
 - (D) Case study.
- 820.** In an experiment, in which group would placebos be used?
- (A) Variable group
 - (B) Control group

- 821.** Which of the following would be best for determining whether alcohol impairs memory?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experiment
 - (B) Content Analysis
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Historical
 - (E) Survey
- 822.** What do researchers manipulate in an experimental research design?
- (A) Dependent variables
 - (B) Control groups
 - (C) Independent variables
 - (D) Extraneous variables
- 823.** The comparison group, the subgroup of the sample that is similar to the experimental group in every way except for the presence of the independent variable.
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Population
 - (D) None of above
- 824.** What is the experimental method in the experiment?
- (A) The conclusion to your experiment
 - (B) The materials needed to complete experiment
 - (C) Step by step directions of how to complete your experiment
 - (D) An educated, best guess Edit
- 825.** What does experimental research involve?
- (A) Observing natural phenomena without interference
 - (B) Manipulating variables to observe their effects on another variable
 - (C) Conducting surveys and interviews
 - (D) Analyzing statistical data from archives
- 826.** Sir O would like to test the effectiveness of the cooperative approach in improving students' performance. He used two of his classes for the study.
- (A) Case Study
- 827.** Both participant and experimenter are unaware of condition / eliminates potential demand characteristics
- (A) Double-blind studies
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 828.** How can a researcher control for selection bias?
- (A) Use instrumentation
 - (B) Use random assignment
 - (C) Use pretest
 - (D) Use cluster sampling
- 829.** Participant variables are controlled.
- (A) Strength of Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Strength of Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Strength of Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
- 830.** Why can replication of field experiments be particularly difficult?
- (A) Because they are always conducted in a controlled environment.
 - (B) Because they do not involve real-world conditions.
 - (C) Because real-world conditions can vary, making replication difficult.
 - (D) Because they are less ethical than other types of experiments.
- 831.** Why are natural experiments considered ethically suitable?
- (A) Because they allow researchers to manipulate participants freely.
 - (B) Because they require a large number of participants.

- (C) Because they ensure research can be conducted ethically when manipulating variables is unethical.
- (D) Because they are less expensive than other types of experiments.
- 832.** In an experiment, the standard that is used for comparison.
- (A) Control
- (B) Conclusion
- 833.** In an experiment research, the control group is:
- (A) The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
- (B) The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
- 834.** What is the first step when conducting a scientific experiment?
- (A) Writing a scientific article
- (B) Collecting samples
- (C) Formulating a hypothesis
- (D) Making graphs
- 835.** Researchers performing a well-designed experiment should base their conclusions on
- (A) A-the hypothesis of the experiment
- (B) B-data from repeated trials of the experiment
- (C) C-a small sample size to insure a reliable outcome of the experiment
- (D) D-results predicted before performing the experiment
- 836.** Which of the following features would one find in a double-blind experiment?
- (A) Experimenters are aware of both dependent and independent variables prior to the experiment
- (B) The independent variable remains unknown to both subjects and researchers during the course of the experiment
- (C) Neither experimenters nor subjects are aware of dependent-variable levels
- (D) The Hawthorne effect should not be an issue in testing
- 837.** A counselor educator decides to increase the sample size in her experiment. This will
- (A) Confound the experiment in nearly every case
- (B) Raise the probability of Type I and Type II errors
- (C) Have virtually no impact on Type I and Type II errors
- (D) Reduce Type I and Type II errors
- 838.** ____ is used when the same group of participants is exposed to 2 or more conditions and the conditions are compared.
- (A) Matched pair design
- (B) Independent measures design
- (C) Repeated measures design
- (D) Correlational measures design
- 839.** What are lab experiments conducted in?
- (A) Natural environments with uncontrolled variables
- (B) Controlled environments with carefully manipulated variables
- (C) Unstructured settings with random variables
- (D) Public spaces with minimal supervision
- 840.** They are attempts to establish a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables by manipulating one variable.
- (A) Observations
- (B) Experiments
- (C) Correlations
- (D) Self-reports
- 841.** What is one of the strengths of field experiments compared to lab experiments?
- (A) They have a higher risk of demand characteristics.
- (B) They are more artificial.
- (C) They mimic natural settings for behavior observation.
- (D) They are more difficult to generalize to real-world scenarios.

- 842.** An agriculturist wants to determine the effect of fertilizer type on the yield of tomatoes. There are four types of fertilizer under study. She plants tomatoes on five plots of land, one plot receives no fertilizer. Each plot is treated identically except for receiving a different type of fertilizer. What are the treatments?
- (A) Tomato plants
 - (B) Plots of Land
 - (C) Types of fertilizer
 - (D) Yield of tomatoes
- 843.** A research design that determines cause and effect relationships. This method involves manipulating one variable to determine if changes in one variable cause changes in another variable?
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Naturalistic Research
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Sequential
- 844.** Which data collection method would you use to collect data for this study? A study of the effect of changing flight patterns on the number of airplane accidents.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Simulation
- 845.** In experimental research, researchers actively introduces:
- (A) Treatment
 - (B) Recommendation
 - (C) Summary
 - (D) Findings
- 846.** What does random assignment in experimental research involve?
- (A) Assigning participants to experimental conditions based on their preferences
 - (B) Assigning participants to different experimental conditions or groups in a random and unbiased manner
 - (C) Assigning participants to experimental conditions based on their previous experience
 - (D) Assigning participants to experimental conditions based on the researcher's hypothesis
- 847.** A laboratory experiment is a research study in which the variance of all the possible influential independent variables not pertinent to the immediate problem of the investigations is kept at a
- (A) Maximum.
 - (B) Minimum.
 - (C) Constant level.
 - (D) Highest Point.
- 848.** What is the group designed to answer the research question; experimental manipulation is the only difference between the experimental and control groups?
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Cross-sectional research
 - (D) None of above
- 849.** In what kind of situation can the placebo effect be used?
- (A) Fun and entertainment
 - (B) Medicine trials
 - (C) For school
 - (D) Dance rehearsals
- 850.** Double-Blind Study
- (A) Study in which neither the experimenter nor the subjects know if the subjects are in the experimental or the control group.
 - (B) Study in which the subject do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group.
 - (C) A measure of the relationship between two variables.
 - (D) The observation of human or animal behavior in its natural setting.

- 851.** Which of the following is an example of the method of manipulation?
- (A) Using the same teaching strategy for all students
 - (B) Using a particular teaching strategy for one group and not for another
 - (C) Not using any teaching strategy at all
 - (D) Using different teaching strategies for different subjects
- 852.** What does random assignment ensure in a study?
- (A) Study participants have the same chance of being assigned to the intervention group or the comparison group.
 - (B) Study participants are always assigned to the intervention group.
 - (C) Study participants are always assigned to the comparison group.
 - (D) Study participants are assigned based on their preferences.
- 853.** In a ____ participants don't know if they're part of the experimental group or the control group.
- (A) Single-blind study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Double-blind study
- 854.** 'Subject Mortality' leads to internal invalidity of
- (A) Experimental Research.
 - (B) Philosophical Research.
 - (C) Descriptive Research.
 - (D) Historical Research.
- 855.** In a study on alcohol and aggressive behavior, subjects are randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group receives real alcohol while the other group receives tonic water which tastes identical to real alcohol. In this way, neither group of subjects knows who got the real alcohol. In this study, the non-alcoholic tonic water serves as a(n) ____
- (A) Selection factor
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Placebo
- 856.** How the IV influences the DV in an experiment can also be referred to as the
- (A) Experimenter Bias
 - (B) Standardised procedure
 - (C) Cause and effect relationship
 - (D) The effecting cause relationship
- 857.** In a time series design, what follows the introduction of the experimental independent variable?
- (A) A series of observations to establish a baseline
 - (B) The conclusion of the experiment
 - (C) Another series of observations to examine the effect of the independent variable
 - (D) The introduction of a dependent variable
- 858.** In a double-blind experiment, neither the participants nor the researchers know which group is the control group and which group is the experimental group ____
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 859.** What is the best way to ensure internal validity in a hospital-based study?
- (A) Use pre-experimental design
 - (B) Use randomization and control groups
 - (C) Use descriptive design
 - (D) Use systematic sampling
- 860.** In an experiment, the experimental group is defined by
- (A) Containing only representative samples
 - (B) Being measured but never manipulated
 - (C) Receiving the studied treatment
 - (D) Not receiving the studied treatment
- 861.** In a medical study, one group is given a new drug developed to help cure the common cold. The other group is given a sugar pill. What is the sugar pill called?

- (A) A control drug
(B) A placebo
(C) An independent drug
(D) A null drug
- 862.** “Controlled Group” is a term used in ____
(A) Survey research
(B) Historical research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Descriptive research
- 863.** The group that receives the experimental treatment condition is the ____
(A) Participant group.
(B) Control group.
(C) Experimental group.
(D) Independent group.
- 864.** Type of study in which neither the researchers who are administering the independent variable nor the participants know what type of treatment is being given
(A) Blind study
(B) Controlled study
(C) Double blind study
(D) None of above
- 865.** Where is a laboratory experiment conducted?
(A) In a marketplace
(B) In a controlled environment
(C) In a forest
(D) At home
- 866.** What is the Operational Definition of an experiment?
(A) Clear and detailed statements about how you will measure the data collected about the variables.
(B) The entire group of people or animals in which the researcher is interested.
(C) A sample that has characteristics that are similar to those in the population
(D) A measure of the relationship between two variables
- 867.** The control group is the ____
(A) Group you are testing
(B) Group that is NOT being tested
- 868.** Which of the following is not an advantage of field experiments?
(A) They are naturalistic.
(B) Consent is often not required
(C) The studies have high ecological validity.
(D) They are easily replicated.
- 869.** A process where the independent and dependent are included?
(A) Formulating Conclusions.
(B) Research Question.
(C) Experimentation.
(D) Making recommendations.
- 870.** A farmer puts fertilizer on half his corn plants and no fertilizer on the other half. He determines which half produced more corn at the end of the season.
(A) Survey
(B) Observational Study
(C) Experiment
(D) None of above
- 871.** In an experiment, the group that does not receive the intervention is called:
(A) The experimental group
(B) The participant group
(C) The control group
(D) The treatment group
- 872.** Demand characteristics are:
(A) Features of an experiment that cannot be controlled
(B) Threats to external validity
(C) Problem behaviours
(D) Cues in a study which help a participant work out the research hypothesis

- 873.** What is the main goal of random allocation in an experiment?
- (A) To increase external validity
 - (B) To control for participant variables and reduce selection bias
 - (C) To ensure the experiment has ecological validity
 - (D) To prevent demand characteristics from influencing behavior
- 874.** When more than one independent variable works in an experimental situation, it is called
- (A) Interaction.
 - (B) Multisituational Effect.
 - (C) Situational Crisis.
 - (D) Variable Crisis.
- 875.** The process not needed in Experimental Researches is [2009-DECEMBER]
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Manipulation
 - (C) Controlling
 - (D) Content Analysis
- 876.** In a psychological experiment, the control group is:
- (A) The group that gets “messed with”
 - (B) The group that doesn’t get “messed with”
 - (C) The group that is shut out from the world
 - (D) The group that pushes the buttons
- 877.** The most powerful tool in a research study would be a(n)
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Naturalistic observation study
- 878.** What is random allocation, and why is it used in experiments?
- (A) Assigning participants based on their preferences to increase reliability
 - (B) Randomly assigning participants to different groups to minimize bias
 - (C) Selecting participants randomly from a population to increase sample size
 - (D) Randomly assigning participants to different conditions to increase validity
- 879.** What is the only form of psychological research that can determine cause and effect?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Longitudinal Study
 - (C) Correlational Study
 - (D) Experiment
 - (E) Comparative Study
- 880.** If a researcher wants to study the cause-and-effect relationship between two variables, which type of research design is most appropriate?
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Correlational research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Cross-sectional research
- 881.** Which type of research is the only type that has a chance at showing a cause and effect relationship?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
- 882.** What is an independent kind of analytical research:
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Database
 - (C) Facts
 - (D) The model
 - (E) Type
- 883.** William Wundt founded one of the first psychological laboratories to conduct:
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Physiological research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Qualitative research

- 884.** What is an advantage of experimental research?
- (A) Results are specific to the experiment
 - (B) Easy to conduct
 - (C) Time consuming
 - (D) None of above
- 885.** In the context of the passage, what does the word 'trials' refer to?
- (A) The number of treatment replications that you perform on experimental and control groups.
 - (B) The final results obtained from an experiment.
 - (C) The equipment used during the experiment.
 - (D) The duration of the experiment.
- 886.** In experiment that determines the effect of exercise on heart rate, what is the control group?
- (A) The group that exercises
 - (B) The group that drinks water
 - (C) The group that does not exercise
 - (D) The group that tracks the time it takes to exercise
- 887.** What does "experimental" mean from Latin?
- (A) Trial
 - (B) Equality
 - (C) Activity
 - (D) None of above
- 888.** Procedures involve standardized instructions and procedures, giving consistency.
- (A) Strength of Laboratory Experiment
 - (B) Strength of Field Experiment
 - (C) Weakness of Laboratory Experiment
 - (D) Weakness of Field Experiment
- 889.** Natural experiments are true experiments
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 890.** Experimenter subconsciously changes behavior to elicit desired result
- (A) Extraneous variables (confounds)
 - (B) Experimenter bias
 - (C) Participant variables
 - (D) None of above
- 891.** What is the Rosenthal effect in experimental research?
- (A) When the experimenter projects expectancies onto participants based on internal beliefs
 - (B) When participants act as their own control group
 - (C) When two or more extraneous variables overlap
 - (D) When a research feature influences the dependent variable
- 892.** Disadvantages of a laboratory experiment:
- (A) Does not always fully model the real course of the studied process;
 - (B) Always completely models the real course of the studied process;
 - (C) Does not always fully confirm the real course of the studied process;
 - (D) Does not always fully model the ideal course of the studied process;
 - (E) Does not always fully model the classical course of the process under study;
- 893.** Replicate groups that are exposed to the same conditions in an experiment are known as ____
- (A) Trials
 - (B) Constants
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Research question
- 894.** What is an advantage of field experiments?
- (A) Controlling variables
 - (B) Quantifying results
 - (C) Ecological validity
 - (D) None of above

- 895.** In a clinical trial to test a new medication, what is the purpose of using a double-blind study design?
- (A) To ensure the study results are more reliable and valid.
 - (B) To eliminate placebo effects and researcher bias.
 - (C) To prevent both participants and researchers from knowing who receives the treatment.
 - (D) None of above
- 896.** What are the 2 forms of validity use to assess the validity of an experiment?
- (A) Cross-sectional and Longitudinal
 - (B) Internal and External
 - (C) Independent and Dependent
 - (D) Continuous and Non-continuous
- 897.** Ana error in the design of an experiment
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Repeated trial
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Scientific explanation
- 898.** Changes in one variable cause the changes in the other variable; can be determined only through an experimental research design. What is this relationship called?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Cause-and-effect relationship
 - (C) Illusory correlation
 - (D) None of above
- 899.** Deliberate manipulation is always a part of
- (A) Historical research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Fundamental research.
 - (D) Experimental research.
- 900.** There are a number of ways in which confounding extraneous variables can be controlled Which control technique is considered to be the best?
- (A) Random assignment.
 - (B) Matching.
 - (C) Counterbalancing.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 901.** An experiment in which neither the subjects nor the people who work with them know which treatment each subject is receiving is called
- (A) Double blind
 - (B) Single blind
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) Replicated
- 902.** Involves concealing information from the participants, data collectors, care providers, or data analysis in order to enhance objectivity
- (A) Randomness
 - (B) Masking or blinding
- 903.** Which of the following is NOT a consideration when evaluating if an experimental design is realistic?
- (A) Naturally occurring behaviours
 - (B) Full range of behaviours
 - (C) The color of the lab
 - (D) How often the scenario would occur in real life
- 904.** An investor decided that a quantitative research study would be appropriate. Which of these factors would have led to this decision?
- (A) Wanting to observe behaviors as they occur in natural settings
 - (B) Wanting to determine the cause-and-effect relationships under controlled conditions
 - (C) Wanting to determine the benefits of a new strategy
 - (D) Wanting to provide a complex explanation incorporating multiple perspectives
- 905.** What is one of the weaknesses of field experiments compared to lab experiments?
- (A) Field experiments can control extraneous variables more effectively.

- (B) Field experiments have less control over extraneous variables.
- (C) Field experiments ensure better replication due to consistent conditions.
- (D) Field experiments are less likely to suffer from sample bias.
- 906.** A paper company located on the banks of a river discharges its treated wastewater into the river. Which of the following would be the best control group to evaluate the treated wastewater from the paper company?
- (A) A sample of distilled water
- (B) A sample of water from a nearby river
- (C) A sample of water downstream from the same river
- (D) A sample of water upstream from the same river
- 907.** Why might a laboratory experiment be the most suitable method to conduct Jacob's study?
- (A) It allows for naturalistic observation.
- (B) It provides a controlled environment to test variables.
- (C) It relies on participant self-reports.
- (D) It is always conducted in the field.
- 908.** Internal validity is concerned with:
- (A) Data reliability
- (B) Generalizability to other contexts
- (C) Random assignment
- (D) X-Y Causation
- 909.** What makes the randomized block design effective?
- (A) It uses random selection
- (B) It controls extraneous variables by grouping
- (C) It avoids manipulation
- (D) It eliminates testing threats
- 910.** The control group
- (A) The parts of the experiment you keep the same.
- (B) The only group you collect data from.
- (C) The group you change on purpose.
- (D) Does not have the independent variable and is used for comparison.
- 911.** What is the advantage of factorial designs in experimental research?
- (A) They require a smaller number of participants
- (B) They allow investigation of the main effects of each independent variable
- (C) They involve only one independent variable
- (D) They eliminate the need for random assignment
- 912.** Suppose a researcher wants to study the effect of drug A on subjects' alertness. He divides 100 subjects into two groups of 50, an experimental group and a control group. He dissolves drug A in saline solution and injects it into all the subjects in the experimental group. He then gives all the control group subjects an injection of only saline solution. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Drug A
- (B) Saline solution
- (C) The subjects
- (D) The needles
- 913.** In an experiment, what is not tested and is used as a comparison?
- (A) Independent Variable
- (B) Constant
- (C) Dependent Variable
- (D) Control
- 914.** One of the factors that influence external validity:
- (A) Attrition/mortality
- (B) Order effect
- (C) Testing effect
- (D) Experimenter bias
- 915.** In a fair experiment, only one variable should be changed at a time.
- (A) TRUE
- (B) FALSE

- 916.** Why is it important to repeat experiments in scientific research?
- (A) To save time and resources in scientific studies.
 - (B) To ensure that the results are reliable and not due to random chance.
 - (C) To prove that the initial experiment was incorrect.
 - (D) To create more data for analysis.
- 917.** A student conducts an experiment to measure the growth of a plant over time. The graph of the plant's height versus time is a straight line. What does the slope of this line represent?
- (A) The initial height of the plant
 - (B) The rate of growth of the plant
 - (C) The maximum height of the plant
 - (D) The time taken for the plant to reach maximum height
- 918.** In an experiment the thing that is changed or manipulated by the researcher is referred to as the
- (A) EV
 - (B) IV
 - (C) DV
 - (D) IP
- 919.** What does "Limited Generalizability" imply about lab experiment results?
- (A) The results can be applied to any population without limitations
 - (B) The results are only valid within the laboratory setting
 - (C) Results from lab experiments may not apply to diverse populations or outside the experimental setting
 - (D) The results are universally accepted by the scientific community
- 920.** What is the key feature of a field experiment?
- (A) Complete control over all variables
 - (B) Real-life environment with manipulation of independent variable
 - (C) Strict lab conditions
 - (D) Large sample size
- 921.** In ____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.
- (A) Hypothesis.
 - (B) Research design.
 - (C) Experiment.
 - (D) Theoretical framework.
- 922.** What is an experimental design characterized by having independent and dependent variables and strict controls, usually in a non-natural setting?
- (A) Field experiment
 - (B) Laboratory experiment
 - (C) Natural experiment
 - (D) None of above
- 923.** This research method can prove causation.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case Study
- 924.** Which research design allows for causal inference via random assignment?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Correlational
- 925.** A 'Treatment Group' is:
- (A) A group that receives the experimental treatment in a study.
 - (B) A group that is not observed in a study.
 - (C) A group that receives no treatment in a study.
 - (D) A group that collects data from other groups.
- 926.** Who conducted a hospital experiment to test the diagnosis that hospitals make on patients; wanted to see the impact of behavior on being a patient; proved that once you are diagnosed with a disorder, your care would not be very good in a mental hospital setting

- (A) David Rosenhan
 - (B) Philip Zimbardo
 - (C) Herman Rorschach
 - (D) Albert Ellis
- 927.** How do natural experiments contribute to understanding causal relationships?
- (A) By allowing for the observation of real-world behaviors.
 - (B) By reflecting natural settings, increasing generalizability of findings.
 - (C) By being suitable for investigating long-term effects or rare events.
 - (D) By providing insights into causal relationships in complex real-life situations.
- 928.** Which is the only research method that shows CAUSATION?
- (A) Case Studies
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experimental
- 929.** Which of the following statements best describes the role of random assignment in research?
- (A) It is used to ensure that researchers don't infringe on people's rights.
 - (B) It is used to ensure that the costs of conducting research studies are within government limits.
 - (C) It is used to ensure that research studies are based on appropriate learning theory.
 - (D) It is used to ensure that groups used in research studies are comparable.
- 930.** A famous quantitative experiment on deferred gratification was ____
- (A) The Malteser Test
 - (B) The Marble Test
 - (C) The Marzipan Test
 - (D) The Marshmallow Test
- 931.** Internal validity enables researchers to determine possible ____ relationships between independent and dependent variables.
- (A) Cause-and-effect
 - (B) Descriptive
- 932.** Mr. Payne randomly assigned half of his AP Computer Science students to study for 3 hours, and the other half to study for 6 hours.
- (A) Because he randomly assigned students, he can make assumptions about the entire class.
 - (B) Because he randomly assigned students, he can assume causation.
 - (C) Because he did not randomly assign students, he can assume causation.
 - (D) Because he randomly assigned students, he can only assume correlation but not causation.
- 933.** What is the experimental group in psychology?
- (A) The group that is not exposed to the treatment
 - (B) The group that is exposed to the treatment
 - (C) The group that is given a placebo
 - (D) The group that is observed for changes
- 934.** What is "internal validity"?
- (A) The degree to which a study establishes causality
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Ethical approval
 - (D) Sample size
- 935.** What is a true experiment in the context of psychological research?
- (A) An experiment conducted in real-life environments
 - (B) An experiment conducted on pre-existing groups of participants
 - (C) An experiment using naturally-occurring variables
 - (D) Research that includes psychological concepts which are manipulated through random allocation

- 936.** Which is not possible in quasi-experiment?
(A) Operationalisation
(B) Random allocation
(C) Standardisation
(D) Replication Edit
(A) Random assignment
(B) Debriefing
(C) Stratified Sampling
(D) Subject matching
(E) Correlational study Edit
- 937.** This is when neither the participants nor the researcher know which group received treatment and which received a placebo.
(A) Double-blind
(B) Confounding variable
(C) Hindsight bias
(D) Placebo effect
- 938.** In experimental design, the strategy of varying test items and tasks applies to:
(A) Between-subjects designs only.
(B) Matched-groups designs only.
(C) Within-subjects designs only.
(D) Within-subjects designs and matched-groups designs.
- 939.** Which study title could not use an experimental design?
(A) The effect of exercise on self-esteem in adolescents
(B) The effect of diet on sleep patterns in older men
(C) The effect of body position on dyspnea in patients with COPD
(D) The effect of age on pulmonary complications in surgical patients
- 940.** This type of experimental research design involves the random distribution of participants into four groups. These four groups consist of two control groups and two experimental groups
(A) Pre-Experimental Design
(B) Quasi-Experimental Design
(C) True-Experimental Design
(D) None of above
- 941.** Which of the following methods best limits the influence of unknown variables in an experiment?
(A) Experiment
(B) Observational study
(C) Neither
(D) Both experiment and observational study.
- 942.** To test the effects of eating breakfast on test grades. I randomly select half of my students and feed them breakfast while giving the other half nothing to eat. I then give them all a test and compare the test grades of each group. Is this an experiment or an observational study?
(A) Experiment
(B) Observational study
(C) Neither
(D) Both experiment and observational study.
- 943.** The process of repeating an experiment in other settings or at other times is called ____
(A) Reiteration
(B) Correlation
(C) Replication
(D) A control study
- 944.** An experiment where neither the participants nor the experimenter know who has received the treatment, until the experiment has concluded, is known as what?
(A) Random Experiment
(B) Single-blind Experiment
(C) Stratified Experiment
(D) Double-blind Experiment
- 945.** Factorial experiments
(A) Include two or more dependent variables.
(B) Include two or more independent variables.
- 946.** In a repeated-measures experimental design, all participants
(A) Are allocated to either the control or experimental group.
(B) Are allocated to both the control and experimental group

- (C) Are matched on characteristics relevant to the study
(D) Are followed up at predetermined time intervals
- 947.** What are the three types of experimental designs by Campbell & Stanley?
(A) Descriptive, exploratory, comparative
(B) Pre-experimental, quasi-experimental, true experimental
(C) Randomized, factorial, crossover
(D) Latin square, block, solomon
- 948.** The degree to which treatment effects in an experiment can be accounted for by the theoretical mechanisms represented in the independent variables is called ____
(A) Face validity
(B) Construct validity
(C) Internal validity
(D) External validity
- 949.** The group who is subjected to the therapy being tested is called the:
(A) Control group
(B) Experimental group
(C) Sample group
(D) Survey group
- 950.** Which are essential characteristics of experimental research?
(A) Manipulation, control, randomization
(B) Observation, prediction, description
(C) Sampling, analysis, reporting
(D) Hypothesis, theory, conclusion
- 951.** In which of the following research methods does the researcher have the most control?
(A) Correlational
(B) Experimental
(C) Observational
(D) Descriptive
- 952.** Using a factorial design can increase the ____ of a study as compared to isolating the effect of a single independent variable in simpler experimental designs.
(A) External validity
(B) Experimenter bias
(C) Reliability
(D) Order effects
- 953.** Studies that examine cause-effect relationship by manipulating one or more factors
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Classroom Action Research
(C) Research and Development (R&D) in Education
(D) Correlational Research
- 954.** This is a method of research where an investigator manipulates one or more factors to find the cause and effect in relationships
(A) Experimental
(B) Naturalistic
(C) Correlational
(D) Observational
- 955.** One of the four basic element of experimental research, which refers to the people, places, things and events.
(A) Treatment
(B) Condition
(C) Subjects
(D) Intervention
- 956.** If an experiment can be replicated by others with almost identical findings, then the experiment is
(A) Said to be a naturalistic observation
(B) Said to be reliable
- 957.** Why is it important to standardise procedures in an experiment?
(A) To reduce the number of participants needed
(B) To ensure that all participants experience the same conditions, increasing internal validity
(C) To increase ecological validity
(D) To manipulate extraneous variables effectively

- 958.** Which approach manipulates independent variables to infer causal links under controlled conditions?
(A) Survey design observing already-occurred events
(B) Experimental design with control and measurement
(C) Investigative design tracing phenomena
(D) Interpretive design focusing on meanings
- 959.** In a double-blind study, only the participants do not know whether they are receiving a treatment or not.
(A) True
(B) False
- 960.** A research exercise carried out in a laboratory environment is called
(A) A focus group
(B) An experiment
(C) A hall test
(D) An observation test
- 961.** At the end of an experiment, researchers sometimes ask participants to guess the purpose of the experiment. This step serves to detect:
(A) Participant characteristics.
(B) He Hawthorne effect.
(C) Individual differences.
(D) Demand characteristics.
- 962.** Control helps to either eliminate the effects of extraneous variables or measure the effects of extraneous variables
(A) True
(B) False
- 963.** What term refers to both participants and researchers being unaware of who is assigned to which group?
(A) Placebo
(B) Double-Blind Procedure
(C) Confounding Variables
(D) Illusory Correlation
- 964.** The experimental study is based on:[2007-DECEMBER]
(A) The manipulation of variables
(B) Conceptual parameters
(C) Replication of research
(D) Survey of literature
- 965.** An experiment in which "participants" unanimously choose the wrong line. It is clear to you that they are wrong, but they have all given the same answer.
(A) Stanley Milgram Shock Experiment
(B) Leon Festinger Cognitive Dissonance Experiment
(C) Solomon Asch Line Experiment
(D) Philip Zimbardo Prison Experiment
- 966.** The process not needed in experimental research is:[2008-DECEMBER]
(A) Observation
(B) Manipulation and replication
(C) Controlling
(D) Reference collection
- 967.** In a trial of a new allergy medicine, one group of participants is given the new drug while the other receives a placebo. The group receiving the experimental drug is the
(A) Control group.
(B) Experimental group.
(C) Dependent group.
(D) Independent group.
- 968.** Which research method can support causal statements?
(A) Correlational (cross-sectional) research
(B) Longitudinal research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Archival research
- 969.** ____ research occurs when the researcher manipulates the independent variable.
(A) Causal-comparative research.
(B) Experimental research.
(C) Ethnography.
(D) Co relational research.

- 970.** The purpose of this research is to study the cause and effect relationships.
(A) EXPERIMENTAL
(B) NON-EXPERIMENTAL
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 971.** Usually used in experiment-based studies.
(A) The Input-Process-Output (IPO) Model
(B) Research paradigm
(C) The Independent Variable-Dependent Variable (IV-DV) Model
(D) The Flow Chart System
- 972.** Pre-test-post-test randomized matching control group design is an example of
(A) Quasi-experimental design.
(B) Post-facto experimental design.
(C) True experimental design.
(D) Pre-experimental design.
- 973.** A(n) ___ research design happens when only participants don't know whether they are in experimental or control group, but the researchers do know who is assigned to which group.
(A) Double blind.
(B) Naturalistic observation.
(C) Single blind.
(D) Correlational.
- 974.** What is the purpose of control in an experiment?
(A) To introduce bias
(B) To eliminate bias
(C) To increase variability
(D) To confuse subjects
- 975.** A procedure in which researchers nor participants know which group is the experimental group and which is the control group
(A) Double blind procedure
(B) Blind procedure
(C) Placebo Effect
(D) Validity
- 976.** In experimental terminology IV stands for ___ and DV stands for ___
(A) Independent variable; dependent variable
(B) Dependent variable; independent variable
(C) Individual variable; dependent variable
(D) Independent variable; designer variable
- 977.** What research design applies when a study tests an intervention's effectiveness?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Experimental
(C) Historical
(D) Case Study
- 978.** In Fred's study, there are three levels of only one independent variable that also happens to be a participant variable. His study is:
(A) A quasi-experimental design.
(B) A higher order factorial design.
(C) A single-case experimental design.
(D) A two by two factorial design.
- 979.** Experimental method starts with some problems which have
(A) No adequate solution.
(B) No solution for a brief time span.
(C) No hypothesis.
(D) An immediate solution.
- 980.** What is the role of "research confederates"?
(A) They secretly work with researchers and pretend to be regular participants to influence others.
(B) They collect data from participants without interacting with them.
(C) They analyze the results after the study is completed.
(D) They are the main subjects of the research.
- 981.** A drawback of a higher order factorial design is that some interaction effects obtained could be difficult to interpret
(A) T
(B) F

- 982.** In experimental research, the main objective is to:
- (A) Describe a situation
 - (B) Establish cause and effect relationships
 - (C) Develop new theories
 - (D) Collect qualitative data only
- 983.** In a controlled FDA study, the group receiving the treatment is the ____ group.
- (A) Experimental.
 - (B) Control.
 - (C) Placebo.
 - (D) Sample.
- 984.** Randomized clinical trials are the highest level of evidence
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 985.** In a study on alcohol and aggressive behavior, subjects are randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group receives real alcohol while the other group receives tonic water which tastes identical to real alcohol. Neither the subjects nor the researchers know which group got the real alcohol until after the study is completed. This study is designed as a ____ placebo-control study.
- (A) Single-blind
 - (B) Double-blind
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Correlational
- 986.** Which of the following is a threat to the internal validity of experiment using a repeated measures design?
- (A) Instrumentation effect.
 - (B) Cohort effect.
 - (C) Attrition effect.
 - (D) All of the given options.
- 987.** Which of the following allows researchers to examine the effect of multiple independent variables simultaneously?
- (A) Quasi-experimental design
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Reversal design
 - (D) Factorial design
- 988.** Group that does receive the treatment
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
- 989.** In addition to history, regression, maturation, instrumentation, and testing threats to internal validity in experiments, what other issue threatens internal validity?
- (A) The possibility that subjects may be dropping out from the treatment and control groups at different rates
 - (B) The possibility that the difference between pretest and posttest scores is not due to the treatment
 - (C) Too large a sample of subjects
 - (D) A random sample
- 990.** Which of the following is the most accurate representation of the order that an experiment should be conducted?
- (A) 1.Hypothesis 2.Question 3. Analyze data 4. Formulate conclusion
 - (B) 1.Question 2. Gather materials 3. Test the hypothesis 4. Formulate a conclusion
 - (C) 1.Gather materials 2. Analyze data 3. Hypothesis 4. Question
 - (D) 1.Analyze data 2. Hypothesis 3. Question 4. Gather materials
- 991.** Controlled observation: a study conducted by watching the participants' behavior in a situation in which the social or physical environment has been ____ by the researchers. It can be conducted in either the participants' normal environment or in an artificial situation.
- (A) Uncontrolled
 - (B) Natural
 - (C) Manipulated
 - (D) Environment
- 992.** Which group in an experiment is exposed to the independent variable?
- (A) Control Group

- (B) Experimental Group
(C) Participant Group
(D) All groups
- 993.** Which kind of study can establish a cause-effect relationship between variables, assuming that the research is appropriate and well conceived?
(A) Survey
(B) Case study
(C) Correlational study
(D) Experiment Edit
- 994.** The group that is treated the same way as the experimental group except that the experimental variable is not applied
(A) Single Blind
(B) Double Blind
(C) Experimental Group
(D) Control Group
- 995.** Which of the following research methods is being described?explores cause and effect
(A) Descriptive method
(B) Correlational method
(C) Experimental method
(D) None of above
- 996.** How is the control group different than the experimental group?
(A) The control group is smaller
(B) The control group receives the treatment
(C) The control group does not receive the treatment
(D) The control group is larger than the experimental group.
- 997.** Which of the following is a characteristic of experimental research?
(A) It involves manipulation of variables
(B) It relies on naturalistic observation
(C) It studies relationships between variables
(D) It uses existing data for analysis
- 998.** How does a placebo function in an experiment?
(A) It is a treatment with no real effect used as a control.
(B) It is the main treatment given to all participants.
(C) It is a variable that is always manipulated.
(D) It is a measurement tool for data collection.
- 999.** A set of controlled observations that test a hypothesis.
(A) Experiment
(B) Control
(C) Conclusion
(D) Scientific method
- 1000.** Although the experimentation is highly controlled by the researcher, the participants in this study are not randomly assigned. This study is —
(A) Descriptive study
(B) Correlational study
(C) Quasi-experimental study
(D) True experimental study
- 1001.** What type of Supervised Agricultural Experience uses the scientific process to discover new knowledge?
(A) Entrepreneurship
(B) Experimental
(C) Exploratory
(D) Placement
- 1002.** In an experimental study, what does the term “treatment” refer to?
(A) The process of collecting data
(B) What is changed or added to the population or sample
(C) The analysis of results
(D) The selection of participants

- 1003.** List one weakness of experimental design.
- (A) May lack ecological validity or be subject to ethical concerns.
 - (B) Always guarantees accurate results in all settings.
 - (C) Ensures all variables are controlled perfectly every time.
 - (D) Is never influenced by participant behavior.
- 1004.** Which of the following is used to reduce the effects of confounding variables in experiments?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Meta-analysis
 - (D) An algorithm
 - (E) Random assignment
- 1005.** This is the only method of data collection that can establish causation.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Simulation
 - (D) Observation
- 1006.** Experiment the group of participants that does not receive the manipulation
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Transduction
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Parallel processing
- 1007.** Which type of research involves manipulation of independent variables to observe effects on dependent variables, allowing for causal inferences?
- (A) Experimental Research
 - (B) Quasi-Experimental Research
 - (C) Correlational Research
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
- 1008.** This tactic involves misleading participants about the nature of an experiment and its methodology (Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
- (A) Coercion
 - (B) Forgery
 - (C) Standard Deviation
 - (D) Deception
- 1009.** What is the main purpose of conducting experiments in science?
- (A) To prove personal beliefs
 - (B) To test hypotheses and gather evidence
 - (C) To write stories
 - (D) To make friends
- 1010.** ____ can be defined as those studies in which participants do not know the experimental condition (group) to which they have been assigned.
- (A) Descriptive studies
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Single-blind studies
 - (D) Double-blind studies
- 1011.** If random sampling is required to test a given hypothesis, which method of quantitative researcher would be the most effective?
- (A) Causal-comparative
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of above
- 1012.** What kind of results does basic experimental research typically produce?
- (A) Less reliable results
 - (B) More generalizable results
 - (C) Results that are difficult to replicate
 - (D) Results that are specific to one case
- 1013.** It is a process of testing a hypothesis in which a particular behavior will occur in certain situations.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experimentation
 - (C) Measurement
 - (D) Data gathering

- 1014.** Random assignment is used in experiments to:
- (A) Ensure the sample is representative of the population
 - (B) Minimize pre-existing differences between groups
 - (C) Control the independent variable
 - (D) Avoid the placebo effect
- 1015.** The primary advantage of ___ is that it allows for more control than naturalistic observation.
- (A) Laboratory Observation.
 - (B) Correlation.
 - (C) Case Study.
 - (D) Survey.
- 1016.** A scientist who wants to study the affects of fertilizer on plants sets up an experiment. Plant A gets no fertilizer, Plant B gets 5 mg. of fertilizer each day, and Plant C gets 10mg. of fertilizer each day. Which plant is the control group
- (A) Plant D
 - (B) Plant B
 - (C) Plant A
 - (D) None of above
- 1017.** What was the main purpose of the scientific experiment involving the separated triplets?
- (A) To study the effects of heredity versus environment on development
 - (B) To test new adoption procedures
 - (C) To improve child nutrition
 - (D) To find cures for genetic diseases
- 1018.** Laboratory, field, clinical, production experiments are united by:
- (A) The organization of the experiment;
 - (B) Research objectives of the experiment;
 - (C) The structure of the studied objects and phenomena;
 - (D) The type of models studied in the experiment;
 - (E) Method of forming experimental conditions;
- 1019.** Which design includes the researchers observing a group multiple times before and after an intervention?
- (A) A natural experiment
 - (B) Time series design
 - (C) Pre-experimental design
 - (D) None of above
- 1020.** Differential attrition occurs when the people dropping out from one group are different from the others in their group or from the people in the comparison group.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 1021.** The research which fails to qualify as a genuine experimental research, and highly susceptible to doubts.
- (A) True-experimental
 - (B) Single subject
 - (C) Quasi-experimental
 - (D) Pre-experimental
- 1022.** Experimental research involves:
- (A) No control
 - (B) Manipulating variables
 - (C) Library work
 - (D) Writing essays
- 1023.** ___ involves the control or manipulation of conditions for the purpose of studying the relative effects of various treatments applied to members of a sample, or of the same treatment applied to members of different samples
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Applied Research
 - (D) Strategic Research
- 1024.** In a weight reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet tablet that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact the tablet contained powdered milk, but ever

- since the individual started taking the tablet, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
- (A) Curvilinear relationship
 - (B) Effect of extraneous variables
 - (C) A natural experiment
 - (D) Placebo effect
- 1025.** — refers to gathering primary data by selecting matched groups of subjects, giving them different treatments, controlling related factors, and checking for differences in group responses.
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Constructive research
 - (C) Observational research
 - (D) Survey research
 - (E) Descriptive research
- 1026.** Of the following, which can establish a cause and effect relationship? I. controlled experiment II. quasi-experiment III. correlational research
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
- 1027.** The experimental group is the group that —
- (A) You are testing
 - (B) Is "normal"
- 1028.** Group receiving manipulation
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
- 1029.** Where do scientists typically conduct experiments on matter?
- (A) In grocery stores
 - (B) On athletic fields
 - (C) In bustling playgrounds
 - (D) Inside laboratories
- 1030.** Which research strategy is described here: The introduction of planned change on one or more of the variables; measurement on a small number of variables and control of other variables.
- (A) Experiment.
 - (B) Ethnography.
 - (C) Survey.
 - (D) Case study.
- 1031.** Self-fulfilling prophecies can be avoided by
- (A) Calculating tendencies
 - (B) Making a double blind study
 - (C) Obtaining random sample
 - (D) Using cross-sectional methods Edit
- 1032.** Viola's mother is a scientist. She makes model houses and tests them on platforms that shake and move, just as the ground might move in an earthquake. In which way does this testing help prepare people for earthquakes?
- (A) Shows which furniture will be safest
 - (B) Teaches people to survive earthquakes
 - (C) Develops building designs that will be stable
 - (D) Informs people about how to avoid earthquakes
- 1033.** Nestor would like to see if negative reinforcement has an effect on student participation. He randomly assigned subjects to his experimental and control group.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Content Analysis
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Historical
 - (E) Survey
- 1034.** Which of the following factors does not affect internal validity of an experimental design?
- (A) Maturation of subjects.
 - (B) Statistical regression.
 - (C) Noise during experiment.
 - (D) Pretesting.

- 1035.** While higher-order factorial designs allow the researcher to take more variables into consideration, a drawback is that the ___ of some ___ might be challenging to interpret.
- (A) Simplicity; main effects
 - (B) Simplicity; interactions
 - (C) Complexity; main effects
 - (D) Complexity; interactions
- 1036.** What term best describes an actor in an experiment who is working for the researcher?
- (A) Confederate
 - (B) Participant
 - (C) Learner
 - (D) Subject
- 1037.** Natural experiments are characterized by the use of:
- (A) Pre-selected variables
 - (B) Randomly assigned variables
 - (C) Naturally-occurring variables
 - (D) Artificially manipulated variables
- 1038.** Experimental method is based on
- (A) Researcher's point of view.
 - (B) Mill's Cannon of Single Variable.
 - (C) Formulation of hypothesis.
 - (D) Scientific method.
- 1039.** An intervention in research refers to:
- (A) A condition or treatment applied to participants
 - (B) A summary of findings
 - (C) Statistical data analysis
 - (D) Sampling procedure implementation
- 1040.** Video Integration in Teaching Science in Grade 12 of Upper Tumapoc National High School
- (A) Survey Research Design
 - (B) Experimental Research Design
 - (C) Comparative Research Design
 - (D) Correlational Research Design
- 1041.** What are demand characteristics in an experimental setting?
- (A) Features that enhance participant performance
 - (B) Cues that inform participants about the study's aims
 - (C) Controls that minimize confounding variables
 - (D) Random assignments to groups
- 1042.** Solomon's Four Group design falls under
- (A) Pre-experimental design
 - (B) True-experimental design
 - (C) Quasi-experimental design
 - (D) Factorial design
- 1043.** Causal research tests whether or not one variable causes another to change.
- (A) YES.
 - (B) NO.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 1044.** Both the researcher and the participants are unaware of who is receiving the drug in an experimental trial. What is this known as?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Double blind procedure
 - (D) Replication
- 1045.** A study that tests the effects of some kind of treatment on a dependent variable, but one or more characteristics of a true experiment can't be met, since the IV is pre-existing.
- (A) True experiment
 - (B) Field experiment
 - (C) Quasi experiment
 - (D) Natural experiment
- 1046.** Experiments in which information about the test is kept from participants to reduce bias
- (A) Experimental Variable
 - (B) Blind Experiments
 - (C) Double-Blind Experiments
 - (D) Control (of an experiment)

- 1047.** In an experiment, the group of test subjects left untreated or unexposed to some procedure and then compared with treated subjects in order to validate the results of the test
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 1048.** Dr. Anderson conducts an experiment to see whether exposure to helpful models leads to helping behavior in young children. Of the forty girls and boys in his study, half are exposed to helpful models while the other half watch the same models not engaged in helping behavior. In this experiment, the dependent variable is:
- (A) The gender of the children.
 - (B) Helpful or non-helpful models.
 - (C) The age of the children.
 - (D) Helping behavior.
- 1049.** Research that aims to test hypotheses and determine the influence between variables?
- (A) Causal Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) Survey Research
- 1050.** An investigation looking for a cause-and-effect relationship
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Correlation
- 1051.** A valid experiment
- (A) Has more than 1 independent variable.
 - (B) Has multiple dependent variables.
 - (C) Tests the thing you want to test.
 - (D) Has an uncontrolled variable.
- 1052.** What is a double blind procedure?
- (A) Participants don't know which group they're in
 - (B) Researchers don't know which group the participants are in
 - (C) Neither participants nor researcher knows who is in which group
 - (D) Both researcher and participants know who is in each group
- 1053.** Subjects in a study who do not receive the special treatment given to the experimental group.
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Meditation
- 1054.** The most valuable type of research is
- (A) Always conducted using a factor analysis
 - (B) Conducted using the chi-square
 - (C) The experiment, used to discover cause and effect relationships
 - (D) The quasi-experiment
- 1055.** The purpose of random assignment in an experiment is to:
- (A) Ensure all participants are treated the same
 - (B) Eliminate bias in assigning participants to groups
 - (C) Increase the sample size
 - (D) Allow participants to choose their groups
- 1056.** What is the nature of the statement that experimental generalizations are statistical inferences; they can only attain a degree of probability somewhere along a continuum between truth and falsity?
- (A) Not wholly true.
 - (B) Wholly true.
 - (C) Incorrect entirely.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 1057.** The goal of a well-designed experiment is to allow anyone who reads it to understand the process you are using and to allow someone else to complete the experiment just by ____

- (A) Following your instructions(procedures)
(B) Making things up
(C) Guessing
(D) Looking things up online
- 1058.** What type of research design answers the question “What causes something to occur? ”
(A) Evaluative Research Design
(B) Descriptive Research Design
(C) Correlational Research Design
(D) Experimental Research Design
- 1059.** Which of the following is an example of a scientist applying the principle of objectivity in an experiment?
(A) Designing procedures that minimize personal biases and subjective interpretations
(B) Allowing personal beliefs to influence the interpretation of results
(C) Disregarding empirical data that contradicts initial expectations
(D) Choosing methods based solely on convenience rather than reliability
- 1060.** What aspect of natural experiments increases the generalizability of findings?
(A) Reduced demand characteristics compared to lab experiments.
(B) The observation of real-world behaviors.
(C) The ability to study phenomena that cannot be ethically manipulated.
(D) Reflecting natural settings.
- 1061.** According to the table, what is the suggested number of subjects or participants for Experimental research design?
(A) 30 or more
(B) 5 or less
(C) 10-15
(D) 100 or more
- 1062.** The main goal of causal research is:
(A) To directly seek the solution to a particular, pragmatic problem
(B) To identify cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
(C) To clarify the nature of problems
(D) To provide a conclusive statement about the characteristics of a particular population or phenomenon.
- 1063.** What is the term for the group of individuals in a research study who do not receive the experimental treatment?
(A) Experimental group
(B) Control group
(C) Sample group
(D) Treatment group
- 1064.** How does a factorial design help in research?
(A) It isolates one variable
(B) It compares multiple treatments
(C) It controls for mortality
(D) It eliminates testing threats
- 1065.** Which research method involves manipulating an independent variable in an artificial setting?
(A) Field experiment
(B) Natural experiment
(C) Laboratory experiment
(D) Case study
- 1066.** Type of study where only the subjects do not know if they are part of control/experimental group
(A) Single blind
(B) Double blind
(C) Longitudinal
(D) Naturalistic
- 1067.** The fundamental assumption of experimental method is related with
(A) Law of two variable.
(B) Law of single variable.
(C) Intermediary variables.
(D) Controlled conditions.

- 1068.** What is the main advantage of using random assignment in experimental research?
- (A) It ensures that the sample is representative of the population
 - (B) It reduces the impact of confounding variables
 - (C) It eliminates the need for a control group
 - (D) It guarantees a large sample size
- 1069.** What is the primary advantage of a repeated measures design in experimental research?
- (A) It requires a larger number of participants
 - (B) Participants serve as their controls
 - (C) It eliminates the need for a control group
 - (D) It allows for random assignment of participants
- 1070.** Which is a difference between the experimental method and naturalistic observation?
- (A) Experiments yield qualitative data, whereas naturalistic observation yields quantitative data
 - (B) Naturalistic observation involves surveys, whereas experiments measure behavior
 - (C) Experiments can yield statistically significant results and naturalistic observation cannot
 - (D) Researchers can exercise greater control over experiments than in naturalistic observation
- 1071.** What variety of action research has the greatest potential value for the advanced scientific knowledge since it can provide under favorable circumstances a definitive test of specific hypothesis?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Experimental
- 1072.** Which group is exposed to the independent variable?
- (A) Control Group
 - (B) Experimental Group
 - (C) Representative Sample
 - (D) Cross-Sectional Group
- 1073.** A ____ study is one where both the observer and the participants are unaware of the experiment's methods/reasons
- (A) Single Blind
 - (B) Double Blind
 - (C) Triple Blind
 - (D) Naturalist Observation
- 1074.** What is essential to the experimentation process when assigning participants to groups?
- (A) Completely random assignment
 - (B) Assignment by alphabetically order
 - (C) Assignment in order they signed-up for the experiment
 - (D) Let them choose their group
- 1075.** Given that field experiments are high in external validity, why is it that social psychologists still rely on laboratory experiments?
- (A) Laboratory experiments are more psychologically realistic.
 - (B) Laboratory experiments allow for better control over extraneous variables.
 - (C) Laboratory experiments permit random assignment of participants to conditions.
 - (D) Laboratory experiments are more reliable.
- 1076.** When gathering causal information, the best research approach is ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Online
- 1077.** You want to find out if people who eat a candy bar immediately before a math test get higher scores than people who do not.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above

- 1078.** Which research design is best for testing cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Case Study
- 1079.** Which of the following is an advantage of a double-blind study?
- (A) It prevents confounding variables from influencing an experiment.
 - (B) It prevents experimenter expectancy effects.
 - (C) It ensures that any differences between participants are not affected by the independent variable.
 - (D) It ensures that participants know the experimental condition to which they have been assigned.
- 1080.** Which statement(s) are part of the definition of an experiment?
- (A) Manipulating one variable, measuring a second variable
 - (B) Comparing the scores between treatments
 - (C) Controlling all other variables
 - (D) All of the above
- 1081.** When members of the control group believe they are getting better without the trial treatment, it is called
- (A) The hindsight bias
 - (B) The tarantula effect
 - (C) The placebo effect
 - (D) A false positive
- 1082.** Katie is trying to determine what type of flower grows the fastest in the same type of soil after a month. She takes 3 different seeds and plants them. She collected the data month. What would a control be?
- (A) Types of flower seeds
 - (B) Type of soil
 - (C) Height of flowers
 - (D) None of above
- 1083.** How many manipulated variables does an experiment have?
- (A) 0
 - (B) 1
 - (C) Between 1 and 5
 - (D) As many as needed
- 1084.** A marketing manager wants to determine the effect of different email subject lines on customer engagement. He splits the customer list and sends two versions of an email. What method is being used?
- (A) Observational Research
 - (B) Focus Groups
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Secondary Research
- 1085.** The following is the IV of the Dement & Kleitman Experiment
- (A) Intensity of emotional arousal to each of the 96 scenes presented to each participant
 - (B) Woken up during REM or NREM sleep
 - (C) Dreams recalled
 - (D) The situation (euphoria or anger)
- 1086.** Experimental research involves manipulation of variables to establish ____ relationships.
- (A) Cause-and-effect
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Descriptive
- 1087.** Which of the following best describes research typical of Wilhelm Wundt's first psychology laboratory?
- (A) Examining the unconscious to determine behavior motivation
 - (B) Using a brain-scanning device to determine the impact events have on brain function
 - (C) Measuring the reaction time between hearing a sound and pressing a button
 - (D) Studying helping behavior, based on the premise that people are good

1088. A field experiment:

- (A) Controls extraneous variables well
- (B) Has no DV
- (C) Does not have standardised procedures
- (D) Takes place in a natural setting

1089. Define the term: Random assignment.

- (A) Random assignment is the process of assigning participants to experimental and control groups by chance to reduce bias.
- (B) Random assignment is the process of selecting participants based on their preferences.
- (C) Random assignment is the process of grouping participants according to their test scores.
- (D) Random assignment is the process of assigning participants to groups based on age or gender.

1090. Which type of research involves testing theories under controlled conditions?

- (A) Experimental research
- (B) Descriptive research
- (C) Qualitative research
- (D) Action research

1091. It is a group in an experiment that receives the variable being tested (Treatment)

- (A) Experimental Group
- (B) Control Group

1092. The experimental group is:

- (A) Study in which neither the experimenter nor the subjects know if the subjects are in the experimental or control group
- (B) Study in which the subject do not know if they are in the experimental group or control group
- (C) Subjects in an experiment who are not subjected to the independent variable and may receive a placebo treatment
- (D) The group to which the researchers manipulate the independent variable

1093. How can "Experimenter Effects" influence lab experiments?

- (A) By providing state-of-the-art equipment for the experiment
- (B) Through researchers' biases or expectations influencing participants' responses
- (C) By ensuring the experiment is conducted efficiently
- (D) Through the physical presence of the experimenter in the lab

1094. A set of mental and physical operations, placed in a certain sequence to achieve the goal of the study:

- (A) Experimental technique
- (B) Purpose of the experiment
- (C) The objective of the experiment
- (D) The value of the experiment
- (E) Scheme of the experiment

1095. This is a method of research where an investigator manipulates one or more factors (independent variables) to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process (the dependent variable).

- (A) Experiments
- (B) Case Study
- (C) Survey
- (D) Observational
- (E) Correlational

1096. Experimental research deals with

- (A) Variables.
- (B) Controls.
- (C) Scientific inferences.
- (D) All of the above.

1097. In an experiment, a randomly selected group of subjects that gets no treatment, gets a placebo, or gets an established or standard treatment.

- (A) Control group
- (B) Subjects
- (C) Treatments
- (D) Observational study

- 1098.** What does employing controls in a study seek to accomplish?
- (A) Minimizes the effects of other variables and eliminates alternative explanations.
 - (B) Reduce data collection efforts.
 - (C) Explain research bias.
 - (D) Initiate survey research.
- 1099.** Researchers use the strategy of ____ (or masking) to guard against expectations biases.
- (A) Blinding
 - (B) Controlling
 - (C) Selecting
 - (D) None of above
- 1100.** Researchers actively introduce an intervention or treatment-called clinical trial in medical research
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Non-experimental research
- 1101.** The practice of patients and experimenter's assistants remaining unaware of which patients get real treatment and which patients get a placebo
- (A) Double-Blind Procedure
 - (B) Cross-Sectional Study
 - (C) Hindsight Bias
 - (D) Representative Sampling
- 1102.** What is a type of study in which the participants are unaware of whether they are in the control group or the experimental group?
- (A) Single-Blind Study
 - (B) Case-Study
 - (C) Double-Blind Study
 - (D) Controlled Experiment
- 1103.** What is the role of the control variable in experimental research?
- (A) A variable that is manipulated
 - (B) A variable that is measured
 - (C) A variable held constant to prevent its effects on the dependent variable
 - (D) A constant
- 1104.** What is the primary goal of experimental research in communication studies?
- (A) To establish causation
 - (B) To analyze media content
 - (C) To collect data from a large number of people
 - (D) To conduct case studies
- 1105.** He research antagonistic to ex-post facto research is
- (A) Experimental studies.
 - (B) Normative researches.
 - (C) Library researches.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 1106.** Which data collection method is used in causal research?
- (A) Panels
 - (B) Expert surveys
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments
- 1107.** An experiment is set up and a hypothesis is tested by creating a situation in which one of the variable is manipulated.
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) None of these
- 1108.** People who stay in the study vs. drop out of the study may influence internal validity. What is this threat to internal validity called?
- (A) Mortality/attrition
 - (B) Selection bias
 - (C) Testing effect
 - (D) Instrumentation
- 1109.** The advantage of this descriptive method of research is that the strict control of variables offers researchers the opportunity to draw conclusions about cause and effect relationships.
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Case Study

- (C) Survey
 - (D) Observational
 - (E) Correlational
- 1110.** The group that receives the I.V.
- (A) Experimental Group
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Longitudinal Group
 - (D) Cross-sectional Group
- 1111.** The main goal of explanatory research is to:
- (A) Explore unknown topics
 - (B) Describe phenomena
 - (C) Establish causal relationships
 - (D) Provide statistical data
- 1112.** In a — experiment, only the participants do not know who is getting the independent variable.
- (A) Single-blind
 - (B) All-blind
 - (C) Legally-blind
 - (D) Double-blind
- 1113.** A single-case experimental design is able to establish causality
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 1114.** Researchers want to test a specific hypothesis and applies random assignment for the study. Which quantitative research method should be used for this study?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Causal comparative
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 1115.** The technique of regulating various variables in an experiment is called
- (A) Controlled variable.
 - (B) Dependent variable.
 - (C) Independent Variable.
 - (D) Experimental control.
- 1116.** Experimental design is the only appropriate design where relationship can be established
- (A) Strong
 - (B) Linear
 - (C) Weak
 - (D) Cause and Effect
- 1117.** Read the following statements about a laboratory experiment It has relatively complete control of extraneous variables. Its results are applicable to real life situations. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Both I and II are correct.
 - (B) I is incorrect, but II is correct.
 - (C) Neither of I and II is correct.
 - (D) I is correct, but II is incorrect.
- 1118.** It allows the researcher to answer the question, "What causes something to occur?"
- (A) Experimental Research Design
 - (B) Non-experimental Research Design
- 1119.** Elise gave each member of the class a random cookie, some from recipe A and some from recipe B. Then she observed which students returned for a second cookie What data collection method was used?
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Simulation
- 1120.** The group that does not receive the I.V.
- (A) Experimental Group
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Longitudinal Group
 - (D) Cross-sectional Group
- 1121.** What term best describes an individual in an experiment who is being studied?
- (A) Confederate
 - (B) Participant
 - (C) Learner
 - (D) Client Edit

- 1122.** In an appropriately designed experiment, a scientist is able to test the effect of
- (A) A single variable
 - (B) Multiple variables
 - (C) The hypothesis
 - (D) Scientific observations
- 1123.** Participants in an experiment who are exposed to the independent variable make up the
- (A) Control
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Single-blind
- 1124.** Using this when you place participants in the control group and the experimental group minimizes preexisting differences between the two groups.
- (A) Double blind procedure
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Placebo effect
 - (D) Random assignment
- 1125.** What do we call the subgroup of the sample that receives the independent variable?
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Population
 - (D) None of above
- 1126.** An investigator uses two matched groups to compare effectiveness of two methods of teaching science. This study would come in the ambit of:
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Causal comparative research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Correlational research
- 1127.** What are the two groups of a controlled experiment?
- (A) Experimental and Constant Variables
 - (B) Control Group and Dependent Variable
 - (C) Experimental Group and Control Group
 - (D) Independent Variable and Hypothesis
- 1128.** Hannah assigns children to different teaching method groups and test their math performance after six weeks. This example of what type of research?
- (A) DESCRIPTIVE
 - (B) HISTORICAL
 - (C) EXPERIMENTAL
 - (D) UNCONTROLLED
- 1129.** Which data collection method would you use to collect data for this study? A study of the effect of eating oatmeal on lowering blood pressure.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Simulation
- 1130.** Why is it sometimes useful to conduct double-blind studies?
- (A) Researchers may have expectations that affect their observations.
 - (B) Researchers need to know who had the treatment
 - (C) Researchers may not have time for a longitudinal study.
 - (D) Researchers are bound to follow a code of ethics.
- 1131.** Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
- (A) Animal intelligence.
 - (B) Personality development.
 - (C) Learning and memory.
 - (D) Reactions to sensory stimulation.
- 1132.** Which experiment would best demonstrate the effects of acid rain on water bodies?
- (A) Measuring pH levels of rainwater
 - (B) Observing plant growth in acidic soil
 - (C) Testing metal corrosion in acidic solutions

- (D) Monitoring fish health in varying pH levels
- 1133.** The group in an experiment or study that does not receive treatment by the researchers and is then used as a benchmark to measure how the other tested subjects do.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Random sample
- 1134.** What is the method of experimental group assignment in which all participants have an equal chance of being assigned to either group?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Systematic assignment
 - (C) Sequential assignment
 - (D) Stratified assignment
- 1135.** A taxi company in Atlanta puts a new type of tire with a special tread on a random sample of 50 cars, and the regular type of tire on another random sample of 50 cars. What is the independent (explanatory) variable in this experimental research study?
- (A) Type of Tire
 - (B) Gas mileage
 - (C) Taxi company
 - (D) Type of Car
- 1136.** If the scientist does not know which group is experimental and which group is control, what type of experiment is it?
- (A) Single-Blind
 - (B) Double-Blind
 - (C) Triple-Blind
 - (D) Quadruple Blind
- 1137.** The most common experiment in scientific research, which is carried out in laboratory conditions with the use of special modeling installations, stands, equipment:
- (A) Laboratory
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Practical
 - (D) Technological
 - (E) Industrial
- 1138.** Experimental groups are sometimes called treatment groups because they receive the change of the independent variable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1139.** In a clinical trial conducted by Dr. Rohan, one group of patients receives a new medication while another group does not receive any treatment. The group that does not receive the intervention is called:
- (A) The experimental group
 - (B) The participant group
 - (C) The control group
 - (D) The treatment group
- 1140.** The group in an experiment that does not have the independent variable is known as what?
- (A) Double blind group
 - (B) Outlier
 - (C) Experimental group
 - (D) Control group
- 1141.** A kind of Quantitative Research that utilizes scientific method to test cause-and-effect relationships under conditions controlled by the research.
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Causal-Comparative Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
- 1142.** Which research design studies cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Case study

- 1143.** Members of the ____ group of an experiment do not receive treatment.
- (A) Control
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Test
 - (D) Sample
- 1144.** In a research study, researchers seek to measure the average hours of sleep for teenagers who use their phones before bed with no restrictions versus those who only use it for 15 minutes before bed. Which group is the experimental group?
- (A) Those who only use their phones for 15 minutes.
 - (B) Those who have unlimited use of their phones before bed.
- 1145.** The research topic "Can peer counselling lessen the stress and anxiety of students?" on which of the following research methodologies?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Relational
 - (C) Causal / Experimental
 - (D) Correlational
- 1146.** Which method is regarded as the most preferred method of psychology?
- (A) Observation.
 - (B) Experimental Method.
 - (C) Case Study.
 - (D) Introspection.
- 1147.** What does random allocation help to reduce in research?
- (A) Sample size
 - (B) Confounding variables
 - (C) Participant attrition
 - (D) Data collection methods
- 1148.** Which research method involves manipulating an independent variable (IV) under strict conditions and measuring its effect on a dependent variable (DV)?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
- 1149.** What are the two groups of participants in the experimental design?
- (A) Students who study at night and students who study during the day.
 - (B) Students who are sleep-deprived and students who are well-rested.
 - (C) Students who drink coffee before the test and students who do not.
 - (D) Students who have studied the material and students who have not.
- 1150.** What is "experimental realism"?
- (A) The extent to which participants are engaged and affected by the manipulation
 - (B) The use of real-world settings
 - (C) The sample size
 - (D) The correlation coefficient
- 1151.** An appropriate title of Experimental Research should give information related to
- (A) Treatment & Dependent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable & Intervening Variables
 - (C) Duration of Treatment
 - (D) Methods of Controlling Intervening Variables
- 1152.** A scientist wants to know if a new medicine lowers blood pressure. What should the control group receive?
- (A) A different medicine
 - (B) No treatment or a placebo
 - (C) A higher dose of the medicine
 - (D) A completely different experiment
- 1153.** A fake treatment that appears real.
- (A) A variable
 - (B) A placebo
 - (C) A hypothesis
 - (D) A research question

- 1154.** In a double-blind procedure, who is unaware of the experimental group assignment?
(A) The experimenter
(B) The participants
(C) Neither the experimenter nor the participants are aware
(D) Both the experimenter and participants are aware
- 1155.** In the study of the cause of a disease, the essential difference between an experimental study and an observational study is that in the experimental investigation
(A) The investigators determine who is and who is not exposed to the suspected causal factor
(B) The study and control groups are of equal size
- 1156.** Uses random selection of participants. It is free from bias and ensures objectivity of results. It is the best design to use when examining causal relationships
(A) True Experimental
(B) Experimental
(C) Quasi-Experimental
(D) None of above
- 1157.** Behaviorists often utilize N=1, which is called intensive experimental design. The first step in this approach would be to
(A) Consult a random number table
(B) Decide on a nonparametric statistical test
(C) Take a baseline measure
(D) Compute the range
- 1158.** Sir Joyce wants to improve the students' attendance in the different school activities. He would like to see if reinforcements can improve the attendance. He gathered the students' attendance before and after their exposure to reinforcements.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Experimental
(D) Quasi-experimental
- 1159.** What type of experiments are conducted in real-life settings?
(A) Lab experiments
(B) Field experiments
(C) One-shot experiments
(D) Solomon four-group experiments
- 1160.** The experimental method manipulates a variable.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Neither
(D) Both
- 1161.** What does using 'counterbalancing' in an experiment help to prevent?
(A) Order effect
(B) Participant variables
(C) Demand characteristics
(D) Bias Edit
- 1162.** What is one of the future directions for experimental research in psychology?
(A) Decreasing the diversity of study populations
(B) Ignoring technological advancements
(C) Incorporating more diverse populations in studies
(D) Focusing solely on past research methods
- 1163.** An experiment that measured the effects of an earthquake on stress levels (measured before and after) would be a:
(A) Quasi-experiment
(B) Lab experiment
(C) Natural experiment
(D) Field experiment Edit
- 1164.** In experimental research an investigator normally prefers to formulate null hypotheses rather than research hypotheses because
(A) It is easy to formulate null hypotheses
(B) It is wrong to formulate research hypotheses
(C) Null hypotheses are statistically testable
(D) None of these

- 1165.** In order to minimize the extent to which placebo effects contribute to outcome differences between experimental and control conditions in a drug-treatment study, researchers are likely to make us of:
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Operational definitions
 - (D) The double blind procedure
- 1166.** To determine the effects of a new drug on memory, one group is given a pill that contains the drug. A second group is given a sugar pill that does not contain the drug. This second group constitutes the
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Experimental group
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Test group
- 1167.** This type of research describes as “what will” when certain variables are carefully controlled and manipulated.
- (A) Field research
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Correlational research
 - (D) Experimental research
- 1168.** Which of the following allows us to support claims about cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Introspection
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Controlled observation
- 1169.** What does experimental research allow researchers to conclude about in psychological processes?
- (A) Cultural influences
 - (B) Causal relationships
 - (C) Philosophical theories
 - (D) Economic models
- 1170.** You can do experiments in the laboratory in this subject.
- (A) Music
 - (B) Physical Education
 - (C) Science
 - (D) Portuguese
- 1171.** Which of the research methods discussed in this section would be best suited to study the impact of diet and exercise on the prevalence of a disease such as diabetes?
- (A) Case-control study
 - (B) Randomized controlled trial
 - (C) Cohort study
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
- 1172.** What is a strength of lab experiments?
- (A) They offer low replicability
 - (B) They provide a broad generalization to real-life contexts
 - (C) They offer high replicability and precise control over variables
 - (D) They are conducted without any control over variables
- 1173.** What is a potential weakness of laboratory experiments?
- (A) High situational variables
 - (B) Low internal validity
 - (C) High external validity
 - (D) Artificial setting
- 1174.** Which of the following best demonstrates a double-blind procedure?
- (A) Neither the research staff nor the participants know who is getting the treatment.
 - (B) Only the research staff know who is getting the treatment.
 - (C) Only the participants know who is getting the treatment.
 - (D) Both the research staff and participants know who is getting the treatment.
- 1175.** Experimental research attempts to affect a certain variable by directly manipulating the — variable.
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Extraneous
 - (D) Control

- 1176.** In experimental research, which group is the one containing the subjects who were administered one or more experimental stimulus?
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Treatment group
 - (C) Non-equivalent group
 - (D) Equivalent group
- 1177.** What is an experiment in which both the researchers and the participants are blind to group assignments called?
- (A) Double-blind study
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Experimental group
 - (D) None of above
- 1178.** Participants who are treated the same as the experimental group, but are not exposed to the independent variable are in the ____ group.
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Experimental
- 1179.** According to the method of forming the conditions, the experiment is divided into:
- (A) Natural and artificial
 - (B) Search, control and decisive
 - (C) Laboratory, field and production
 - (D) Material, energy, informational
 - (E) Primary, secondary
- 1180.** A student wants to know which soil is the best to plant tomatoes in. Which of the following experiments can he complete to figure it out?
- (A) Plant seeds in each type of soil.
 - (B) Pour 200 mL of water into each soil to see how much water is retained.
 - (C) Compare the color of the soil to a color chart
 - (D) Wet the soil and feel the texture.
- 1181.** The main research method in psychology is
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Simulation
 - (C) Inductive
 - (D) Rational
- 1182.** What is enhanced by manipulating and controlling variables in experimental research?
- (A) The complexity of the research
 - (B) The duration of the study
 - (C) The reliability and validity of the findings
 - (D) The number of participants required
- 1183.** The main types of experiment in psychology
- (A) Laboratory Experiment, Field Experiment
 - (B) Experiment with the camera of sensory deprivation
 - (C) Observational and mathematical
 - (D) Open and closed
- 1184.** Who conducted what is believed to be the first psychology experiment in a laboratory when he measured how long it took for people to respond to a sound and how long it took them to be consciously aware of it?
- (A) Hall
 - (B) Wundt
 - (C) Titchener
 - (D) James
- 1185.** One group of subjects was given an herbal supplement and another group was given a placebo. After one year, the number of illnesses each group had was compared.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
- 1186.** Controlled group condition is applied in [2011-DECEMBER]
- (A) Survey Research
 - (B) Historical Research

- (C) Experimental Research
(D) Descriptive Research
- 1187.** In a new experiment, a counselor educator wants to ferret out the effects of more than one IV. She will use a ____ design.
(A) Factorial
(B) Solomon four-group
- 1188.** In this type of Experimental Research, the researcher often does not have complete control over the environment and the treatment but can purposely assign participants to a control group and an experimental group.
(A) Pre-Experimental Design
(B) Quasi-Experimental Design
(C) True-Experimental Design
(D) None of above
- 1189.** In order for the professor of counselor education to conduct an experiment regarding his hypothesis, he will need a(n) ____ and a(n) ____
(A) Biofeedback group; systematic desensitization group
(B) Control group; systematic desensitization group
(C) Control group; experimental group
(D) Control group with at least 60 subjects; experimental group with at least 60 subjects
- 1190.** A research design that establishes a relationship between the cause and effect of a situation.
(A) Descriptive research design
(B) Experimental research design
(C) Correlational research design
(D) None of above
- 1191.** When we do studies outside of the laboratory, in the “real world”
(A) True Experiment
(B) Focus Group
(C) Unstructured Interview
(D) Field Experiment
- 1192.** What is a key benefit of the experimental research design in terms of variables and bias?
(A) It allows for a larger sample size
(B) It enables researchers to control extraneous variables and minimize bias
(C) It simplifies the data collection process
(D) It guarantees the replication of results
- 1193.** An experiment involving an independent variable that is environmental in nature and outside of the control of the researcher
(A) Field experiment
(B) Natural experiment
(C) True experiment
(D) Correlational experiment
- 1194.** Order effect can occur. Chances of demand characteristics are increased.
(A) Weakness of Independent Measures Design
(B) Weakness of Repeated Measures Design
(C) Weakness of Matched-Pair Design
(D) None of above
- 1195.** Counterbalance: Each condition is tested first in equal amounts. So half the participants first experience condition A and then condition B, while the other half of participants first experience condition B and then condition A.
(A) Solution to Independent Measures Design
(B) Solution to Repeated Measures Design
(C) Solution to Matched-Pair Design
(D) None of above
- 1196.** Experimental Analysis enables us to discern lawful relationships between antecedents and consequents involved in
(A) Habit.
(B) Behavior.
(C) Attitude.
(D) Experience.

- 1197.** What refers specifically to which conditions of the experiment participants are arranged into and will take part in
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Experimental design
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Sampling
- 1198.** What is a type of research where research is done in a controlled environment?
- (A) Classroom
 - (B) Field
 - (C) Laboratory
 - (D) Library
 - (E) Not Given
- 1199.** A situation where participants' performance improves because they experience the experimental task more than once.
- (A) Fatigue effect
 - (B) Practice effect
- 1200.** This kind of research controls only some variables of the phenomenon under investigation and is therefore not entirely experimental.
- (A) Quasi-experimental research
 - (B) Deductive investigation
 - (C) Inductive investigation
 - (D) Hypothetical inductive research
- 1201.** The group that does not receive the independent variable/receives a placebo is known as the ____
- (A) Experiment Group
 - (B) Dependent Group
 - (C) Independent Group
 - (D) Control Group
- 1202.** What is an experiment used for in scientific research?
- (A) To collect data and test hypotheses
 - (B) To prove theories without evidence
 - (C) To make random observations
 - (D) To avoid making measurements
- 1203.** Independent groups designs are when
- (A) Participants only complete one condition of the experiment
 - (B) All participants complete all conditions of the experiment
 - (C) No participants complete all conditions of the experiment so it is repeated
 - (D) Participants are matched on characteristics such as race and only take part in one condition
- 1204.** What is definition that more closely relates to Experimental research strategy?
- (A) Establish the existence of a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.
 - (B) Establish the existence of a cause-and-effect relationship between two experiments
 - (C) Establish the laws of nature through a clear definition and experimental procedure
 - (D) Provides evidence for a research question
- 1205.** Experiment emphasize parsimony, which means
- (A) Interpreting the results in the simplest way
 - (B) Interpreting the results in the most complex manner
 - (C) Interpreting the results using a correlation coefficient
 - (D) Interpreting the results using a clinical interview

1.2.9 Descriptive Research

1. It is a type of research according to approach that raises questions based on ongoing events (present). Its purpose is to observe, describe and document aspect of a situation as it natu-

rally occurs

- (A) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
- (B) QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
- (C) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

- (D) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
2. A company wants to know about the type of consumers in terms of demographic factors like age, income, occupation, gender who are using its brand in a particular market. What kind of research the company should consider doing?
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Problem research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Basic Research
 3. Which method would be optimal for investigating the following question about behavioral processes? "Do troops of baboons display territoriality ___ that is, do they mark off an area as their own and defend it from intrusion by other baboons?"
(A) Case study
(B) Experimentation
(C) Controlled observation
(D) Naturalistic observation
 4. Which is not considered a descriptive research?
(A) Randomized controlled trial
(B) Surveillance
 5. What is a form of descriptive research methodology that allows us to gather large amounts of information quickly and at very little cost? It is also great for sensitive information.
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Case study
(C) Survey
(D) Experiment
 6. A school wants to understand the relationship between student attendance and grades. Which design should they use?
(A) Experimental
(B) Correlational
(C) Longitudinal
(D) Case study
 7. What research method did Jane Goodall use?
(A) Experimental study
(B) Survey method
(C) Case study
(D) Naturalistic observation
 8. All of the following are types of descriptive studies except?
(A) Case Study
(B) Observation
(C) Experiment
(D) Survey
 9. Psychologists can use ___ to establish relationships between variables but struggle to establish cause and effect.
(A) Correlational studies
(B) Laboratory experiments
(C) Aptitude tests
(D) Social experiments
 10. The type of research that describes the state of affairs as it exists at the present circumstances is
(A) Analytical research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Basic research
(D) Applied research
 11. There are various types of research designed to obtain different types of information. What type of research is used to define problems and suggest hypotheses?
(A) Descriptive Research
(B) Primary research
(C) Secondary research
(D) Causal research
 12. Which method is best for estimating prevalence of a behavior at a single point in time?
(A) Cross-sectional sampling snapshot
(B) Longitudinal repeated measures
(C) Laboratory randomized experiment
(D) Content analysis time series

13. Which scientific method can be used to study the effects of environmental racism?
(A) Randomized controlled trials
(B) Longitudinal studies
(C) Double-blind experiments
(D) Cross-sectional surveys
14. For descriptive research, which tools are mentioned for gathering data?
(A) Questionnaires, tests, checklists, and many others.
(B) Only interviews and observations.
(C) Surveys and experiments only.
(D) Graphs and statistical software only.
15. Measuring the Gadgets Usage of Children at Home during COVID-19 Community Quarantine
Quantitative Research Design: ____
(A) Descriptive or Survey
(B) Experimental
(C) Historical
(D) Case Study
16. What is the goal of descriptive research inquiry?
(A) To predict outcomes
(B) To explore concepts
(C) To describe phenomena in detail
(D) To test hypotheses
17. Descriptive research is a type of marketing research that is used by businesses when they need to
(A) Make predictions of the business's future sales.
(B) Decide which direction to take in a given situation.
(C) Try several theories to see what solution would work best.
(D) Obtain specific data related to the business's situation
18. In a ____, psychologists organize individuals into groups on the basis of age, then the groups are randomly sampled, and the individuals are surveyed, tested, or observed simultaneously.
(A) Qualitative study
(B) Cross-sectional study
(C) Quantitative study
(D) Longitudinal study
19. Descriptive research provides an accurate portrayal of a class or a particular individual situation or group.
(A) True
(B) False
20. Which of the following is a characteristic of a descriptive research study?
(A) It establishes a cause-and-effect relationship
(B) It manipulates variables
(C) It systematically describes phenomena without intervening
(D) It tests a hypothesis
21. A study to draw the features of a particular individual's situation or a group perfectly is known as
(A) Formulative research
(B) Agnostic research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) Hypothesis testing research
22. What type of research method is used to examine the relationship between two variables without manipulating either variable?
(A) Correlation
(B) Experiment
(C) Observation
(D) Longitudinal study
23. Descriptive research is used to:
(A) Test hypothesis
(B) Describe characteristics
(C) Prove theories
(D) Compare results

24. When American Airlines asked how many first-class passengers would purchase in-flight Internet service at \$25, they were conducting — research.
- (A) Causal
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) Ethnographic
 - (E) Descriptive
25. In — study, a cross section of a community is studied at a particular period of time.
- (A) Cross-sectional study
 - (B) Correlation study
26. It describes systematically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Historical method
 - (C) Development method
 - (D) Case and field method
27. Which type of quantitative research design is best used when the main objective of the study is just to observe and report a certain phenomenon as it is happening?
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Correlational Research
 - (D) Causal-Comparative Research
28. A professor finds that people who are obese have higher cholesterol levels than those who are not obese.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
29. What is the central aim of the study regarding the integration of PBL in Eastern Pangasinan senior high schools?
- (A) To mandate PBL immediately without investigation.
 - (B) To investigate the current implementation and impact of PBL in that specific region.
 - (C) To prove that PBL cannot work in the Philippines.
 - (D) To compare science scores only within a single classroom.
30. Raises questions based on ongoing events (present). Its purpose is to observe, describe and document aspect of a situation as it naturally occurs and sometimes to serve as a starting point for hypothesis generation or theory development.
- (A) HISTORICAL RESEARCH
 - (B) EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
 - (C) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (D) EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
31. Research that involves observation to describe behavior
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Analytical research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) None of above
32. Which type of investigation does not have a hypothesis?
- (A) Descriptive.
 - (B) Comparative.
 - (C) Experimental.
 - (D) None of the above.
33. What is the type of research that identifies the characteristics of an observed phenomenon and collects more information?
- (A) Survey Research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Correlative research
 - (D) Ethnographic research
34. Luisa is an educational researcher. She surveys everyone in the district to obtain their opinions about after-school enrichment programs. What type of research is best illustrated by Luisa's efforts?
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Theoretical research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Correlational research

35. True of Descriptive Study designs:
(A) Useful in Hypothesis generation
(B) Ideal for testing hypothesis
(C) Experimental Research.
(D) None of the above.
36. This design aims to describe the present situation in order to gain information about a phenomenon.
(A) Sequential
(B) Cross-sectional
(C) Experimental
(D) Descriptive
37. Study design capable of addressing questions about natural history or prognosis and causation
(A) Cohort studies
(B) Randomized Controlled Trials
38. What is the main characteristic of nonexperimental research?
(A) Manipulation of variables
(B) Random assignment
(C) Observation without intervention
(D) Use of control groups
39. — is a type of research method that is used when one wants to get information on the current status of a person or an object.
(A) Diagnostic research design
(B) Observation research design
(C) Descriptive research design
(D) None of the above
40. What research method involves data collection about a group over a number of years to assess change?
(A) Longitudinal Study
(B) Case Study
(C) Experiment
(D) Cross-Sectional Study
41. A study about the culture of an ethnic group in a certain area.
(A) Exploratory Research.
(B) Descriptive Research.
42. In this type of research, the researcher must take particular care not to intervene in the observed object or phenomenon, as its behaviour may change if an external factor is involved.
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Explanatory research
(D) Correlational research
43. — is research undertaken to collect data to examine the characteristics of consumers and/or markets.
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Conclusive research
(D) Causal research
44. Which of the following is a descriptive quantitative research question?
(A) Is there a relationship between social media use and academic performance?
(B) What is the average age of first-year university students?
(C) How does the average salary of men differ from women in the tech industry?
(D) What are the factors that influence customer satisfaction with a new product?
45. What is a cross-sectional study in communication research?
(A) A study that focuses on a single point in time
(B) A study conducted over an extended period to observe changes over time
(C) A study that examines historical documents
(D) A study involving statistical analysis
46. A method of testing where experimenters study people of different age groups rather than follow a person or group over an extended period of time
(A) Cross-sectional method

- (B) Longitudinal method
(C) Double Blind Study
(D) Naturalistic Observation
47. A descriptive design requires a clear specification of the who, what, when, where, why, and way) of the research.
(A) True
(B) False
48. Causal-comparative studies are classified under
(A) Historical research.
(B) Developmental research.
(C) Experimental research.
(D) Descriptive research.
49. If a researcher was interested in determining the characteristics of a particular segment of the population, the researcher would use:
(A) Exploratory research
(B) Causal research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) None of the above
50. Which of the following systematically discovers relations and interaction among variables in real life situations such as school, factory, community etc?
(A) Field study.
(B) Survey study.
(C) Field experiments.
(D) Ex-post factor study.
51. Cross-sectional and longitudinal designs are types of ____
(A) Causal research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) None of the above
52. A research method that follows the same group of people over time.
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Longitudinal study
- (C) Cohort
(D) Natural selection
53. This is the most used method of investigation in educational research. Useful in obtaining the prevailing status or condition of the problem
(A) Descriptive design
(B) Experimental design
(C) Correlational research design
(D) None of above
54. Structured observation is appropriate in case of:
(A) Analytical studies
(B) Descriptive studies
(C) Fundamental studies
(D) Experimental studies
55. Which of the following types of research would be best suited for understanding the attitudes of consumers who buy a particular brand of soft drink?
(A) Internal research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Causal research
(D) Exploratory research
(E) Demographic research
56. Study design capable of identifying possible causal factors
(A) Cohort study
(B) Cross sectional study
57. Type of research to define existing condition of a variable
(A) Descriptive Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Predictive Research
(D) Exploratory Research
58. The goal of the research ____ is to describe the characteristics of something such as understanding the attitudes of consumers who purchase a particular brand of soft drink or identifying demand such as how many first class

- passengers would purchase ultra-high speed Wi-Fi service for \$25.
- (A) Internal
 - (B) Exploration
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Causal
59. The goal of ___ research is to describe things, such as the market potential for a product or the demographics and attitudes of consumers who buy the product.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Statistical
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Analytic
 - (E) Descriptive
60. What kind of research question is this: How often do Hanoi university students read books in English each week?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Comparative
 - (C) Relationship
 - (D) None of above
61. Understanding how satisfied customers are with a product or service and areas for improvement.
- (A) Customer Satisfaction Research
 - (B) Advertising Research
62. Basic type of question which enable the researcher to describe the characteristics of the variables of interest in a situation is?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) None of above
63. Which 1960s book highlighted the damage inflicted upon avian species by industrial pesticide like DDT?
- (A) Silent Spring
 - (B) The Spring is Silent Today
 - (C) The Missing Birds
 - (D) Silent Birds
64. It is used to describe what is in existence in respect to conditions or variables that are found in a given situation.
- (A) Diagnostic research design
 - (B) Observation research design
 - (C) Descriptive research design
 - (D) None of the above
65. Cross-sectional study observes different groups in the population
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
66. Type of study less able to prove causation as they provide no direct evidence on the time sequence of events
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Retrospective cohort
67. Prevalence, dimensions or characteristics
- (A) Identification
 - (B) Description
 - (C) Exploration
 - (D) Prediction and control
 - (E) Explanation
68. Includes surveys and fact-finding inquiries of different kinds. It tries to discover answers to the questions who, what, when, and sometimes how. Here the researcher attempts to describe or define a subject, often by creating a profile of a group of problems, people, or events.
- (A) Applied research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Futuristic research
 - (D) Descriptive research
 - (E) Explanatory research
69. Correlational study describes the relationship between two variables.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

70. How can nonexperimental designs inform policy decisions?
- (A) By proving causality
 - (B) By describing trends and relationships
 - (C) By manipulating variables
 - (D) By using control groups
71. Which of the following is an example of descriptive research?
- (A) Finding reasons for unemployment
 - (B) Surveying consumer preferences
 - (C) Testing a new hypothesis
 - (D) Developing a new theory
72. Used to investigate the direction and magnitude of relationships among variables
- (A) Descriptive-correlational
 - (B) Descriptive-evaluative
 - (C) Descriptive comparative
 - (D) Descriptive documentary
73. This research design is used when the researcher's concern is to understand the nature, characteristics, components, or aspects of a situation or phenomenon.
- (A) Ethnographic research
 - (B) Evaluation research
 - (C) Causal research
 - (D) Descriptive research
74. — describes the present state of affairs as it exists without having any control over variables.
- (A) Analytical research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Distinctive research
 - (D) Applied research
75. The use of surveys, interviews, or observations to identify people's opinions and attitudes is best described as:
- (A) Descriptive research.
 - (B) Correlational research.
 - (C) Experimental research.
 - (D) Longitudinal research.
76. Which of the following research methods is being described? observes and records behavior
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Correlational method
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) None of above
77. What is the process involved in descriptive research?
- (A) Investigation and generalizations of the events of the past.
 - (B) Description recording analysis and interpretation of the present condition.
 - (C) Deliberate manipulation.
 - (D) All of the above.
78. Type of descriptive design that is used to gather information from groups of people by selecting and studying samples chosen from a population.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) After the fact
 - (D) Comparative
79. What are the two basic types of studies that are categorized as descriptive research?
- (A) Focus groups and case analysis
 - (B) Longitudinal studies and case analysis
 - (C) Focus groups and cross-sectional studies
 - (D) Longitudinal studies and cross-sectional studies
80. A coffee shop wants to know the preferences and buying habits of its regular customers. The owner conducts a survey asking about their favorite drinks, how often they visit, and their level of satisfaction. What type of research design is used in this study?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Correlational

81. Descriptive research aims to:
- (A) Explain cause-and-effect
 - (B) Describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon
 - (C) Test interventions
 - (D) None of above
82. A type of research that fills in the details and gaps regarding a particular idea, with the intent to expand understanding.
- (A) Explorative Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Explanatory Research
 - (D) Qualitative Research
83. Sir Mike wants to know the students' CBL Program satisfaction level. He prepared a checklist questionnaire to gather their satisfaction level.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of above
84. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a cross-sectional research design?
- (A) Data is collected from a single sample at one point in time.
 - (B) The sample is typically representative of the population of interest.
 - (C) The design is relatively inexpensive and easy to conduct.
 - (D) The design can be used to establish cause-and-effect relationships.
85. What is the primary goal of descriptive research in marketing?
- (A) To explore new ideas
 - (B) To describe characteristics or functions
 - (C) To test variables
 - (D) To manipulate factors
86. The research is directed toward studying "what" and how many of this "what".
- (A) Action Research
 - (B) Longitudinal Research
 - (C) Explanatory Research
 - (D) Descriptive Research
87. A method of testing a group of participants over an extended period of time
- (A) A single blind study
 - (B) A double blind study
 - (C) The longitudinal method
 - (D) The cross-sectional method
88. Identify the term: These studies describe things and include surveys, questionnaires, and observational studies, but do not provide evidence about whether a strategy, program, or intervention is effective.
- (A) Descriptive research studies
 - (B) Experimental research studies
 - (C) Correlational research studies
 - (D) Meta-analytic research studies
89. Beth Williams works for a marketing research company in Chicago. Her current research involves finding the market potential for a client's new line of sports apparel. Given her objective, which of the following types of research is the most suitable for Beth?
- (A) Causal research
 - (B) Constructive research
 - (C) Statistical research
 - (D) Descriptive research
 - (E) Exploratory research
90. Seeks to describe the current status of an identified variable. This type of research is designed to provide systematic information about a phenomenon
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Non-Experimental Research
 - (C) Comparative Research
 - (D) Correlational Research
91. Which research approach aims to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon?
- (A) Exploratory

- (B) Descriptive
(C) Correlation
(D) Experimental
92. The main objective of ____ Study is to acquire Knowledge
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Diagnostic
(D) Descriptive and Diagnostic
93. What type of descriptive research study measures a situation at only one point in time?
(A) Cross-sectional studies
(B) Longitudinal studies
(C) Point in Time studies
(D) One Point in Time studies
94. Descriptive research is the type of research that-
(A) Is made for performing the basic or pure research; it's a theoretical research
(B) Is intended for finding some solution to the problem considered
(C) Includes fact-finding inquiries and surveys
(D) Uses available information as the bases to make the further critical evaluation
95. Non-experimental that shows an image or picture of an individual or group.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlative
(C) Comparative
(D) None of above
96. Descriptive research describes the characteristics of the population or the phenomenon studied.
(A) True
(B) False
97. Which of the following is an example of a correlation (relational)?
(A) All WNBA players are women, and Cheryl Stoops is a WNBA player, therefore Cheryl Stoops must be a woman.
(B) Classes with elementary PE specialists tend to have higher levels of active learning times (ALT) in their classes than non PE specialists.
(C) School A has an elementary PE specialist.
(D) School B has classroom teachers teach PE.
98. Three descriptive methods of psychological research.
(A) Experiments, correlations, case studies
(B) Dependent variable, case studies, inferential statistics
(C) Naturalistic observation, experiments, case study
(D) Case studies, naturalistic observation, surveys
99. "a research question that asks about the presence of behaviour, how frequently it is exhibited, or whether there is a relationship between different behaviours" This is a ____
(A) Descriptive research question
(B) Predictive research question
(C) Causal research question
(D) None of above
100. Involves making a judgement of worth or value
(A) Descriptive-correlational
(B) Descriptive-evaluative
(C) Descriptive comparative
(D) Descriptive documentary
101. Cross-sectional studies where researchers test and compare people of various ages are flawed because they not only compare people of different ages, they also compare what?
(A) People with higher education to lower education
(B) People from large families to people from small families

- (C) People from different locations
 - (D) All answers are correct
 - (E) People from different eras
- 102.** A case study is an example of which type of research design?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Quasi-experimental
 - (D) Correlational
- 103.** The goal of science that involves the accurate portrayal of a certain phenomenon is known as:
- (A) Control
 - (B) Explanation
 - (C) Description
 - (D) Evaluation
- 104.** According to research concepts, Descriptive research is numerically orientated, and often involves statistical analysis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 105.** It describes a topic of interest or event, it used detailed descriptions of what the researcher does.
- (A) Correlational Research
 - (B) Explanatory Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Action Research
- 106.** What is the purpose of conducted Descriptive Research?
- (A) Present facts concerning the nature and status of anything
 - (B) Do experiments
 - (C) To report findings
 - (D) None of the above
- 107.** Which observation in a forest involves an interaction between two groups of living organisms?
- (A) Termites live in a decaying log
 - (B) Plants provide food for wildlife
 - (C) A snake suns itself on a rock
 - (D) Trees grow next to a creek
- 108.** Mostly observation, environment not disturbed, and variables are not manipulated
- (A) Humanistic research
 - (B) Naturalistic research
 - (C) Optical research
 - (D) None of above
- 109.** It aims at defining or giving a verbal portrayal or picture of a person, thing, event, group, situation, etc.
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Correlational research
 - (C) Explanatory research
 - (D) Action research
- 110.** What type of quantitative research aims to describe characteristics of a population?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Causal-comparative
- 111.** Which of the following is an example of a non-experimental study?
- (A) Randomized controlled trial
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Field experiment
 - (D) Laboratory experiment
- 112.** Choose all of the descriptive research methods.
- (A) Case study.
 - (B) Observations.
 - (C) Survey.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 113.** Identify this type of lead: "The sun was setting and the sky was painted with hues of orange and red, casting a warm glow over the quiet streets and its road signs, beckoning motorists to slow down and take notice."

- (A) Punch lead
(B) Descriptive lead
(C) Direct address lead
(D) Contrast lead
(E) Question lead
- 114.** Grace is conducting a study on age-related memory changes. She wants to know: At what age do the largest impairments in memory typically appear?
(A) 65
(B) 70
(C) 75
(D) 85
- 115.** The major problem with ____ research is that you have no control of variables and the behavior may be a fluke occurrence.
(A) Correlational
(B) Experimental
(C) Descriptive
(D) Inferential
- 116.** The goal of which type of research design is to describe the variables, not examine relationships among the variables?
(A) Descriptive research
(B) Correlational research
(C) Quasi-experimental research
(D) Experimental research
- 117.** Study is to learn who, what, when, where & how of a topic.
(A) Descriptive research design
(B) Exploratory research design
(C) Conclusive research design
(D) None of above
- 118.** This type of quantitative research seeks to describe the current status of an identified variable.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Quasi-experimental
(D) True experimental
- 119.** A kind of Quantitative Research concerned with describing the nature, characteristics, and components of the population or a phenomenon.
(A) Descriptive Research
(B) Correlational Research
(C) Evaluation Research
(D) Survey Research
- 120.** In ____, a researcher makes no prediction and does not try to control any of the variables
(A) Sampling
(B) Descriptive designs
(C) Experiment
(D) Representative samples
- 121.** During a recent project, Ishaan conducted a study to understand consumer behavior. He focused on gathering data and statistics to present his findings. He emphasized that his approach was based on facts. What type of research did Ishaan conduct?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Applied
- 122.** Which research has the purpose to focus on 'how' and 'what' question?
(A) Nomothetic research
(B) Basic research
(C) Descriptive research
(D) None of the above
- 123.** Descriptive research usually includes:
(A) Observations and surveys
(B) Random sampling
(C) Controlled experiments
(D) Manipulation of variables
- 124.** Which design would you use to assess the attitudes of parents, teachers, and students toward a new disciplinary policy?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Experimental
(D) Causal-comparative

125. Which method involves the collection of data to provide an accurate description without manipulating variables?
- (A) Experimental Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Quasi-Experimental Research
 - (D) Correlation Research
126. It describe nature, characteristic, and components of a phenomenon.
- (A) Correlational research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Evaluation research
 - (D) Causal comparative research
127. In a — a researcher is solely interested in describing the situation or case under their research study.
- (A) Descriptive design,
 - (B) Experimental research design
 - (C) Correlational research design
 - (D) Diagnostic research design
 - (E) Explanatory research design
128. Renna wanted to find out the satisfaction level of her customers regarding her newly renovated restaurant. She asked her customers to answer a satisfaction survey. She, then, interviewed her customers and identified the common patterns of their responses.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of above
129. Hey there! Aarav is conducting a survey in a district with 2500 samples to explore their socio-economic status. Which research design should he use?
- (A) Exciting Exploratory
 - (B) Extraordinary Experimental
 - (C) Dazzling Descriptive
 - (D) Daring Diagnosis
130. When the purpose of research is to describe the situation, events or phenomenon, it is a —
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Explanatory
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Predictive
131. Which approach best fits a study emphasizing the quantity, form, subject, and age of citations rather than their content quality?
- (A) Interpretive qualitative approach
 - (B) Experimental causal approach
 - (C) Descriptive research method
 - (D) Ethnographic field approach
132. Research design that is used to describe a particular phenomenon by observing it as it occurs in nature
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Narrative
133. Descriptive Research aims at defining or giving a verbal portrayal or picture of a person, thing, event, group, situation, etc.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) I DON'T KNOW
 - (D) None of above
134. What is the primary focus of descriptive research?
- (A) To describe characteristics of a population
 - (B) To establish cause and effect relationships
 - (C) To manipulate variables
 - (D) To test a hypothesis
135. Surveys are:
- (A) Fundamental Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Applied Research
 - (D) None of above

- 136.** This method of research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It can answer what, when, where and how questions but not why questions.
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Explanatory Research
 - (D) Exploratory Research
- 137.** Which research method involves watching behavior in a natural setting?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Laboratory experiment
- 138.** Which of the following is an example of a specific research problem for descriptive research?
- (A) What is the mean performance of teachers in the city and province of Iloilo, Philippines?
 - (B) How do teachers feel about their profession?
 - (C) What are the challenges faced by teachers?
 - (D) Why do teachers choose their profession?
- 139.** The descriptive research acts opposite to
- (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) Analytical research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Conceptual research
- 140.** Mr. Canuc would like to know further the type of social media used between the male and female SHS students of East Pagat National High School. What is the appropriate research design to be used in his study?
- (A) Quasi-Experimenta
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Descriptive
- 141.** It is a study that provide simple information about the frequency or amount of something.
- (A) Correlational studies
 - (B) Descriptive-survey research
 - (C) Causal-comparative research
 - (D) None of above
- 142.** This research design help provide answers to the questions of who, what when, where, and, how. It is used to describe characteristics, averages, and trends.
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Descriptive
- 143.** The disadvantage of this method of descriptive research is that it does not permit researchers to draw conclusions regarding cause-and-effect relationships
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Observational
- 144.** Hey there! Alisha, Kabir, and Aarush are on a mission to collect data from 2500 samples in a district to uncover their socio-economic status. Which research design should they use?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Diagnosis
- 145.** A descriptive studies characterizes questions except for
- (A) When
 - (B) Who
 - (C) Where
 - (D) How
- 146.** Which type of research question asks about characteristics or details?
- (A) Descriptive.

- (B) Comparative.
 - (C) Relational.
 - (D) Causal.
 - (E) Experimental.
- 147.** Data will be collected from 2500 samples from a district to know their socio-economic status. What research design is applicable?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Diagnosis
- 148.** The study aims to "determine how PBL is implemented, perceived, and sustained" within the K-12 curriculum context. This phrasing suggests the researchers are primarily interested in the:
- (A) Specific financial costs of implementation.
 - (B) Comprehensive operational details and effectiveness of PBL in practice.
 - (C) Historical origins of the K-12 curriculum.
 - (D) Political opinions of local administrators.
- 149.** Determine if people who take vitamin C every day are less likely to get colds.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
- 150.** Descriptive research's objective is to ____
- (A) Describe
 - (B) Explore
 - (C) Test
 - (D) None of above
- 151.** Marketers need to know more about the demographics of their target market. The most appropriate research design for them would be
- (A) Conclusive research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Exploratory research.
 - (D) Causal research.
- 152.** A descriptive research question aims to:
- (A) Identify cause-and-effect relationships
 - (B) Describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon
 - (C) Compare two or more groups
 - (D) Test statistical differences
- 153.** Which of the following is NOT a con of non-experimental designs?
- (A) Low reliability, generalizability to broader population, and validity
 - (B) Data interpretations can be unclear
 - (C) Useful for descriptions, hypothesis generation, examining rare phenomena
 - (D) Not as useful for hypothesis/theory testing
- 154.** Dessa wanted to find out the satisfaction level of her customers regarding her newly renovated restaurant. She asked her customers to answer a satisfaction survey. She, then, interviewed her customers and identified the common patterns of their responses.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) None of above
- 155.** This type of research seeks to describe a situation, problem or phenomenon in a systematic, factual, accurate and objective manner.
- (A) Descriptive research
 - (B) Explanatory Research
 - (C) Correlational or Associational Research
 - (D) Exploratory Research
- 156.** Which non-experimental research studies the medical and lifestyle histories of the people in comparative groups to learn what factors may be associated with the disease or condition.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Retrospective

- (C) Longitudinal
(D) None of above
157. Cross-sectional studies-measure units from a sample of the population at many points in time
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
158. Fieldwork refers to research conducted in a(n) ____ environment.
(A) Controlled
(B) Artificial
(C) Natural
(D) Indoor
159. This study looks backwards and examines exposures to suspected risk or protection factors in relation to an outcome that is established at the start of the study.
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Retrospective
(C) Longitudinal
(D) None of above
160. Observational research allows a researcher to
(A) Make statements about causality
(B) Make predictions about one variable based on knowledge of another variable
(C) Provide a description of a phenomenon
(D) Randomly assign participants to conditions of an experiment
161. Research design is used to study or estimate the proportion of people in a particular population who hold certain specific attitudes.
(A) Exploratory research design.
(B) Conclusive research design.
(C) Descriptive research design.
(D) Diagnostic research design.
162. Descriptive research seeks to describe systematically, factually, accurately, and objectively a situation, problem, or phenomenon.
(A) True
(B) False
163. Which purpose of research is focused on describing the characteristics of a phenomenon?
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Explanatory
(D) Applied
(E) Fundamental
164. Is a type of research that describes a population, situation, or phenomenon that is being studied.
(A) Exploratory Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Correlational Research
(D) Explanatory Research
(E) Predictive Research
165. The research topic "The factors affecting the bad sleeping habits of teenagers" on which of the following research design?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Relational
(C) Causal / Experimental
(D) Survey
166. A research design that presents facts concerning the nature and status of anything.
(A) Quasi Experimental Research
(B) Comparative Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) True experimental Research
167. Johnny is conducting a case study on a student who has water allergy. He would like to look into his life and his struggles.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Experimental
(D) None of above

- 168.** Descriptive research primarily involves
- (A) Observing phenomena without attempts to influence
 - (B) Manipulating variables to establish causality
 - (C) Solving targeted practical problems in context
 - (D) Inferring associations without direct causation
- 169.** Case studies, observation, self-report
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Operationalization
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Analytical research
- 170.** A research design used to explain a certain phenomenon.
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Quasi-Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Descriptive
- 171.** What type of research question asks, "What are the most important features customers look for in smartphones?"
- (A) Causal
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Comparative
- 172.** Which of these is an example of a cohort study?-(cohort grouped together for a period or time)
- (A) Survey on consumer satisfaction
 - (B) CDaCI study (child development after cochlear implants)
 - (C) Case study on stuttering
 - (D) Cross-sectional comparison of age groups
- 173.** Descriptive research answers which questions?
- (A) Why only
 - (B) How, when, where, who
 - (C) Only what caused the effect
 - (D) None of these
- 174.** Descriptive research in quantitative research is used to:
- (A) Explore relationships between variables
 - (B) Describe characteristics of a population
 - (C) Test hypotheses
 - (D) Determine cause and effect
- 175.** Used to compare and contrast representative samples from two or more groups of subjects in relation to certain designated variables that occur in normal conditions
- (A) Descriptive survey
 - (B) Descriptive-nominative survey
 - (C) Descriptive documentary
 - (D) Descriptive comparative
- 176.** Impacts of remote learning on the performance of senior high school students
- (A) DESCRIPTIVE
 - (B) EXPERIMENTAL
 - (C) SURVEY
 - (D) None of above
- 177.** The aim of this research type is to explain and interpret, the current status of people, settings, conditions or events.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) None of above
- 178.** The surveys and fact-finding investigations of distinct types come under
- (A) Analytical Research
 - (B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) Applied Research
 - (D) Fundamental Research
- 179.** Michael hands out a survey to find out the average age and schooling level of his class. What type of research is this?
- (A) HISTORICAL

- (B) CAUSE-AND-EFFECT
(C) QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL
(D) DESCRIPTIVE
- 180.** Descriptive studies are conducted to:
- (A) Answer in quantitative form who, what, when, where, and how questions
(B) Specify the causality in the problem
(C) Describe previous findings in similar problems
(D) None of above
- 181.** Which research method assesses several variables on a single occasion?
- (A) Correlational (cross-sectional) research
(B) Longitudinal research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Archival research
- 182.** The primary objective of this research is to define the characteristics of a particular phenomenon without necessarily investigating the causes that produce it.
- (A) Explanatory research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Correlational research
- 183.** To observe and report on a certain phenomenon
- (A) Correlation
(B) Ex post facto
(C) Descriptive
(D) Quasi-Experimental
- 184.** A non-experimental inquiry is also called as —
- (A) Clinical Trial
(B) Observational Study
(C) Comparative study
(D) Epidemiology research
- 185.** A non-experimental study design that follows a group of people and then looks at how events differ among people within the group.
- this type of study is useful for trying to ascertain whether exposure is likely to cause specified events.
- (A) Randomized controlled trial
(B) Controlled clinical trial
(C) Cohort study
(D) Case control study
(E) Case series
- 186.** When a property developer conducts a survey research to obtain feedback about the design and pricing of the properties, it is an example of:
- (A) Exploratory research.
(B) Observational research.
(C) Secondary data research.
(D) Descriptive research.
- 187.** A market analyst would like to do market research to determine the top choice of products of their potential clients. Which quantitative research design he/she must use?
- (A) Correlational
(B) Descriptive
(C) Experimental
(D) Quasi-Experimental
- 188.** What is a type of research design?
- (A) ANOVA
(B) Chi-Square
(C) Quartile Deviation
(D) Descriptive
- 189.** Which level of inquiry is represented by asking, "What are testosterone levels among patients with condition X?"
- (A) Descriptive factor naming level
(B) Comparative relationship level
(C) Explanatory causal level
(D) Evaluative policy level
(E) Predictive modeling level
- 190.** Descriptive Research has two major types
- (A) Observation method and decisional method

- (B) Observation method and survey method
- (C) Survey method and theoretical method
- (D) None of above
- 191.** Theresa gave the survey questionnaire to the participants to find out the average and schooling level of a certain level. What type of quantitative research is Theresa conducting?
- (A) Case Study
- (B) Descriptive Research
- (C) Historical Research
- (D) Experimental Research
- 192.** Using medical records to examine age differences in blood pressure is ____ research.
- (A) Archival
- (B) Experimental
- (C) Survey
- (D) Case study
- 193.** The benefit of this descriptive research is that it allows researchers to view naturally occurring behaviors without controlling the situation.
- (A) Natural observation
- (B) Survey
- (C) Case Study
- (D) Correlation
- 194.** What type of research design is commonly used in descriptive research?
- (A) Experimental design
- (B) Correlational design
- (C) Survey research or descriptive design
- (D) Qualitative research design
- 195.** Descriptive research is mainly concerned with:
- (A) Finding relationships
- (B) Explaining causes
- (C) Portraying accurate profiles
- (D) Manipulating variables
- 196.** This type of quantitative research describes the nature, characteristics and components of the population or phenomenon and the frequency it occurs in the said population.
- (A) Evaluation
- (B) Experimental
- (C) Descriptive
- (D) Correlational
- 197.** Which of the following best describes a descriptive research title?
- (A) A title that provides a general overview of the research topic
- (B) A title that outlines the methodology used in the study
- (C) A title that summarizes the main findings of the research
- (D) A title that poses a question to the reader
- 198.** This type of study is carried out over a long period. It measures and observes the variables of interest without changing existing conditions.
- (A) Survey
- (B) Simulations
- (C) Observational Study
- (D) None of above
- 199.** Researchers are interested in studying the relationship between poor prenatal nutrition and early cognitive development. Because of ethical concerns, which research method would be most appropriate for researchers to use?
- (A) Survey
- (B) Case study
- (C) Experimentation
- (D) Correlational
- (E) Naturalistic observation
- 200.** Uncontrollable environmental factors can dramatically affect this type of research.
- (A) Experiment
- (B) Naturalistic Observation
- (C) Survey
- (D) Case Study

201. Which of the following research methods is being described? examples are case studies, surveys, naturalistic observations
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Correlational method
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) None of above
202. This classification of research attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomena, service or program, or provides information about, say, living condition of a community, or describe attitudes towards issue.
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Correlational research
 - (C) Quasi-Experimental research
 - (D) Descriptive research
203. How can survey data be used in nonexperimental research?
- (A) To manipulate variables
 - (B) To establish causality
 - (C) To describe or correlate variables
 - (D) To assign participants randomly
204. Study design suited to address questions about the prevalence of a disease or risk factor
- (A) Cross-sectional study
 - (B) Cohort study
205. This is often used in descriptive research.
- (A) Quantitative research
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Non experimental research
206. Descriptive studies done repeatedly in intervals is useful in:
- (A) Analyzing disease trends and patterns
 - (B) Budgetary planning
207. Used when data cannot be obtained through questionnaires or observation.
- (A) Descriptive survey
 - (B) Descriptive-nominative survey
 - (C) Descriptive documentary
 - (D) Descriptive comparative
208. Descriptive research objectives focus on:
- (A) Explaining the characteristics of a phenomenon
 - (B) Establishing cause and effect
 - (C) Developing a new theory
 - (D) Testing a hypothesis
209. The research design which looks into a large group of people composed of individuals with varied characteristics is referred to as ____
- (A) Descriptive design
 - (B) Cross-sectional design
 - (C) Exploratory design
 - (D) Cohort design
210. What is a common method used in descriptive research?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Manipulation
 - (D) Control groups
211. Aarav is conducting a study on consumer behavior and learns that Descriptive Research has two major types.
- (A) Observation method and decisional method
 - (B) Observation method and survey method
 - (C) Survey method and theoretical method
 - (D) None of above
212. Correlation study is a type of?
- (A) Exploratory study
 - (B) Descriptive study
 - (C) Experimental study.
 - (D) None

213. Which of the following marketing research designs is often referred to as statistical research:
- (A) Causal research
 - (B) Numerical research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Exploratory research
214. This may also called as DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH DESIGN.
- (A) Experimental Research Design
 - (B) Non-experimental Research Design
215. Which of the following is NOT a method used in descriptive research?
- (A) Questionnaires
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Experimental manipulation
 - (D) Normative standards (based on test performance)
216. What is defined as a detailed explanation of features, characteristics of subject matter, something seen / heard / experienced?
- (A) Descriptions
 - (B) Decision making
 - (C) Explanation
 - (D) Predictions
217. Descriptive research can be either qualitative or ____
- (A) Relational
 - (B) Non-relational
 - (C) Sequential
 - (D) Quantitative
218. A city planner wants to know the average number of vehicles parked in the downtown parking garage during business hours. What type of research study is described?
- (A) Experimental Research Study
 - (B) Observational Research Study
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
219. Which research design aims to provide detailed facts and profiles?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Longitudinal
 - (E) Qualitative
220. Which type of research is most suitable for describing the characteristics of a group of consumers, such as their age and preferences?
- (A) Exploratory research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Causal research
 - (D) Primary research

1.2.10 Historical Research

1. Who said: "Historians only reflect the history of their time and from his time:"
- (A) Positivism
 - (B) Historicism
 - (C) Hist. Materialism
 - (D) French School of the Annales
2. Which historical period changed education towards vocational and technical skills?
- (A) Ancient Greece
 - (B) Industrial Revolution
 - (C) Medieval Period
 - (D) Renaissance
3. Which historical figure is known for his evolutionary theories?
- (A) Charles Darwin
 - (B) . Skinner
 - (C) Ivan Pavlov
 - (D) John Watson
4. A researcher studying the history of medical education finds a manuscript that purports to be from the 14th century. Before he uses the

- source, he goes to three other experts who help him identify whether the manuscript is authentic or not. His authentication of the object is referred to as
- (A) Internal criticism.
 - (B) Positive criticism.
 - (C) External criticism.
 - (D) Secondary criticism.
5. 'Internal criticism' is a required step in
- (A) Philosophical Research.
 - (B) Historical Research.
 - (C) Descriptive Research.
 - (D) Experimental Research.
6. — is an approach to correlational data in which the researcher collects data through historical records and other primary sources.
- (A) Survey Method
 - (B) Archival Research
 - (C) Naturalistic Observation
 - (D) Trend Analysis
7. Identifying, locating, evaluating, and synthesizing data or evidence from past to confirm or reject a hypothesis
- (A) Historical design
 - (B) Phenomenological
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Research design
8. In historical research, a primary source —
- (A) Consists of firsthand accounts by witnesses to events.
 - (B) Can consist of sources that include original maps, diaries, transcripts of the minutes of a meeting, and photographs.
 - (C) Both A and B.
 - (D) None of the above.
9. Which historiographical school opened up to other social sciences such as Anthropology and Sociology?
- (A) Annales School
 - (B) Marxist School
 - (C) Psychoanalytic School
 - (D) Positivist School
10. Taylor went and visited Intramuros to document the site and learn the experiences of Jose Rizal while staying there. What type of Qualitative Study is done?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Historical Analysis
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Ethnography
11. A method used in qualitative research to analyze historical events is:
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Historical research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Quantitative analysis
12. This research involves the study of past events to examine the patterns and learn from these.
- (A) Historical Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Exploratory Research
 - (D) None of above
13. In Qualitative studies, the systematic collection and analysis of materials relating to the past is known as:
- (A) Ethnographical research
 - (B) Historical research
 - (C) Phenomenological research
 - (D) None of above
14. The roots of modern historiography are found in the ancient — historical writing
- (A) Indian
 - (B) German
 - (C) Italian
 - (D) Greek
15. Which of the following methods provides information about past trends?
- (A) Historical
 - (B) Correlational

- (C) Experimental
(D) Descriptive
16. The operation of finding the process of formation and development of an object belongs to which method?
(A) Historical method.
(B) Theoretical analysis and synthesis method.
(C) Classification and systematization method.
(D) Hypothesis method.
17. A type of research that deals with the examination of primary documents to connect the past to the present.
(A) Case study
(B) Content analysis
(C) Ethnography
(D) Historical analysis
18. The following is a step in the process of historical research?
(A) Preparing a report or narrative exposition.
(B) Data synthesis.
(C) Data collection and/or literature review.
(D) All of the above.
19. Historical research in qualitative studies aims to:
(A) Develop a new hypothesis
(B) Test previous findings
(C) Understand past events and their impact
(D) Quantify past data
20. This type of research according to approach where the researchers investigate question based events by utilizing procedures to determine the accuracy of facts about the events that already happened.
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Historical Research
(D) Exploratory Research.
21. Historical sources are used to uncover the codes by which people understand, represent, and shape their world, as well as to find data that represents that world. Which of the following is an example of a historical source?
(A) A scientific article about climate change projections for 2100
(B) A medieval manuscript detailing the daily life of monks in the 12th century
(C) A fantasy novel with a made-up world
(D) A modern painting inspired by ancient mythology
22. In historical research secondary sources are —
(A) Generally considered more useful than primary sources.
(B) Generally considered less useful than primary sources.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
23. The steps of historical research method are
(A) To identify the problem.
(B) To collect the data.
(C) To criticise the data.
(D) All the above.
24. What is a major part of the report writing in historical research?
(A) Hypothesis testing
(B) Chronology and background of historical topics
(C) Primary data analysis only
(D) Survey results
25. You learn about old events and civilizations.
(A) History
(B) Science
(C) Geography
(D) Portuguese
26. In India, for which achievement is the Gupta Golden Age best known?
(A) Adoption of the printing press

- (B) Invention of the iron foot stirrup
(C) Use of gunpowder
(D) Development of the concept of zero
27. Historiography is formed from Greek words, namely *historia* and *grafien*, *grafien* means —
(A) History
(B) Writing
(C) Decoration
(D) Art
28. What discipline of science first used ethnography as a research methodology?
(A) Psychology
(B) Anthropology
(C) Biology
(D) Organizational Behavior
29. The process of dealing with concerns over the authenticity of a source is referred to as
(A) External criticism.
(B) Secondary criticism.
(C) Internal criticism.
(D) Sourcing.
30. It focuses on past events.
(A) Historical
(B) Narrative
(C) Case Study
(D) None of above
31. What is the method of research using past records or data sets to answer various research questions, or to search for interesting patterns or relationships?
(A) Archival research
(B) Cross-sectional research
(C) Experimental research
(D) None of above
32. In the 1820s, newspapers in the US first conducted what type of research activity?
(A) Market segmentation
(B) A/B testing
(C) Focus groups
(D) Field experiments
(E) Straw polls
33. T/F: Documents and remains in historical research are SECONDARY SOURCES
(A) True
(B) False
34. Which research method studies past events and trends?
(A) Historical Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Descriptive Research
(D) Correlational Research
35. Developed the first research laboratory for systematic study of Psychology.
(A) Aristotle
(B) Freud
(C) Descartes
(D) Wundt
36. What is the difference between scholarly history and popular history?
(A) Scholarly history is critically reviewed by experts and other historians before publication.
(B) Scholarly historians never appear on television or web series while popular historians often do.
(C) Scholarly historians never work on popular history projects like websites or movies and tv shows.
(D) Popular history is always inaccurate and biased while scholarly history is neither.
37. Years ago, people invented and begun to use this. Its adoption marked the beginning of recorded history.
(A) Art
(B) Writing
(C) Tools
(D) Filing

38. The practice of writing history is known as ____
(A) Linguistics
(B) Historiography
(C) Epigraphy
(D) Numismatism
39. What methodologies must historians use to better understand the past?
(A) Only qualitative analysis
(B) Only oral history
(C) Evolving methodologies, including quantitative analysis and oral history
(D) Traditional storytelling methods
40. This is called how history is written.
(A) Linguistics
(B) Pre-History
(C) History
(D) Historiography
41. Consider the following I-Lettering style II-Type of Paper III-Author's style of writing IV-Manufacturing date V-Stamp of Authority-Which among the above are used by Experts to examine the authenticity of a historical document?
(A) I, II & III
(B) I, II & IV
(C) All
(D) None
42. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as ____
(A) Historian.
(B) Archaeology
(C) Archival Science
(D) Historiography
43. Bloch and Braudel are two representatives of:
(A) Historicism
(B) Positivism
(C) French School of the Annales
(D) Historical Materialism
44. Historians believe that historical events are the result of both societal forces and individual decisions.
(A) True
(B) False
45. For items 37-39, identify the qualitative research designs that may correspond in the given statements in each item. Choose your answers in the box provided (case study; ethnography; historical study; phenomenology). The researcher wants to study the rise and fall of the twenty year reign of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos.
(A) Case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Historical study
(D) Phenomenology
46. Historiography in cultural mapping refers to:
(A) Conducting festive events in local towns
(B) Memorizing dates of significant occasions
(C) Recording legends and folktales of origin
(D) Critically analyzing narrative accounts
47. If the title of the research is "Corazon Aquino, the Life and Contribution to the Philippines". What type of research can describes the title?
(A) Grounded Theory
(B) Case Study
(C) Ethnography
(D) Historical
48. Which Greek philosopher used the term 'History' for the first time?
(A) Nostrodom
(B) Hippocrates
(C) Herodotus
(D) Empedocles
49. What is Historical Research?
(A) Is the collecting and evaluating data and using the information found to relate past and present events.

- (B) Is concerned with the manipulation of conditions to investigate cause-effect relationships.
- (C) Generally used to describe a phenomenon.
- (D) Explore associations between two or more variables, without any attempts to influence them.
50. Complete the following sentence with the correct word: Historiography is the study of how history has been and is written. It focuses on the changing ___ of past events in the works of individual historians.
- (A) Sources
- (B) Facts
- (C) Interpretations
- (D) None of above
51. Whose is this idea: "The mankind moves in three different levels: long, medium and short duration"
- (A) Positivism
- (B) Historical Materialism
- (C) Historicism
- (D) French School of the Annales
52. The basic research material in historical researches is
- (A) Documents and Relics.
- (B) Official records and institutional records.
- (C) Memories and graphs.
- (D) Journal and periodicals.
53. To which are the concepts of internal external criticisms associated?
- (A) Descriptive research.
- (B) Literary research.
- (C) Validity of experimental designs of research.
- (D) Historical research.
54. It is a qualitative research in which data related to the past events are systematically collected and evaluated to describe potential causes, effects, or trends related to those events.
- (A) Historical Research
- (B) Discourse Analysis
- (C) Biography
- (D) Narrative Report
55. How can a student determine the credibility of a historical source?
- (A) By checking if the source is entertaining.
- (B) By determining the author's qualifications and the source's publication date.
- (C) By seeing if the source agrees with what they think.
- (D) By checking if the source is a primary source only.
56. Which study involves the identification, location, evaluation, and synthesis of data from past events?
- (A) Phenomenological study
- (B) Case study
- (C) Historical study
- (D) Ethnographic study
57. It is designed to facilitate a deeper understanding of historical processes and is not merely an attempt to fill gaps in our factual knowledge
- (A) The methodological study
- (B) The descriptive study
- (C) The historical study
- (D) The explanatory study
58. Books and records are the primary sources of data in: [2005-DECEMBER]
- (A) Historical research
- (B) Participatory research
- (C) Clinical research
- (D) Laboratory research
59. History changes depending on when the history was written.
- (A) False
- (B) True

60. Researchers studying historical artifacts primarily gain knowledge through-
- (A) Reading contemporary news articles
 - (B) Designing artifacts digitally
 - (C) Examining colonial technology
 - (D) Excavating archaeological sites
61. Which feature is used to chronologically track events of World War II?
- (A) Glossary
 - (B) Sidebar
 - (C) Timeline
 - (D) Diagram
62. What historical event is considered the starting point for global warming?
- (A) President Barack Obama's presidency
 - (B) The Paris Climate Agreement
 - (C) The Industrial Revolution
 - (D) President Donald Trump's presidency
63. For local history writing to have lasting significance, it must be:
- (A) Written in an emotional and subjective style
 - (B) Written in an entertaining and casual tone
 - (C) Written in an informal and flexible format
 - (D) Written in a professional and rigorous way
64. What is the main characteristic of historical research?
- (A) It is primarily used to study social phenomenon
 - (B) It is self-evaluative
 - (C) It involves the use of numeric data
 - (D) It involves the study of past events or phenomena
65. A researcher seeks to discover the events that transpired behind the assassination of Antonio Luna in Cavite in 1899 and discuss the implication of these events in history.
- (A) POSTMODERN
 - (B) CASE STUDY
 - (C) DISCOURSE ANALYSIS
 - (D) ETHNOGRAPHIC
 - (E) HISTORICAL
66. These foundations show the chronological development of curriculum, mostly shown using a timeline.
- (A) Philosophical Foundations
 - (B) Historical Foundations
67. Which type of research reconstructs or explains events of the past based on data, such as why Filipino elites collaborated with Americans during the U.S. regime?
- (A) Historical Research
 - (B) Experimental Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Action Research
68. Reconstruction of this body part was written about in ancient India and the procedure is still used today.
- (A) Ears
 - (B) Lips
 - (C) Chin
 - (D) Nose
69. Which of the following title(s) of Historical Research is appropriate?
- (A) A study of Basic Education
 - (B) A Study of Values imbibed in Ramayana
 - (C) A study of School Curriculum implemented during Mughal Period
 - (D) None of these
70. Which historical "school" of psychology, developed by Wundt and his student, Titchener, focused on fundamental components of the conscious experience?
- (A) Humanism
 - (B) Behaviorism
 - (C) Structuralism
 - (D) Functionalism

71. Analyzing tsunami data helps to understand the causes and effects of tsunamis. It also helps to determine where future tsunamis are likely to occur. — data are compiled from past tsunamis.
(A) Monitoring
(B) Historical
72. It is the re-interpretation of an historical account.
(A) Anachronism
(B) Bias
(C) Historical Revisionism
(D) Ambivalence
73. In order to study scientifically the historical background of the events to know its bearing on present conditions is called
(A) Experimental Research.
(B) Philosophical Research.
(C) Action Research.
(D) Historical Research.
74. An issue with oral history is that it is difficult to detach bias, or truthfulness within an individual's story/narrative.
(A) True
(B) False
75. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called
(A) Philosophical research
(B) Historical research
(C) Content analysis
(D) Mythological research
76. Multiple Accounts and Perspectives
(A) Help us get an accurate picture of the past
(B) Are original documents and objects created at the time of study.
(C) Identify and answer questions about the origins of the source.
(D) Locate events and sources in time and space.
77. What type of information is of interest to sociologists using the Historical Method?
(A) Economic forecasts
(B) Information from past materials
(C) Genetic research
(D) Space exploration data
78. What type of research best describes the title "Corazon Aquino, the Life and Contribution to the Philippines"?
(A) Grounded Theory
(B) Case Study
(C) Historical
(D) Ethnography
79. History can be told by only sifting thru evidence and facts
(A) True
(B) False
80. Following Chandragupta Maurya's death, his grandson — brought the Mauryan empire to its greatest heights.
(A) Imhotep
(B) Seleucus
(C) Chandra Gupta I
(D) Asoka
81. A research method which examines past events
(A) Applied Research
(B) Basic Research
(C) Historical Research
(D) Descriptive Research
82. What type of data is it when you learn about the number of visitors to a Rani park Byculla in 2001?
(A) Current
(B) Historical
83. Which early method best represents the origins of marketing research focused on public opinion?
(A) Neuroscience lab experiments

- (B) Straw polls in local communities
 - (C) Blockchain-based transaction logs
 - (D) Programmatic ad attribution models
84. A study of the past with the help of written records and artifacts
- (A) Government
 - (B) Economics
 - (C) Culture
 - (D) History
85. Which historical perspective would ask the question "What are the components of behavior?"
- (A) Structuralism
 - (B) Functionalism
 - (C) Gestalt
 - (D) Introspection
86. During a history class, Thomas & Mikey were discussing about ancient civilizations. Thomas mentioned that the people of Mohenjo Daro were advanced compared to other civilizations during their time. Mikey was curious and asked, 'Which feature of Mohenjo Daro supports your statement, Thomas?'
- (A) They had high walls around the city
 - (B) They had dirt roads to move carts on
 - (C) They had homes made of mud and bricks
 - (D) They had sewer systems for toilets
87. A strong historical account is expected to be:
- (A) A fictional piece with creative details
 - (B) A verified work inspired from earlier cultural sources
 - (C) An original work based on careful research
 - (D) A revised work using old accounts into modern version
88. A person who studies the past is a:
- (A) Historian
 - (B) Scientist
 - (C) Astrologist
 - (D) Astronomer
89. These are written records of past happenings and events.
- (A) Historical Data
 - (B) Analytical Data
 - (C) Descriptive Data
 - (D) Critical Data
90. It is the examination of varied sources of data to make you understand the connection of past events to the present time.
- (A) Grounded Theory
 - (B) Historical Analysis
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) None of above
91. Operations Research came into existence as a result of research on military operations during ____
- (A) World War I
 - (B) World War II
92. Proof used to support a historical claim
- (A) Historical fact
 - (B) Historical argument
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) None of above
93. Historical Research relies on the use and analysis of "sources". Which of the following is an example of Historical Research?
- (A) Conducting surveys to understand current customer preferences
 - (B) Experimenting in a lab to test a new chemical reaction
 - (C) Analyzing letters and official records from the 1800s to write about colonial history
 - (D) Writing a science fiction story based on imagined technologies
94. Who initiated first empirical research in population study?
- (A) Sir William Petty
 - (B) John Graunt
 - (C) Gregory King
 - (D) Edmund Halley

95. Record of important events and an explanation of their causes and significance
(A) History
(B) Primary Source
(C) Chronology
(D) Artifact
96. What was the ancient Indian city of Nalanda known for?
(A) Capital of the Gupta Empire
(B) Religious pilgrimage
(C) Trade and commerce
(D) Center of learning
97. Provide historical evidence means:
(A) Find the cause of a historical event
(B) Select a quote for the document to support
(C) Identify and explain a historical event or fact that supports your statement
(D) Identify a claim in the reading
98. Leopold Von Ranke of Berlin University spoke about the critical method of historical research. He put emphasis on the utmost importance of information gathered through original documents. He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with greatest care. He believed that with this method it was possible to reach the historical truth.
(A) True
(B) False
99. What are the limitations of historical research?
(A) Generalizability and sample size
(B) Time covered and type of record
(C) Use of qualitative data only
(D) Quick data collection
100. He believes that there is standard history because all the narratives are based on different interpretations
(A) Fernand Braudel
(B) Michel Foucault
(C) Thucydides
(D) Friedrich Hegel
101. The writing of history based on critical examination is known as
(A) Archeology
(B) Historiography
(C) Analysis of lettering
(D) None of above
102. In history, what is the process of exploring the answers to questions about a certain time and place called?
(A) Inquiry
(B) Bias
(C) Secondary source
(D) Supporting question
103. Traditional historiographical features
(A) Mythology and imagination
(B) Palacecentric
(C) Objective
(D) Subjective
(E) Not chronological
104. Which research design concerned with the identification, location, evaluation, and synthesis or data from past events?
(A) Case Study
(B) Phenomenological
(C) Ethnography
(D) Historical
105. What do you do in the fourth step of historical research?
(A) Identify and use a variety of sources to gather information:
(B) Pause and ensure the data collected is related and reliable to your research.
(C) The researcher must look for trends and patterns worth answering
(D) None of above

- 106.** In evaluating historical research sources, external criticism ____
(A) Can involve the use of carbon dating and handwriting experts.
(B) Helps determine the validity, trustworthiness or authenticity of a source.
(C) Can involve use of historical linguists' knowledgeable with the writing style of the period.
(D) All of the above.
- 107.** We can learn about the climate of different periods throughout history by studying what aspect of the bubbles trapped in ice core samples?
(A) The temperature of the air inside the bubbles.
(B) The average volume of the bubbles.
(C) The levels of different gases in the bubbles.
(D) The average pressure of the air inside the bubbles.
- 108.** Understanding a topic's development over time and its influence or impact in history
(A) Historical Context
(B) Historical Perspective
(C) Chronology
(D) Credibility
- 109.** What can researchers learn about using the Historical Method?
(A) Future technologies
(B) Current political systems
(C) Events from the recent past or long ago
(D) Modern art trends
- 110.** Which of the following is an example of historical materials?
(A) A 1901 government-issued census of the Philippine population.
(B) A 2023 academic paper analyzing the causes of the Philippine-American War.
(C) A modern historical novel about the Philippine Revolution.
(D) A documentary about the Marcos regime produced in 2018.
- 111.** The geographic, social, political, religious, intellectual, technological, and economic settings in which events take place
(A) Historical Context
(B) Historical Perspective
(C) Objectivity
(D) Periodization
- 112.** What qualitative study does the following research title belong? "Telephones from the Nuclear Era to Digital Age"
(A) Case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) Historical study
(D) Phenomenology
- 113.** The process of determining the reliability or accuracy of the information contained in the sources collected is known as ____
(A) Vagueness.
(B) Presentism.
(C) External criticism.
(D) Internal criticism.
- 114.** It is the study of past events that makes us understand the present situation, and to enable us to predict future events.
(A) History
(B) Psychology
(C) Anthropology
(D) Sociology
- 115.** What is one of the purposes of analyzing facts associated with past events in historical research?
(A) To make historical events more complex
(B) To predict sports outcomes only
(C) To help explain present state of affairs
(D) To disregard past performance
- 116.** The type of research that involves patterns from the past to predict future trends is known as
(A) Historical research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Secondary data
(D) Primary data

117. What is historical context?
- (A) Context clues
 - (B) Guessing about what happened in the past
 - (C) The moods, attitudes and conditions that existed in a certain time.
 - (D) History
118. A historian needs to evaluate a primary source to decide if it has a trustworthy point of view.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
119. Which social scientist would be most interested in your great-aunt's diary?
- (A) Economist
 - (B) Sociologist
 - (C) Historian
 - (D) None of above
120. The Gupta culture made significant contributions, one of the discoveries is ____
- (A) Concept of zero
 - (B) Invention of irrigation
 - (C) Creation of the wheel
 - (D) Idea of an arch or column
121. Historical research involves:
- (A) Analyzing past events to understand the present
 - (B) Testing new theories
 - (C) Quantitative data collection
 - (D) Developing future predictions
122. Which of the following is NOT a material that can be examined using the Historical Method?
- (A) Toys
 - (B) Clothing
 - (C) Scientific data
 - (D) Diaries
123. Your teacher requires you to study the influence of Noli Me Tangere to the lives of the Filipinos during the Spanish regime. The research you are doing is ____
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Historical Analysis
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Grounded theory
124. When might a diary often be a credible source?
- (A) When looking for personal viewpoints about historical events
 - (B) When finding statistics about historical events
 - (C) When examining government trends on foreign powers
 - (D) When supporting scientific data
125. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Archival research
126. Who specializes in researching, analyzing, recording, and interpreting historical events through various sources such as government records, periodicals, photographs, interviews, and unpublished manuscripts?
- (A) Archivist
 - (B) Curator
 - (C) Historian
 - (D) Archaeologist
127. What does the Historical Method examine?
- (A) Future predictions
 - (B) Materials from the past
 - (C) Current events
 - (D) Scientific experiments
128. All good historians are capable of producing history that is completely free and separate from their own political, cultural, religious, racial, gender, philosophical, national and personal beliefs.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

129. A qualitative method where there is an examining of past events to draw conclusions and make predictions about the future.
(A) Case Study
(B) Ethnology
(C) Historical Analysis
(D) Grounded Theory
130. — founded 'Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal' in Pune, on 7th July 1910 to facilitate historical research.
(A) Rajawade
(B) Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade
(C) Anant Sadashiv Altekar
(D) None of above
131. Historical research primarily deals with:
(A) Predicting future trends
(B) Understanding past events and their causes
(C) Conducting experiments
(D) Analyzing current data
132. — research involves studying, understanding and interpreting past experiences or events to help in determining what to do in the present and future.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Historical
(C) Correlational
(D) None of above
133. Modern historiography is based on —
(A) Observation
(B) Story telling method
(C) Scientific principle
(D) Option B and C
134. This can be achieved by creating events that did not happen, altering events that did happen, or omitting events altogether.
(A) Distorting History
(B) Ambivalence
(C) Historical Criticism
(D) Bias
135. Historical research is interpretative
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
136. Concern with the identification, location, evaluation, and synthesis of data from the past
(A) Historical studies
(B) Grounded theory studies
(C) Case studies
(D) Phenomenological studies
137. What is the significance of using both primary and secondary sources in historical research?
(A) Primary sources provide entertainment, while secondary sources provide analysis.
(B) Primary sources offer firsthand accounts, while secondary sources provide context and interpretation.
(C) Secondary sources are always more reliable than primary sources.
(D) Primary sources are unnecessary if secondary sources are available.
138. Historians who study the same historical topic will always come to the same conclusion about the event.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
139. This lead to the historical research to focus in detail on several aspects of women's life such as their employment, role in trade union, institutions working for their cause, their family life etc
(A) Class theory
(B) Dialectics
(C) Annales school
(D) Feminist historiography
140. Books and records are the primary sources of data in:
(A) Clinical research
(B) Historical research

- (C) Laboratory research
(D) Participatory research
- 141.** One of the goals of historical research is to:
- (A) Develop new theories
(B) Understand past events
(C) Test existing theories
(D) Quantify data
- 142.** How did Indians advance the study of mathematics?
- (A) They introduced the concept of imaginary numbers.
(B) They invented geometry.
(C) They ended the use of calculus.
(D) They introduced the concept of zero.
- 143.** A qualitative research design in which data related to past events is systematically collected and evaluated to describe potential causes, effects, or trends related to those events is known as
- (A) Ethnographic
(B) Historical
(C) Action theory
(D) Grounded theory
- 144.** Kelly decides to research her psychology project by going through old newspaper articles, magazines, and even journals of the individuals involved. What is the term for this?
- (A) Archival analysis
(B) Documentarian research
(C) Historical balance
(D) Incidental conclusions
- 145.** Integrated History with other disciplines such as sociology, economics, geography, social psychology:
- (A) Historical Materialism
(B) Historicism
(C) French School of the Annales
(D) Positivism
- 146.** Historical Method of research includes
- (A) A scientific method of inquiry.
(B) Identification and limitation of the problem.
(C) Effect of certain past studies.
(D) All of the above.
- 147.** Historical perspective of psychology that focused only on identifying the different components/parts of our conscious experience
- (A) Functionalism
(B) Structuralism
- 148.** What is the primary goal of historical research?
- (A) To test hypotheses using numerical data
(B) To analyze documents and artifacts to gain insight into the past
(C) To develop a theory of social phenomenon
(D) To explore the subject's thoughts and feelings
- 149.** Ms. Mateo, a History teacher considers the element of time in arranging content of her lessons in World History. What way of establishing sequence is given emphasis by Ms. Mateo?
- (A) Simple to complex
(B) Part to whole
(C) Concrete to abstract
(D) Chronological
- 150.** The research which is exploring new facts by using the study of past event is called
- (A) Philosophical research.
(B) Action research.
(C) Historical research.
(D) Normative research.
- 151.** During a history class, the teacher explained that ___ research are based on past events.
- (A) Scientific research
(B) Historic research

152. Process of dividing the past into distinct, descriptively named blocks of time for the purpose of the study of history
(A) Chronology
(B) Periodization
(C) Credibility
(D) Objectivity
153. Which of the following refers to the systematic collection and objective evaluation of data related to past occurrence in order to test the hypothesis concerning?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case study
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Historical research
154. This historian used external text criticism, internal text criticism, and the concept of anachronism to prove the Donation of Constantine was fake
(A) Machiavelli
(B) Giambattista Vico
(C) Leonardo Bruni
(D) Lorenzo Valla
155. "History on the Implementation of K to 12 Curriculum of Department of Education in the Philippines" is a kind of:
(A) Library research
(B) Laboratory research
(C) Basic research
(D) Field research
156. The Historical method is related with
(A) The history oriented researches only.
(B) The researches of history and Archaeology.
(C) The historical researches conducted in all the disciplines.
(D) None of the above is correct.
157. Historians studying the same topic will always come to the same conclusion.
(A) True
(B) False
158. A civilization that was discovered in 1922. People in this civilization used irrigation
(A) ARYAN
(B) DELTA
(C) HARAPPAN
(D) EGYPTIAN
159. The purpose of this study is to describe and examine events of the past to understand the present and anticipate potential further effects.
(A) Cultural Research
(B) Historical Research
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Experimental Research
160. Analyzing archival records to understand development of public health nursing best matches which qualitative method?
(A) Phenomenology interview
(B) Ethnographic immersion
(C) Grounded theory analysis
(D) Historical research
161. A historiographical school of thought represents a group of historians who share a common interpretation or perspective about events in the past.
(A) True
(B) False
162. There can be multiple perspectives or historical narratives that contest one another.
(A) True
(B) False
163. In historical research, data synthesis usually does not include ____
(A) Defining and interpreting key words, phrases and terms.
(B) Chronologically ordering events.
(C) Differentiating between how people should behave and how they did behave.
(D) Inferring causation based on simple correlation.

164. What research design should be used if you want to learn from the past to see if their practices before are applicable to the present?
- (A) Narrative research
 - (B) Historical research
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Grounded theory
165. This type of Qualitative Study connects and reconnects the events of the past to the events of the present.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Historical Analysis
166. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called [2009-DECEMBER]
- (A) Philosophical research
 - (B) Historical research
 - (C) Mythological research
 - (D) Content analysis
167. These are real events that can be verified through historical documents and research.
- (A) Legend
 - (B) Myths
 - (C) Historical facts
 - (D) Folklore
168. Historians write with their own agenda in mind.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
169. Identify the French historian who rejected the practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order and gave importance to explaining the transitions in history as the archaeology of knowledge
- (A) Micheal Foucault
 - (B) Voltaire
 - (C) Simone de Beauvoir
 - (D) Leopold Con Ranke
170. The "identification of when and where an event took place" is known as ____
- (A) Corroboration.
 - (B) Negative criticism.
 - (C) Contextualization.
 - (D) Sourcing.
171. External and internal criticism of data is a standard measure engaged for validation of data in
- (A) Historical Research
 - (B) Philosophical Research
 - (C) Descriptive Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
172. What qualitative research design tells you the right research method to determine the reasons for changes or permanence of things in a physical world in a certain period?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Historical study
 - (D) Phenomenology
173. Historical research is conducted for which of the following reasons?
- (A) To identify the relationship that the past has to the present.
 - (B) To evaluate and record accomplishments of individuals or entities.
 - (C) To uncover the unknown.
 - (D) All of the above.
174. Historical research has nothing to do with
- (A) Collecting source material.
 - (B) Internal and external criticism of source material.
 - (C) Formulating hypothesis to explain events and conditions.
 - (D) Testing hypothesis statistically to draw inferences.

175. What is sidebar history?
- (A) Failing to properly validate the sources uses in historical writing
 - (B) Only using secondary sources for research
 - (C) Leaving certain groups of people out of history altogether
 - (D) Leaving certain groups out of the main historical narrative and putting them in the “side” of textbooks or other sources as a sidebar.
176. The factual aims are most important in-
- (A) Philosophical researches.
 - (B) Theoretical researches.
 - (C) Behavioral researches.
 - (D) Historical researches.
177. A scholar who writes critical historical narrative is known as ____
- (A) Archaeologist
 - (B) Historian
 - (C) Social scientist
 - (D) Language expert
178. The focus of this kind of qualitative research is understanding the past and its connection to the present time.
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Historical Analysis
 - (C) Content and Discourse Analysis
 - (D) Case study
179. The process of systematically examining an account of what has happened in the past.
- (A) Historical method
 - (B) Historical sources
 - (C) Historical criticism
 - (D) Historical research
180. When a researcher checks the genuineness and authenticity of the source material, it is known as
- (A) Internal consistency.
 - (B) Concurrent validity.
 - (C) External validity.
 - (D) External criticism.
181. Is a historians perspective/narrative impacted by their religious beliefs?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Depends on the belief.
 - (D) None of above
182. A firsthand account of an event that is considered to be the most valid and reliable type of historical source
- (A) Source
 - (B) Primary Source
 - (C) Secondary Source
 - (D) Tertiary Source

1.2.11 Comparative Research

1. To identify similarities and differences between units at all levels
- (A) Policy-oriented Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Comparative Research
 - (D) Explanatory Research
2. Nishka, Devansh, and Melia are studying the air pollution levels in different cities around the world for their geography project. They are trying to understand if air pollution is distributed evenly worldwide. What do you think?
- (A) Yes, it is evenly distributed
 - (B) No, it varies from country to country
 - (C) No, it only affects certain regions
 - (D) No, it depends on the season
3. In what research design can this research question be found: “Is there a difference in the weekly photo uploads on Facebook between MHPNHS male and female students?”
- (A) Correlational Study

- (B) Survey Research
 - (C) Comparative Study
 - (D) Evaluative Study
4. Comparative research questions:
- (A) Look at differences between groups
 - (B) Only describe a situation
 - (C) Study cause and effect
 - (D) Avoid measurable data
5. Researchers whose questions explore understanding social variation over time and place are likely to use which research method?
- (A) Demographic analysis
 - (B) Comparative-historical perspective
 - (C) Extended cases
 - (D) Ethnography
6. What is the main focus of comparative research?
- (A) To study social phenomenon
 - (B) To solve practical problems
 - (C) To develop or refine theory models
 - (D) To compare different cultures, societies, or groups
7. Which research type involves comparison without manipulation?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Causal-comparative
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Experimental
8. In this type of research investigators attempt to determine the cause or consequences of differences that already exist between or among groups of individuals
- (A) NONEXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
 - (B) DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH
 - (C) CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH
 - (D) CAUSAL-COMPARATIVE RESEARCH
9. Which of the following questions reflects a comparative/evolutionary perspective?
- (A) What are the patterns of mating behavior in humans?
 - (B) How do reproductive behaviors change during the life span?
 - (C) What hormonal treatments can alleviate sexual problems?
 - (D) How are hormones involved in mating in different species of mammals?
10. Research that compares multiple segments of the population at the same time is known as —
- (A) Archival research
 - (B) Cross-sectional research
 - (C) Longitudinal research
 - (D) Comparative research
11. The difference of the points of view of the author I and author II regarding school bullying.
- (A) Elementary Reading
 - (B) Systematic Skimming
 - (C) Analytic Reading
 - (D) Comparative Reading
12. Non-experimental that tells the differences or similarities among individuals, groups, occurrences, and others.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlative
 - (C) Comparative
 - (D) None of above
13. Cross cultural studies are an example of:
- (A) Case study design
 - (B) Comparative design
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Longitudinal design
14. How so we create meaningful comparisons in cross-cultural research?
- (A) Power
 - (B) Universals
 - (C) Equivalent
 - (D) Variations

15. What lesson can be learned from the example of the dress code argument?
(A) Uniforms are necessary in all professions
(B) Similarities in one aspect mean similarities in all aspects
(C) Students and surgeons should dress alike
(D) Comparisons must consider the purpose and context of each subject
16. You compare customer satisfaction scores between two product versions released last quarter. Which use applies?
(A) Performance metrics for staff
(B) Policy evaluation compliance
(C) Market analysis of segments
(D) Comparative studies across groups
17. A marketing manager asks: "How does the type of advertisement affect buying behavior between males and females?" What type of research question is this?
(A) Comparative
(B) Causal
(C) Descriptive
(D) Exploratory
18. Estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.
(A) ATTRIBUTION
(B) COHERENCE
(C) COMPARE
(D) CONTRAST
19. The type of scientific Investigation concerned with collecting and comparing data is called ____
(A) Selective Investigations
(B) Comparative Investigations
(C) Experimental Investigations
(D) None of above
20. It investigates possible cause-and-effect relationships by observing some existing consequence and looking back through the data for plausible causal factors.
(A) True experimental method
(B) Historical method
(C) Causal-comparative method
(D) Quasi-experimental method
21. IQ Scores of Public and Private High School Students
(A) Survey Research Design
(B) Experimental Research Design
(C) Correlational Research Design
(D) Comparative Research Design
22. "XYZ brand was facing a problem with their jeans pants and lots of after sale complains and dropping of sales. The brand decided to buy samples of jeans pants from leading brands in the market to compare and check the differences and find the problem in their own jeans" This technique in market research called ____
(A) Observation
(B) Focus groups
(C) Studying samples
(D) Like-to-like comparison
23. Which of the following designs is characterized by the researchers' inability to actually manipulate an independent variable even though they are often interested in a causal relationship?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlational
(C) Experimental
(D) Causal-comparative
24. Comparative pedagogy
(A) Performance of prognostic studies
(B) Basic categories of pedagogy
(C) Explores the development of education and upbringing in different countries
(D) Part of pedagogy about the basis of physical knowledge
25. What may happen when different comparison groups experience a different history event?
(A) History effect.
(B) Group effect.
(C) Selection effect.
(D) Selection-history effect.

26. What type of study means comparison of likeness and differences among phenomena to find out factors which seem to accompany or contribute to the occurrence of certain events?
- (A) A co relational study.
 - (B) An experimental study.
 - (C) An ex post-facto study.
 - (D) A causal comparative study.
27. A marketer compares how Baby Boomers and Gen Z perceive luxury brands. What kind of research question is this?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Causal
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Comparative
28. Compare air pollution levels in urban vs. rural areas globally.
- (A) Rural areas have higher air pollution levels than urban areas globally.
 - (B) Urban areas have lower air pollution levels than rural areas globally.
 - (C) Air pollution levels are the same in urban and rural areas globally.
 - (D) Urban areas have higher air pollution levels than rural areas globally.
29. What kind of question is: "What is the difference in product preference between urban and rural consumers?"
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Comparative
 - (D) Exploratory
30. What type of research question compares two or more groups?
- (A) Comparative.
 - (B) Descriptive.
 - (C) Relational.
 - (D) Causal.
 - (E) Theoretical.
31. The research is to identify similarities and differences between units or subjects at all levels
- (A) Policy-oriented Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Comparative Research
 - (D) Explanatory Research
32. Why causal comparative research is not considered a kind of experimental research
- (A) It studies cause effect relationship between the variables
 - (B) It is just a correlation type of study
 - (C) Its method is comparative and analytic
 - (D) It neither controls extraneous variables nor does it manipulate independent variables
33. It involves comparing and contrasting two or more samples of study subjects on one or more variables, often at a single point of time.
- (A) Comparative
 - (B) Normative
 - (C) Evaluative
 - (D) Ex-Post Facto
34. When is it best to select cultures that are different to each other for cross-cultural research?
- (A) Trying to find variations
 - (B) Trying to find universals
 - (C) Both for variations and universals
 - (D) It depends on context
35. Comparative analysis
- (A) To show or illustrate something clearly
 - (B) A significant difference or contrast
 - (C) Positive views or judgments
 - (D) Analysis that compares different items or groups
 - (E) -
36. What research design refers to comparing differences in certain characteristics according to the variable being considered?
- (A) Pre-experimental
 - (B) Correlational Study
 - (C) Comparative Study
 - (D) True Experimental

37. The achievement and nutritional intake of teacher education students who reside at home and boarding houses is:
- (A) A subject of study comparing living arrangements.
 - (B) A measure of classroom attendance only.
 - (C) Unrelated to their living situation.
 - (D) Focused solely on extracurricular activities.
38. A company wants to compare customer satisfaction between those who received free shipping and those who did not. What type of research is this?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Comparative
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Correlational
39. Which of the following is a comparative quantitative research question?
- (A) What is the average income of families in different cities?
 - (B) Is there a difference in the effectiveness of two different teaching methods?
 - (C) What are the factors that influence the decision to purchase a new car?
 - (D) How does the relationship between social media use and academic performance vary between different age groups?
40. An investigator wants to study the effect of gender on attitude towards internal evaluation by using two groups of students. The nature of this study would be:
- (A) Descriptive survey study
 - (B) Experimental study
 - (C) Causal comparative
 - (D) Corelational study
41. A researcher investigates how nationalism influences interstate disputes by comparing the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Azerbaijan-Armenia conflict. The study uses process tracing to identify causal mechanisms linking national identity to policy choices.
- (A) A Comparative Case Study
 - (B) Large-N Study
 - (C) Experimental Design
 - (D) Discourse Analysis
42. What is the 'Most Different Systems Design'?
- A comparative method that examines cases that are very different except for the outcome of interest.
- (A) A comparative method that examines cases that are very different except for the outcome of interest.
 - (B) A method that compares similar cases with different outcomes.
 - (C) A statistical analysis of identical systems.
 - (D) A design used only in experimental physics.
43. Is a type of quantitative research question that is used to gather information about the differences between two or more research subjects across different variables?
- (A) Comparative Research Question
 - (B) Contrast Research Question
 - (C) Compare and Contrast Research Question
 - (D) None of above
44. A researcher compares U.S. and Chinese responses to climate change agreements. They argue that institutional design explains why democracies commit more credibly to environmental treaties. They choose cases that are similar in power but different in regime type. What comparative design logic is being used?
- (A) Natural Experiments
 - (B) Most Similar Systems Design
 - (C) Most Different Systems Design
 - (D) Field Experiments
45. Comparative design examines patterns of similarities and differences across a moderate number of cases. The typical comparative study has anywhere from a handful to fifty or more cases.

- (A) True
- (B) False

46. To look at the difference between two things

- (A) Compare
- (B) Contrast
- (C) Locate
- (D) Plagiarism

1.2.12 Survey Research

1. Which research method is fast and cheap, but has self-reporting problems?
 - (A) Archival research
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) True experiment
2. Survey research is concerned primarily with:
 - (A) Explaining phenomena
 - (B) Determining relationships among variables
 - (C) Reporting existing conditions
 - (D) Statistical inference
3. During a class project, Liam wanted to gather opinions from his classmates about their favorite study methods. He decided to ask them a series of questions. A method of collecting data or information from a group of people, usually through a set of questions is called?
 - (A) Survey
 - (B) Q & A Portion
 - (C) Live Discussion
 - (D) None of above
4. A research programme which involves mailing out a questionnaire on behalf of several companies is an example of
 - (A) Qualitative research
 - (B) An omnibus survey
 - (C) Secondary research
 - (D) Primary research
5. Describe a method used to evaluate the impact of a natural disaster.
 - (A) Analyze weather patterns before the disaster.
 - (B) Conduct a public opinion poll on disaster preparedness.
 - (C) Conduct a damage assessment survey.
 - (D) Review historical data on similar disasters.
6. Used to determine opinions, ideas, preferences of respondents about a particular topic
 - (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Cross-sectional
7. Survey results are based on larger sample sizes that are representatives of the population.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
8. You are designing a mobile app and want to know how many users prefer dark mode. What method should you use?
 - (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Interview
9. You want to find out student opinions on the location for the prom. What should you use?
 - (A) A survey.
 - (B) An observational study.
 - (C) An experiment.
 - (D) A simulation
10. The Gallup Poll is which way to gather information
 - (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey

11. Where was the survey research conducted?
- (A) By phone
 - (B) Face-to-face on busy street corners
 - (C) Mail
 - (D) Via the Internet
 - (E) All above
12. Which of the following types of general surveys measure the same group of respondents overtime but not necessarily on the same variables?
- (A) Periodic surveys
 - (B) Panel surveys
 - (C) Shared surveys
 - (D) Parallel surveys
 - (E) Regular surveys
13. Francesca wants to know if her classmates prefer pineapple on their pizza. What research method should Francesca use?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey
14. Of the following, which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between political party membership and attitude toward the death penalty?
- (A) Controlled experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Test
 - (D) Survey
15. A researcher wants to collect data from a large group of people quickly and inexpensively. Which research method should they use?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Experimental Method
16. A sample (or samples) drawn from the relevant population and studied once. that describe characteristics of that population at one time, but cannot give any insight as to causes of population characteristics.
- (A) Structured surveys
 - (B) Domain assumptions
 - (C) Economic determinism
 - (D) Cross-sectional surveys
17. Surveys are a form of questioning that is more rigid than interviews and that involve larger groups of people.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
18. A Survey Research where information is collected from the same subjects over a period of time, sometimes lasting many years.
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Causal-Comparative Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
19. The technique of research where a researcher or investigator studies the whole population with respect to certain sociological and psychological variables is known as
- (A) Ex-Post facto study.
 - (B) Field experiment.
 - (C) Survey Research.
 - (D) Field study.
20. How are called procedures in quantitative research in which person administers a survey or questionnaire to a small group of people to identify trends in attitudes, opinions and behaviors?
- (A) Survey designs
 - (B) Ethnographic designs
 - (C) Correlational designs
 - (D) Basic studies
21. Items used in survey research can include:
- (A) Test questions
 - (B) Questions of belief
 - (C) Factual questions
 - (D) All of the above

22. What is the main purpose of the survey method in research?
- (A) To collect data on attitudes and opinions from large numbers of people
 - (B) To conduct experiments in controlled environments
 - (C) To observe behaviors in natural settings
 - (D) To analyze historical documents
23. What can be seen as an advantage and a disadvantage of Surveys in research
- (A) The large amount of data generated
 - (B) The costs associated
 - (C) The time it takes to complete
 - (D) The reliability of the data
24. Expand NSS
- (A) National Service Sector
 - (B) National Statistical Survey
 - (C) National Sample Survey
 - (D) None of these
25. Carol wants to develop a survey to see if a recent promotional campaign that gave away a sample of the product would persuade people to buy the product. What is Carol involved in?
- (A) Product marketing
 - (B) Advertising research
 - (C) Sales forecasting
 - (D) Market analysis
26. Research method where questions are asked to subjects who report their own answers
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
27. Which survey uses GIS for oil and Natural Gas
- (A) Land survey
 - (B) Index survey
 - (C) Exploration survey
 - (D) None of the above
28. A type of Quantitative Research that used to gather information from groups of people by selecting and studying samples chosen from population.
- (A) Descriptive Research
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Evaluation Research
 - (D) Survey Research
29. Which survey research method would have the maximum outreach in the public?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Telephone calls
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) All of these
30. All of the following are common survey methods EXCEPT
- (A) Mail
 - (B) Telephone
 - (C) Lie-detector tests
 - (D) Online
31. Survey is both intensive and ____
- (A) Accurate.
 - (B) Extensive.
 - (C) Wide.
 - (D) Deep.
32. What is the most frequently used method of collecting primary data?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey
33. One of the guidelines when making survey questions is to create questions that are easy to tabulate or analyse.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
34. A quantitative type of research usually will mostly use ____ method to collect data.
- (A) Site digging

- (B) Interview
(C) Survey
(D) Literature study
35. A ____ is an observational research method in which data is gathered for the same subjects repeatedly over a period of time. These research projects can extend over years or even decades.
(A) Global survey
(B) Regional survey
(C) Subjective survey
(D) Longitudinal survey
36. That which is studied in a survey is called the "unit of analysis."
(A) True
(B) False
37. A ____ is when people are asked to respond to a series of questions about a particular subject.
(A) Sample
(B) Survey
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Target population
38. "Measure the direction or intensity of an audience's feeling or attitude towards something". This is referring to
(A) Open-ended items
(B) Scaled items
39. Faisal calls people and asks them a specified list of questions concerning their opinions of how irritating telemarketers can be. What kind of research is Faisal conducting?
(A) Case Study
(B) Controlled Experiment
(C) Natural Observation
(D) Survey
40. Which type of survey method involves giving the instrument to those present (e.g. in a classroom)?
(A) Mail survey
(B) Group-administered questionnaire
(C) Household drop-off survey
(D) Electronic survey
41. A survey is useful when a sociologist wants to study a large number of people
(A) True
(B) False
42. Which of the following is a data collection tool in quantitative research?
(A) Surveys
(B) Narrative Interviews
(C) Observational Notes
(D) Focus Group Discussions
43. What specific type of quantitative research will you be using to know more about your market?
(A) Survey
(B) Cross-sectional survey
(C) Longitudinal survey
(D) Correlational research
44. Which method is most suitable when you need rapid completion from a large sample at low cost?
(A) Face-to-face depth interviews
(B) Online self-administered surveys
(C) Postal mail-out surveys
(D) Live telephone interviews
45. In a survey, 60% of people preferred apples over oranges. If 300 people were surveyed, how many preferred apples?
(A) 250
(B) 50
(C) 180
(D) 100
46. Which of the following type of survey collects data from 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th grade students at the same time?
(A) Sample
(B) Developmental
(C) Cross-sectional
(D) Longitudinal

47. What is the main purpose of a survey in marketing research?
- (A) To confuse customers
 - (B) To guess customer opinions
 - (C) To gather data from a target audience
 - (D) To advertise products
48. A research method in which people respond to questions.
- (A) Crime
 - (B) Norms
 - (C) Sanctions
 - (D) Survey
49. In a recent survey, TechNews asked young people to ___ how they will talk to each other in 30 years' time.
- (A) Predict
 - (B) Expect
 - (C) Check
 - (D) None of above
50. This research method is a technique for ascertaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group, usually by questioning a representative, random sample of the group.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experiments
 - (E) Case Study
51. If 800 people are mailed a survey and 230 of them return it to the researcher, the survey is said to have a response rate of:
- (A) 230
 - (B) 800
 - (C) 3.48
 - (D) 28.75 %
52. Which approach involves collecting survey data through the internet?
- (A) Telephone survey
 - (B) Web survey
 - (C) Face-to-face survey
 - (D) Mail survey
53. You design a short questionnaire that asks students about their attendance and grades in biology class.
- (A) Observational
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) None of above
54. A Survey is
- (A) A set of questionnaires
 - (B) A Research Strategy
 - (C) An experiment
 - (D) A schedule of interviews
55. What is the purpose of a validity check in survey research?
- (A) To analyze data
 - (B) To ensure that the survey measures what it intends to measure
 - (C) To manipulate variables
 - (D) To conduct a literature review
56. Survey research collects data related to
- (A) Opinions, Personality and social facts
 - (B) Opinions, professions and attitudes
 - (C) Opinions, attitudes and social facts
 - (D) None of these
57. The method of distributing a questionnaire to respondents and requesting its completion and return via postal mail is known as
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Mail Survey
 - (D) Panel
58. Which primary data collection method involves asking respondents to select answers from a predetermined set of options?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments

59. The data collection method used to learn information from large group of people is called —
(A) Observation
(B) Survey
(C) Interview
(D) None of above
60. Which systematic method would be most effective for a project needing a detailed understanding of housing conditions across multiple community neighborhoods?
(A) Focus Group Discussion
(B) Case Study
(C) Survey Research
(D) Social Network Analysis
61. Which of the following is necessary for Personal Interview in survey research?
(A) Accessibility of the respondent.
(B) Cognition.
(C) Motivation of the respondent.
(D) All of these.
62. An investigation of the opinions or experience of a group of people, based on a series of questions.
(A) Statistics
(B) Survey
(C) Histogram
(D) Data
63. List the strengths of Surveys.
(A) Strengths of surveys include the ability to collect data from large samples quickly and cost-effectively.
(B) Surveys are only useful for collecting qualitative data from small groups.
(C) Surveys are the most expensive and slowest method of data collection.
(D) Surveys always guarantee accurate and unbiased responses.
64. It intends to provide a numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population.
(A) Evaluative Study
(B) Case Study
(C) Tracer Study
(D) Survey Research
65. True or False: Surveys may consist of interviews, questionnaires, or a combination of both
(A) True
(B) False
66. This type of research uses interview, questionnaires, and sampling to get a sense of behavior with intense precision.
(A) Survey Research
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Historical Research
(D) Causal-Comparative
67. Janine conducted a study to find out the socioeconomic profile of the students in ADI.
(A) Case Study
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Experimental
(D) Historical
(E) Survey
68. Questionnaires and interviews to collect data
(A) Secondary analysis
(B) Survey
(C) Experiment
(D) None of above
69. One of the most critical stages in the survey research process is
(A) Questionnaire design.
(B) Research design.
(C) Interview design.
(D) Survey design.
70. The disadvantage of this method of descriptive research is questions must be asked “just right” to get reliable answers and a considerable amount of honesty and trust is given in the answers.
(A) Survey
(B) Observational

- (C) Correlational
(D) Experiments
(E) Case Study
71. What is the purpose of a structured survey question?
(A) To pose difficult questions
(B) To allow for open-ended responses
(C) To provide limited response options
(D) To address complex content
72. Which of the following survey research methods is the most expensive?
(A) Telephone interview.
(B) Mail survey.
(C) Door-to-door personal interview.
(D) Mall intercept personal interview.
73. It is a method of Quantitative Research which is carried by a yes or no question.
(A) Method
(B) Survey
(C) Research
(D) Experiment
74. It is a data collection method involving questionnaires or interviews to gather information from respondents.
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Survey
(C) Sampling
(D) Research
75. A method of gathering information from a representative sample of participants/groups. Information is collected by means of standardized procedures so that every individual is asked the same questions in more or less the same way.
(A) Focus group
(B) Survey
(C) Interview
(D) None of above
76. A set of questions posed to a group of people to determine how that group thinks.
(A) Observation
(B) Interview
(C) Focus Group
(D) Survey
77. A questionnaire given to a sample of population to fill it up.
(A) Survey
(B) Observational study
(C) Experiment
(D) None of above
78. What is a method researchers use to gather information from many people about a particular subject?
(A) Case study
(B) Survey
(C) Replication
(D) Correlation
79. What is the purpose of a survey?
(A) To analyze data
(B) To collect and record information on a particular topic
(C) To create a hypothesis
(D) To conduct an experiment
80. This is important because both assumptions and limitations affect the inferences you can draw from your study. One of the more common assumptions made in survey research is the assumption of ___ and ___ responses.
(A) Actual and truthful
(B) Sincere and truthful
(C) Honesty and truthful
(D) Honesty and sincere
81. For this research one has to conduct a questionnaire, analyze findings and then conclude.
(A) Analytical
(B) Experimental
(C) Persuasive
(D) Survey

82. A series of questions about a particular subject
(A) Survey
(B) Control group
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Correlation
83. The important characteristics of the survey method is
(A) It is capable for collecting data from a large group (population) simultaneously.
(B) Here the work is being carried out on pre-determined problem.
(C) The aims of this method are fixed and specific.
(D) All of the above statements are correct.
84. Ms. Rachel is confident that the jacket she owns is grey. Ms. Colleen tells her it is for sure brown. Ms. Rachel sends out a questionnaire with a photo of the jacket asking if it is brown or grey. 100% of the applicants say gray. What type of research is this?
(A) Experiment
(B) Survey
(C) Natural Observation
(D) Laboratory Observation
85. Non-experimental that describes the behavior, preferences, opinions, views, stand, or attitudes of a huge amount of people.
(A) Descriptive
(B) Survey
(C) Ex Post Facto
(D) None of above
86. Survey is only for quantitative study.
(A) True
(B) False
87. Market researchers would use the Likert rating scale when designing questions to measure consumer
(A) Feelings and knowledge
(B) Level of agreement
(C) Specific beliefs
(D) Level of intuitiveness
88. What is a "survey" in the context of psychological research?
(A) A detailed examination of a single subject
(B) A method of gathering data from a large group of people
(C) A statistical analysis technique
(D) A type of experimental design
89. What role can a large business house play in agricultural development as a social responsibility?
(A) Promoting deforestation
(B) Conducting surveys on climate and soil conditions
(C) Providing full-time employment to urban labor force
(D) Supporting industrial growth in urban areas
90. Faulty Survey Questions have ____ in the questions.
(A) Bias
(B) Accurate Information
(C) Data
(D) Statistics
91. A method of collecting information about a certain group of people by asking a question or set of questions
(A) Population
(B) Data
(C) Census
(D) Survey
92. Which studies involve the collection of data from a sample at one point in time?
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Longitudinal study
(C) Experimental study
(D) None

93. Leyte Normal University wants to know if its students prefer online learning or modular learning. What research method should LNU use?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) Survey
94. Survey is always a ____ study
- (A) Laboratory.
 - (B) Field.
 - (C) Class room.
 - (D) Office.
95. We use a survey to collect ____
- (A) Information
 - (B) Pictures
 - (C) Bars
 - (D) None of above
96. In terms of cost-effectiveness, online surveys typically offer:
- (A) Lower per-response cost, automated data capture
 - (B) Variable per-response cost, telephone charges
 - (C) Higher per-response cost, manual transcription
 - (D) Equal per-response cost, extensive travel needs
97. This technique gathers self-reported attitudes or behaviors of people by questioning them randomly and representatively.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Exploratory study
98. Which data collection tool is commonly used in quantitative research to gather large-scale information efficiently?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Case Studies
 - (C) Focus Groups
 - (D) Field Notes
99. Survey study aims at
- (A) Knowing facts about the existing situation
 - (B) Comparing the present status with the standard norms
 - (C) Criticizing the existing situation
 - (D) Identifying the means of improving the existing situation
100. The government of India conducts census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Developmental
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experimental
101. This is the most elementary tool for all sorts of quantitative research techniques.
- (A) Casual-comparative
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) None of above
102. The advantage of ____ is that they create an immense amount of data that can be gathered quickly and inexpensively.
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Correlations
 - (D) Experiments
 - (E) Case Studies
103. What is INCLUDED in the Survey Elements under the “Choice” category
- (A) Singleline Text
 - (B) Email
 - (C) Rating
 - (D) Website

- 104.** Research Methods: Name a down side (or drawback) of SURVEYS
- (A) They are expensive
 - (B) Surveys are always conducted in person.
 - (C) They can't be applied to the general population
 - (D) It's easy for people to give false information
- 105.** The chief merit of survey is
- (A) Adaptability.
 - (B) Connectivity.
 - (C) Versatility.
 - (D) Sensibility.
- 106.** Trend studies, cohort studies and panel studies are also longitudinal survey designs.
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 107.** An employer wants to gen an overall opinion about a new model of a car, what research method should be used to get the result he wants?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic Observation
 - (D) Cross-Sectional Study
- 108.** Questionnaires and interviews are two methods researchers use to conduct surveys and gather information.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) False; participants
 - (C) False; sources of funding
 - (D) None of above
- 109.** A ____ survey is one that encompasses errors caused by the design of the survey and its questions.
- (A) Good
 - (B) Biased
 - (C) Fun
 - (D) School
- 110.** Josh asked the same set of questions to a his geometry class to find out how many like football.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Survey
- 111.** The disadvantage of this method of descriptive research is that the data is limited to only answering the question(s) asked. These limitations lead to biases, ambiguous conclusions, and low participation rates among research populations.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experiments
 - (E) Case Study
- 112.** Which research design is focused on gathering information about self-reported perceptions or attitudes through questionnaires?
- (A) Survey method
 - (B) Correlational study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Case study
- 113.** A method of collecting data by asking questions to a sample group ____
- (A) Focused Group
 - (B) Focused Market
 - (C) Exam
 - (D) Survey
- 114.** Example for fact finding study is
- (A) Pure Research.
 - (B) Survey.
 - (C) Action Research.
 - (D) Long term Research.
- 115.** A(n) ____ is a list of questions developed by a researcher that can be administered in paper form.
- (A) Archive

- (B) Case Study
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Survey
116. What type of survey method allows the respondents to select their preferred response method?
(A) Electronic survey
(B) Group-administered questionnaire
(C) Dual-media survey
(D) Household drop-off survey
117. A disadvantage of this descriptive method is that only 50% of the people asked to participate, actually do.
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Survey
(C) Case study
(D) Correlation
118. Collected data through a series of questions often on a scale, easily given to many participants, fast way to collect descriptive data
(A) Surveying
(B) Sampling
(C) Operant conditioning
(D) None of above
119. What is the primary goal of survey research in communication studies?
(A) To establish causation
(B) To analyze media content
(C) To collect data from a large number of people
(D) To conduct experiments
120. What is the first step in survey research?
(A) Selecting the sample
(B) Choosing the mode of data collection
(C) Identifying the target population
(D) Defining the problem
121. This research method allows participants to self report their answers.
(A) Experiment
(B) Naturalistic Observation
(C) Survey
(D) Case Study
122. In longitudinal surveys, data collection is done at different points of time to observe the changes.
(A) True
(B) False
123. What research strategy is used by a company who sends a satisfaction questionnaire to its current customers at the end of the year.
(A) Observation
(B) Content analysis
(C) Survey
(D) Experiment
124. A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitudes toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?
(A) Survey
(B) Case study
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Experiment
125. How can surveys provide a comprehensive picture of customer preferences?
(A) By collecting and analyzing data from questionnaires.
(B) By observing customer behavior in stores.
(C) By conducting focus groups.
(D) By providing product samples.
126. A survey shows that 70% of people prefer coffee over tea. If 200 people were surveyed, how many prefer coffee?
(A) 180
(B) 140
(C) 100
(D) 50

- 127.** What type of primary research would be best for a large company to send out to its target market to gain information about a marketing research study they are conducting?
- (A) Focus Group
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Survey
- 128.** Cross sectional survey
- (A) Involves data collection at two or several points in time [years]
 - (B) Involves data collection at two or several points in few hours
 - (C) Involves the use of the different participants over time
 - (D) Involves data collection from selected participants at a single point in time
- 129.** This methodology involves researchers selecting a sample of respondents from a population and administering a standardized set of questions.
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) Mystery shopping
 - (D) Secondary research
- 130.** A research technique for acquiring data about the attitudes or behaviors of a group of people, usually by asking questions of a representative, random sample
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Target population
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Volunteer bias
- 131.** Nick stood outside a movie theater and asked many of the patrons if they thought the movie they saw was good. What data collection method was used?
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Simulation
- 132.** What is the primary strength of survey research?
- (A) Internal validity
 - (B) Inexpensive
 - (C) External validity
 - (D) Does not require quantitative skills to analyze the data
- 133.** Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:
- (A) High in replicability but low in internal validity
 - (B) High in internal validity but low in reliability
 - (C) High in ecological validity but low in external validity
 - (D) None of the above
- 134.** Which survey design deals with collecting data on past events.
- (A) Cohort survey
 - (B) Panel survey
 - (C) Cross-sectional survey
 - (D) Retrospective survey
- 135.** What type of study is described? A gym asks its customers if they would prefer the gym to open earlier in the morning.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Sample Survey
 - (D) None of above
- 136.** What method uses questionnaires and interviews to gather data?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Laboratory experiment
 - (C) Survey method
 - (D) Observation
- 137.** What is the quickest way to conduct psychological research and gather a lot of data?
- (A) Longitudinal Study
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Interview

138. ____ are good because researchers can get a lot of information from a lot of people in a short amount of time.
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Correlation Studies
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Case Studies
139. A "representative" sample is essential for a?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Survey
140. In the context of a Survey Research, the following steps are taken in a certain order: Sampling Inference Data analysis Data collection Which of the following is the right order of these steps?
- (A) 1, 4, 3, 2.
 - (B) 2, 3, 1, 4.
 - (C) 4, 1, 2, 3.
 - (D) 3, 2, 4, 1.
141. Which type of research is approached through the methods of personal interviews, mailed questionnaires and personal discussions besides indirect oral investigation?
- (A) Observation.
 - (B) Survey Research.
 - (C) Case Study.
 - (D) Field Study.
142. The most obvious advantages that Internet-based survey research offers over mail and personal interviewing approaches are high speed and low costs.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
143. A random selection of people are called every morning for a week to determine if television shows are too violent.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
144. Which survey mode is currently the dominant method for quantitative research?
- (A) Face-to-face mall intercepts
 - (B) Postal mail questionnaires
 - (C) Telephone interviewer surveys
 - (D) Online self-administered surveys
145. Choose the correct definition of each type of quantitative research.3-Surveys
- (A) Investigates relationships between variables without the researcher controlling them.
 - (B) It is defined as a research method used for collecting data from a pre-defined group of respondents
 - (C) It's usually based on one or more theories.
 - (D) It's used by researchers to conclude the cause-effect equation between two or more variables.
146. Survey Method of research can be classified into
- (A) Descriptive and Analytical.
 - (B) Descriptive, Analytical and Social survey.
 - (C) Descriptive, Analytical, Social and School Survey.
 - (D) None of the above.
147. Having university students fill out a Google Form that asks them different questions on their opinions of the dining services on campus.
- (A) Food Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Quasi-Experimental Research
 - (D) Survey Research
148. Which survey method offers the least control over the respondent's environment?
- (A) In-home in-person interviews
 - (B) Online self-completion surveys
 - (C) Laboratory-based interviews
 - (D) Supervised computer labs

149. The advantage of this descriptive method of research is that it creates an immense amount of data to be gathered quickly and inexpensively.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experiments
 - (E) Case Study
150. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good survey?
- (A) Standardized
 - (B) Reliable
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Biased
151. What was the purpose of this survey?
- (A) To see how many consumers bought brand X.
 - (B) To compare different Brands of cereals
 - (C) To see how many consumers eat Brand X on a regular basis
 - (D) To see consumer opinions about Brand X
152. When research questions center on patterns of behavior among large groups, what research method is usually best?
- (A) A survey
 - (B) In-depth interviews
 - (C) Ethnographic observation
 - (D) A social experiment
153. To determine how to vote on a bill, a senator calls random constituents to ask their opinion.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
154. A type of research technique that gathers information from people directly through the use of interviews or questionnaires
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey method
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Point of sale data
155. What type of technique obtains self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a group usually by questioning a representative, random sample?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Correlational Study
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
156. To collect information from the population or a sample of population
- (A) Policy-oriented Research
 - (B) Descriptive Research
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) Explanatory Research
157. A survey asking multiple age groups their opinion at one point is longitudinal.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
158. A teacher asks all her students five questions about their study habits.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
159. What is the aim of Survey Research?
- (A) Describing the current status of a phenomenon, a group or an institution.
 - (B) Comparing the current status of these with some available standards and making suggestions for improving the status.
 - (C) Studying a small sample and drawing inferences about the larger population.
 - (D) All of the above.
160. An online survey is a tool or a computer application that can be used to ____?
- (A) Gather data

- (B) Gather data over the internet
 - (C) Gather data about education
 - (D) Gather data using paper and pen
- 161.** Estimate the number of students in your school who play video games more than 10 hours per week.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
- 162.** Research methods: Name the key benefits of SURVEYS
- (A) The questions are always easy and fair
 - (B) They are usually cheap and it's easier to get lots of participants
 - (C) You can get really deep information from a specific person or group
 - (D) People like them more and making them is more interesting than conducting research
- 163.** What type of survey collects data at one point in time from a sample selected to represent a larger population?
- (A) Trend studies
 - (B) Cohort studies
 - (C) Cross-sectional survey
 - (D) Panel studies
- 164.** Survey research is ___ method of collecting primary research.
- (A) The most unreliable
 - (B) The most reliable
 - (C) The most common
 - (D) The least common
- 165.** When choosing a survey distribution method, the following should be considered except ___
- (A) Sensitivity of the study topic
 - (B) Survey length
 - (C) When results are needed
 - (D) All of these should be considered
- 166.** Why is it important to define your goal before writing survey questions?
- (A) To make the survey look professional
 - (B) To keep questions focused and relevant
 - (C) To add more questions
 - (D) To impress competitors
- 167.** What research design gathers quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes or opinions of a population?
- (A) Survey Research Design
 - (B) Correlational Research Design
 - (C) Ex-Post Facto Research Design
 - (D) Quasi-Experimental Research Design
- 168.** A researcher using the epidemiological model would be most likely to use which of the following research techniques?
- (A) A survey
 - (B) The intuitive approach
 - (C) A case study
 - (D) An experiment
- 169.** A potential flaw in survey research where participants answer in ways they believe will be viewed favorably is:
- (A) Self-report bias
 - (B) Sampling bias
 - (C) Social desirability bias
 - (D) Hindsight bias
- 170.** Political polls taken before major elections are examples of which research method?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experimental
- 171.** A large-scale, structured research instrument, usually in the form of a questionnaire delivered either face-to-face with respondents or completed by respondents in the absence of the researcher.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Social survey
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) None of above

172. Surveys may make use of questionnaires, phone calls, interviews etc ____
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
173. Which of the following are types of Survey Research Methods?
(A) Interviews
(B) Questionnaires
(C) Telephone surveys
(D) All of the above
174. Which research method allows customers to choose answers?
(A) Focus group
(B) Observation
(C) Experiment
(D) Survey
175. Which method is best for generating quantifiable data across a large sample?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Experimental observation
(C) Survey research
(D) Narrative analysis
176. Students prefer English over Math
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Case study
(C) Survey
(D) Experimental Method
177. A researcher interested in investigating the attitudes or opinions of a large sample of people is most likely to use which research method?
(A) Survey
(B) Experiment
(C) Correlation
(D) Case study
178. Which of the following is most important when conducting survey research?
(A) Choosing a representative sample
(B) Choosing a large sample
(C) Choosing a biased sample
(D) Choosing a sample whose answers will likely support your hypothesis
179. A sampling of information, often compiled by asking people questions or interviewing them.
(A) Survey
(B) Sample
(C) Overview
(D) Critique
180. Survey research, though used to obtain many kinds of information in a variety of situations, is best suited for gathering ____ information.
(A) Preference
(B) Descriptive
(C) Attitudinal
(D) Personal
181. In Mrs. Riley's class, students fill out a questionnaire about their home life, parents' careers, college interest, how many siblings, etc. What kind of research is being done?
(A) Correlation study
(B) Case study
(C) Survey
(D) Double blind procedure
182. Asking individuals a fixed set of questions is called a what?
(A) Case Study
(B) Survey
(C) Observation
(D) Introspective Analysis
183. What type of survey question allow respondents to write in their own answers
(A) Open-ended questions
(B) Close-ended questions
184. An official count or survey of an entire population, typically recording various details of individuals.
(A) Census

- (B) Observational study
(C) Survey
(D) Experiment
- 185.** In conducting survey research studies, what tool is often used to collect data on participant attitudes?
(A) Rating Scale
(B) Grading Scale
(C) Weighted Scale
(D) None of above
- 186.** Pierce calls people and asks them a specified list of questions concerning their opinions of how irritating telemarketers can be. What kind of research is Pierce conducting?
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Survey
(C) Case study
(D) Experiment
- 187.** Which type of survey method is a fast and inexpensive way of data collection from respondents living in far away places.
(A) Telephonic survey
(B) Personal Survey
(C) Online Survey
(D) None of above
- 188.** What is NOT part of the Survey Elements under the "Location" category
(A) Map
(B) Address
(C) Location List
(D) Direction
- 189.** The European Union launched a survey across all EU countries in 2001. Every other year, a representative sample of each country is being interviewed on various topics about social issues. The interviewed sample changes for every round, i.e., not the same respondents are interviewed each time. This survey is a:
(A) Cross-sectional design
(B) Panel design
(C) Quasi-panel design
(D) Case study design
- 190.** Survey design is:
(A) To test the impact of a treatment (or an intervention) on an outcome, controlling for all other factors that might influence that come.
(B) Provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population.
(C) Investigators identify a sample and generalize to a population.
(D) None of above
- 191.** Which of these methods would collect data from a very large sample? The census is an example of this method
(A) Survey
(B) Short answer response
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Speeches
- 192.** How many total people took the survey?
(A) 50
(B) 100
(C) 150
(D) 200
- 193.** Identify whether the given example is a survey or an experiment: identifying the different perspectives of local folks about urban legends
(A) SURVEY
(B) EXPERIMENT
- 194.** THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SURVEY IS AN INVESTIGATION METHOD
(A) QUANTITATIVE.
(B) QUALITATIVE.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 195.** In ____, questions must be asked "just right" to get reliable answers, and the researcher may doubt the veracity of the answers.
(A) Surveys
(B) Observations

- (C) Correlations
 - (D) Experiments
 - (E) Case Studies
- 196.** Which of the following study does not need hypotheses
- (A) Survey study.
 - (B) Normative study.
 - (C) Experimental study.
 - (D) Historical study.
- 197.** A mainstream method of data collection in which the research asks a specific set of questions of a number of members of the target population:
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Participant observation
 - (D) Focus group
- 198.** What type of data does survey research primarily focus on?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Ordinal data
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 199.** Strength of survey research, which refers to the good representation of a large group of people.
- (A) Versatility
 - (B) Generality
 - (C) Efficiency
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 200.** How does a survey differ from a poll?
- (A) A survey has a single question, while a poll has multiple questions
 - (B) A survey is always conducted online, while a poll is not
 - (C) A survey includes multiple questions in various formats, while a poll is a single, multiple-choice question
 - (D) A survey is anonymous, while a poll is not
- 201.** In the survey methods diagram, CATI refers to:
- (A) Centralized automated tabulation index
 - (B) Continuous assessment testing interface
 - (C) Customer analytics trend integration
 - (D) Computer-assisted telephone interviewing Edit
- 202.** Data may be gathered through surveys.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 203.** Changing the wording of a question in a survey can significantly influence responses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 204.** Which of the following makes a survey effective?
- (A) Long and detailed questions
 - (B) Clear, concise, and unbiased wording
 - (C) Using only yes/no questions
 - (D) Asking unrelated questions
- 205.** Andy is asking questions via email to a young group of people to collect information about a new product. What method is Andy using?
- (A) Target marketing
 - (B) Media research
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus group
- 206.** What is Google Forms used for?
- (A) Creating databases
 - (B) Conducting online searches
 - (C) Creating and customizing surveys
 - (D) Filtering search results
- 207.** Which of the following is a survey question about favorite animals?
- (A) What is your shoe size?
 - (B) How old are you?
 - (C) What is your favorite animal?
 - (D) Do you like pizza?

208. Collecting data by having people answer a series of questions is called
(A) Unobtrusive measures
(B) Participant observation
(C) Survey
(D) Ethnography
209. A Likert scale is often used in:
(A) Experiments
(B) Interviews
(C) Surveys
(D) Focus groups
210. Generally involves a large audience to collect a large amount of data. name it
(A) Survey research
(B) Applied research
(C) Casual research
(D) None of these
211. Which of the following methods would be useful if you wanted to find out the political view of 1000 people
(A) Interview
(B) Case study
(C) Survey
(D) Field research
212. What is a common advantage of using written surveys in research?
(A) Ability to explain the survey to participants
(B) Inclusion of respondents who do not read or write
(C) Modification of questions during the survey
(D) Greater privacy for respondents
213. The purpose of conducting a survey is to obtain reliable ____
(A) Information
(B) Questions
(C) Tasks
(D) Impulses
(E) Motivation
214. Questionnaire is widely used tool in which type of research:
(A) Case study research
(B) Historical research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Survey research
215. Which is an ADVANTAGE of giving a printed survey?
(A) Information can be hard to analyze
(B) Questions skipped can lead to data error
(C) Can collect data from a large number of people
(D) Respondents may not feel comfortable being honest
216. A method of gathering information from a large group of people by asking them a series of questions about a specific topic is called ____
(A) Surveys
(B) Experiments
(C) Observations
(D) Interviews
217. The survey method is different from case studies because:
(A) Many people are included in the sample.

(B) A representative sample is used.
(C) Self-reported attitudes and behaviors are ascertained.
(D) All of the answers are true.
218. Survey research is used to supply the information to assess influence of program in school.
(A) T
(B) F
219. Surveys, which are used to collect firsthand data, have many advantages. One advantage is that ____
(A) Those who respond to mailed or online surveys exactly represent the overall population
(B) Respondents can be relied on to respond openly and truthfully to anonymous surveys

- (C) Data can be gathered economically and efficiently
(D) Return rates for online and mailed surveys are typically over 90 percent
- 220.** Survey research is often used to assess
(A) Thoughts
(B) Opinions
(C) Feelings
(D) All above
- 221.** All are DISADVANTAGES of online survey, EXCEPT one.
(A) The respondents have nobody to ask for clarification.
(B) The respondents of this method are only those who have internet access.
(C) The respondents may not feel encourage to provide the answers.
(D) The distribution is quicker, and response time is faster.
- 222.** Which of the following is an advantage of gathering data with surveys?
(A) They tell what people actually do.
(B) They provide information about beliefs and attitudes.
(C) They uncover patterns of ideas from open-ended conversations.
(D) People are likely to say what the researcher wants to hear.
- 223.** In this type of study, people are asked to respond to a series of questions about a particular subject ____
(A) Survey
(B) Sample
(C) Single Blind Study
(D) Experiment
- 224.** What type of data does a survey questionnaire usually collect?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) In-depth interview responses
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Focus group insights
- 225.** What is used to avoid the effect of acquiescence?
(A) Double-barreled questions
(B) Back translation
(C) Vague quantifiers
(D) Reverse-scaled items
- 226.** Which of the following is an advantage of using surveys in research?
(A) They provide in-depth, detailed information
(B) They are effective for large sample sizes
(C) They require extensive training to administer
(D) They are always qualitative
- 227.** What research method is popular because it is comparatively inexpensive and well-suited to study large numbers of people?
(A) Participant observation
(B) Surveys
(C) Interviews
(D) Content analysis
- 228.** What is the fastest and most cost-effective form of primary source research?
(A) Focus group
(B) Observation
(C) Experiment
(D) Survey
- 229.** Tell whether the statement is True or False
SURVEYS CAN ALSO BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE RESPONDENTS' LIFESTYLES. IT CAN BE USED TO IDENTIFY AN AUDIENCE, CONSTITUENCY, TARGET MARKET, AND SO ON.
(A) True
(B) False
- 230.** Bank of America sends out customer surveys to all of its customers asking them about the services that they would be interested in. What type of research is happening?
(A) Market research (Market Intelligence)

- (B) Product research
 - (C) Advertising research
 - (D) Sales research
231. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Experiment
232. How can language surveys be used in the field of education?
- (A) To assess language proficiency among students
 - (B) To evaluate language teaching methods
 - (C) To identify language learning needs
 - (D) All of the above
233. Which method of survey research would be most effective to know about the popularity of a new Social media app?
- (A) Telephone survey
 - (B) Personal interview
 - (C) Questionnaire survey
 - (D) None of these
234. Which instrument is central to the survey method shown?
- (A) Ethnographic diaries and memos
 - (B) Structured questionnaires with fixed items
 - (C) Unscripted focus group discussions
 - (D) Participant observation field notes
235. A disadvantage of ___ is that the data is limited to only answering the question(s) asked. These limitations lead to biases, ambiguous conclusions, and low participation rates among research populations.
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Correlations
 - (D) Experiments
 - (E) Case Studies
236. What is a key characteristic of survey research, as mentioned in Nelson (chp. 6)?
- (A) In-depth evaluation of individuals
 - (B) Manipulation of variables
 - (C) Obtaining responses through a series of questions
 - (D) Longitudinal observation of groups
237. Which type of question should be avoided in survey development due to its potential to bias results by suggesting a preferred response?
- (A) Open-ended questions
 - (B) Funnel approach questions
 - (C) Leading questions
 - (D) Overall measures
238. The fourth step of survey research involves which of the following activities?
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Survey design
 - (D) Report writing Edit
239. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types (1) Social survey and (2) ___
- (A) Intensive Survey.
 - (B) Extensive Survey.
 - (C) Economic Survey.
 - (D) Deep survey.
240. Why is it a problem for a survey question to be double barreled?
- (A) Because respondents are forced into one answer when there may be more than response that represent their opinion
 - (B) Because respondents are forced into more than one answer when there may be only one response that represents their opinion
 - (C) Because it repeats the same word more than once making it confusing
 - (D) Because the question simply repeats another question but worded in a different way

241. Surveys can only be specific and limited and cannot have more global widespread goals.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
242. Co relational study is an example of
(A) Experimental study.
(B) Longitudinal study.
(C) Descriptive survey study.
(D) Casual comparative study.
243. Survey research is based on quanlitative re-search.
(A) T
(B) F
244. Tell whether the statement is True or False
IN DOING A SURVEY YOU ARE TAKING THE RISKS, YOU WOULDN'T KNOW WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF THE RESEARCH STUDY.
(A) True
(B) False
245. This research method is ideal for studying large numbers of people.
(A) Experiment
(B) Interview
(C) Survey
(D) None of above
246. What is the method called when collecting data by questioning a large group of randomly selected individuals about their opinions or beliefs?
(A) Interview
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Survey
(D) Poll
247. What research method is cheap and easy to make, and can yield data on a broad range of topics, but can have problems like bias questions or dishonest responses?
(A) Survey
(B) Poll
(C) Case Study
(D) Demographic information
248. A method for collecting data from a group of people, often using questionnaires, is called:
(A) Interview
(B) Survey
(C) Observation
(D) Experiment
249. A student wants to know the most liked professor at her college. Which type of study would be the most practical to obtain this information?
(A) A simulation
(B) An experiment
(C) A survey
(D) An observation
250. A primary research technique in which information is gathered through questionnaires
(A) Experimental method
(B) Survey method
(C) Observation method
(D) Focus group method
251. Mr. S. has 120 students total. Mr. S. wants to know how students feel about the interest in the class so far. Which research method would most effectively investigate the question?
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Survey
(C) Experimental study
(D) Case Study
252. Jerry, a sociologist, is researching the correlation between a person's driving habits & the length of their daily commute. He decides to send a written form to 200 randomly-chosen drivers, asking a variety of questions related to both variables. This method of research is called ____
(A) Case Study
(B) Socialization
(C) Survey
(D) Sociology Edit

253. Which option below refers to the use of questionnaires, directly asking customers or potential consumers about their opinions and preferences?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Academic journals
 - (D) Surveys
254. A journalist wants to increase the readership of the school paper. He designs a set of questions that will discern the types of articles most students are interested in reading.
- (A) Observational
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) None of above
255. Which research form often uses a questionnaire as a data collection tool?
- (A) Survey research
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Exemplary research
256. What is Survey method?
- (A) Laboratory Experiments.
 - (B) Field Experiments.
 - (C) Historical Researches.
 - (D) Field Studies.
257. What is a survey?
- (A) A type of music
 - (B) A type of game
 - (C) A way to ask people questions
 - (D) None of above
258. Which of the following is an example of a cross-sectional survey?
- (A) An attitude scale is given to samples of 8-, 10-, and 12-year-olds.
 - (B) An opinionnaire is mailed to the same sample of graduates every year.
 - (C) A group of gifted children is assessed every other year until adulthood.
 - (D) None of the above.
259. It is considered as, a very popular means of social inquiry.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Questions
 - (D) Observational
260. A survey of 1,000 people was done by the New York Times. 80% of the people did not know the name of their representative in Congress. How many of the 1,000 people knew the name of the Congressman?
- (A) 200
 - (B) 400
 - (C) 600
 - (D) 800
261. The basis of classification of the survey method is
- (A) The source of data collection.
 - (B) Nature of variable.
 - (C) Measurable class or group.
 - (D) All of the above.
262. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data through online forms or questionnaires?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments
263. If the purpose of research is to discover the relative incidence, distribution and inter-relationship of sociological and psychological variables it is called
- (A) Experimental research.
 - (B) Survey research.
 - (C) Ex post-facto research.
 - (D) Field experiment.

- 264.** A marketing-research method that involves asking consumers questions in order to learn their opinions and the reasons behind those opinions
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 265.** Which of the following is a method of data collection?
- (A) Hypothesis formulation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Conclusion drawing
 - (D) Risk assessment
- 266.** Which design is best for identifying trends in a population?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Longitudinal
- 267.** ____ involves gathering primary data by asking people questions about their knowledge, attitudes, preferences, or buying behavior. It is the most widely used method for primary data collection.
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Causal research
 - (C) Ethnographic research
 - (D) Survey research
 - (E) Exploratory research
- 268.** What is done with the data in the fifth step of survey research?
- (A) The data is collected
 - (B) The data is analyzed
 - (C) The data is discarded
 - (D) The data is ignored Edit
- 269.** The easiest way to gather information from many people is to conduct a ____ Unfortunately, this type of study isn't always reliable because people are not always truthful.
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Random sample
- 270.** Which of these is not a way to conduct a survey?
- (A) Sending emails with questions
 - (B) Asking people in person
 - (C) Using a magic wand
 - (D) Making phone calls with questions
- 271.** Of the following, all are examples of difficulties faced by survey researchers as noted in your text EXCEPT
- (A) Surveys aren't often used in educational research
 - (B) Development of a questionnaire is difficult.
 - (C) Response rates are often low.
 - (D) People don't like to complete surveys.
- 272.** Which scenario best illustrates attitude and behavior surveys in quantitative research?
- (A) Measuring frequency of usage
 - (B) Estimating quarterly profits
 - (C) Calculating loan amortization
 - (D) Auditing warehouse inventory
- 273.** Organized study in which a researcher asks questions of a number of people
- (A) Data Mining
 - (B) Focus Group
 - (C) Secret Shopper
 - (D) Interview
 - (E) Survey
- 274.** You want to compare user satisfaction between two different app versions. What method is best?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus group

275. Provides a limited amount of information from a large group of people and are useful when you want to learn what a larger population thinks. This statement provides which type of primary research?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Analysis
276. A social survey provides more large-scale standardized data than a questionnaire.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
277. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of survey method?
- (A) Gathering data from a large population.
 - (B) Generally follow cross-sectional approach.
 - (C) Involves defined problem.
 - (D) Focuses on individual differences.
278. Closed-ended questions are used in:
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Case studies
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Ethnographies
279. What is a key benefit of using surveys?
- (A) Manipulating participants easily
 - (B) Full lab control
 - (C) Quickly gathering data from many participants
 - (D) Providing physiological measurements
280. In this survey mode questionnaires traditionally are mailed to potential study participants who complete and return them by mail.
- (A) Personal interview
 - (B) Self-administered interview
 - (C) All survey
 - (D) Telephone interviewing
 - (E) Mail survey
281. Are surveys qualitative or quantitative research?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Either
 - (D) None of above
282. This is a descriptive technique used to obtain the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) None of above
283. What type of research method relies on self reporting attitudes or behaviors of a particular group of people?
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Wording effects
 - (C) Case studies
 - (D) Survey
284. What is the purpose of survey research?
- (A) To form general ideas about research questions
 - (B) To collect information from a few individuals
 - (C) To gather unbiased representation of population interest
 - (D) To influence attitudes and behaviors
285. These research methods rely on a sampling of many people to respond to the same questions as sources of information.
- (A) Interviews and transcripts
 - (B) Polls and surveys
 - (C) Data and databases
 - (D) None of above
286. You are asked to review a survey paper. In which of the following dimensions you are not expecting the paper to be particularly strong? Tick one.
- (A) Originality

- (B) Significance
 - (C) Rigor
 - (D) None of above
- 287.** People respond to a series of questions about a particular subject.
- (A) Naturalistic Observation Method
 - (B) Laboratory-Observation Method
 - (C) Survey Method
 - (D) Experimental Method
- 288.** What is the disadvantage of survey method?
- (A) Capable of collecting data from a large number of respondents
 - (B) A broad range of data can be collected
 - (C) Potential for interviewee bias
 - (D) Relatively easy to administer
- 289.** What compares multiple segments of a population at a single time?
- (A) Cross-sectional research
 - (B) Archival research
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 290.** What type of research is being done when we obtain large samples of abilities, beliefs or behaviors through written or interview questions?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) None of above
- 291.** Which of the following is a research method that allows a researcher to get information about a large number of subjects relatively inexpensively and easily?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Laboratory observation
 - (D) Survey
- 292.** Which of the following is used to assess people's knowledge, beliefs, preferences, and satisfaction and to measure these magnitudes in the general population?
- (A) Observational research
 - (B) Descriptive research
 - (C) Quantitative research
 - (D) Survey research
 - (E) Experimental research
- 293.** Which of these should be avoided in good survey design?
- (A) Neutral wording
 - (B) Double-barreled questions
 - (C) Short questions
 - (D) Clear instructions
- 294.** When people are asked to respond to a series of questions about a particular subject, they are taking part in a
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Target population
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey
- 295.** A schedule is a device used in collecting field data when ____ method is applied
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Interview
- 296.** Which primary data collection method involves collecting data through written questionnaires sent to respondents?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments
- 297.** Social desirability bias may lead participants to falsely report their actions.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case Study

- 298.** A Survey Research where information is collected from a sample in just single point in time
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Causal-Comparative Research
 - (D) Experimental Research
- 299.** Which research method requires careful attention to word selection?
- (A) Randomized controlled trial
 - (B) Observational study
 - (C) Clinical trial
 - (D) Survey
- 300.** Which research method would help researchers gather information from a large amount of people in a short amount of time?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Experiment
- 301.** Questionnaire-based method of research that can produce both qualitative and quantitative information depending on how they are structured and analyzed.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Reflective journal log
 - (C) Social survey
 - (D) Ethnography
- 302.** Dr Seo Jun collected the data by using questionnaire. He is doing a/an ____
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Survey
- 303.** What type of research method is good at generating data about an entire population?
- (A) In-depth interviews
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments
- 304.** Ana is writing her thesis on the relationship of the types of leadership styles and organizational success. Using a questionnaire, she interviews her participants who are in the top-level managerial positions. Which data collection method is Ana doing?
- (A) Naturalistic research
 - (B) Observational method
 - (C) Survey method
 - (D) Archival research
- 305.** What is a social desirability bias in survey research?
- (A) It is when interviewers lead respondents into the desired response.
 - (B) It is when the correct response is the most popular one.
 - (C) It is when respondents spin the truth in order to portray themselves in a socially desirable manner.
 - (D) It is when the correct response is the least popular one.
- 306.** A key limitation of surveys in behavioral research is most often
- (A) Lack of any defined sampling frame
 - (B) High costs from specialized equipment
 - (C) Inability to measure heart activity
 - (D) Social desirability bias in responses
- 307.** Research method in which information is obtained by asking many individuals a fixed set of questions.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observation
 - (E) Introspection
- 308.** Which scientific method is being described below: ask people to respond to in depth questions to report the behavior
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Replication

- 309.** A customer survey that asks, "How satisfied are you with our recent service interaction?" is most likely a measure of:
- (A) Net Promoter Score (NPS)
 - (B) Customer Satisfaction Score (CSAT)
 - (C) Customer loyalty
 - (D) Service quality
- 310.** How many main types of questions are there in survey research
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- 311.** Which activity involves making a survey in your community, family, and friends to determine common issues or problems?
- (A) Conducting a survey to identify common problems
 - (B) Organizing a community event
 - (C) Starting a fundraising campaign
 - (D) Hosting a family reunion
- 312.** Surveys and Polls are:
- (A) Methods of collecting data from a group of people
 - (B) Types of scientific experiments
 - (C) Forms of physical exercise
 - (D) Styles of writing
- 313.** Which of the following is required in creating an online survey using Google Forms?
- (A) Facebook account
 - (B) Google account
 - (C) Google Drive
 - (D) Yahoo Email
- 314.** Which of these is an advantage of surveys?
- (A) You can reach a large number of people
 - (B) You get in depth data
 - (C) You are guaranteed a large response rate
 - (D) Everyone loves a survey
- 315.** It is used to gather information from groups of people by selecting and studying samples chosen from a population.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) After the fact
 - (D) Normative
- 316.** The most practical way to gather data on attitudes, beliefs, and experiences of large numbers of people
- (A) Cross-sectional studies
 - (B) Longitudinal studies
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Case study
- 317.** What are two methods of surveying?
- (A) Tests and interviews
 - (B) Experiments and questionnaires
 - (C) Interviews and questionnaires
 - (D) Case studies and experiments
- 318.** What is the purpose of a survey instrument?
- (A) To present the context of the study
 - (B) To provide recommendations for future studies
 - (C) To summarize the research findings
 - (D) To list planned questions used to measure attitudes and opinions
- 319.** A faulty survey question will try to ____
- (A) Get the most correct answer.
 - (B) Get the least accurate answer.
 - (C) Lead the person answering to one side or the other.
 - (D) Lead the person answering in the correct direction.
- 320.** Survey research studies ____
- (A) Events
 - (B) Processes
 - (C) Populations
 - (D) Circumstances

321. A(n) ____ is the collection of data by having people answer a series of questions
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Survey
(D) Experiment
322. This is a planned set of questions to which individuals or groups of people respond.
(A) Survey
(B) Invoice
323. The interviews and questionnaires refer to the method of
(A) Observations
(B) Survey
(C) Samples
(D) Experiments
(E) Document analysis
324. One of the fastest ways to collect descriptive data is ____?
(A) Correlational Method
(B) Case Study
(C) Debriefing
(D) Survey Method Edit
325. Which type of information gathering is used to get peoples' opinions?
(A) Experiment
(B) Naturalistic Observation
(C) Participant Observation
(D) Survey
326. What should a researcher do after exploring existing literature for a survey questionnaire?
(A) Create a list of open-ended questions
(B) Predetermine the indicators or items
(C) Analyze recurring themes from interviews
(D) Focus on qualitative data
327. What happens if a survey is too long?
(A) Respondents may skip questions
(B) Respondents may drop out early
(C) Data quality decreases
(D) All of the above
328. Which approach relies on standardized instruments to collect quantifiable responses from many participants?
(A) Surveys and questionnaires
(B) Ethnographic field immersion
(C) Case study interviews
(D) Unstructured participant observation
329. Cross-sectional surveys are more practical for SHS research projects than longitudinal ones because:
(A) They are less time-consuming and easier to administer.
(B) They provide more detailed data over time.
(C) They eliminate all forms of bias.
(D) They require repeated measurements on the same subjects.
330. The purpose of surveys and questionnaires in data collection methods is to:
(A) Gather qualitative data
(B) Collect quantitative data
(C) Obtain both qualitative and quantitative data
(D) None of the above
331. What is the final step in the process of survey research?
(A) Data Collection
(B) Data Analysis
(C) Report Writing
(D) Survey Design Edit
332. The most common and easiest type of Quantitative Study is
(A) Correlational
(B) Descriptive
(C) Experimental
(D) Survey

333. The most frequently used primary research method is
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Experiments
334. A way to gather information from people using a carefully planned set of questions is called a
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus Group
335. Which survey mode best supports rapid data collection at low cost?
- (A) Postal surveys with mailed forms
 - (B) Face-to-face interviews on the street
 - (C) Home or workplace in-person visits
 - (D) Online surveys using digital platforms

1.2.13 Case Study Research

1. This research method is a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth since it is a unique or rare situation.
 - (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments
2. A way to deepen a study on an individual or group is?
 - (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Wording effects
3. What is a research type that studies a person, a program or event in a defined time frame?
 - (A) Phenomenological
 - (B) Ethnographic
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Policy Analysis
4. The reasons for the excessive absences of a Grade 11 student.
 - (A) Grounded Theory
 - (B) Historical Study
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Ethnography
5. Another strength of a case study..
 - (A) It often has practical applications
 - (B) It is time consuming
 - (C) The data is easy to analyse
 - (D) They can prove the hypothesis
6. In descriptive research, what is a case study likely to involve?
 - (A) A survey of a large population
 - (B) Observing a basketball team practice and play games for a prolonged time
 - (C) Conducting experiments in a laboratory
 - (D) Analyzing economic data
7. Who are the main initial contributors to case study research as a methodology?
 - (A) Yin & Stake
 - (B) Einstein & Yin
 - (C) Creswell & Lichtman
 - (D) Curie & Yin
8. Sigmund Freud developed his theory of human personality by conducting in-depth interviews over an extended period of time with a few clients. This type of research approach is known as a(n): ____
 - (A) Case study
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey

9. Which kind of study provides vicarious experience of have been in that particular situation?
- (A) Qualitative study
 - (B) Ethnographic study
 - (C) Phenomenological study
 - (D) Case study
10. This kind of Qualitative Research involves a long-time study of a particular person in psychology and education. It seeks to find answers to why such a thing occurs to the subject.
- (A) Content Analysis
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Historical Research
11. Studying a particular business' strategy is an example of which Qualitative Research Design?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Narrative
12. Match each type of research report with the corresponding type of qualitative research. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. Holistic narrative that triangulates data and places study into meaningful context.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narrative Inquiry
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Grounded Theory
13. Researchers who study single individuals in depth in order to uncover general principles of thinking and behavior are using which research method?
- (A) Experimentation
 - (B) Correlational study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Case study
14. What is the primary goal of researchers in an intrinsic case study?
- (A) To understand a larger context such as culture
 - (B) To discover answers to general questions in their field
 - (C) To understand the particular entity being studied
 - (D) To gain insights into individual behaviors and motivations
15. A form of qualitative research that is focused on providing a detailed account of one or more cases
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Historical Research
16. Which of the following is not a type of case study by disciplinary orientation?
- (A) Ethnographic case study
 - (B) Historical case study
 - (C) Interpretive case studies
 - (D) Sociological case study
17. The advantage of this descriptive method of research is that it yields a great deal of detailed descriptive information and they are very useful in forming a hypothesis
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments
18. Which method provides the most detailed insight into the researched subject?
- (A) Survey.
 - (B) Documents.
 - (C) Case study.
 - (D) None of these. Edit

19. The focus of a case study can be:
- (A) A place
 - (B) A person
 - (C) An event
 - (D) All of the above
20. A further weakness of a case study..
- (A) They often use a range of data
 - (B) There is inter-rater reliability
 - (C) It is rare or unusual
 - (D) It is difficult to generalise the findings
21. A case study can only use qualitative data
- (A) -True
 - (B) -False
22. The researcher focuses on one issue or concern but selects multiple case studies to illustrate different perspectives of the issue.
- (A) What is Instrumental Case Study?
 - (B) What is Collective Case Study?
 - (C) What is Intrinsic Case Study?
 - (D) None of above
23. Case study
- (A) A method of statistical analysis involving large data sets.
 - (B) A research method involving an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a particular case.
 - (C) A technique for conducting surveys and interviews.
 - (D) A form of experimental research that manipulates variables.
24. Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. An in-depth investigation of a single organization or program is known as:
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Narrative Research
25. Case study narrative reports include a ____
- (A) Discussion of themes issues, and implications.
 - (B) Description of invariant structures.
 - (C) Discussion of evolving stories and relationships.
 - (D) Description of cultural theme contexts.
26. A case study is best defined as:
- (A) A method that collects data from multiple participants at one point in time.
 - (B) A research method focusing on one individual, family, or institution.
 - (C) A technique used to gather quantitative data.
 - (D) A general survey of a large population.
27. Name the method or an approach of exploring the life of a social unit
- (A) Preliminary study
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Secondary study
 - (D) None of these
28. True/False:A researcher engaged in a case study is not concerned with generalizability of results.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
29. Which qualitative research design is most suitable for exploring a single unique instance?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Case study
30. Case study examines:
- (A) A large population
 - (B) A single unit in depth
 - (C) Numerical patterns
 - (D) Laboratory results
31. What is a strength case study research?:
- (A) A high external validity

- (B) Random assignment to treatment and control groups
(C) Contextual and process-level understanding
(D) Crossnational large-n studies.
32. The study on Genie, a 20 month old girl that was locked in a small room until the age of 13, is an example of what type of observation?
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Case study
(C) Longitudinal study
(D) Experimental study
33. Which one of the following qualities is shared by both single-case experimental design and case studies?
(A) Rich data
(B) Systematic manipulation of the independent variable(s)
(C) Ease of generalizing findings to the general population
(D) Can involve only one participant
34. In qualitative research, what is a case study?
(A) A method for testing theories
(B) An investigation of a single entity or phenomenon
(C) A way to collect quantitative data
(D) A technique for hypothesis testing
35. An in-depth description of a single person, family, social group, or social setting.
(A) Observation
(B) Cross-sectional study
(C) Case Study
(D) Sampling
36. The questions that a case study answers are:
(A) What and where
(B) How and who
(C) Why and how
(D) When and why
37. A true case study cannot use quantitative data.
(A) True
(B) False
38. An intensive investigation of a slow learner undertaken in a research project by a teacher can be termed as
(A) Action research
(B) Survey
(C) Case study
(D) Ethnography
39. The Phineas Gage incident is the basis of a psychological
(A) Myth
(B) Metastudy
(C) Observational technique
(D) Case study
40. A researcher is interested with the life of Noel, who has bright green skin. What type of case study is this?
(A) Single/Instrumental case study
(B) Collective/Multiple case study
(C) Intrinsic case study
(D) Idiosyncratic case study
41. Studies a person, place, or event in a defined time frame (Leedy & Omrod, 2001)-comprehensive, in-depth examination of a specific individual, group, or institution
(A) Case-study
(B) Historical research
(C) Phenomenological
(D) Ethnographic research
42. Samuel and Priya are conducting a detailed study of a single case in their research project. Which qualitative research tradition are they primarily using?
(A) Biographical / Narrative
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Case Study

43. One limitation of the Case-Study Method is that it may focus on ____ circumstances or events.
- (A) Replicable
 - (B) Isolated
 - (C) Common
 - (D) Frequent
44. This research method is a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments
45. Which research method allows a researcher to study one individual in great depth to reveal universal principles?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Meta-analysis
46. What is the purpose of conducting case studies in business anthropology?
- (A) To analyze financial performance of organizations
 - (B) To examine cultural and social dynamics of specific organizations, projects, or business practices
 - (C) To develop new technological solutions for businesses
 - (D) To study consumer behavior in isolated markets
47. It described as the investigation and analysis of a single or collective case.
- (A) Narrative Inquiry
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Case Study
48. Case Studies are:
- (A) Detailed analyses of specific instances or events
 - (B) Mathematical equations
 - (C) Random surveys
 - (D) Short stories
49. Which comes first among the steps of the case study?
- (A) Development of adjustments and remedial
 - (B) Collection of data
 - (C) Follow-up
 - (D) Application of adjustments and remedial
50. Why might a researcher choose a case study design?
- (A) To generalize findings
 - (B) To manipulate variables
 - (C) To explore a unique case in depth
 - (D) To use random sampling
51. Is it still a case study when more than one case is included in the same study?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
52. How do we define a case-study?
- (A) A waste of time
 - (B) An in-depth investigation of an individual or a group
 - (C) A longitudinal observation of an individual or a group
 - (D) A detailed interview with an individual or a group
53. The disadvantage of this method of descriptive research is that the research may not be a representative sample of the general population and doesn't yield reliable conclusions about behavior.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments

54. Impact of the implementation of COVID-19 health protocols in all establishments on Consumer Behavior.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
 - (E) Narrative
55. What type of techniques focuses on one individual or group in depth in hopes of revealing universal principles?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Longitudinal Study
 - (C) Correlational Study
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
56. A case study can be a program, an institution, an organization or a community.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
57. What is an in-depth investigation of an individual subject.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Control Group
 - (C) Response Set
 - (D) Standard Deviation
58. ____ is an in-depth study of single case, a social unit or situation.
- (A) Diagnostic Research
 - (B) Trend Study
 - (C) Panel Study
 - (D) Case Study
59. Intensive study of a single group, incident, or community
- (A) Field Research
 - (B) Participant Observation
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Interview
60. A little girl at the local elementary school is writing symphonies for full orchestra at age 7. You're curious to know about the child's personality and other psychological qualities. Which type of study would you conduct?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Experiment
61. Case studies can be qualitative or quantitative, or both.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
62. What research methodology is an empirical inquiry about a contemporary phenomenon, set within its real-world context.
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Phenomenology
63. Researchers are often unable to control extraneous variables, when they use the case study method. This lesser degree of control makes it difficult to use the case study method to
- (A) Draw cause-effect conclusions behaviour.
 - (B) Develop predictions of behaviour.
 - (C) Consider alternative theoretical explanation of behaviour.
 - (D) Develop descriptions of behaviour
64. A famous case study where the subject suffered a traumatic brain injury when an iron rod went through their skull and they lived. After the accident and after surgery, they found that the subject's personality changed and they became more impulsive.
- (A) Hellen Keller
 - (B) Phineas Gage
 - (C) Genie
 - (D) .

65. A 'Case study' is:
- (A) A detailed analysis of a person, group, event, or situation over a period of time.
 - (B) A type of multiple-choice question.
 - (C) A mathematical formula.
 - (D) A fictional story.
66. The case study is the study of a
- (A) Single group.
 - (B) Single individual.
 - (C) Single community or family.
 - (D) Single unit done intensively to bring out the processes and dynamics underlying its problems and functioning.
67. Which research would be ideal for the following question? How does James live with general anxiety disorder?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) None of above
68. What does a case study usually focus on?
- (A) Thousands of participants
 - (B) Statistical data
 - (C) One person, group, or event
 - (D) Generalized patterns
69. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experimentation
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
 - (E) Correlation
70. Research Methods: Name a down side (or drawback) of CASE STUDIES
- (A) It's easy for people to give false information
 - (B) You don't get the chance to clarify
 - (C) Too unscientific to give accurate information
 - (D) You can't really apply the results to the general population
71. A study involving identifying an appropriate control group, comparable to the case group in most respects, in order to provide a reasonable estimate of the baseline or expected exposure.
- (A) Case-control
 - (B) Clinical trial
72. Which of the following refers to a detailed study of a specific subject such as person, group, place, event and phenomenon?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
73. The main disadvantage of using a case study approach is
- (A) Difficulties with generalising the information
 - (B) Expense
 - (C) Difficulties with gathering information
 - (D) None of above
74. It studies intensively the background, current status and environmental interactions of a given social unit.
- (A) Descriptive method
 - (B) Historical method
 - (C) Development method
 - (D) Case and field method
75. A ___ is an intensive, qualitative study of a person or group.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Questionnaire

76. Case studies are of somewhat limited value because
- (A) The findings might not apply to other cases
 - (B) They can cost too much money
 - (C) They can provide information about brain structure but not brain function
 - (D) They may take too long to complete
77. What is another term for the use of case study in teaching?
- (A) Problem-based learning
 - (B) Narrative teaching
 - (C) Case method
 - (D) Experiential learning
78. Which research method involves studying a single individual or group in depth?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Field experiment
79. A(n) ____ can be defined as a study design in which a psychologist, often a therapist, observes one person over a long period of time.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
80. Which qualitative research takes place in the field of social care, nursing, psychology, rehabilitation centers, education, and the like?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Historical Analysis
81. Case study is
- (A) The small group of participants, out of the total number available, that a researcher studies
 - (B) Describes the direction and strength of the relationship between two sets of variables
 - (C) Research method that involves an intensive investigation of one or more participants
 - (D) Numerical methods used to determine whether research data support a hypothesis or whether results were due to chance
82. What are the stages of the typical case study method?
- (A) Define and Design, Prepare, Collect and Analyze, Analyze and Conclude
 - (B) Define and Design, Prepare, Collect and Analyze, Collect information
 - (C) Introduction, Prepare, Collect and Analyze, Collect information
 - (D) None of above
83. Which scientific method is being described below: a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Replication
84. This is an observation technique in which one person is studied in depth.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Exploratory study
 - (D) Experiment
85. In depth examination of a single (atypical) person or group (ex. rare disorder, case of N.A.)
- (A) Case studies
 - (B) Observational research
 - (C) Self-report methods
 - (D) None of above
86. Findings cannot be generalized because one person or a small group of people is unlikely to be representative.
- (A) Weakness of Correlations
 - (B) Weakness of Case Study

- (C) Weakness of Longitudinal Study
(D) None of above
87. What research method studies a specific event in detail?
(A) Experimental
(B) Historical
(C) Correlational
(D) Case Study
88. What is the primary weakness of case study research?
(A) It lacks detail.
(B) It is typically not generalizable.
(C) It is too nuanced.
(D) It is atheoretical.
89. True/False: Case studies are susceptible to researcher bias.
(A) True
(B) False
90. Case studies can be used to make universal claims about populations.
(A) True
(B) False
91. Which research method involves an in-depth study of a single unit, such as an individual, one group, or one organization?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case Study
(C) Naturalistic Observation
(D) Content Analysis
92. It is a long time study of person, group, organization or situation and an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case study
(C) Phenomenology
(D) Historical Analysis
93. In depth study of a single person or group revealing some general principle
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Cross-Sectional
(C) Control group
(D) Case study
94. Which type of research involves detailed information and is often used in exploratory research?
(A) Survey
(B) Case study
(C) Experiment
(D) Action research
95. True or False: Most sociologists do use case studies as a primary research method.
(A) False
(B) True
96. Case study method is used when:
(A) Large sample required
(B) In-depth analysis needed
(C) Only secondary data is required
(D) Hypothesis testing
97. Which of the research design matches the description: "Design that focuses on observing just one or a few individuals"
(A) Case study
(B) Experiment
(C) Quasi-experiment
(D) Correlational study
98. This kind of research studies a particular person, group, or situation for a long period of time.
(A) Grounded theory
(B) Historical Analysis
(C) Content and Discourse Analysis
(D) Case study
99. Case study originated from ____?
(A) Sociology
(B) Multiple disciplines

- (C) Anthropology
 - (D) Philosophy
 - (E) Human storytelling and education
- 100.** What kind of research methodology focuses on intensive analyses of a single individual?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Case studies
 - (C) Correlational studies
 - (D) Naturalistic observations
- 101.** Jean Piaget's intensive observations and analyses of his three children formed the basis of his theories of childhood development. This is an example of which method of research?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Psychometric
 - (D) Case study
- 102.** This type of research can be conducted if the conditions are not able to be replicated.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case Study
- 103.** A researcher is concerned with the daily functioning of employed people with Capgras syndrome. He chooses 3 cases and interviews them, their close ones and their medical professionals. He then compares cases to each other. What type of case study is this?
- (A) Single/Instrumental case study
 - (B) Collective/Multiple case study
 - (C) Intrinsic case study
 - (D) Idiosyncratic case study
- 104.** In instrumental case studies, some cases would do a better job than others. What would a not so "typical" case, help researchers with?
- (A) Illustrating matters we may overlook in typical cases
 - (B) Illustrating the variety of observations possible from a particular case
 - (C) Eliminating the researchers pre conceived biases
 - (D) Eliminating the need to generalise once the study is complete
- 105.** A 'Case' in research refers to:
- (A) A specific instance or example being studied
 - (B) A type of research method
 - (C) A hypothesis being tested
 - (D) A statistical analysis technique
- 106.** What is a key factor about a Case Study?
- (A) Subject to opinion
 - (B) Studies multiple people
 - (C) They can be replicated
 - (D) They can't be replicated
- 107.** Case Studies provide the most thorough investigation into a person or small group of people
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 108.** Detailed examination of individual or small groups, large amount of data collected on one person or group, useful when investigating unique cases
- (A) Clinical observation
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) None of above
- 109.** What is the definition of a Case Study in political science?
- (A) In-depth analysis of a single case (e.g., a country, organization, or event) to explore complex issues in context.
 - (B) A statistical analysis of multiple cases to find general patterns.
 - (C) A theoretical discussion without reference to real-world examples.
 - (D) A summary of political theories from different scholars.

- 110.** It is done when a researcher would want to know the deeper details about a certain situation, event, activity, process, and even a group of individuals.
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Historical approach
 - (D) Qualitative Inquiry
- 111.** A comprehensive, complete, detailed, and in-depth study and analysis of an individual, institution, group, or community.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Content Analysis
 - (D) None of the above
- 112.** Most useful for describing the potential effectiveness of new interventions, for describing the effectiveness of interventions on unusual diagnoses, and for describing unusual responses (either good or bad) to interventions
- (A) Case series
 - (B) Case Control
- 113.** A person displays a set of rare behaviors that psychologists had not known about previously, because nobody had ever shown them before. The best strategy to investigate the nature of those behaviors is
- (A) An experiment
 - (B) A survey
 - (C) A case study
 - (D) Cross sectional study
- 114.** A detailed study of one particular group.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) None of above
- 115.** Which of the following is not true of a case study?
- (A) They are highly controlled in order to avoid researcher bias.
 - (B) They are usually longitudinal.
 - (C) They make use of method triangulation.
 - (D) None of above
- 116.** Research method that involves an intensive investigation of one or more participants
- (A) Naturalistic Observation
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Longitudinal Study
 - (E) Cross-Sectional Studies
- 117.** Which research design aims to describe a case through an in-depth examination of a person or an institution?
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Narrative research
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Case study
- 118.** In this section, conjoined twins, Krista and Tatiana, were described as being potential participants in a case study. In what other circumstances would you think that this particular research approach would be especially helpful and why?
- (A) In studying rare medical conditions
 - (B) In analyzing common cold symptoms
 - (C) In researching everyday dietary habits
 - (D) In exploring popular travel destinations
- 119.** The purpose of this type of research is to describe in-depth experience of one person, family, group, community or institution.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Phenomenology
- 120.** Which one of the following could be helpful for minimizing the bias in this case study?
- (A) Response analysis survey.
 - (B) Pretest Interview.
 - (C) Focus group.
 - (D) Cognitive research.

121. Types of case studies are not distinguished by
- (A) Intent
 - (B) Function
 - (C) Disciplinary orientation
 - (D) Finance
122. For items 37-39, identify the qualitative research designs that may correspond in the given statements in each item. Choose your answers in the box provided (case study; ethnography; historical study; phenomenology). The researcher wants to study the learning styles of a student with dyslexia.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Historical study
 - (D) Phenomenology
123. A 'Comparative case study' is:
- (A) A study comparing two or more cases to identify similarities and differences.
 - (B) A study focusing on a single case in depth.
 - (C) A study based on quantitative data only.
 - (D) A study that ignores context.
124. A researcher is looking into ways to create interventions for violent or hostile behavior among young children.
- (A) POSTMODERN
 - (B) CASE STUDY
 - (C) DISCOURSE ANALYSIS
 - (D) ETHNOGRAPHIC
 - (E) HISTORICAL
125. A non-experimental technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles.
- (A) Peer review
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
126. Causal case studies are:
- (A) Studies that explore the cause-and-effect relationship between variables.
 - (B) Studies that describe phenomena without determining cause.
 - (C) Studies that focus on statistical analysis only.
 - (D) Studies that only use qualitative data.
127. How many steps are there in the case study process?
- (A) 5
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 3
128. A type of research method that involves using multiple methods to gather lots of data on a small group or individual.
- (A) True experiment
 - (B) Field experiment
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Quasi-experiment
129. What is an observational research study focusing on one or a few people called?
- (A) Clinical or case study
 - (B) Control group
 - (C) Double-blind study
 - (D) None of above
130. A ____ is a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in-depth in the hope of revealing universal principles.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments
131. Identify what type of Qualitative Research is the topic: Battered Husbands: a new form of slavery?
- (A) Phenomenological
 - (B) Ground theory

- (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Biography
- 132.** It is an exploration of a “bounded system” over time through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information rich in interesting stories.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Case Study
- 133.** Descriptive research where one person or group is studied in depth; ex. Genie
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Correlational study
 - (D) Case study
- 134.** Analysis of series of people with the disease
- (A) Randomized controlled trial
 - (B) Controlled clinical trial
 - (C) Cohort study
 - (D) Case control study
 - (E) Case series
- 135.** The Phineas Gage Story of a man who survived even after a spike driven through his head represents a(n)
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Naturalistic observation study
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Survey study
- 136.** The advantage of this descriptive method of research is that it gives a great deal of detailed descriptive information about a rare or uncommon issue or event.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments
- 137.** An in-depth investigation of an individual or group
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Personality tests
 - (C) Aptitude
 - (D) Case study
- 138.** This type of case study is used to explore situations in which the intervention being evaluated has no clear, single set of outcomes.
- (A) Explanatory
 - (B) Instrumental
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Intrinsic
- 139.** Under this method (Case Study) The approach happens to be (—) and not (—). Every possible effort is made to collect information concerning all aspects of life.
- (A) Quantitative-qualitative
 - (B) Qualitative-quantitative
 - (C) Primary data-secondary data
 - (D) Secondary data-primary data
- 140.** What are the typical characteristics of the subject in a case study?
- (A) Historical events or periods being examined briefly
 - (B) Typically in a extreme or unique psychological circumstance that differentiates them for the general public
 - (C) Fictional characters or scenarios being analyzed
 - (D) Animals, plants, or minerals being studied superficially
- 141.** Which method is used in the research for understanding the empirical situation of institutional arrangement related to data analytics implementation for tax administration?
- (A) Survey method
 - (B) Observational method
 - (C) Case study interpretive method
 - (D) Experimental method

- 142.** Which of the following procedures is not typical of school applications of the case study method?
- (A) Interviews with parents
 - (B) Interviews with the individual being studied
 - (C) Observations of the individual in a variety of situations
 - (D) Collecting data from a large number of subjects
- 143.** Subnational case study research refers to:
- (A) A study focusing on national-level phenomena only.
 - (B) A study examining specific regions or areas within a country.
 - (C) A study comparing different countries globally.
 - (D) A study limited to urban areas only.
- 144.** Which of the following key characteristics refers to analyze and write about an individual life using a time sequence of events?
- (A) Chronology of the Experiences
 - (B) Individual Experiences
 - (C) Collecting individual stories
 - (D) None of above
- 145.** It is a detailed study of a specific subject, such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon.
- (A) Historical Analysis
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) None of above
- 146.** Mark is studying a rare psychological condition and conducts an in-depth analysis of one individual over several months. He gathers detailed information about their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. What type of research design is Mark utilizing?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
- 147.** Conclusions and findings of which type of the following research kinds cannot be generalized to other situations?
- (A) Conclusive research
 - (B) Prescriptive research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Case-study research
- 148.** What is the "case study" method of research?
- (A) Measures learning ability
 - (B) People respond to a series of questions
 - (C) In-depth investigation of an individual or a small group
 - (D) Proportional representation of a subgroup
- 149.** This design assumes that what is being studied is atypical of a certain type and therefore can provide insight into the events and situations prevalent in a group from where it has been drawn.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Social survey
 - (C) Focus Group Discussion
 - (D) Case study
- 150.** In which method does a researcher use observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) of a pre-selected individual or a few individuals?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Survey
- 151.** What is a clinical or case study?
- (A) A study that involves observing people in their natural environment
 - (B) A study that involves analyzing data from multiple sources
 - (C) A study that involves examining a specific individual or group in depth
 - (D) A study that involves conducting experiments in a controlled setting

- 152.** In what type of study does a researcher study an individual subject in depth?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Laboratory observation
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Survey
- 153.** What research method involves an intensive investigation of one or more participants?
- (A) Naturalistic Observation
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Cross-Sectional Study
- 154.** A way to study a group of people or one person is called what?
- (A) Random shaping
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Case study
- 155.** Which of these describes a case study?
- (A) In depth investigation
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) A large sample
 - (D) Generalisable
- 156.** Arrange the following steps of conducting case study in a correct order: I. Describing, analyzing and reporting the case II. Defining the case III. Selecting the case IV. Collecting data
- (A) IV, I, II, III
 - (B) III, IV, II, I
 - (C) II, IV, III, I
 - (D) II, III, IV, I
- 157.** What is a case study?
- (A) A self reporting of a particular group
 - (B) Study of an individual group
 - (C) Recording the behavior in natural environments
 - (D) Getting evidence from the random public
- 158.** Descriptive research where one person or group is studied in depth; baby Albert
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Correlational study
 - (D) Case study
- 159.** A case study is a:
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Statistical analysis
 - (C) In-depth investigation
 - (D) Literature review
- 160.** A researcher is concerned with how a kindergarten teacher deals with her Tourette's syndrome. She sets up multiple interviews with her. What type of case study is this?
- (A) Single/Instrumental case study
 - (B) Collective/Multiple case study
 - (C) Intrinsic case study
 - (D) Idiosyncratic case study
- 161.** Case study is best to research
- (A) Historical events
 - (B) Contemporary events
 - (C) Future events
 - (D) None of above
- 162.** Which research design involves a comprehensive and extensive examination of a particular individual, group, or situation over some time?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Phenomenological
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Historical Analysis
- 163.** True/False: Case studies are useful to investigate phenomena that could not be studied otherwise.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

164. In which research method do we study one exceptional individual in depth and try to carefully draw conclusions about others based on the evidence?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Hindsight bias
 - (C) Experimentation
 - (D) Case study
165. Unique case orientation means ____
- (A) That reality is socially constructed.
 - (B) The researcher assumes each case is special and unique.
 - (C) That results converge on the same conclusion.
 - (D) None of above
166. This research method is a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth but does not necessarily represent a whole population
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Correlational
 - (E) Experiments
167. Choose a statement that refers to a CASE STUDY research.
- (A) Involves the in-depth study and detailed description of a single or limited number of groups
 - (B) Research based on describing the past.
 - (C) Where practitioners in their workplace, whether they be teachers, nurses, doctors, managers, etc., engage in research in order
 - (D) Examines the relationship between two variables.
168. An individual suffered a major traumatic brain injury after getting in a bad accident at work. If a psychologist wants to know the effects of the trauma, what method would be best?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Survey
169. What do you call to any unit of analysis, including individuals, organizations, events, or actions?
- (A) People
 - (B) Organization
 - (C) Individuals
 - (D) Case
170. A descriptive research technique that allows researchers to study an individual in depth is called the ____ method.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Case Study
171. Which observational research method involves conducting in-depth investigations of individuals or small groups?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Cross-sectional study
 - (D) Testing
172. It is used for a research approach with specific boundaries and can be both qualitative and quantitative. In addition, it is an entity studied as a single unit, and it has clear confines and a specific focus and is bound to context.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Biographical Study
 - (D) Phenomenology
 - (E) Grounded Theory
173. What can researchers identify through case studies in business anthropology?
- (A) Best practices, challenges, and lessons learned
 - (B) Financial trends in global markets
 - (C) Technological advancements in business
 - (D) Marketing strategies for specific products

174. Which research method is best suited for collecting detailed information about individuals' experiences?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey research
 - (D) Quasi-experimental
175. What is one advantage of a case study?
- (A) Sometimes relies only on self-report data, which can be misleading
 - (B) Doesn't allow conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships
 - (C) Provides a good way to generate hypotheses
 - (D) Can be subjective and thus may yield biased results Edit
176. When are case studies the preferred method?
- (A) When 'how' and 'why' questions are being asked
 - (B) When the investigator has little control over events
 - (C) When the investigator has control over the environment
 - (D) When the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within a real life context.
 - (E) When 'what' and 'who' questions are being asked
177. Is an in-depth investigation of a particular individual, group, organization, or event. It involves a detailed examination of a specific case within its real-life context, aiming to understand the complexities, dynamics, and interrelationships among various factors.
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Case-study
 - (C) Historical design
 - (D) Phenomenological
178. Case-study collects the data from the following sources
- (A) From individual.
 - (B) From Anecdotal records.
 - (C) From Government documents.
 - (D) From all of the above.
179. What is a downside about case studies?
- (A) Difficult to generalize results to the larger population
 - (B) High cost
 - (C) Easy to replicate
 - (D) Unbiased results
180. What design makes an individual distinct from the others
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Historical
 - (D) Phenomenology
181. A ____ is an in-depth investigation of an individual or small group
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Double Blind Study
 - (C) Single Blind Study
 - (D) Case Study
182. What do case studies allow for?
- (A) Brief summaries of theoretical concepts
 - (B) Statistical analysis of data
 - (C) Predicting future trends
 - (D) Allows for a lot of insight into a case.
183. The disadvantage of this descriptive research method is that single cases can be very misleading or not generalizable to an entire population.
- (A) Natural observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Correlation
184. What is the type of research design that seeks to provide causal explanations, such as describing the process by which a particular innovation had a particular effect on participants in a specific setting?
- (A) Narrative design
 - (B) Phenomenological design
 - (C) Ethnographic design
 - (D) Case study design

- 185.** What does Case Study research require to ensure triangulation and develop a complete, in-depth picture of the bounded case?
- (A) Extensive, in-depth interviews
 - (B) Participant observation and field notes
 - (C) Multiple forms of data collection (interviews, reports, observations)
 - (D) Emphasis on emergent theoretical categories
- 186.** Can give a unique insight into an individual who may have experienced unusual or difficult circumstances.
- (A) Strength of Correlations
 - (B) Strength of Case Study
 - (C) Strength of Longitudinal Study
 - (D) None of above
- 187.** This term suggests that researchers have a genuine interest in the case and should use this approach when the intent is to better understand the case. The case itself is of interest.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Intrinsic
 - (D) Instrumental
- 188.** Usually represents a particular example from a particular time and place
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Case Study
- 189.** It is used to gather in-depth and detailed information about a subject, which could be any entity, organization, event or something larger like a country.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Grounded theory study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) None of above
- 190.** What is the key focus of a collective case study?
- (A) Understanding a specific entity
 - (B) Investigating a phenomenon of interest
 - (C) Gathering data from multiple instrumental cases
 - (D) Examining the behaviors and motivations of an individual
- 191.** The first case study of HM dealt with
- (A) Personality changes
 - (B) Severing his corpus callosum
 - (C) Damage to Broca's and Wernicke's areas
 - (D) Removal of his hippocampus and struggles with long term memory.
- 192.** What is an observation technique in which one person is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles?
- (A) Placebo effect
 - (B) Double-blind procedure
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Case Study
- 193.** A strength of a case study is that..
- (A) It is often subjective
 - (B) It allows us to study areas that are usually unethical
 - (C) They are unethical
 - (D) They have demand characteristics
- 194.** What is the main focus of case study research?
- (A) To monitor the effects of remedial action
 - (B) To solve practical problems
 - (C) To develop or refine theory models
 - (D) To study specific individuals, groups, or events
- 195.** Dr. Mingus keeps a very detailed record of a series of interviews with an individual who is suffering from a rare brain disorder. This is an example of which research method?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Naturalistic observation

- 196.** A researcher has formulated specific research questions about one school's high absenteeism among its freshman student population. The researcher plans to conduct in-depth analyses of this population using multiple sources of data. Which theoretical framework is this researcher using?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Grounded theory
 - (C) Phenomenology
 - (D) Narrative inquiry
- 197.** This method investigates one individual, small group or community.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Experiment
- 198.** Research methods: Name a key benefit of CASE STUDIES
- (A) They provide a quick overview of a topic.
 - (B) They are always based on large sample sizes which improves the accuracy of results
 - (C) They offer in-depth insights into complex issues for a specific person or group
 - (D) They eliminate the need for data collection.
- 199.** If someone does an intense investigation of a topic or person to gather information, that is called a?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Observation
- 200.** Which of the following strategies increases the generalizability of a single case study?
- (A) Take the results back to the participant and ask him/her if it reflects their understanding of the study.
 - (B) Providing rich data about the context of the study
 - (C) Having several researchers interpret the data.
 - (D) None of above
- 201.** It is an investigation of a particular person, group, or situation for a long period of time.
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Content and Discourse Analysis
 - (C) Historical Analysis
 - (D) Case study
- 202.** What is a benefit of using a case study as a research method?
- (A) It ensures integrity of the results.
 - (B) It can be applied to a wide population.
 - (C) It allows for a deep analysis of a topic
 - (D) It is an efficient way to conduct research.
- 203.** What does a life history study portray in narrative research?
- (A) An individual's entire life.
 - (B) Personal reflections on events and their causes.
 - (C) An individual's experiences in single or multiple episodes.
 - (D) The experiences of another person's life.
- 204.** Which statement distinguishes descriptive research via case study?
- (A) Observes a large population in natural settings
 - (B) Applies randomized treatment assignment
 - (C) Uses a representative survey sample only
 - (D) Examines one or a small group intensively
- 205.** Which person do we often refer to as the example of using case studies?
- (A) John Locke
 - (B) Phineas Gage
 - (C) Francis Bacon
 - (D) Sigmund Freud

206. A type of research in which one individual or group is studied in depth.
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experiment
207. If the focus of the case study is a person, we should state why this person is relevant to the study and consider his or her contextual conditions.
- (A) -True
 - (B) -False
208. Phineas Gage had a lead pipe go through his brain. What is this an example of?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Wording effect
 - (D) Random sampling
209. After a detailed study of a gun shot wound victim, a psychologist concludes that the brain region destroyed is likely to be important for memory functions. Which type of research did the psychologist use?
- (A) A case study
 - (B) A survey
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Experimentation
210. Karina spent a year observing Winter, a girl who suffers from sleep paralysis, to document the whys and hows of her condition. What type of Qualitative Study is done?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Historical Analysis
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Ethnography
211. What is a case study in communication research?
- (A) A study involving statistical analysis
 - (B) A study involving multiple variables
 - (C) A study of a single individual, organization, or event
 - (D) A study involving content analysis
212. A descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth
- (A) Alternative hypothesis (H_a)
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Secondary Data
 - (D) Expert
213. When conducting case study research, what distinguishes the scope of a study as all-inclusive?
- (A) Gathering data only at a particular
 - (B) Examining a specific entity
 - (C) Exploring broad cultural trends
 - (D) Attempting to gather data from as many sources as possible
214. The advantage of a(n) ____ is that it yields a great deal of detailed descriptive information.
- (A) Case Study.
 - (B) Survey.
 - (C) Observation.
 - (D) Correlation.
215. An in-depth, qualitative study of a particular group or case, that provides great detail, can be collected in a cost-effective manner, but can be time-consuming, difficult to generalize and requires higher skill levels.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Content analysis
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Covert observation
216. What is the primary purpose of a case study in research?
- (A) To validate existing theories without modification
 - (B) To entertain the audience with narratives
 - (C) To analyze a specific instance in depth
 - (D) To collect large amounts of quantitative data

- 217.** What research method would be best for someone wanting to get detailed information about a small group of children with ADHD?
- (A) Longitudinal Study
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Cross-Sectional Study
- 218.** Point out some advantages of case study.
- (A) Provides detailed information.
 - (B) Prove conceptual validity.
 - (C) A and B
 - (D) None of above
- 219.** An individual with an exceptional memory is identified. She is capable of recalling major events, the weather, and what she did on any given date. What research design should be employed?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
- 220.** What does a case study report?
- (A) The historical background of a subject
 - (B) The status of an individual or community at one moment or over a period of time
 - (C) The financial aspects of a company
 - (D) The theoretical concepts in a field of study
- 221.** What is crucial in case study reports to make sure that readers get a vicarious experience?
- (A) Dissemination
 - (B) Generalization
 - (C) Interpretive commentary
 - (D) A rich, thick description
- 222.** A documented study on a particular person, group or institution is known as?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Historical Research
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Discourse analysis
- 223.** Synesthesia is a phenomenon that has been estimated to occur in only a few people in a million. Because of its rarity, which is the most likely method researchers will use to study it?
- (A) Naturalistic observation.
 - (B) Correlational research.
 - (C) Survey research.
 - (D) Case study.
- 224.** Comprehensive, in-depth examination of a specific individual, group, or institution
- (A) Phenomenological
 - (B) Historical design
 - (C) Case-study
 - (D) Non of the above
- 225.** In-depth investigations into individuals or small groups of people. Data gathered using a variety of data collection methods and triangulated.
- (A) Correlations
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Longitudinal Study
 - (D) None of above
- 226.** Which research design provides an in-depth look at one test subject? The subject can be a person or family, business or organization, or a town or city.
- (A) Phenomenological Research
 - (B) Ethnographic Research
 - (C) Content Analysis
 - (D) Case Study
- 227.** An in-depth study of a single person or group to reveal some universal principle
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Case study

228. A student is investigating how toddlers interact with each other at preschool. What research methods would be most appropriate in conducting this research?
- (A) Questionnaires and interviews
 - (B) Interviews and case studies
 - (C) Questionnaires and observations
 - (D) Case studies and observations
229. The report of the first cases of men in NYC with an unknown disease would most likely be which type?
- (A) Case-Series
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Crossover
 - (D) Cohort
230. Scientists are cautious about making generalizations from case studies because
- (A) Such observations occur in a controlled laboratory setting
 - (B) Case studies cannot always be replicated
 - (C) Case studies do not include information from other sources
 - (D) All of the above
231. Under the spectrum of a ____ case study, the researcher concentrates on an issue or concern and as a next step chooses a bounded case study to depict the case.
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Attitudinal
 - (C) Single instrumental
 - (D) Random
232. Our Case Study about Battling for the Big Trees of Clayoquot Sound took place in which Canadian location
- (A) Niagara
 - (B) Montreal
 - (C) Vancouver, British Columbia
 - (D) Quebec
233. When analysing Case Studies, ____ requires analysing a specific aspect of the case.
- (A) Holistic Analysis
 - (B) Embedded Analysis
- Explanation:** Type of Analysis Holistic Analysis requires analysing the entire case Embedded Analysis requires analysing a specific aspect of the case
234. Case studies, in their true essence, explore and investigate contemporary real-life phenomenon through detailed ____ analysis of a limited number of events or conditions, and their relationships.
- (A) Thematic
 - (B) Compounding
 - (C) Contextual
 - (D) None of all
235. It is used for a research approach with specific boundaries and can be both qualitative and quantitative.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Grounded theory
236. Which of the following is a criteria of good case study?
- (A) Validity of the data.
 - (B) Continuity of the data.
 - (C) Completeness of the data.
 - (D) All of the above.
237. Which research study cannot be applied to the entire population?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Longitudinal study
238. The intrinsic case study focuses on the case itself due to the fact that the case presents an unusual or unique situation. Such a situation may be to study a customer who is unique or evaluating a marketing programme.
- (A) Extrinsic
 - (B) Multiple
 - (C) Single

- (D) Intrinsic
 - (E) Extensive
- 239.** "Case study is an example of data collection method in action research." Is this true or false?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 240.** What is the primary objective of a case study research design?
- (A) To generalize findings to a larger population
 - (B) To investigate a specific phenomenon in-depth
 - (C) To establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - (D) To conduct a cross-sectional analysis
- 241.** This research design presents a detailed analysis of a specific issue using a specific case or multiple cases within the bounded system. The researcher chooses a specific case to study.
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Grounded Theory
- 242.** What kind of qualitative method is used to study an organization or entity?
- (A) Ethnographic research
 - (B) Discussion groups
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey Research
- 243.** In a collective case study or ____ case study the issue to be investigated is selected but the researcher chooses a number of case studies to depict the issue. Such an action helps to investigate different aspects of the issue under investigation.
- (A) Attitudinal
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Multiple
 - (D) Experimental
- 244.** Which data collection tool refers to an in-depth description of a process, experience, or structure at a single institution?
- (A) Narratives
 - (B) Case studies
- 245.** What is the defining characteristic of a case study?
- (A) It focuses on the stories told by one or two people.
 - (B) It examines a defined 'bounded system,' which may be an individual, a program, an organization, or a specific event.
 - (C) It shifts the focus to the shared experience of a common phenomenon.
 - (D) It strives to explain how or why a social action or process occurs.
- 246.** The research design that examines one person or a small # of people in-depth, often over an extended time period
- (A) Statistics
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Rods
 - (D) Fovea
- 247.** ____ research is a qualitative approach in which the investigator explores a bounded system or multiple bounded systems over time, through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information.
- (A) Case Studies
 - (B) Grounded Theory
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) IPA
- 248.** What is the defining aspect of a case study?
- (A) Increased Generalisation
 - (B) Increased depth
 - (C) Increased breadth
 - (D) Increased quality
- 249.** What is one of the main limitations of a case study?
- (A) Large sample size
 - (B) Generalizability

- (C) Use of primary data only
(D) Quick data collection
- 250.** Which of the following involves the studying of multiple cases in one research study?
(A) Intrinsic case study.
(B) Single case study.
(C) Instrumental case study.
(D) Collective case study.
- 251.** In presenting the details of a case of an obese patient with borderline personality disorder who underwent bariatric surgery, the appropriate research design to use is
(A) Case study
(B) Case series
- 252.** In studying the Cuban Missile Crisis, a researcher uses archival documents, leader correspondence, and decision memos to reconstruct the sequence of choices and perceptions that prevented nuclear war. This study most clearly reflects which research design feature?
(A) Process tracing within a single-case study to uncover causal mechanisms
(B) Crossnational correlation
(C) Experimental design
(D) Hypothesis testing
- 253.** In a case study, what is emphasized in the gathering of data?
(A) Manipulation of variables
(B) Use of multiple sources of evidence
(C) Experimental settings
(D) Statistical analysis
- 254.** In instrumental case study research, what do researchers aim to represent?
(A) A larger cultural context
(B) A specific phenomenon of interest
(C) The behaviors of an individual case
(D) General answers to field-specific questions
- 255.** The disadvantage of this descriptive research method is that single cases can be very misleading.
(A) Natural observation
(B) Survey
(C) Case study
(D) Correlation
- 256.** Which data collection method involves detailed examination of a single subject or group?
(A) Surveys
(B) Case Study
(C) Correlational Studies
(D) Experimental Method
- 257.** A descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles:
(A) Replication
(B) Naturalistic observation
(C) Survey
(D) Case study
- 258.** Which qualitative strategy provides an in-depth look at one test subject?
(A) Grounded Theory
(B) Triangulation
(C) Case Study
(D) Ethnographic Studies
- 259.** Which of the following is an advantage of case studies?
(A) Case studies yield a great deal of data about a particular individual, which can be useful in forming hypotheses.
(B) Case studies offer researchers the opportunity to draw conclusions about cause and effect relationships.
(C) Case studies prevent the presence of an observer altering the person's behavior.
(D) Case studies enable an immense amount of information to be gathered quickly and inexpensively.

- 260.** Method of intense study of just one individual:
- (A) Naturalistic Observation
 - (B) Experimental Study
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey
- 261.** Which type of qualitative research report involves a detailed study of a specific individual, group, event, or situation?
- (A) Ethnographic report
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Phenomenological research
 - (D) Longitudinal study
- 262.** What is the main difference between case study and ethnography?
- (A) Case study focuses on an individual or group, while ethnography studies cultural patterns.
 - (B) Case study is qualitative, while ethnography is quantitative.
 - (C) Case study always involves surveys.
 - (D) Ethnography requires numerical data.
- 263.** Which method involves a deep dive into ongoing research and collecting data?
- (A) Focus Group
 - (B) Text Analysis
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Survey Research
- 264.** What is the term for a detailed, in-depth study of an individual, including their psychological attributes and history?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Psychological Test
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Self-Report
- 265.** Observing and studying one person or group over a period of time is called a(n) ____ This type of study is not always the best choice to draw conclusions, as it is not representative of the larger population.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Double-blind study
 - (C) Single-blind study
 - (D) Cross-sectional method
- 266.** Which of the following kinds of qualitative research focuses on an individual and his/her uniqueness?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Content & Discourse Analysis
- 267.** Which of the following research is a case study you have learned?
- (A) Harlow
 - (B) Ainsworth
 - (C) Baddeley and Hitch
 - (D) HM
- 268.** According to P. T. Young, a comprehensive study of a social unit be that a person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community is called a
- (A) Class study.
 - (B) Cultural study.
 - (C) Group Study.
 - (D) Case study.
- 269.** Which qualitative design focuses on deep exploration of one unit-like a person or organization?
- (A) Phenomenology
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Survey
- 270.** A characteristic of the case study is:
- (A) The in-depth study of social groups.
 - (B) The relevance of analyzing processes rather than single pieces of data
 - (C) The creation of stories about the people under study
 - (D) The proposal of studies to take place in the classroom

271. A way to study an individual or a group is an example of ____?
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Case study
(C) Survey
(D) Random Sampling
272. Would a case study be qualitative or quantitative research?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Either
(D) None of above
273. A team of researchers studied a nomadic tribe in North Asia for 18 months. They were careful to limit their interaction with the tribe members, and observed from afar. What type of research is this?
(A) Case study
(B) Participant Observation
(C) Program Evaluation
(D) Demographic Information Edit
274. Researchers conduct in-depth investigations of individuals or small groups.
(A) Testing Method
(B) Case-Study Method
(C) Longitudinal Method
(D) Cross-Sectional Method
275. An individual with an exceptional memory is identified. She is capable of recalling major events, the weather, and what she did on any given date. What research method is being used if a psychologist conducts an in-depth investigation of this individual including questionnaires, brain scans, and memory tests?
(A) Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Case Study
(D) Naturalistic Observation
276. An in-depth investigation of an individual or group is called a ____
(A) Survey
(B) Target group
(C) Case study
(D) Research practice
277. The major limitation of case studies is ____
(A) The superficial nature of the information collected in this approach
(B) The lack of control that the researcher has in this approach
(C) The inability to generalize the findings from this approach to the larger population
(D) The absence of inter-rater reliability
278. An intensive investigation of one or more participants is a
(A) Case study
(B) Naturalistic observation
(C) Survey
(D) Experiment
279. Avani is conducting research to understand the deeper details about a certain situation, event, activity, process, and even a group of individuals.
(A) Phenomenology
(B) Case study
(C) Historical approach
(D) Qualitative Inquiry Edit

1.3 Research Process

1.3.1 Research Process

1. What is the process of finding solutions to a problem after a thorough study and analysis of the situational factors?
(A) Research
(B) Problem-Solving
2. Ashley has decided she would like to become a mortician. What is the first step she should

- take to understand how she can accomplish this goal?
- (A) Gain a certification
 - (B) Research the necessary education and skill requirements
 - (C) Apply to an educational institution
 - (D) Apply to jobs
3. The following information are found in the background of the study, EXCEPT
- (A) Global perspective
 - (B) Philippine perspective
 - (C) Local perspective
 - (D) Perceived outcomes of the study
4. Bob read about growing plants in water. He wanted to know how plants could grow without soil.
- (A) Recognize the problem
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Test hypothesis with an experiment
 - (D) Analyze data
 - (E) Draw conclusions
5. What step in the research process would involve reviewing/reading my resources and writing down facts/details?
- (A) Generating a list of topics
 - (B) Read and take notes
 - (C) Citing references
 - (D) Create a research question?
6. What role does reasoning play in evaluating the strength of evidence in a scientific investigation?
- (A) Reasoning has no impact on evaluating evidence in a scientific investigation
 - (B) Reasoning is only important in non-scientific investigations
 - (C) The strength of evidence in a scientific investigation is determined by intuition, not reasoning
 - (D) Reasoning is essential for evaluating the strength of evidence in a scientific investigation.
7. T/F: You can generally rely on reference sources to write a research paper.
- (A) True; especially if the paper is explanatory in nature.
 - (B) False; these sources help you to gather basic information on your topic so that you will be better prepared to do more focused research.
8. You derive your research topic from your research questions.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
9. Which of the following is not to be done when conducting a review of related literature
- (A) Doing computer-aided search
 - (B) Listing the bibliographic information
 - (C) Performing an experiment
 - (D) Paraphrasing
10. Asking questions that will help remove uncertainty to gain additional details.
- (A) Ignoring the uncertainty
 - (B) Avoiding the question
 - (C) Asking clarifying questions
 - (D) Making assumptions
11. What is a financial drawback of natural experiments?
- (A) Lower costs due to controlled environments
 - (B) Higher costs associated with data collection, observation, and analysis
 - (C) No costs since they use natural occurrences
 - (D) Fixed costs regardless of the experiment's scale
12. What is the function of "Claiming centrality"?
- (A) Relate this study to associated research.
 - (B) Demonstrate the need for this study by pointing out unanswered questions.
 - (C) Show how the study contributes to an important area of research.
 - (D) Point out flaws or limitations of previous research.

13. A literature review is a(n) ____ of a body (or bodies) of literature that pertains to a specific question
(A) Assessment
(B) Collection
14. After a research instrument is selected, the next step in the marketing research process is to ____
(A) Select a sampling method
(B) Interpret the research findings
(C) Implement the research plan
(D) Evaluate alternatives
(E) Select a research approach
15. It is the foundation of solid research
(A) Review of related literature
(B) Statement of the problem
(C) Significance of the study
(D) Conclusion and Recommendation
16. Pre-search is
(A) Googling a topic and seeing how much information about it exists
(B) Getting an overview of your topic before you dive into researching it
(C) Writing a bibliography recording all your sources
(D) Developing a detailed outline so you know what information you'll need
17. In the context of the research process, the term "feed forward" implies:
(A) Reflecting on past findings
(B) Moving backward in the process
(C) Progressing step by step using previous input
(D) Ignoring the literature review
18. What comes after your observation?
(A) Experiment?
(B) Research?
(C) Hypothesis?
(D) Questions?
19. What step in The Scientific Method involves defining what we already know or stating any background information?
(A) Analyze Data
(B) Research
(C) Recognize The Problem
(D) Hypothesis
20. Which of the following statement is correct in writing a research plan?
(A) WRITE THE RESEARCH PLAN AT THE END OF THE DATA ANALYSIS.
(B) WRITE THE RESEARCH PLAN WHILE CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS.
(C) WRITE THE RESEARCH PLAN AFTER CONDUCTING THE WHOLE RESEARCH
(D) WRITE THE RESEARCH PLAN BEFORE CONDUCTING THE WHOLE RESEARCH.
21. What does replication in scientific procedures involve?
(A) Repeating a study to see if the results are the same
(B) Changing the variables in a study
(C) Ignoring previous results
(D) Creating a new hypothesis
22. In the scientific method, what precedes the formation of the hypothesis?
(A) Analysis of results
(B) Experimentation
(C) Observation
(D) A prediction
23. Things that need to be formulated in developing a research plan, except?
(A) Data source
(B) Research approach
(C) Research topic
(D) Sampling Techniques
24. Match the following statements to their most applicable phase within the action research (AR) cycle. "Let's implement this kind of intervention".

- (A) Plan.
 - (B) Act.
 - (C) Observe.
 - (D) Reflect.
25. When conducting international research, the environment prevailing in the countries, cultural units, or international markets that are being researched, influences the way the six steps of the marketing research process should be performed.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
26. Which PLC practice supports continuous improvement across terms?
- (A) Private note-taking with no sharing
 - (B) Unstructured chats without defined goals
 - (C) One-time lecture from an external expert
 - (D) Cyclical inquiry and action research cycles
27. The researcher passed her colloquium and she is about to start gathering the needed information and data through questionnaire. What phase of research process involves the data gathering?
- (A) Analytical Phase
 - (B) Conceptual Phase
 - (C) Empirical Phase
 - (D) Dissemination Phase
28. The research problem and literature review guide the research questions and purpose which then drive the methods and design of the study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
29. The step by step instructions of how to test your hypothesis is called?
- (A) Story
 - (B) Question
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Procedures
30. If an experiment's results do not support the hypothesis, a scientist should:
- (A) Change the results to match the hypothesis
 - (B) Disregard the experiment and start over
 - (C) Modify the hypothesis and repeat the experiment
 - (D) Stop researching the topic
31. Which among the followings is the correct sequence of process in action Research?
- (A) ACT-> PLAN-> OBSERVE-> REFLECT
 - (B) PLAN-> ACT-> OBSERVE-> REFLECT
 - (C) OBSERVE-> REFLECT-> PLAN-> ACT
 - (D) REFLECT-> ACT-> OBSERVE-> PLAN
 - (E) All of the above
32. In a research proposal, what section would you include to justify the need for your study?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Limitations
33. How does the "feasibility" of a research problem impact the research process?
- (A) It has no impact on the research process.
 - (B) It determines whether the research can be conducted within the available resources and time.
 - (C) It ensures the research will be unethical.
 - (D) It guarantees the research will be unsuccessful.
34. In a literature review, identifying the theoretical foundation is important because it:
- (A) Provides a rationale for data analysis
 - (B) Helps frame the research questions and interpretation of results
 - (C) Describes the research methodology
 - (D) Outlines the sampling strategy

35. A research proposal is best described as a
- (A) Framework for data collection and analysis
 - (B) Argument for the merit of the study
 - (C) Description of how the researcher plans to maintain an ethical perspective during the study
 - (D) Description of the research process for a research project
36. What is the first step in writing a Research Simulation Task (RST)?
- (A) Understand the Prompt
 - (B) Conduct Background Research
 - (C) Draft an Outline
 - (D) Review Existing Literature
37. What is recommended for taking notes on research articles?
- (A) Only highlighting important text
 - (B) Relying on memory
 - (C) Using file cards or a word processing program
 - (D) Copying entire articles
38. To test a hypothesis, scientists must ____
- (A) Not reason deductively
 - (B) Accurately predict the outcome of tests
 - (C) Ignore test implications of the hypothesis
 - (D) Derive a test implication from the hypothesis
39. The sequential operations in scientific research are [2013-DECEMBER]
- (A) Co-variation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Generalisation, Theorisation
 - (B) Generalisation, Co-variation, Theorisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations
 - (C) Theorisation, Generalisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Co-variation
 - (D) Elimination of Spurious Relations, Theorisation, Generalisation, Co-variation.
40. This can be made precise, accurate and dependable only if what are to be achieved are clearly stated and feasible.
- (A) Key answer
 - (B) Trial and error
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) Evaluation
41. When a person undertakes a research work, then the review of the related study is important because
- (A) It helps to understand the gap between past and present.
 - (B) It avoids repetition or duplications.
 - (C) It helps the researcher not to draw illogical conclusions.
 - (D) All of the above.
42. Which of the following best describes sub-problems in a research proposal?
- (A) Minor problems that do not need to be solved to answer the main problem
 - (B) Major questions that are addressed after the main problem is solved
 - (C) Smaller, researchable units that lead to solving the principal problem
 - (D) Personal opinions or thoughts about the study's subject
43. The question "What needs to change in the theory or explanation? Is an example of what phase of the action research cycle.
- (A) Plan.
 - (B) Act.
 - (C) Reflect.
 - (D) Observe.
44. What is the purpose of good research?
- (A) To answer the most important question
 - (B) To make the conclusion right away
 - (C) To make a good hypothesis and come to a conclusion
 - (D) To show that you researched, therefore making your information automatically true

45. What is the question that defines the process, methods or techniques for doing the research?
- (A) How
 - (B) What
 - (C) When
 - (D) Where
 - (E) Not Given
46. Consider the following Quantitative Research study abstract and match the statements to their most applicable place within the research idea process. Variations of online student engagement from different undergraduate backgrounds.
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
 - (E) Hypothesis
47. It is a part of the research that expresses the context of the problem that will support the validity and rationale of the study.
- (A) Research title
 - (B) Research topic
 - (C) Background of the study
 - (D) Research problem
48. What does it mean to operationalize a research question?
- (A) Operationalizing is finding out how research subjects will behave under test conditions
 - (B) Operationalizing is testing the research question to find out if it will work.
 - (C) Operationalizing is determining the operations and techniques to be used to assess a research question's key concepts.
 - (D) Operationalizing is making agreements with publishers to produce copies of research study results.
49. The purpose of the significance of the study in research is.
- (A) To describe the background and context of the study
 - (B) To identify the research questions and objectives
 - (C) To define the scope and delimitations of the study
 - (D) To explain who will benefit from the study findings
50. Ways that scientific investigations can be retested are:
- (A) Measurement and control
 - (B) Repetition and replication
 - (C) Defining a problem and hypothesizing
 - (D) Concluding and analyzing
51. Using the Law of Syllogism, which of the following completes the statement to form a valid conclusion? If it is snowing heavily, then school will be canceled. If school is canceled, the big test will not be given today. It is snowing heavily, therefore
- (A) Look out for the snowplows while driving to school.
 - (B) The big test will not be given today.
 - (C) The roads will be hard to drive on.
 - (D) You should call the school to see if school is canceled.
52. From the area of interest, major concepts encountered must also be listed. They are called variables. From those variables, the researcher must choose what he wants to operationalize, and that will become his topic. See example of the process indicated in the table below. Independent variable/s must come first before dependent variable/s.
- (A) Identifying Topic
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Developing a Framework
 - (D) Developing Title
53. A type of problem which there is an immediate solution.
- (A) INTUITION
 - (B) NON-ROUTINE PROBLEM

- (C) PROOF
(D) ROUTINE PROBLEM
54. During this step of the scientific method, a scientist would gather background information.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Research
(C) Observation
(D) Experiment
55. What is an example of Initial Observations and Asking Questions?
(A) Noticing grass is larger in some areas than others and asking "Why?"
(B) Supposing that it grows more in some areas because of nitrogen levels
(C) Choosing similar plots. Exposing one group of plots to nitrogen and not exposing the other group.
(D) Analyzing the results to see that grass in the experimental group grew more.
56. A good research proposal includes:
(A) Problem statement, objectives, methodology, expected outcomes
(B) Results and discussion only
(C) Bibliography only
(D) Data coding
57. A marine biologist wonders if ocean pollution affects fish behavior. What would be the best way to gather background information?
(A) Interview fishermen and collect fish behavior reports
(B) Rely on personal observations
(C) Read scientific studies and previous research on ocean pollution
(D) Guess how pollution affects fish
58. Once a psychologist has conducted a study, the findings may lead them to create new questions about the ____
(A) Environment
(B) Behavior
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above
59. How can we choose a topic for a report?
(A) Avoid too broad or trivial topics.
(B) Away from the controversial topics
(C) Narrow down your report topic
(D) All above are correct
60. Which is the correct first step in writing the background of the study?
(A) Summarize the current research base
(B) Describe the field to be researched
(C) Explain your hypothesis testing
(D) State your research conclusion
61. For very specific research that might only attract a narrow breadth of audience, which of the following might be the best options to get critical feedback?
(A) Submit your work for publication at a journal that attracts a wide audience, such as Psychological Science.
(B) Submit your work to a specialized conference.
(C) Submit your work to a general conference.
(D) Submit your work to an undergraduate conference with a wide audience.
62. Communicates a researcher's plan for a study.refers to..
(A) A research
(B) A research proposal
(C) A proposal
(D) A research report
63. True or False-The first step in the Scientific Method is to form a hypothesis
(A) True
(B) False
64. When reviewing literature, a researcher notices two studies with opposite conclusions. The best approach is to:
(A) Exclude both studies
(B) Discuss both viewpoints and analyze the differences

- (C) Select the one that aligns with their hypothesis
(D) Ignore the conflicting study
65. Step 3 to conduct a Literature Review.
(A) Critically evaluate and select the literature.
(B) Write a literature review.
(C) Locate literature.
(D) Organize the literature.
(E) Identify key terms.
66. What does view of related research and literature not do?
(A) Provide the researcher with sufficient useful knowledge.
(B) Help the researcher in identifying needed problems of research.
(C) Make the researcher competent and perfect in doing research.
(D) Make the researcher aware of the pitfalls that plagued his predecessors.
67. Which subtopic involves gathering information and understanding the problem?
(A) Data analysis
(B) Problem analysis
(C) Solution implementation
(D) Problem identification
68. True or False: The six steps of the scientific method are question, research, hypothesis, experiment/data collection, analyze data, and conclusion
(A) True
(B) False
69. Identify whether the statement is true or falseA well-designed research problem constitutes a well-designed measurement process. The process of measurement is a fundamental aspect of any research.
(A) True
(B) False
70. One step that is not included in planning a research study is:
(A) Identifying a researchable problem.
(B) Statement of the research question.
(C) A review of current research.
(D) Conducting a meta-analysis of the research.
71. Alice soaked six different kinds of seeds in water for 24 hours. Then she planted the seeds in soil at a depth of 1 cm. She used the same amount of water, light, and heat for each kind of seed.
(A) Recognize the problem
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Test hypothesis with an experiment
(D) Analyze data
(E) Draw conclusions
72. The literature review should occur:
(A) Early in the research process
(B) Shortly before the analysis of the problem
(C) Near the end of the research process
(D) In the middle of the data collection and collation
73. In a thesis, why is it essential to align your research questions with your objectives?
(A) To reduce the word count
(B) To ensure that the research remains focused and that findings directly address the questions posed
(C) To simplify the literature review
(D) To present background information
74. What is the purpose of validation and verification in the research process?
(A) To avoid the need for replication and focus on assumptions.
(B) To validate claims and enhance the reliability of scientific knowledge.
(C) To confirm results without considering credibility
(D) To provide foundational knowledge about the problem area

75. The literature review contains the explanation of relevant concepts and related studies.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
76. Why should you have a research plan?
- (A) Because your teacher said so
 - (B) It will help you focus and complete your project
 - (C) You don't need a research plan
 - (D) None of above
77. Which would not typically be part of a debriefing?
- (A) Informing participants of the aim of the investigation
 - (B) Informing participants of the right to withdraw data
 - (C) Thanking participants for their involvement
 - (D) Allocating participants to different conditions Edit
78. The process of objectively investigating and collecting information regarding a particular subject is called the ____
- (A) Research process
 - (B) Analysis phase
 - (C) Documentation stage
 - (D) Evaluation cycle
79. Fill in the missing words about the number of research questions: "The issue is not the number of research questions, but what is needed (in terms of ____, analysis, time and effort) to answer a given research question."
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Content
 - (D) None of above
80. Writing academic papers requires deliberate, thorough and careful thought. Therefore, what should one do to achieve a well-crafted academic essay
- (A) One must depend on his/her own opinions alone.
 - (B) One must not consult the Internet for unsure sources.
 - (C) One must conduct a research on the topic at hand.
 - (D) One must depend highly on the Internet for easy information access.
81. A standardized word used in libraries and databases to categorize and organize materials by topic is called a:
- (A) Keyword
 - (B) Subject Heading
 - (C) Index Term
 - (D) Catalog Entry
82. Which of the following is a key consideration when evaluating the feasibility of a research problem?
- (A) The problem is highly complex and requires specialized expertise.
 - (B) The problem can be addressed through existing research methods and techniques.
 - (C) The problem requires significant financial resources to investigate
 - (D) The problem is highly abstract and lacks clear definitions
83. The steps in conducting research are patterned.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
84. What is the significance of aligning recommendations with the study's research questions and objectives?
- (A) It adds unnecessary complexity to the recommendations
 - (B) It ensures a narrow focus on a single aspect of the study
 - (C) It provides a clear and logical connection between findings and suggestions
 - (D) It contradicts the theoretical framework

85. After a scientific experiment is performed, data is recorded, and conclusions are drawn, what should be done next?
- (A) Share your research with other scientists
 - (B) Keep your research a secret
 - (C) Destroy all evidence of your experiment
 - (D) None of above
86. The step that involves defining the research problem belongs to which component?
- (A) Research methodology design
 - (B) Market segmentation
 - (C) Advertising objectives
 - (D) None of these
87. Which of the following is NOT a way to organize the literature review?
- (A) Chronological
 - (B) Thematic
 - (C) Methodological
 - (D) Enigmatic
88. Which of the following helps refine a research problem?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Hypothesis testing
 - (D) Report writing
89. When doing a literature review, you should always keep in mind your purpose and research questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
90. Conduct your investigation or intervention. This could be a needs assessment or an exploratory and descriptive study of the different people and positions in the researcher's system. An action might also be to conduct an experiment,
- (A) Plan
 - (B) Act
 - (C) Observe
 - (D) Reflect
91. Are the specific procedures involved in the research process
- (A) Data collection, data analysis, and report writing.
 - (B) Intervention studies or group comparison studies.
 - (C) Administer a survey or questionnaire to a small group of people.
 - (D) None of above
92. Vanya is planning to conduct a research study on community health. The feasibility of this research study should be considered in light of:
- (A) Cost and time required to conduct the study
 - (B) Access to gatekeepers and respondents
 - (C) Potential ethical concerns
 - (D) All of the above
93. These questions are used to evaluate the ____
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results
 - (E) Discussion/Conclusion
94. The purpose of the rationale is to ____
- (A) Explain the background scientific theory behind the experiment.
 - (B) Communicate the purpose or reasons behind your experiment.
 - (C) Describe the step-by-step instructions of the investigation.
 - (D) Communicate your results.
95. In which step do you compare the ideas and select the best approach?
- (A) Ask
 - (B) Imagine
 - (C) Planning
 - (D) Create

96. Which section of a research report typically includes a description of the participants?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Summary of previous research
 - (C) Research procedures
 - (D) Results and discussion
97. Which word means the statement of opinion on a topic or what the writer is arguing for or against?
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Topic
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Issue
98. Begins with a general idea and then gives facts to lead to specific conclusions.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Abductive reasoning
 - (D) Analogical reasoning
99. What activity occurs during Step 2 of the Scientific Method?
- (A) Stating the problem
 - (B) Formulating the hypothesis
 - (C) Designing the experiment
 - (D) Conducting the experiment
100. When researching post secondary education which of the following is NOT a good thing to look up
- (A) Cost of tuition
 - (B) If the college offers a degree in your field
 - (C) Average class size
 - (D) Their mascot
101. What does 'reasonable argument' mean?
- (A) A strong statement
 - (B) A written response to a claim
 - (C) An explanation that connects your evidence back to the claim
 - (D) An opinion you believe in
102. What does the term "reliability" refer to in communication research?
- (A) The extent to which a study can be replicated with similar results
 - (B) The accuracy of measuring what is intended to be measured
 - (C) The manipulation of variables
 - (D) The selection of a representative sample
103. Which criterion directly assesses feasibility when judging a research question?
- (A) Interest to the wider community
 - (B) Alignment with policy implications
 - (C) Availability of time and resources
 - (D) Novelty compared to past studies
 - (E) Complexity beyond simple answers
104. Sampling, instruments, and data analysis are interrelated in producing valid and reliable research findings because:
- (A) They collectively ensure the accuracy and trustworthiness of research results.
 - (B) They are independent processes that do not affect each other.
 - (C) Only data analysis impacts the validity of research findings.
 - (D) Sampling is the only factor that determines research reliability.
105. It is described as one of the difficulties you may be confronted with as an investigator when you do fieldwork by anthropologists:
- (A) Laziness of the anthropologist
 - (B) Physical barriers
 - (C) Mosquitos and heat
 - (D) A different reality than expected
106. Which of the following should not be a consideration in writing a proposal?
- (A) Understanding the problem situation.
 - (B) The appearance/form of the proposal.
 - (C) Responding to every element exactly as specified by the client.
 - (D) Knowing as much as possible about the proposal recipients.

107. Our ___ into the causes of road rage experienced by people mowing their own lawns revealed that pollen is a factor.
- (A) Culmination
 - (B) Factor
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Inquiry
108. In the marketing research process, data preparation and analysis comes immediately after ___ and before ___
- (A) Problem definition; research design
 - (B) Research design; fieldwork
 - (C) Fieldwork; research design
 - (D) Fieldwork; report preparation and presentation
 - (E) Problem definition; report preparation
109. After identifying the topic, the researcher must answer the following: 1. What do I know about the topic? 2. What should I know about the topic? 3. What do previous studies say about the topic?
- (A) Identifying Topic
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Developing a Framework
 - (D) Developing Title
110. All research process starts with
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Experiments to test hypothesis
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) All of these
111. The importance of literature review in defining research problem is to:
- (A) Identify gaps in existing studies
 - (B) Skip existing research
 - (C) Save time
 - (D) Avoid reading
112. It establishes the scope, context and significance of the research to be conducted. This also states the purpose why the study will be conducted.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results and Recommendations
113. Why is it important to choose a research project carefully?
- (A) To avoid research altogether
 - (B) To ensure it can be completed in the given timeframe
 - (C) To impress colleagues
 - (D) To avoid competing with other researchers
114. How do scientists come up with scientific investigations?
- (A) Make hypotheses
 - (B) Make observations about the natural world
 - (C) Make predictions about the natural world
 - (D) Make guesses and test to see if they are correct
115. The following are categorized under research foundations, EXCEPT one:
- (A) Research problem and purpose
 - (B) Graphs, diagrams and results
 - (C) Specific questions to be addressed
 - (D) Conceptual framework
116. Which of the following is true of the purpose of the study?
- (A) It is optional in educational research.
 - (B) It may be as brief as one sentence or as long as a couple of paragraphs.
 - (C) It is written as a question.
 - (D) It is limited to a one-sentence statement.
117. What is not an outcome of a scientific research?
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Practice
 - (C) Policy
 - (D) Literature Review

118. An internship that includes both data collection and data analysis primarily supports which phase of research?
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Execution
 - (D) Conclusion
119. In which stage of the research model might you discover that the question you are interested in answering has already been addressed?
- (A) Formulating a hypothesis
 - (B) Reviewing the literature
 - (C) Analyzing the results
 - (D) Choosing a research method
120. Your goal at this stage is to explain the current state of scholarship in the field and answer the question, "Why is this general research area important?"
- (A) Establishing a Research Territory
 - (B) Establishing a Niche
 - (C) Occupying the Niche
 - (D) None of the above
121. If you want to understand the major perspectives on your research topic, which part of the research process should you focus on?
- (A) Topic Selection
 - (B) Research Question Development
 - (C) Preliminary Research
 - (D) Source Identification
122. In what phase of the cycle of action research would you collect and interpret data?
- (A) Plan
 - (B) Act
 - (C) Observe
 - (D) Reflect
123. How should a survey instrument be prepared?
- (A) By not clarifying research questions
 - (B) By not doing any preliminary research
 - (C) By not piloting the instrument
 - (D) By revising when necessary
124. Which of the following is NOT a key step in the Literature Discovery process?
- (A) Defining the research question
 - (B) Developing a research hypothesis
 - (C) Identifying relevant databases and search engines
 - (D) Conducting searches and retrieving articles
125. Before preparing your conceptual framework, which of the following should be considered:
- (A) The researcher must have a topic in mind.
 - (B) The researcher must have conducted a survey.
 - (C) The researcher should consider the respondents of the study.
 - (D) The researcher should consider the implication of the study.
126. What is the first thing you should do before starting to collect data?
- (A) Decide what the purpose of the data collection is.
 - (B) Write your questions.
 - (C) Collect personal information about respondents.
 - (D) Contact potential participants.
127. Which of the following criteria SHOULD be considered for a good basic research?
- (A) Cost
 - (B) Accessibility
 - (C) Clearly-defined goals
 - (D) Questionable validity and reliability of research methods
128. What should you do before you start taking notes from a source?
- (A) Get out a fresh sheet of paper
 - (B) Ask a teacher for help
 - (C) Read the source carefully to make sure it meets your research needs

- (D) Stretch and make yourself a cup of hot co-coa
- 129.** Which among the basic stages of academic writing according to Hiemstra and Brier (1994) do these steps belong: finding ideas, conceptualizing, reviewing relevant literature, brainstorming, having preliminary analysis of prospective periodicals and understanding their stylistic requirements and expectations, determining target readers, and the goal of the written works.
- (A) Pre-writing
(B) Text Development
(C) Revisions
(D) Planning
- 130.** What does it mean to 'evolve strategies for solving' in the context of research?
- (A) To choose random solutions
(B) To develop a systematic approach to address the research problem
(C) To abandon the research problem
(D) To delay decision-making
- 131.** The final step of the research process is to ____
- (A) Collect data
(B) Analyse data
(C) Interpreted the findings
(D) Disseminate the findings
- 132.** What does it mean for research to be cyclical?
- (A) Research starts with a problem and ends with a solution, repeating the cycle.
(B) Research is conducted only once and does not repeat.
(C) Research focuses solely on historical data.
(D) Research avoids drawing conclusions and recommendations.
- 133.** Sequence of steps in scientific method is
- (A) Experiment-observation-theory-hypotheses-established of law.
(B) Observation-Experiments-theory-hypotheses-establishment of law.
(C) Hypotheses-theory-observation-Experiments-established of law.
(D) Observation-hypotheses-experiments-theory-establishment of law.
- 134.** A schematic diagram or illustration, usually accompanies the conceptual framework depicting what the concept of the study is all about. It is a diagrammatic presentation of the study which is the result of a clear understanding of the conceptual framework. The most common types of paradigms used are the IPO approach, the IV-DV approach, and the flow chart system.
- (A) CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
(B) THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
(C) Research paradigm
(D) Research diagram
- 135.** The following are the step by step procedure in making Scientific method that John Dewey had proposed. Arrange this steps in the order.
i. Determine the Hypothesis
ii. Formulate conclusion
iii. Identify and define problem
iv. Apply conclusions to the original hypothesis
v. Collect and analyze data
- (A) I, ii, iii, iv, v
(B) Iii, ii, i, v, iv
(C) Iii, i, v, ii, iv
(D) I, v, iv, iii, ii
- 136.** What is not the advantage of writing while researching?
- (A) Still remember the detail.
(B) Useful while waiting for the result.
(C) Less pressure to write all at once.
(D) Forget everything.
- 137.** Why does a researcher conduct a literature review?
- (A) To familiarize themselves with the field
(B) They are required to by other researchers
(C) They are paid to review it
(D) To reproduce existing research

138. These are the added suggestions that the researcher wants people to follow when performing future studies.
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Recommendations
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Abstract
139. Why do researchers have to replicate their studies?
- (A) To make sure the researchers know what they are doing
 - (B) To show other researches how the study was done
 - (C) They don't have to replicate their studies
 - (D) To make sure their results are accurate
140. Which of the following is practiced in a brainstorming situation?
- (A) Suggestions must have merit
 - (B) Only good ideas are allowed
 - (C) No objections to ideas
 - (D) Opinions must meet counter opinions
141. Preparing a written purpose statement is helpful because it defines the focus of the report and ____
- (A) Determines the scope of the budget
 - (B) Provides a detailed schedule
 - (C) Provides a standard that keeps the project on target
 - (D) Details the important deadlines
142. The general steps used when conducting an experiment.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Scientific method
143. You are given a project and a team by your teacher. It is near to dateline and everyone manage to complete the tasks given by the group leader. Your team manage to create the building blocks in time.
- (A) Forming
 - (B) Storming
 - (C) Norming
 - (D) Performing
144. The practitioner is the one who poses the problem, develops the instruments, collects and analyzes the data, and presents the findings.
- (A) True
 - (B) False Edit
145. Within the scientific method, in order for a theory to prevail it must:
- (A) Be the most popular theory.
 - (B) Provide falsification of other competing theories.
 - (C) Be supported by evidence.
 - (D) Not be based on hunches.
146. What does it mean for research to be systematic? Fill in the blank: Systematic research involves interrelated steps or procedures a researcher has to observe in solving a problem. It originates with a problem, followed by the gathering of data in a logical and orderly manner guided by a reasonable guess or hypothesis, and ends with a ____ based on observable facts or data.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Prediction
147. Based on previously conducted studies directly related to the paper.
- (A) RELATED CONCEPTS
 - (B) RELATED STUDIES
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
148. Which of the following is a step involved in psychological research?
- (A) Conducting surveys
 - (B) Collecting and analyzing data
 - (C) Drawing logical conclusions
 - (D) All of the above

149. A researcher wants to avoid duplicating an earlier study unknowingly. What practice directly helps with this?
- (A) Skipping older sources to save time
 - (B) Conducting a pilot without reading prior work
 - (C) Systematically scanning existing studies
 - (D) Relying only on expert interviews
150. Before drafting an APA-style paper, what is the most effective initial action?
- (A) Compose the discussion first
 - (B) Plan the paper with an outline
 - (C) Collect figures after writing
 - (D) Draft the abstract immediately
 - (E) Format references before reading
151. The following words are used in research title to show goal and result EXCEPT: effect, impact, correlation, skill
- (A) Effect
 - (B) Impact
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Skill
152. Which criterion ensures that a research problem can be realistically studied given time, resources, and access?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Significance
 - (C) Feasibility
 - (D) Ethical acceptability
 - (E) Reliability
153. It is the main cause of semantic noise.
- (A) Jeeps beeping
 - (B) Constructing building
 - (C) Using excessive technical jargon
 - (D) People talking too loud
154. What is the final stage in conducting a research study?
- (A) Developing a thesis statement
 - (B) Gathering information
 - (C) Publishing your work
 - (D) Citing sources
155. Teachers doing action research should:
- (A) Explore the situation first.
 - (B) Act first.
 - (C) Immediately act on the situation
 - (D) Suggest solutions first.
156. Why must the researcher be careful in stating the recommendations?
- (A) Because they may appear as the importance of the study
 - (B) Because they may be a threat to validity
 - (C) Because there may be an error in the hypothesis
 - (D) Because they may be a threat to the sampling procedure
157. The scientific method always proves a hypothesis to be correct.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
158. A literature review is:
- (A) A summary and evaluation of existing research on a particular topic
 - (B) A list of books and articles without analysis
 - (C) An opinion piece about a topic
 - (D) A fictional story based on research
159. The proposal should start with ____
- (A) An overview of the main area under study
 - (B) The proposed structure of the report
 - (C) Sampling technique
 - (D) A time frame of the proposed research
160. In a group project, Liam, Aria, and David are discussing the tasks they need to complete. Which term describes a task that is closely connected or appropriate to what they are currently working on?
- (A) Relevant
 - (B) Extraneous
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Abstract

- 161.** The fourth step of the scientific method; the researcher tries to make connections after conducting an experiment
- (A) Observation/form a question
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Test hypothesis
 - (D) Analyze the results
 - (E) Draw a conclusion
- 162.** Literature reviews support the research by:
- (A) Giving the reader more detailed information about the topic.
 - (B) Including sources that were used in the research.
 - (C) Providing background and supportive material for research.
 - (D) Supporting the work of other researchers.
- 163.** Objectives of research are formulated after
- (A) Selection of topic
 - (B) Defining research problem
 - (C) Review of literature
 - (D) Formulation of hypothesis
- 164.** "Briefing" the participants would most likely mean —
- (A) Giving participants information about the study before it begins
 - (B) Giving participants information about the study after it begins
 - (C) Putting participants into the the most appropriate conditions
 - (D) Ensuring there is no physical harm done
- 165.** Attempting to find alternative solutions to the problem is not a part of the research procedure.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 166.** How can a sociologist's values influence the research process?
- (A) By causing non-response in survey research
 - (B) By leading to non-random sampling techniques
 - (C) By affecting the choice of research topic and the interpretation of data
 - (D) By introducing coding errors in questionnaire surveys
- 167.** How can a "gap" in the literature be described?
- (A) A disagreement between two studies
 - (B) A research area that lacks sufficient exploration
 - (C) A section where most studies agree on outcomes
 - (D) A broad topic without enough specific studies
- 168.** This refers to a method of identifying a given term and making its meaning clearer.
- (A) Definition
 - (B) Example
 - (C) Explication
 - (D) Clarification
- 169.** Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: The scientist conducted a thorough — to gather data for the study.
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Experiment
- 170.** What do scientist do with study to prove the findings to be reliable?
- (A) Operational Definitions
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Replicate
- 171.** Which part of a research proposal explains who will benefit from the study?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Scope

172. This document provides an overview of the project, and helps funding agencies eliminate proposals that are likely to be disapproved.
- (A) Research Paper
 - (B) Concept Paper
 - (C) Position Paper
 - (D) Term Paper
173. What is the purpose of a literature review in a science investigation?
- (A) To summarize the findings of previous experiments
 - (B) To identify gaps in current knowledge
 - (C) To provide background information on the topic
 - (D) All of the above
174. Guidelines in selecting research problem wherein researcher must know the method he will used
- (A) Requires expertise
 - (B) Requires original, critical, reflective thinking
 - (C) Must be within the competence of the researcher to tackle
 - (D) None of above
175. True or False: The literature review helps researchers gain a broad understanding of work previously conducted on the topic at hand and enables them to position their own research to build on prior knowledge.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
176. Confirmatory Scientific Method (Deductive) follows the following order —
- (A) Theory, hypothesis, data, description
 - (B) Observations, description, theory, prediction or hypothesis
177. A method of drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general statements is —
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
178. On the basis of which the tasks of the research are determined, the experimental technique is thought out:
- (A) A literary review on the topic of research
 - (B) The choice of the object of research
 - (C) Conclusions for the technological part
 - (D) Selection of technological mode
 - (E) Choice of analytical methods
179. In addition to expressing a research study's objective, a research purpose statement also helps researchers —
- (A) Challenge other researchers
 - (B) State the research outcome
 - (C) Communicate with other researchers
 - (D) None of above
180. Which step is being described? 1. Gather all of my materials. 2. Fill the pot with soil and 10 grass seeds. 3. Fill the plastic bottle with soil and 10 grass seeds. 4. Fill the milk carton with soil and 10 grass seeds. 5. Place in window. 6. Monitor plant growth every Tuesday and gather data on the growth of the grass seeds.
- (A) Ask a question
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Analyze data
 - (D) Experiment plan
181. What step of the research process follows after identifying and formulating the problem?
- (A) Design the sample and method of data collection
 - (B) Collect the data
 - (C) Interpret, discuss, and present the findings
 - (D) Determining the research design
182. Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. The Significance of the Study should explain: I. How the study contributes to knowledge II. How participants may benefit III. How policies or practices may improve IV. How professionals may use the findings

- (A) I only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I, II, and III only
 - (D) I, II, III, and IV
- 183.** The developed methodology should correspond to the modern level of science and technology and those conditions:
- (A) In which the research is being carried out
 - (B) In which the thesis is performed
 - (C) In which the course work is performed
 - (D) In which, UNIRS is performed
 - (E) In which the SRSP is performed
- 184.** Using literature reviews on the same research topic will help:
- (A) Completely change the research results.
 - (B) Enhance the overview capability and save researchers' time.
 - (C) Reduce the conclusions of the research.
 - (D) None of the above statements are reasonable.
- 185.** Jose saw bats catching insects after dark. He asked, "How do bats find the insects in the dark?" What step of the scientific method is this?
- (A) Question
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Conclusion
- 186.** Each research work on any problem begins with:
- (A) Search for scientific and technical information;
 - (B) Registration of the results of research work;
 - (C) Calculating the effectiveness of research results;
 - (D) Preparation for the experiment, its implementation;
 - (E) Mathematical planning of the experiment;
- 187.** It contains the global scenario relative to one's study.
- (A) Background of the study
 - (B) Research Questions
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation of the study
 - (D) None of above
- 188.** Which of the following is the last step of the research process?
- (A) Identifying a topic
 - (B) Reviewing Related Literature
 - (C) Preparing a scientific report
 - (D) Disseminating findings through presentations
- 189.** The research process is important for:
- (A) Providing a systematic, planned, and consistent approach within all the aspects of the research project
 - (B) Discovering global trends and sharing information.
 - (C) Creating good relations with consumers
 - (D) Improving the company's marketing strategy
- 190.** When testing a nursing theory by considering its concrete patient-care steps, the reasoning proceeds in which direction?
- (A) From partial data to best explanations
 - (B) From specific instances to general principles
 - (C) From general principles to specific applications
 - (D) From habits to non-evidence-based practices
- 191.** What subsection of a research primarily deals with the selection of variables that the study will focus on?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Definition of Terms
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Statement of the Problem

- 192.** What is the term for repeating an experiment using different samples to determine the research's reliability?
- (A) Replicate
 - (B) Duplicate
 - (C) Reiterate
 - (D) Reproduce
- 193.** A research recommendation is most effective when it:
- (A) Includes complex theoretical details
 - (B) Aligns with research objectives and findings
 - (C) Suggests solutions unrelated to the study
 - (D) Avoids practical applications
- 194.** Researchers have defined the marketing problem. What is the next step in the marketing research process?
- (A) Recommend a solution.
 - (B) Collect the data.
 - (C) Interpret the data.
 - (D) Design the study.
- 195.** After conducting a series of interviews for her research project, Emma is now ready to wrap up her work. What is the final step in the research process?
- (A) Analyze data
 - (B) Conduct interviews
 - (C) Synthesize findings
 - (D) Data collection
- 196.** "Social Science research begins and ends with observation" ____ stated by
- (A) . Young
 - (B) Sidney Webb
 - (C) Kaplan
 - (D) Rose
- 197.** Which of the following should you think about when preparing your research?
- (A) Sample frame and Samples are not available
 - (B) Disregard the ethical issues
 - (C) Topics that are not interesting and irrelevant
 - (D) Consider the time frame
- 198.** The quality of a research study is primarily assessed on:
- (A) The place of publication.
 - (B) The ways in which the recommendations are implemented
 - (C) The rigor with which it was conducted
 - (D) The number of times it is replicated.
- 199.** ____ is conceptualized as consisting of six steps which include problem definition, developing an approach to the problem, research design formulation, field work, data preparation and analysis, and report generation and presentation.
- (A) The marketing research process
 - (B) Marketing information systems
 - (C) Marketing research problem
 - (D) A decision support system
- 200.** What is the term used to describe the general area you wish to investigate in research?
- (A) Research hypothesis
 - (B) Research theme
 - (C) Research method
 - (D) Research conclusion
- 201.** Author and title searches are appropriate only if ____
- (A) Early stages of research-before writers have begun narrowing their insights.
 - (B) Support claims made in argument, to help explain an idea, or even to help explain the history or significance of some topic.
 - (C) You are seeking out a particular source or author by name.
 - (D) You have generated a list of possible words and phrases related to your topic.
- 202.** Research Procedure is a step-by-step presentation of the different stages of the research.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE

- 203.** A rationale is a justification of the reason of undertaking a research project
(A) True
(B) False
- 204.** We do this step in the scientific method so that we reduce errors and get more accurate data.
(A) Repeat Experiment
(B) Analyze Data
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Recognize the Problem
- 205.** What is the purpose of the research process?
(A) To create fictional stories
(B) To explore and find new or additional information about a certain topic
(C) To publish books
(D) To entertain an audience
- 206.** What is the part on writing a research to show the benefits of doing the study?
(A) Problem statement
(B) Research objective
(C) Definition of terms
(D) Significance of research
- 207.** Most studies/theories cannot be taken as fact until they have been ____
(A) Verified
(B) Validated
(C) Checked on
(D) Replicated
- 208.** Defining a research problem helps in:
(A) Determining the direction of research
(B) Collecting data randomly
(C) Avoiding literature review
(D) None of the above
- 209.** Why would you do pre-search?
(A) To evaluate possible research topics
(B) To judge the credibility of sources
(C) To provide a list of sources used
(D) To organize your notes
- 210.** What must research tasks be?
(A) Logically connected to the problem
(B) Random
(C) Repetitive
(D) Unrelated
(E) Optional
- 211.** A scientist is planning to carry out an experiment on the effect of heat on the function of a certain enzyme. Which would not be an appropriate first step?
(A) A-doing research in a library
(B) B-having discussions with other scientists
(C) C-completing a data table of expected results
(D) D-using what is already known about the enzyme
- 212.** It communicates a researcher's plan for a study. It prepared before a study begins.
(A) Article Research Report
(B) Research report
(C) Thesis
(D) Research Proposal
- 213.** One of the hindrances to scientific inquiry which pertains to accepting without question, an opinion about a certain subject which is given by someone who is considered an authority on the subject.
(A) Authority
(B) Tradition
(C) Inaccurate observation
(D) Illogical Reasoning
- 214.** The act of establishing the soundness of an idea or theory
(A) Validation
(B) Replicated
(C) Constructs
(D) Hypothesis

- 215.** Research activities include the following factors:
- (A) Research subject; Research purpose; Research method; Research product; Scientific value of research results.
 - (B) Research subject; Research method; Research scope; Researcher; Research time.
 - (C) Research object; Research scope; Research method; Research results.
 - (D) Research purpose; Research objective; Research object; Research time; Research scope.
- 216.** Which is NOT a recommended way to limit a research topic?
- (A) By geographical area
 - (B) By population group
 - (C) By time frame
 - (D) By ignoring available literature
- 217.** You were tasked by your local health officer to conduct a survey of 3 barangays about HIV. To conduct your survey, you will need:
- (A) A clear purpose
 - (B) A questionnaire on Dengue
- 218.** Which of the following the second step in Marketing Research Process?
- (A) Collect primary data
 - (B) Plan the research design
 - (C) Prepare and present the report
 - (D) Specify sampling procedures
 - (E) Identify and formulate the problem
- 219.** Once you have completed ____ research, your objective becomes learning as much as you can about your topic so that you can provide the best possible answer to your research question.
- (A) Preliminary
 - (B) Primary
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) Qualitative
- 220.** A study is considered a success if it can be
- (A) Observed
 - (B) Written about
 - (C) Replicated
 - (D) Pictured
- 221.** The final step in the research process is analyzing your data.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 222.** Before beginning a marketing research study, managers and researchers must agree that
- (A) The decision problem will be strategy-oriented.
 - (B) Managers will have the final say over results.
 - (C) A focus group will be conducted.
 - (D) The benefits outweigh the costs.
- 223.** Refine, refute hypothesis based on observation is part of which step of the scientific method?
- (A) 3rd, Evaluating the research hypothesis
 - (B) 3rd, Formulating the research hypothesis
 - (C) 5th, Observation
 - (D) 5th, Evaluating research hypothesis
- 224.** It explains the topic, the problem, and why the research is important.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Research
 - (D) None of above
- 225.** This part of the research includes all information which would focus attention on the importance and validity of the problem.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Definition of terms
- 226.** You are about to do a literature search, what would be the first stage?

- (A) Do a literature search online
 - (B) Read introductory textbooks
 - (C) Order some inter-library loans
 - (D) Ask your lecturer for some articles
- 227.** This is the time of thinking about the topic, reviewing the literature, generating hypothesis, developing framework, and formulating objectives.
- (A) CONCEPTUALIZATION PHASE
 - (B) DESIGN PHASE
 - (C) EMPIRICAL PHASE
 - (D) ANALYTICAL PHASE
 - (E) DISSEMINATION PHASE
- 228.** Which part of the research describes how data was analyzed?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 229.** How can you ensure an email interview is effective?
- (A) Skip follow-up questions
 - (B) Avoid setting deadlines
 - (C) Pilot test your questions
 - (D) Use only yes/no questions
- 230.** The scientific method in psychology involves forming theories, generating hypotheses, testing them, and revising based on findings, ensuring a systematic approach to understanding ____
- (A) Behavior
 - (B) Weather
 - (C) Mathematics
 - (D) Architecture
- 231.** One question you should ask yourself when you collect research is What does the receiver need to know about this topic?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 232.** Justification in a research proposal explains:
- (A) Why the study is needed and its benefits
 - (B) The exact number of participants
 - (C) The layout of tables
 - (D) The statistical formulas used
- 233.** Turnaround time refers to:
- (A) The time to print the article
 - (B) Time taken by a journal to review and respond to submission
 - (C) Conference registration
 - (D) Travel period
- 234.** The idea that the more times a research finding is shown with different sets of people, the more confidence we can place in the finding and in generalizing beyond the original participants is known as ____
- (A) Data triangulation.
 - (B) Methods generalization.
 - (C) Naturalistic generalization.
 - (D) Replication logic.
- 235.** Which of the following is NOT a typical error in writing a literature review?
- (A) Overusing direct quotes
 - (B) Critically analyzing the sources
 - (C) Including irrelevant sources
 - (D) Failing to organize the review clearly
- 236.** Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are:-
- (A) Potential resource
 - (B) Individual resource
 - (C) Developed resource
 - (D) Stock
- 237.** It is the main organizing principle guiding the analysis of the paper.
- (A) RESEARCH
 - (B) PROBLEM STATEMENT
 - (C) SCOPE
 - (D) THEORY

238. Why is inductive reasoning important in the early stages of scientific research?
- (A) It allows for the testing of specific predictions
 - (B) It helps in forming general theories from specific observations
 - (C) It is used to apply known theories to new situations
 - (D) It provides a way to prove mathematical theorems
239. The teacher's research activity is formed in the following logical connection:
- (A) Reflection-scientific research-practice-reflection
 - (B) Reflection-practice-scientific research-reflection
 - (C) Scientific research-reflection-practice-reflection
 - (D) Practice-reflection-research-reflection
240. What should the team do immediately after individual research is completed?
- (A) Conduct a group presentation for the class
 - (B) Evaluate individual performances
 - (C) Come together in your teams and propose solutions to the original question
 - (D) Submit individual reports
241. In the research model, collecting the data is necessary before ____
- (A) Formulate hypothesis
 - (B) Analyzing the results
 - (C) Defining the problem
 - (D) Reviewing the literature
242. The first step of the scientific method is called?
- (A) Question
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Conclusion
243. By the third week of the project, the group was starting to gel; the members shared a common understanding of who was supposed to do what, who could be counted on to keep up with their responsibilities, and how each person's contribution fit in with the group's goals. The group had developed a
- (A) Shared mental model.
 - (B) Primed goal orientation.
 - (C) Transportational memory
 - (D) Attributional framework.
244. Which step in the scientific method comes after writing the hypothesis?
- (A) Test hypothesis
 - (B) Ask Questions
 - (C) Draw Conclusions
 - (D) Share Results
245. How does a clear research title benefit the research process?
- (A) It increases the chances of publication
 - (B) It helps in organizing the research methodology
 - (C) It allows for more extensive data collection
 - (D) It provides clarity and focus for the research
246. Developing a research proposal will save the researcher time in the long run.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
247. Consider the following Qualitative Research study abstract and match the statements to their most applicable place within the research idea process. Adolescent substance abuse
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
248. What is included in the research process?

- (A) Brainstorm, question, research, results analyse, conclusion
(B) Plan, diary, IRP
(C) Planning, conducting and interpreting research
(D) Introduction, literature review, results, analysis
- 249.** The essence of the scientific process is
(A) Carefully controlled observations that eliminate investigator bias.
(B) The construction of deductively valid theories
(C) The continuous interplay between theory and data.
(D) The particular methods and techniques that each science uses.
- 250.** A good review of literature should:
(A) Only include books
(B) Be brief and general
(C) Show gaps in existing research
(D) Avoid scholarly articles
- 251.** After you have gathered information and answered the questions on your note cards, the last step before writing your report is to
(A) Choose a good topic
(B) Check your sources
(C) Review reliable Internet sites
(D) Develop an outline.
- 252.** Affect virtually all research projects, as well as most things in life
(A) Scope
(B) Delimitations
(C) Limitations
(D) None of above
- 253.** What is the first question that we should ask in following a research process?
(A) What is the problem?
(B) What evidence is already presented?
(C) How are we going to look for an answer to questions being studied?
(D) Where will the study be shown?
- 254.** Part of the research work, which provides the main tasks facing the industry or field of science in which the researcher is engaged, that is substantiated the need for this research work?
(A) Introduction
(B) Conclusion
(C) Experiment
(D) Annotation
(E) Research
- 255.** Which term means a statement that something is the case, often disputed?
(A) Argument
(B) Claim
(C) Reason
(D) Evidence
- 256.** What is the first stage of a systematic review?
(A) Assess the relevance of each study to the research question(s).
(B) Define the purpose and scope of the review
(C) Appraise the quality of studies from the previous step
(D) Survey all of the literature contained within a single library
- 257.** The first step in designing service marketing research is defining problem and research objectives.
(A) True
(B) False
- 258.** How does a scientist ensure the reliability of their research findings?
(A) By conducting multiple trials
(B) By using advanced technology
(C) By collaborating with other scientists
(D) By publishing in reputable journals

259. THE RESEARCH PLAN INCLUDES

- (A) CLEAR IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM.
- (B) RESEARCH QUESTIONS.
- (C) THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.
- (D) Only (A) & (B).

260. It is the process of reaching a conclusion by applying general assumptions, procedures, or principles.

- (A) Inductive Reasoning
- (B) Deductive Reasoning
- (C) None of the choices mentioned
- (D) Teaching

261. What is often the first step in scientific inquiry

- (A) Developing a hypothesis
- (B) Posing a question
- (C) Designing an experiment
- (D) Collecting data

262. During the selection process, the researcher can look at the ____ If these resources like money, time, accommodation and transport are available to the selection place, then the selection of the problem is easy.

- (A) Resources Availability
- (B) Area Culture
- (C) Feasibility
- (D) Data Availability

263. What does "review of literature" involve?

- (A) Publishing results
- (B) Reading old books
- (C) Studying previous research
- (D) Writing a diary

264. Fill in the steps of the scientific method: 1) ____ 2) formulate hypothesis 3) ____ 4) ____ 5) make conclusions 6) confirm or disconfirm hypothesis

- (A) Establish method
- (B) Data collection

(C) Analyze findings

(D) Assemble a team

(E) Identify the problem

265. Steps

- (A) Input ____ > Process ____ > Output
- (B) Input ____ > Output ____ > Process
- (C) Output ____ > Process ____ > Input
- (D) None of above

266. Describe how the data were summarized and analyzed

- (A) In the Materials and Methods
- (B) In the Introduction
- (C) In the Results
- (D) In the Conclusion
- (E) In the Acknowledgments

267. Where should the record of actions be documented when conducting research?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Project plan
- (C) Bibliography
- (D) Research diary

268. What comes first when doing research?

- (A) Review literature
- (B) Write a research report
- (C) Design a test
- (D) Collect data

269. What should you do once you are satisfied that you have identified all the issues that will appear in your paper?

- (A) Begin writing the conclusion of your paper
- (B) Determine what kind of organization will be most effective for your argument
- (C) Start gathering evidence to support your argument
- (D) Choose a title for your paper

270. What should you identify first when starting a research project?

- (A) The abstract of related articles

- (B) The limitations and recommendations
(C) A topic that is of interest to you
(D) The Methods, Results, and Discussion sections
- 271.** The process in which other professionals read and critically evaluate a researcher's materials before they are published.
(A) Institutional review
(B) Peer review
(C) Scientific Process
(D) Inquiry
- 272.** The fifth phase of research occurs when researchers re-think the topic of inquiry as a result of the systematic processes associated with conceptualization, planning and designing, using methodology, and analyzing/interpreting data.
(A) Conceptualization.
(B) Re-conceptualization.
(C) Analyzing and Interpreting.
(D) None of the above.
- 273.** The main challenge of conceptual research is:
(A) Developing new concepts
(B) Collecting data
(C) Testing hypotheses
(D) Validating findings
- 274.** When starting research, the process of moving from a 'Broad Area' to a 'Specific Topic' is meant to do what?
(A) Make the topic more complex
(B) Ensure the topic is popular
(C) Narrow and focus the study
(D) Find more collaborators
- 275.** If experimental results do not support a hypothesis, the scientist should modify the hypothesis and test again.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 276.** Which of the following is not a step in the exploratory research process?
(A) Formulating research questions
(B) Collecting data
(C) Testing hypotheses
(D) Analyzing data
- 277.** In what part of the research work does the author need to show the views of other authors (researchers) who have studied this or that issue of a given problem or a given direction:
(A) Literature review
(B) The technological part
(C) The economic part
(D) Conclusion
(E) Experiment
- 278.** In single-case research, "baseline" refers to —
(A) The time during which a treatment condition is administered.
(B) The rate of response established prior to the experimental intervention.
(C) The end point of the treatment condition.
(D) The beginning point of the treatment condition.
- 279.** Which step of the scientific method is a summary of the results of the experiment?
(A) Conducting the Experiment
(B) Analyzing the Results
(C) Making Conclusions
(D) None of the above
- 280.** What should you do if you find a paper or book that already did what you were planning to do?
(A) Panic!.
(B) Have a cup of tea.
(C) Read it attentively and decide whether you can do what they did better or choose another topic.
(D) Complain to your advisor.

281. "The Research Process" is primarily concerned with ____
(A) Data Collection
(B) Hypothesis Testing
(C) Problem Identification
(D) Data Analysis
282. A good research always begins with:
(A) An original idea.
(B) Preparation of plan and design for study.
(C) Study of relevant research methodology.
(D) Review of literature.
283. Why is feedback important in the research process?
(A) It shortens the research report
(B) It replaces analysis
(C) It helps improve quality and accuracy
(D) It allows skipping hypothesis testing
284. Which of the following factors should be considered when determining if research is practicable?
(A) The resources and time available
(B) The fame of the researcher
(C) The complexity of the methodology
(D) The number of collaborators
285. Which of the following is one of the techniques that can help you develop an idea or topic for your research?
(A) Brainstorming
(B) Gossiping
(C) Manipulating
(D) Reading
286. Which of the following orders is the recommended one in the module for the development of a research idea?
(A) Research topic, research purpose, research question, hypothesis (for quantitative research, and research problem
(B) Research topic, hypothesis (for quantitative research), research problem, research questions, and research purpose
(C) Research topic, research problem, research purpose, research question, and hypothesis (for quantitative research)
(D) None of above
287. Why is reviewing literature important in research?
(A) It serves as a conclusion
(B) It replaces the research findings
(C) It provides all the answers
(D) It justifies the need for the research
288. Why is a questioning stance a central part of academic culture, according to Brick, Herke and Wong (2016)?
(A) Because students are assessed on their ability to adopt a questioning stance
(B) Because students need to analyze the reliability of sources
(C) Because it is a form of independent learning
(D) Because argument and debate advance knowledge
289. Facts, documentation or testimony used to strengthen a claim and support an argument
(A) Evidence
(B) Argument
(C) Claim
(D) Counterclaim
290. Which step in the Big 6 Process requires the researcher to fully understand what is being asked of them in the assignment?
(A) Information Seeking Strategies
(B) Task Definition
(C) Use of Information
(D) Location and Access
291. Research replicates to arrive at valid and conclusive results.
(A) YES
(B) NO

- 292.** Which is helpful to researcher to find a gap to do project
- (A) Objective of study
 - (B) Review of literature
 - (C) Expert opinion
 - (D) None of the above
- 293.** The research process is:
- (A) Random
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Emotional
 - (D) Unpredictable
- 294.** Why is reflecting on the research process important?
- (A) It shows you are finished
 - (B) It helps improve future research
 - (C) It is optional
 - (D) It means you don't need to follow up
- 295.** Background information is collected from:
- (A) Similar relevant research
 - (B) Future relevant research
 - (C) Different, irrelevant investigations
 - (D) Minor investigations
- 296.** How do you conduct a literature review?
- (A) Conduct interviews with experts
 - (B) Focus solely on recent publications
 - (C) Define your research question, search for literature, analyze findings, and write your review.
 - (D) Summarize findings without analysis
- 297.** Which part of the research plan include a brief synopsis of the background that supports your research problem and explain why this research is important and if applicable, explain any societal impact of your research?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Data Analysis
 - (C) Rationale
 - (D) Risk and Safety
- 298.** How does a literature review bring clarity and focus to a research problem?
- (A) By identifying gaps in existing research
 - (B) By collecting data
 - (C) By formulating a hypothesis
 - (D) By writing the conclusion
- 299.** What is the importance of narrowing down a research question?
- (A) To make the research more manageable
 - (B) To increase the number of sources
 - (C) To make it more complex
 - (D) To avoid answering it
- 300.** What is the first thing you should think about when starting research?
- (A) What interests you
 - (B) How long it will take
 - (C) What your friends think
 - (D) Where to eat lunch
- 301.** Annotated bibliographies have many traits, including a reference list of article summaries and which of the following?
- (A) Being working documents that can be used to help write a literature review
 - (B) Being shared and utilized by other researchers to aid in building their own
 - (C) Following specific rules for organization published by the American Psychological Association
 - (D) Being published often in journals
- 302.** Which section would best explain the sampling technique used?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 303.** A generalization that makes sense of observations by using logical reasoning
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Repeated trial
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Scientific explanation

- 304.** Which of the following is not one of the six general steps to apply the scientific method?
- (A) Identify a problem
 - (B) Select an authority figure
 - (C) Conduct the study
 - (D) Develop a research plan
- 305.** Which step of the scientific method does not have its own section in a lab report?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Ask a Question
 - (C) Analyze the Results
 - (D) Conclusions
- 306.** Asking things like "What is the issue we need to solve?", or "What are my criteria/constraints?" — would be which step?
- (A) Design a solution.
 - (B) Generate Concepts.
 - (C) Define Problem.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 307.** What is the function of the literature review?
- (A) To provide reliable research findings
 - (B) To Identify Research Problems
 - (C) To provide theoretical background of the study
 - (D) To demonstrate that you can use the internet
- 308.** The purpose of literature review is to provide conclusion for our findings
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 309.** A panel of scientists who review the science on climate change and make recommendations.
- (A) EPA
 - (B) USFWS
 - (C) IPCC
 - (D) IGPOCC
- 310.** In order to find out which towel brand holds the most water, we should do an ____
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Investigation
 - (C) Science project
 - (D) Conclusion
- 311.** Who is typically responsible for guiding the research process in a scientific study?
- (A) Researcher
 - (B) Research Adviser
 - (C) Research Assistant
 - (D) Research Coordinator
- 312.** Which is NOT a step in the Action Research Cycle?
- (A) Plan
 - (B) Act
 - (C) Reflect
 - (D) Distract
- 313.** Which of the following comes after literature review in an empirical study?
- (A) Back ground
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Analysis
- 314.** When you tell what you think is going to happen in the future. You are making a(an)
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Prediction
 - (C) Testable question
 - (D) Conclusion
- 315.** Why is replication important in research?
- (A) It makes the research more expensive
 - (B) It strengthens the research
 - (C) It reduces the need for new studies
 - (D) It complicates the research process
- 316.** During which stage are methodological considerations usually delayed?
- (A) Data analysis

- (B) Literature review
 - (C) Question development
 - (D) Hypothesis formulation
317. Reviewers often judge a researchers ability to conduct a study
- (A) Through decorative printing.
 - (B) By the language used.
 - (C) By quality of the proposal.
 - (D) By quantity of the proposal.
318. Consider the following Quantitative Research study abstract and match the statements to their most applicable place within the research idea process. Analyzing student submissions and access to determine any significant differences with pre-and post-tests.
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
 - (E) Hypothesis
319. These refers to a systematized knowledge of inquiry by defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis, or suggested solutions: collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.
- (A) Research.
 - (B) Research Abstract.
 - (C) Research Methodology.
 - (D) Research Hypotheses.
320. In which section of a research proposal would you outline your sampling methods?
- (A) Literature Review
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Results
321. Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Brainstorming is an activity to generate research ideas.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
322. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Deduction
 - (D) Scientific method
323. To read critically means:
- (A) Taking an opposing point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed
 - (B) Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
 - (C) Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding
 - (D) Being negative about something before you read it
324. The purposes of the literature review are all, except?
- (A) Copy pasting
 - (B) Discovering
 - (C) Synthesizing
 - (D) Identifying
325. Aarav is conducting research for his thesis and needs to find reliable sources. Which of the following might be considered a type of periodical that he might consider in his literature search?
- (A) Novels
 - (B) Peer-reviewed scholarly journal
 - (C) Facebook page
 - (D) My personal blog
326. Why is it essential to align research questions with objectives?
- (A) To ensure the study addresses its intended purpose
 - (B) To make the paper longer
 - (C) To confuse readers
 - (D) To reduce costs

- 327.** Reorganise the following in an appropriate sequence: (i) Analysis and interpretation of data (ii) Preparation of Research Report (iii) Identification and selection of a problem (iv) Formulation of a research design (v) Collection of data
(A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) and (v)
(B) (iii), (iv), (i), (v) and (ii)
(C) (iii), (v), (iv), (i) and (ii)
(D) (iii), (iv), (v), (i) and (ii)
- 328.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. The background of the study includes historical or contextual information.
(A) True
(B) False
- 329.** Research is systematic, because it follows certain steps such as
(A) Understanding the nature of problem
(B) Reviewing literature to understand
(C) Collecting data in an organized and controlled manner
(D) All of the above
- 330.** What is the importance of conducting a review of related literature?
(A) To help in your general studying
(B) To find out what is already known about your area of interest
- 331.** Research Problem & Hypothesis-Which of the following helps in defining a research problem?
(A) Reviewing literature
(B) Conducting pilot studies
(C) Discussing with experts
(D) All of these
- 332.** In the methodology section of the research, which question is answered?
(A) What is the purpose of the study?
(B) What methods were used to collect and analyze data?
(C) What conclusions were drawn?
(D) What recommendations were made?
- 333.** The methodology has to align with the research question(s) and aim(s).
(A) True
(B) False
- 334.** A critical literature review involves:
(A) Evaluating and synthesizing previous research
(B) Listing all books read
(C) Copying references
(D) Avoiding critical analysis
- 335.** Reviewing your interests is a good step to take when you are?
(A) Analyzing the audience
(B) Analyzing the communicative situation
(C) Choosing a topic
(D) Organizing the speech
- 336.** Which step of the Scientific Method is the most important?
(A) Collecting the data
(B) Drawing conclusions
(C) Designing the experiment
(D) Conducting the experiment
- 337.** These gaps are best identified in the review of related literature.
(A) Theoretical recommendations
(B) Methodological recommendations
(C) Practical recommendations Edit
(D) None of above
- 338.** According to the text, what is the purpose of making a preliminary outline before conducting research for a paper?
(A) To limit the scope of free speech
(B) To provide direction and help organize thoughts on the subject
(C) To redefine the concept of a studio
(D) To create a judgment-free space

- 339.** What is a key meaning of developing a research plan?
- (A) Foreseeing difficulties and advantages
 - (B) Making it easier to assign tasks to investigators
 - (C) Identifying the study design
 - (D) Making data analysis easier
 - (E) Sampling conveniently
- 340.** Research starts with a problem and ends with the problem.
- (A) Logical
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Analytical
- 341.** Phase of the research process that covers the characteristics of the consumer about which we will know what to ask and how to interpret the data.
- (A) Design.
 - (B) Approach.
 - (C) Analysis.
 - (D) Problem.
- 342.** What step in the research process comes after finding sources?
- (A) Reflecting on your work
 - (B) Doing the research
 - (C) Identifying the audience
 - (D) Choosing a topic
- 343.** Which of the following is considered a legitimate source of research questions?
- (A) Literature review and existing gaps
 - (B) Trends in social media
 - (C) Personal opinions of researchers
 - (D) Randomly generated topics
- 344.** Final acceptance is granted:
- (A) After payment only
 - (B) When reviewer rejects
 - (C) After peer-review and successful revision
 - (D) On the same day as submission
- 345.** The research procedure also traces the data collection, the data processing, analysis, and interpretation.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 346.** What does research begin and end with?
- (A) A question
 - (B) A method and a finding
 - (C) An observation and a result
 - (D) A hypothesis and a theory
- 347.** It lays the foundation of the study and gives picture on the urgency of the scenario that leads to the conduct of an Action Research.
- (A) Context and Rationale
 - (B) Action Research Methods
 - (C) Action Research Questions
 - (D) Action Plan
- 348.** What does consistently relevant information mean?
- (A) Information that is always available
 - (B) Information related to the topic and research question
 - (C) Information that is easy to find
 - (D) Information from friends
- 349.** When searching for literature, what should you create to help with your research?
- (A) A list of favorite movies
 - (B) A list of keywords related to your research question
 - (C) A list of personal experiences
 - (D) A list of favorite songs
- 350.** The research paper must not be stocked and just gathering dust in a library. It must be published. The findings of the study must be disseminated by communicating it or publishing it in order to be utilized.
- (A) CONCEPTUALIZATION PHASE
 - (B) DESIGN PHASE
 - (C) EMPIRICAL PHASE
 - (D) ANALYTICAL PHASE
 - (E) DISSEMINATION PHASE

351. My dog likes to play fetch. My neighbor's dog also likes to play fetch. Maybe all dogs like to play fetch.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Abductive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) None of above
352. Based on the situation, complete the process of communication. Click the picture for the process. What is letter B (Message)? Your teacher posted a homework via Schoology. You read his instructions on how to do it. After a while, you were able to answer all the homework and submit it.
- (A) The student
 - (B) Answer
 - (C) Homework
 - (D) The teacher Edit
353. Uncontrolled addition of technical features to a system:
- (A) Scope creep.
 - (B) Constraints.
 - (C) Interruptions.
 - (D) Feature creep.
354. The purpose of the literature review carried out is EXCEPT
- (A) Identify the relevance of the problem being studied
 - (B) Develop variable definitions
 - (C) To duplicate past studies
 - (D) To determine what has been known from previous studies
355. Which of the following is NOT a valid critique/analysis question?
- (A) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the methodology?
 - (B) Is the article scholarly or generalizable?
 - (C) How much does the author make from this study?
 - (D) Is there any missing information?
356. Who among the following is credited with action research?
- (A) Parsons.
 - (B) Mannheim.
 - (C) John Dewey.
 - (D) Durkheim.
357. Katrina wants to understand the perspective of people who don't enjoy eating pancit canton. However, she has trouble figuring out why the study should be done in the first place. Which part of her introduction does she need to work on?
- (A) The research gap
 - (B) The significance of the study
 - (C) The scope and limitations
 - (D) The background of the study
358. Which of the following is not relevant to analysis of the research problem?
- (A) Isolating the variables that are involved in the problem and clarifying their relationships.
 - (B) Accumulating the facts that might be related to the problem.
 - (C) Attending seminars on research methodology.
 - (D) Proposing various relevant explanations (hypothesis) for the cause of the difficulty.
359. When it comes to steps in Problem Solving, which of the following would be similar in research when you implement the planned study?
- (A) Theorize about facts and possible relationships
 - (B) Gather, analyze relevant information
 - (C) Report findings
 - (D) Determine information needs
360. What term describes the process of sending research reports to other scientists to ensure the research was conducted properly?
- (A) Peer review
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Shareability
 - (D) Crowd sourcing

361. "Review research literature" belongs to stage:
(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 7 Edit
362. True or false After conducting an experiment, you should share your results.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
363. What does scientific inquiry begin with?
(A) A hypothesis
(B) A question
(C) An observation
(D) A fact
364. What is the significance of ensuring data availability before finalizing a research topic?
(A) It helps in writing the introduction
(B) It is critical for conducting the research
(C) It makes the research more interesting
(D) It reduces the time needed for research
365. It defines the geographic boundaries and certain demographic characteristics of the study.
(A) Setting of the Problem
(B) Literature Review
(C) Objective of the Study
(D) Research's Purpose
366. The third step of the scientific method; the researcher tries to find out why a phenomenon occurs by completing an experiment
(A) Observation/form a question
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Test hypothesis
(D) Analyze the results
(E) Draw a conclusion
367. If you find two additional sources to match what your first source said, you have just ____ your sources.
(A) Satired
(B) Triangulated
(C) Plagiarized
(D) Paraphrased
368. What is the process of solving problem through researching and probing?
(A) Inquiry
(B) Investigation
(C) Immersion
(D) Research
369. At the end of the literature review, at development of research work, it is necessary:
(A) Make a short conclusion
(B) Make an economic calculation
(C) Make a technological calculation
(D) Make the choice of equipment
(E) Provide a list of references
370. Discuss the role of literature reviews in research.
(A) Literature reviews are only used to showcase the author's knowledge
(B) Literature reviews only provide summaries of existing work
(C) Literature reviews are not necessary in research
(D) Literature reviews help researchers identify gaps in knowledge, establish context, build a theoretical foundation, avoid duplicating work, and contribute to the existing knowledge.
371. Which phase of the research process involves communicating the results to others through presentation or publication?
(A) Communication Phase
(B) Analysis Phase
(C) Data Collection Phase
(D) Planning Phase

372. Which sequence represents the correct steps of research?
- (A) Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection, interpretation
 - (B) Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation
 - (C) Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation
 - (D) Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation, data collection
373. For which role in a research study is special research preparation necessary?
- (A) Identifier of researchable problems
 - (B) Evaluator of research findings
 - (C) Patient advocate during studies
 - (D) Principal investigator for study
374. If there is already a clear framework to be followed in the study, it is now the time to come up with the title and to formulate the research objectives.
- (A) Identifying Topic
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Developing a Framework
 - (D) Developing Title
375. While searching for information about solar panels, you find two sources: (1) a YouTube video by a solar company, and (2) a government brochure from SEDA Malaysia. What should your group do?
- (A) Use the YouTube video only
 - (B) Use both but verify their accuracy
 - (C) Use none because both are online
 - (D) Use the YouTube video because it's more fun
376. Comprehensive research requires a researcher to examine and analyze all — or angles before making a generalization or conclusion.
- (A) Aspects
 - (B) Colors
 - (C) Numbers
 - (D) Distances
377. The following are suggested strategies in strengthening research dynamics in an institution towards building a research-driven culture, except:
- (A) Conducting a seminar with parents and teachers based on research findings.
 - (B) Sharing of research findings with your principal only.
378. Arguments consisting of multiple claims formed to build premises that lead to a major thesis.
- (A) Complex argument:
 - (B) Evidence:
 - (C) Inductive argument:
 - (D) Major claim:
379. A research project can involve both problem identification and problem-solving research
- (A) True
 - (B) False
380. Reflection by action researchers
- (A) Is particularly important at the start of an action research project.
 - (B) Occurs primarily during data analysis and interpretation.
 - (C) Involves pondering the meaning, value, and impact of one's actions.
 - (D) Requires dialogue with the research participants.
381. After formulating a research question and organizing your ideas, the next step would be to:
- (A) Begin writing your paper
 - (B) Write your Works Cited page
 - (C) Write a thesis statement
 - (D) Ask to change your topic
382. Which best describes "Feasibility" in selecting a research problem?
- (A) Being relevant to current issues
 - (B) Having the resources and practicality to conduct the study
 - (C) Being new or original
 - (D) Being ethically sound

- 383.** THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR IS IN CHARGE OF
- (A) ORGANIZE DATA ON A COMPUTER.
 - (B) GATHER INFORMATION.
 - (C) BRING THE COFFE.
 - (D) ALL ASPECTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.
- 384.** It is the context of the research problem that leads to the necessity of conducting a study about the topic.
- (A) Background of the Problem
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Research Objectives
 - (D) Research Hypothesis
- 385.** The four stages of Research Method are Observation, —, Testing and Prediction
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Analytics
- 386.** When you are ready to begin your search, you should generate a list of — associated with your topic.
- (A) Keywords
 - (B) Facts
 - (C) Questions
 - (D) Concerns
- 387.** In order to replicate an experiment one must:
- (A) Use control groups and experimental groups
 - (B) Use statistics to determine the effect of chance
 - (C) Control for the effects of extraneous variables
 - (D) Repeat the experiment using either identical or improved research methods
- 388.** According to the module, the flowchart of the development of a research idea goes in which of the following order?
- (A) Research topic, research purpose, research question, hypothesis (for quantitative research, and research problem
 - (B) Research topic, hypothesis (for quantitative research), research problem, research questions, and research purpose
 - (C) Research topic, research problem, research purpose, research question, and hypothesis (for quantitative research)
 - (D) None of above
- 389.** What is the relationship between a research question and research objectives?
- (A) Objectives are broader than the question
 - (B) Objectives are specific steps to answer the question
 - (C) Objectives are unrelated to the question
 - (D) Objectives are the same as the question
- 390.** In writing a literature review, researchers should avoid:
- (A) Summarizing every source in detail
 - (B) Paraphrasing and integrating sources
 - (C) Identifying the contributions of each source
 - (D) Critically analyzing the sources
- 391.** To which aspect are related questioning assumptions under-lying the problem?
- (A) Defining the problem.
 - (B) Identifying the problem.
 - (C) Analyzing the problem.
 - (D) Stating the problem.
- 392.** What does T indicate in the PICOT framework?
- (A) Time
 - (B) Treatment
 - (C) Threshold
 - (D) Trend
- 393.** If a scientist wants others to verify their findings, they should:
- (A) Keep their data private
 - (B) Publish their research for peer review
 - (C) Only share their successful experiments
 - (D) Ignore outside feedback

- 394.** Arrange the following in proper sequence: I. Collection II. Interpretation III. Organization IV. Analysis
(A) I-II-III-IV
(B) I-III-II-IV
(C) I-III-IV-II
(D) I-IV-III-II
- 395.** For the researcher, the next logical step after identifying the gaps in the literature, reviewing the implications of the study, and reiterating the limitations of the study is to suggest future courses of action. The researcher must STOP at simply identifying what is missing in the study.
(A) True
(B) False
- 396.** The student-researcher must read literature related to the problem he or she is studying.
(A) True
(B) False
- 397.** How can I communicate my research?
(A) Initiate
(B) Select
(C) Present
(D) Locate
- 398.** Who will be the subject of the research study as signaled by this title? Perceptions of ABIS G11 Students in Using Online Game Applications for Class Performance Task
(A) ABIS Students
(B) ABIS-SHS Students
(C) ABIS G11 Students
(D) ABIS-SHS Department
- 399.** When analyzing the data after the experiment, you do not need to critique your methods to see if something you may have done, or failed to do, influenced the results.
(A) True
(B) False
- 400.** Which of the following is NOT a boundaries or restrictions that can affect the flow of conducting the research study?
(A) Literature review
(B) Scope
(C) Limitation
(D) Delimitation
- 401.** The first step in a research process is referred to as
(A) Writing statement of the problem
(B) Making an outline
(C) Defining your topic
(D) Revising the paper
- 402.** The act of seeking information by questioning is called:
(A) Inquiry
(B) Reading
(C) Searching
(D) Writing
- 403.** When a researcher critiques a study in the literature review, they are:
(A) Only summarizing its content
(B) Evaluating its strengths, weaknesses, and relevance
(C) Describing its methodology in detail
(D) Ignoring its limitations
- 404.** This is what we do before your hypothesis so that you don't make a "dumb" guess
(A) Experiment
(B) Conclusion
(C) Research
(D) Wild guess
- 405.** What should be done after completing the research?
(A) Forget about the topic
(B) Submit without reviewing
(C) Reflect on the process and the results
(D) Ask someone else to finish it

- 406.** Which of the following are NOT examples of research limitations?
- (A) The sampling technique used
 - (B) Access to the population of interest
 - (C) The researcher's poor analysis skills
 - (D) The study's coverage of possible contributory factors
- 407.** Which of the following best describes the research process according to Leedy and Ormrod (2019)?
- (A) A random collection of facts and opinions about a topic.
 - (B) A process of gathering information to support pre-existing beliefs.
 - (C) The systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to enhance understanding of a phenomenon.
 - (D) A subjective interpretation of events based on personal experience
- 408.** Lisa is taking notes while researching the environment. She recorded her notes as shown in the chart. Which question can Lisa ask to further understand the two lists she created?
- (A) What are the different types of pollution that impact local environments?
 - (B) What type of pollution will block sunlight for plants?
 - (C) Does exhaust from vehicles cause pollution?
 - (D) How do factories affect the environment?
- 409.** What is one common recommendation that researchers often make?
- (A) Ignoring further research areas
 - (B) Leaving problems unaddressed
 - (C) Addressing methodological issues
 - (D) Avoiding actions based on research findings
- 410.** What did the author(s) do to answer the research question?
- (A) Methods
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Introduction
- 411.** What is the primary purpose of using a sequential set of steps in research?
- (A) To ensure rigorous and reliable studies
 - (B) To replace ethical review processes
 - (C) To reduce the need for data collection
 - (D) To speed up publication timelines
- 412.** Persons who conduct the research
- (A) Study subject or participant
 - (B) Informants
 - (C) Researchers or investigators
 - (D) Study site
- 413.** What is the main purpose of related studies in research?
- (A) Help the researcher understand his topic better.
 - (B) Find better Love
 - (C) Help us overcome Problems
 - (D) None of the above
- 414.** What is the primary purpose of research communication?
- (A) To showcase the researcher's expertise
 - (B) To secure funding for future projects
 - (C) To disseminate research findings and contribute to knowledge advancement
 - (D) To gain recognition and awards
- 415.** What is a set of facts, statistics, examples, or other information explaining why the premise is true?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Heuristic
 - (D) Premise
- 416.** Which step is being described? "Does the type of container affect the growth of seeds?"
- (A) Form a hypothesis
 - (B) Ask a question
 - (C) Draw a conclusion
 - (D) Analyze results(data)

- 417.** The first step is to pick out the key terms from your problem statement and research questions.
- (A) Identifying your key concepts
 - (B) Evaluating and explaining relevant theories
 - (C) Showing how your research fits into existing research
 - (D) None of above
- 418.** What are the criteria for a proposed topic to develop into a research project?
- (A) The topic and research idea are based on personal experience regarding practical issues reported in the media.
 - (B) The research topic has theoretical and scientific foundations about an unknown issue that needs to be known and is feasible.
 - (C) The research topic clearly expresses the research objectives.
 - (D) The research topic is feasible.
- 419.** Locating facts about a topic using books, the internet or database sources
- (A) Nonfiction
 - (B) Source
 - (C) Works cited
 - (D) Research
- 420.** When all else fails in your research project:
- (A) Give up; it wasn't meant to be.
 - (B) Cry to your mommy.
 - (C) Consult a research librarian.
 - (D) Throw your laptop out the nearest window.
 - (E) All of these are good choices.
- 421.** What is the primary use of the research process?
- (A) To entertain
 - (B) To explore and find new information
 - (C) To sell products
 - (D) To create art
- 422.** The research process that is covered by the literature review is
- (A) Review concepts and theories
 - (B) Review previous research findings
 - (C) Both are correct
 - (D) Both are wrong
- 423.** In Planning the study, which of the options does not belong
- (A) Doing a literature review
 - (B) Identifying the research problem
 - (C) Selecting and gaining entree into research sites
 - (D) Recommendation
- 424.** Which one of the following is the usual sequence of scientific enquiry?
- (A) Observation-Verification-Hypothesizing-Theorizing
 - (B) Experimentation-Observation-Verification-Hypothesizing
 - (C) Observation-Hypothesizing-Experimentation-Theorizing
 - (D) Theorizing-Observation-Experimentation-Hypothesizing
- 425.** Which of the following is NOT a step in researching a project?
- (A) Identify a topic
 - (B) Write questions
 - (C) Evaluate your sources
 - (D) Plagiarize your resources
- 426.** Some problems take little time for its solution while others take more time. So, it depends on the time in which we have to complete his research work.
- (A) Personal Inclination
 - (B) Data Availability
 - (C) Area Culture
 - (D) Timelines of the Problem
- 427.** Research is a(n) ____ this means that you may have to repeat steps over more than once when you run into snags.
- (A) Endless maze

- (B) Cycle
(C) Always linear
(D) Always the same
- 428.** Define the Problem, Conduct Background Research, State a Hypothesis, Develop a Research Plan, Collect Data, Analyze Data, Draw Conclusions, and Make Recommendations are the steps in
(A) Marketing Research Process
(B) Primary Data
(C) Secondary Data
(D) Experiments
- 429.** Which of the below is NOT one of the five stages of research?
(A) Fieldwork
(B) Operationalisation
(C) Hippopotamus
(D) Processing of Results
- 430.** Conceptual research often begins with:
(A) A literature review
(B) Data collection
(C) Hypothesis testing
(D) An experiment
- 431.** ____ initially involves systematic observation, moving to interconnecting ideas coherently and without internal contradictions (creating a scientific model), which is then tested by further observations.
(A) A hypothesis
(B) The scientific method
(C) A theory
(D) A positivist approach
- 432.** Which sequence best represents the overall flow of a quantitative study?
(A) Select sample → choose design → analyze findings
(B) Communicate conclusions → collect data → select design
(C) Review literature → communicate findings → state problem
(D) Define purpose → review literature → formulate hypotheses
- 433.** All sociological research begins with a question.
(A) True
(B) False
- 434.** Nurses display this role when collect/aggregate clinical data and show patterns across patients that serve to create new knowledge or can be interpreted within the context of existing nursing knowledge.
(A) Data Gatherer
(B) Information User
(C) Knowledge User
(D) Knowledge Builder
- 435.** In the market research process, 'problem identification' is followed by ____
(A) Data Collection
(B) Take Action
(C) Analysis
(D) Research plan
- 436.** You are asked to review a theoretical research paper. In which of the following quality dimensions you expect the paper to be particularly strong? Tick one.
(A) Significance
(B) Originality
(C) Rigor
(D) None of above
- 437.** What is the importance of logical examination in research?
(A) It avoids unnecessary duplication.
(B) It ensures valid conclusions are drawn.
(C) It focuses on direct experience.
(D) It emphasizes sponsorship and cooperation.
- 438.** If have good research skills, then when you're doing research you should feel a bit like you are:
(A) Solving a mystery

- (B) Designing puzzle
 - (C) Digging in the ground to retrieve something
 - (D) Classifying books in research library
- 439.** It provides details to the reader on what and how the study will contribute and who will benefit from it.
- (A) Statement of the Problem
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Conclusions
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 440.** Aside from repeating a scientific experiment, what else must a scientist do to increase the accuracy of the results?
- (A) Change the hypothesis
 - (B) Share data with other scientists for them to repeat or replicate
 - (C) Analyze the data faster
 - (D) Keep the data for themselves
- 441.** Research process
- (A) The process of objectively investigating and collecting information regarding a particular subject
 - (B) A method of gathering opinions from a group of people
 - (C) A technique for analyzing data without any bias
 - (D) A way to summarize existing knowledge on a topic
- 442.** Which of the following is NOT a phase of research?
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Procrastination
 - (D) Development
- 443.** Next we need to define our concepts.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 444.** What does it mean when research is described as replicable?
- (A) The results are always the same
 - (B) The procedure is precisely recorded so others can repeat the process
 - (C) The research is published in multiple journals
 - (D) The research can be done without any equipment
- 445.** The ___ is the organized way scientists answer questions and solve problems.
- (A) Scientific method
 - (B) Scientific explanation
 - (C) Scientific notation
 - (D) Scientific guesses
- 446.** Follows an approach "top-down" or from "general to specific". Name it?
- (A) Induction approach
 - (B) Deduction approach
 - (C) Presumed reality
 - (D) Alternative variable
- 447.** Which sequence correctly emphasizes moving from planning to execution?
- (A) Data processing → hypothesis formulation → literature review
 - (B) Formulating variables → data collection → literature review
 - (C) Selecting design → respondent selection → data collection
 - (D) Respondent selection → conceptualisation → selecting design
- 448.** How does a researcher identify the boundaries of their research area in quantitative research?
- (A) Through knowledge of related research
 - (B) By conducting pilot studies
 - (C) By analyzing preliminary data
 - (D) By consulting with experts
- 449.** Which among the following steps in writing a research report should be prepared first?
- (A) Conduct research and take note.

- (B) Make a plan.
(C) Choose a topic.
(D) Reread the report.
- 450.** In what section of a research proposal would you outline your data collection techniques?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Literature Review
(D) Discussion
- 451.** Survey instruments should be aligned to research questions.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 452.** All of the following are steps in the scientific method EXCEPT
(A) Drawing conclusions
(B) Developing a hypothesis
(C) Ignoring contradictory evidence
(D) Gathering evidence
- 453.** Define: Research Proposal
(A) A Research Proposal is a detailed plan that outlines the objectives, methodology, and significance of a research project.
(B) A Research Proposal is a summary of previously published research articles.
(C) A Research Proposal is a list of references used in a research paper.
(D) A Research Proposal is a schedule of research project deadlines.
- 454.** What is the purpose of a literature review in educational research?
(A) To gather new primary data
(B) To summarize existing research and identify gaps
(C) To generate interview questions
(D) To publish new research findings
- 455.** The research process is best described as a
(A) Method to select a frame of reference
(B) Set of rules that govern the selection of subjects
(C) Series of steps completed in a logical order
(D) Criteria for selection of a research topic
- 456.** A preceptor who invites learners to participate in unit-based research and audits is primarily supporting:
(A) Theory-only learning
(B) Evidence-based practice and scholarly engagement
(C) Reduction in clinical hours
(D) Limitation of scope
- 457.** ALL ARE INCLUDED IN CHAPTER 1 EXCEPT
(A) Introduction / B.O.G
(B) Literature review
(C) Significance of the study
(D) Research instrument
(E) Research and Interview Questions
- 458.** To read critically means:
(A) Taking an opposing point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed
(B) Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
(C) Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding
(D) Being negative about something before you read it
- 459.** An action researcher develops an action research attitude when they consider areas of possible improvement, unique tactics to attempt, and ____
(A) Potential consequences
(B) Unrelated questions
- 460.** After the problem is defined and information gathered, you
(A) Try to quantify the problem
(B) Identify various solutions

- (C) Make your decisions
 - (D) Reach a consensus
- 461.** Why is an extensive literature review important before conducting quantitative research?
- (A) To determine the feasibility of the study.
 - (B) To identify potential research participants.
 - (C) To gain an understanding of the current state of knowledge.
 - (D) To develop a research design.
- 462.** A Research Report is a formal statement of —
- (A) Data Editing.
 - (B) Research Process.
 - (C) Data collection.
 - (D) Research Problem.
- 463.** Which of the following is not a common research process problem?
- (A) Politically motivated research
 - (B) Database strip-mining
 - (C) Unresearchable questions
 - (D) Pilot testing
- 464.** What is the 4th step of the scientific method?
- (A) Collecting but not analyzing data
 - (B) Collecting and analyzing data
 - (C) Formulating a general hypothesis
 - (D) Evaluating research hypothesis
- 465.** It sets out the stages through which an action moves from initiation to conclusion.
- (A) Process framework
 - (B) Concept framework
 - (C) Content framework
 - (D) None of above
- 466.** Is there a conceptual context for enhancing understanding of problem?
- (A) Clinical Issues
 - (B) Ethnic Issues
 - (C) Methodologic issues
 - (D) Theoretic Issues
- 467.** The town of Clarksville is reviewing options for energy with the goal of reducing their production of greenhouse gases. Increased use of which energy source would reduce the town's greenhouse gas production?
- (A) Coal
 - (B) Natural gas
 - (C) Petroleum fuel
 - (D) Sunlight
- 468.** Which of the following sequence of activities represents the process of research?
- (A) Identification of Problem, Formulation of Hypothesis, Testing of Hypothesis, Conclusion, Data Collection
 - (B) Identification of Problem, Formulation of Hypothesis, Data Collection, Data Analysis, Conclusion
 - (C) Identification of Problem, Data Analysis, Conclusion, Data Collection
 - (D) Identification of Problem, Data Analysis, Formulation of Hypothesis, Conclusion, Data Collection
- 469.** The feedback process in research is in which direction?
- (A) Hypothesis to literature review
 - (B) Data collection to hypothesis
 - (C) Interpretation to problem definition
 - (D) Reporting to problem definition
- 470.** In the action research cycle, which step comes directly after planning?
- (A) Reviewing literature
 - (B) Sharing implications
 - (C) Writing conclusions
 - (D) Designing instruments
 - (E) Acting on the plan
- 471.** Other than extensive literature review, research proposal must provide persuasive evidence that there is a need to conduct the study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Unsure
 - (D) None of above

472. The advantage of the Survey of Related literature is
- (A) It is like a back-bone of the research.
 - (B) It helps in formulating objectives and hypotheses of the research.
 - (C) It helps in preparation of research design.
 - (D) All of the above are true.
473. In research, the problem definition of research is a critical step, as it designates the areas of research and data types that will be required
- (A) True
 - (B) False
474. Imagine you're a detective like Zoe, David, or Isla, diving into the mysteries of science or any subject. What's the very first step you'd take on this thrilling adventure?
- (A) Making a hypothesis
 - (B) Collecting data
 - (C) Making an observation
 - (D) Drawing a conclusion
475. What is the primary reason for conducting a literature review in quantitative research?
- (A) To provide perspective and context for the study
 - (B) To replicate previous studies
 - (C) To gather data
 - (D) To formulate a research question
476. Requiring students to criticize or judge information taught ____
- (A) Cognitive memory question
 - (B) Convergent thinking question
 - (C) Divergent thinking
 - (D) Evaluative thinking
477. Why are procedures important in science?
- (A) They allow a different researcher to repeat the experiment
 - (B) The scientist can trouble shoot problems
 - (C) They are part of a legal lab notebook
 - (D) All the above
478. To read the literature critically means:
- (A) To suggest the previous research was always poorly conducted.
 - (B) Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding.
 - (C) Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions.
 - (D) Being negative about something before you read it.
479. What is meant by generalizations in research?
- (A) Making claims based on personal opinions
 - (B) Applying findings from a sample to a larger population
 - (C) Ignoring specific data points
 - (D) Repeating the research process
480. Reviewing existing books and reports to identify gaps is called:
- (A) Brainstorming
 - (B) Literature Search
 - (C) Consultation from Experts
 - (D) Scope
481. Marketing researchers will interpret, formulate and report the results of marketing research analysis to the organization's management. referring to?
- (A) Step 6: Prepare and Present Research Results
 - (B) Step 5: Prepare and Analyze Data
 - (C) Step 3: Formulating the Form of the Study
 - (D) Step 1: Defining the Problem
482. What is the first step in the research process, where the researcher identifies topics of interest and justifies the need for study?
- (A) Idea-Generating Phase
 - (B) Data Collection Phase
 - (C) Analysis Phase
 - (D) Reporting Phase

- 483.** How you prove that the other person is wrong and you are right. In other words, how you disprove the counterclaim.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Rebuttal
- 484.** Your research method should be explained before you present your results.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) It depends on the kind of research method used
 - (D) It depends on how creative I am
- 485.** What type of relationship exists between the steps in the research process (step 1 to 7)?
- (A) Random
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Sequential and dependent
- 486.** How can reviewing existing literature help in topic selection?
- (A) It only adds unnecessary work to the research process.
 - (B) It helps you identify gaps and trends in previous research.
 - (C) It guarantees your research will be completely original.
 - (D) It restricts your research to existing ideas
- 487.** An orderly, systematic approach to problem solving is called the:
- (A) Experiment..
 - (B) Science procedure.
 - (C) Scientific method.
 - (D) Hypothesis.
- 488.** What is the element that has to be considered when thinking about the research setting?
- (A) The purpose of the research
 - (B) The time of the research
 - (C) The resources available for the research
 - (D) None of above
- 489.** This refers to the person who conducts the research:
- (A) Scientist
 - (B) Investigator
 - (C) Subject
 - (D) Locale
- 490.** Which of these contains steps in the right order?
- (A) Ask a question, state your hypothesis, research, experiment, analyze, make a conclusion
 - (B) State your hypothesis, ask a question, research, experiment, analyze, make a conclusion
 - (C) Ask a question, research, state your hypothesis, experiment, analyze, make a conclusion
 - (D) State your hypothesis, ask a question, research, make a conclusion, experiment, analyze
- 491.** Background/preliminary research helps in defining a research topic by:
- (A) Providing context and understanding of existing knowledge
 - (B) Eliminating the need for further research
 - (C) Guaranteeing immediate results
 - (D) Ensuring the topic is always unique
- 492.** Why do researchers need to review existing studies first?
- (A) To get more sample formats
 - (B) To check gaps and refine their topic
 - (C) To read long articles online
 - (D) To make their paper look longer
- 493.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which sequence shows a logical flow in the background of the study? I. Academic performance is influenced by various factors. II. One factor is motivation. III. Research shows motivated students perform better. IV. This study aims to examine motivation among students.

- (A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV
- 494.** The ____ Process is used to explore and find new or more information about a specific topic.
(A) Research
(B) Writing
(C) Evaluation
(D) Learning
- 495.** Things that are accepted as true, or at least plausible, by researchers and peers who will read your dissertation or thesis
(A) Assumptions
(B) Inference
(C) Hypotheses
(D) None of above
- 496.** The research cycle includes both inductive and deductive research.
(A) True
(B) False
- 497.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of research process?
(A) Critical analysis.
(B) Uncontrolled conditions.
(C) Systematic endeavor.
(D) Empirical approach.
- 498.** A process that includes looking for patterns and making conjectures is called ____
(A) Inductive Reasoning
(B) Deductive Reasoning
(C) Conjecture
(D) Conditional Statement
- 499.** A systematic inquiry means ____
(A) To keep asking questions
(B) To understand the problem before implementing a solution
(C) To be critical
(D) To find the best solution
- 500.** It is the step-by-step and systematic process of doing the research. This section also includes the materials used, with the right measurements and appropriate equipment.
(A) Subject of the Study
(B) Procedure
(C) Statistical treatment
(D) Introduction
- 501.** What must a scientist do if his experiments show that his hypothesis was wrong?
(A) The science instructor.
(B) He must reconsider his hypothesis and change it
(C) Hypothesis
(D) None of above
- 502.** At the planning stage, an author should do the following EXCEPT for ____
(A) Choosing a topic
(B) Writing the first draft
(C) Generating ideas
(D) Creating an outline
- 503.** For which of the 4 critical thinking strategies would you think critically to evaluate the validity, reliability, bias or other characteristics of the author, speaker, or source of information.
(A) Text coding
(B) Clarified thinking
(C) Examining arguments
(D) Cultivating habits of mind
- 504.** Facts, data, or quotes that you provide to prove your argument
(A) Claim
(B) Argument
(C) Evidence
(D) Counter-Claim
- 505.** Research is a cyclical process.
(A) True
(B) False

- 506.** A recommendation like “Conduct a similar study in another school setting” suggests:
(A) A practical solution for stakeholders
(B) The need for validation of findings
(C) An error in methodology
(D) A flaw in the study objectives
- 507.** What is the primary goal of identifying gap areas in literature?
(A) To summarize previous findings
(B) To replicate existing studies
(C) To develop new research questions and hypotheses
(D) To avoid conducting further research
- 508.** What is the last step in Ethnography research process?
(A) Write the Report Consistent with Your Design
(B) Write the Report Which no Consistent with Your Design
(C) Analyze and Interpret Data within a Design
(D) None of above
- 509.** True or False: Scientists always follow the same steps when researching a problem.
(A) True
(B) False
- 510.** When a researcher is engaged in research in a subjective manner, the result will be
(A) Inadequate formulation of objectives.
(B) Inadequate collection of data.
(C) Inadequate selection of apparatus.
(D) All of the above.
- 511.** Which of the following is the basic purpose of pretest interview in this case study?
(A) To develop the questionnaire.
(B) To use agency representative.
(C) To identify the potential problem.
(D) To know the sample size.
- 512.** Research is a process of investigation.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Unsure
(D) None of above
- 513.** Which of the following is a step in the business research process?
(A) Ignoring data
(B) Gathering information
(C) Making assumptions
(D) Avoiding analysis
- 514.** For what purpose is a preliminary bibliographic search carried out during the design of an investigation?
(A) To have a clear idea of the problem, the variables, and the methodology used by other authors
(B) To avoid defining the research problem
(C) To replace fieldwork with secondary sources
(D) To ensure the study has no literature review
- 515.** What step does every scientific experiment begin with?
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Question/problem
(C) Procedures
(D) Conclusion
- 516.** Why do you need to review the existing literature?
(A) To make sure you have a long list of references
(B) Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
(C) To help in your general studying
(D) To find out what is already known about your area of interest
- 517.** The step in writing a research report wherein you formulate questions related to the topic.
(A) Writing a thesis statement

- (B) Making reference cards
 - (C) Planning the research
 - (D) Choosing a topic
- 518.** What is the first step in the market research process?
- (A) Defining the problem and choosing research objectives
 - (B) Gathering data
 - (C) Analyzing data
 - (D) Reporting findings
- 519.** It documents exactly what you did on your research paper and when you did it.
- (A) Project Data Logbook
 - (B) School diary
 - (C) Personal journal
 - (D) None of the above
- 520.** What are the steps in conducting research?
- (A) Topic, Review, Formulate, Design methods, collect data, interpret, communicate findings
 - (B) Collect data, Analyze data, Report findings
 - (C) Identify problem, Collect data, Report findings
 - (D) Identify problem, Review literature, Report findings
- 521.** No research problem means no research questions.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 522.** Some people consider research as a movement
- (A) From the data collection to analysis of data.
 - (B) From the beginning to the end.
 - (C) From the problem to the analysis.
 - (D) From the known to the unknown.
- 523.** What is the importance of including the research adviser in a scientific study?
- (A) To increase the number of authors
 - (B) To provide additional expertise and oversight
 - (C) To ensure the study is published
 - (D) To attract more funding
- 524.** What is a pilot study?
- (A) A study of an individual or group over a long period of time
 - (B) A small scale study done prior to the actual study
 - (C) Data collected in the numeric form
 - (D) Data collected the written / descriptive form
- 525.** Reasons in conducting research. Who will benefit, how will they benefit.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 526.** A scholarly research step that entails identifying and studying all existing studies on a topic to create a basis for new research
- (A) Field research
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Meta-analysis
 - (D) None of above
- 527.** When a new marketing research project is planned, the process to carry out this research consists of:
- (A) Problem statement, objectives, and scope.
 - (B) Research purpose and research objectives, and estimating the value of information.
 - (C) Organizational purpose, research users, and marketing objectives.
 - (D) Research question, hypothesis, and scope.
- 528.** The primary purpose for reviewing relevant literature is to —
- (A) Select the research design
 - (B) Interpret previous research findings

- (C) Develop conceptual and operational definitions of variables
- (D) Support information on the existing knowledge based on an identified problem
- 529.** The first step for conducting correlational research is ____
- (A) To determine if a correlation study best addresses the research problem
- (B) To collect data and monitor potential threats
- (C) To analyze the data and represents the results
- (D) To identify two or more measures for each individuals in the study
- 530.** What are the benefits of cross-referencing information from various sources?
- (A) Cross-referencing information is time-consuming and inefficient
- (B) Combining data from different sources can lead to confusion
- (C) Relying on a single source is more reliable than cross-referencing
- (D) The benefits include verifying accuracy, filling gaps, gaining different perspectives, and ensuring comprehensive understanding.
- 531.** Reviewing the existing literature is necessary because:
- (A) It helps identify gaps in current knowledge
- (B) It guarantees publication of your research
- (C) It eliminates the need for data collection
- (D) It ensures your research will be successful
- 532.** In a marketing research report, what section explains why the study matters and how it can benefit businesses and academics?
- (A) Scope
- (B) Significance of the Study
- (C) Research Objectives
- (D) Research Questions
- 533.** The government conducted a research study to ____ the impact of advertising on children.
- (A) Embrace
- (B) Enforce
- (C) Assess
- (D) Advance
- 534.** Which of the tasks below might be conducted by the researcher during the "problem definition," the "development of an approach to the problem," or the "research design formulation" steps of the marketing research process?
- (A) Analysis of secondary data
- (B) Interviews with industry experts
- (C) Qualitative research
- (D) All of the above
- 535.** Selection of appropriate method of data collection is based on:
- (A) Nature, object and scope of study
- (B) Availability of funds
- (C) Time Factor
- (D) All of these
- 536.** How can peer feedback enhance writing abilities?
- (A) Peer feedback enhances writing abilities by providing diverse perspectives, identifying areas for improvement, and encouraging revisions.
- (B) Peer feedback does not encourage any changes to the original work.
- (C) Peer feedback only confuses writers with too many opinions.
- (D) Peer feedback is primarily focused on grammar corrections.
- 537.** The process of making clear how your evidence supports your claim
- (A) Reasoning
- (B) Evidence
- (C) Scientific argument
- (D) Claim

538. Activities involved in gathering information for developing a curriculum are called ____
- (A) Teaching evaluation
 - (B) Material analysis
 - (C) Material evaluation
 - (D) Need analysis
539. We review the relevant literature to know:
- (A) What is already known about the topic
 - (B) What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
 - (C) Who are the key contributors to the topic
 - (D) All of the above
540. What do you call to the process of steps used to collect and analyze information of a topic or issue?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Basic research
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Qualitative
541. Which of the following is the first step of empirical study?
- (A) Identification and definition of the study
 - (B) Review of related literature
 - (C) Formulation of objective
 - (D) Formulation of hypothesis
542. The “working title” is used to:
- (A) Finalize the research title early
 - (B) Keep the focus of the study during research
 - (C) Replace the thesis statement
 - (D) None of above
543. What should be done in a way that may be repeated by others?
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Procedure
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Hypothesis
544. Which of the following orders is recommended in the flowchart of the development of a research idea?
- (A) Research topic, research problem, research purpose, research question, hypothesis
 - (B) Research topic, research purpose, research problem, research question, hypothesis
 - (C) Research topic, research problem, research purpose, hypothesis, research question
 - (D) Research topic, hypothesis, research problem, research question, research purpose
545. It is a process of critically analyzing different works from academic books, journals, theses, dissertations, and other scholarly works.
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Background/Introduction
546. Research process and scientific thinking are
- (A) Unrelated process.
 - (B) Process of enquiring new knowledge with different emphasis.
 - (C) Synonymous.
 - (D) Similar in some situations and dissimilar in others.
547. How does classifying data help in forming scientific hypotheses?
- (A) It provides a structured way to identify patterns
 - (B) It eliminates the need for further experiments
 - (C) It guarantees the hypothesis is correct
 - (D) It reduces the amount of data needed
548. Which of the following should a researcher consider when selecting literature for review?
- (A) Author’s credentials and credibility
 - (B) How many times the article has been cited
 - (C) Relevance to the research topic
 - (D) All of the above

- 549.** Check all the steps in the Scientific Method.
- (A) Discuss?.
 - (B) Experiment?.
 - (C) Methods and materials?.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 550.** What is a scientific investigation?
- (A) A scientific investigation is a statement about what will happen under certain conditions.
 - (B) A scientific investigation is a systematic process to answer questions and test hypotheses.
 - (C) A scientific investigation is a summary of the results and how they relate to the hypothesis.
 - (D) None of the above
- 551.** The issue to be argued; the proposition; the topic of debate
- (A) Warrant
 - (B) Resolution
 - (C) Impact
 - (D) Procedures
- 552.** Fundamental component of research foundation that aims to fill this "knowledge gap". It is also referred to as rationale.
- (A) Research problem
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Specific questions to be addressed
 - (D) Conceptual framework
- 553.** What is one reason to evaluate existing research findings?
- (A) To increase funding for new projects
 - (B) To replicate results or change an aspect of previous research
 - (C) To publish more papers
 - (D) To gain personal recognition
- 554.** Which of the following is a reputable source for identifying research problems in education?
- (A) Personal blogs and social media posts
 - (B) Unpublished manuscripts and conference presentations
 - (C) Peer-reviewed academic journals and books
 - (D) Wikipedia and other online encyclopedias
- 555.** Develop a timeline for a six-month research project on teacher-student interactions.
- (A) Conduct all research within the first month
 - (B) Split the research into equal phases: literature review, data collection, analysis, and report writing
 - (C) Submit the final paper after the first week
 - (D) Focus only on the data collection phase
- 556.** What differentiates the research proposal from research Reports?
- (A) Is generated at the same time
 - (B) Is generated before a study begins
 - (C) Is prepared after a study has been completed
 - (D) All of the above
- 557.** What rule is best when choosing your research topic?
- (A) Choose something that everyone has written about that way you know there will be information
 - (B) Choose a topic that is broad so you won't run out of things to talk about
 - (C) Most of your ideas are bad ones so just go with the first one
 - (D) Choose a narrow topic that you can explore in detail and may be original to you
- 558.** What is the heart of your research?
- (A) Statistics you apply
 - (B) Thought process behind the study
- 559.** You are working on a project with your group in college. You are not happy with how it is going. You have some suggestions for the group and now feel brave enough to speak up.

- (A) Forming
 - (B) Storming
 - (C) Norming
 - (D) Performing
- 560.** The cyclical process of data collection and analysis is called ____ process.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Iterative
 - (C) Coding
 - (D) None of above
- 561.** What is the basis of the Scientific Method?
- (A) To test hypotheses in conditions that are conducive to its success.
 - (B) To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis.
 - (C) To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis.
 - (D) To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely.
- 562.** It is in the ____ that researchers keep track of any and all changes, additions, or modifications to the data collection plan and the overall research design, including data collection and analysis methods and processes
- (A) Fieldwork Research Journal
 - (B) Fieldwork and Data Collection Memos
 - (C) Research Log
 - (D) Contact Summary Forms
- 563.** Published information in a particular subject area is discussed in?
- (A) Journals
 - (B) Research proposal
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Bioethics
- 564.** After completing the whole research, it is time that you present and inform the result of your study. What phase on research process is it?
- (A) Analytical Phase
 - (B) Conceptual Phase
 - (C) Dissemination Phase
 - (D) Empirical Phase
- 565.** If a student's support is highly relevant to the research question, what does this mean?
- (A) The support matches the research question very well
 - (B) The support is only a little related
 - (C) The support is unrelated
 - (D) The support is not related at all
- 566.** What is the term for finding facts about your topic from books, articles, and websites?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Editing
 - (C) Publishing
 - (D) Summarizing
- 567.** What does the term 'pilot study' mean in research instrument development?
- (A) Initial test of the instrument
 - (B) Final evaluation of the instrument
 - (C) Data analysis phase
 - (D) Participant recruitment phase
- 568.** What type of process research is?
- (A) A process to make new medicines.
 - (B) A process to create theories.
 - (C) A process to invent the machines.
 - (D) A process to discover the truth.
- 569.** To decide whether a source has correct and helpful info. for your research topic
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Evaluate
 - (D) Inquire
- 570.** There are 5 steps in the Internet Research Process. Which is Step 1?
- (A) Set a goal
 - (B) Take notes
 - (C) Choose the best sources
 - (D) Choose keywords

571. The RRL should primarily focus on:
- (A) Studies directly related to the research problem
 - (B) Any topic of interest
 - (C) Unrelated fields
 - (D) Fictional stories
572. Which step is NOT part of the scientific method?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Memorization Edit
573. Why is the literature review considered an “environment” around all research steps?
- (A) It limits the research topic
 - (B) It occurs only in the beginning
 - (C) It influences all stages of research
 - (D) It is optional
574. Which of the following tasks requires strategic thinking in plant systems?
- (A) Research the impact of various insects on woodlot management
 - (B) Recall the definition of an arborist
 - (C) List the steps to operate a lawn maintenance service
 - (D) Name a career related to vegetable production
575. It is used to test the theory about a topic of interest.
- (A) Deductive reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Hypotheses
 - (D) None of above
576. If the hypothesis in an experiment is wrong, what step does a scientist have to go back to in the Scientific Method?
- (A) Define the problem
 - (B) Gather information
 - (C) Develop a hypothesis
 - (D) Test the hypothesis
577. When should the literature review be conducted in the research process?
- (A) After data analysis
 - (B) Before hypothesis formulation
 - (C) At the end of the report
 - (D) Throughout the research process
578. Explain the importance of replication in research.
- (A) Replication helps verify the reliability of research findings.
 - (B) Replication is not necessary in research.
 - (C) Replication decreases the credibility of research.
 - (D) Replication is only important in theoretical research.
579. You are preparing to write a research paper. Which of the following best describes a structured approach to starting your research?
- (A) Select a topic, develop a research question, conduct preliminary research, and identify credible sources
 - (B) Write your conclusion first, then find sources
 - (C) Only use websites for information
 - (D) Skip preliminary research and go straight to writing
580. An important step before writing a literature review is:
- (A) Developing research hypotheses
 - (B) Conducting experiments
 - (C) Reviewing and analyzing relevant literature systematically
 - (D) Collecting raw data from the field
581. What is a potential disadvantage of using purchased research material?
- (A) It is always free.
 - (B) It is always easy to access.
 - (C) It can be expensive.
 - (D) It is always outdated.

582. Which step of the research process that concerned with the people who will read the report?
- (A) Identify and formulate the problem
 - (B) Design the sample and method of data collection
 - (C) Determine the research design
 - (D) Interpret, discuss, and present the findings
583. The second step of the scientific method is to develop a ____, which is an idea that explains the observations of a natural process such as those we examine in geoscience.
- (A) Data set
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Test
 - (D) Hypothesis
584. If you were conducting a survey, in what order would you perform the following tasks?
A) analysis; B) observation; C) sample; D) statistic
- (A) B A C D
 - (B) C B D A
 - (C) C B A D
 - (D) A C B D
585. Generalization can ____ a study.
- (A) Shorten
 - (B) Strengthen
 - (C) Lengthen
 - (D) Weaken
586. What is the main purpose of conducting a literature review in IT research?
- (A) To summarize the key findings of previous studies
 - (B) To identify research gaps and establish the theoretical foundation
 - (C) To validate the research hypothesis
 - (D) To collect primary data for the research study
587. ____ is a process of applying the step by step procedure of solving problems or cases towards finding answers and solutions.
- (A) Information
 - (B) Immersion
 - (C) Inquiries
 - (D) Investigation
588. To position your work, you must understand where your work lies on the dimensions that are appropriate to your discipline: theoretical or applied, study or case study, and so on.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
589. A statement of the problem may be included in writing a research proposal.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
590. When complex problems occur, it is best:
- (A) To take them as is and look at the end goal
 - (B) To take them as is without looking at the end goal
 - (C) To break them down into benchmarks to monitor along the way to the goal
 - (D) To only find an alternative and choose a strategy
591. Why is the arrow from 'Modify theory' back to 'Generate hypothesis' important in the scientific cycle?
- (A) It shows that failed hypotheses must be retested with the exact same methodology
 - (B) It demonstrates that science is a self-correcting cycle that refines theories over time
 - (C) It indicates that scientists should keep testing until they get the results they want
 - (D) It proves that all theories eventually become facts through repeated testing
592. Addressing a research question
- (A) Study (investigation)
 - (B) Study subject or participant
 - (C) Informants
 - (D) Researchers or investigators

593. Where do you provide a step-by-step account of what the researcher and participants did during the research study?
- (A) Procedure.
 - (B) Design.
 - (C) Introduction.
 - (D) Abstract.
594. A teacher gives the task: "Investigate the sum of consecutive numbers." A student notices $2+3+4=9$ and $4+5+6=15$. Which phase is this?
- (A) Conjecturing
 - (B) Generalizing
 - (C) Justifying conjectures
 - (D) Problem posing
595. To say that the evidence presented relates to the topic in an appropriate way, you would say the evidence is
- (A) Useless
 - (B) Important
 - (C) Insignificant
 - (D) Relevant
596. Providing proof that standards are being achieved.
- (A) National Standards
 - (B) Accommodations
 - (C) Accountability
 - (D) Achievement Gap
597. What does the scientific method of research include?
- (A) Observing results, forming a theory, conducting experiments, and analyzing data.
 - (B) Making predictions, conducting surveys, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions.
 - (C) Collecting data, forming a hypothesis, conducting interviews, and drawing conclusions.
 - (D) Proposing hypotheses, conducting research, and creating or modifying theories based on results
598. What is the first phase of research process?
- (A) PLANNING
 - (B) IMPLEMENTATION
 - (C) EVALUATION
 - (D) PROPOSAL
599. A list of the steps anyone could follow to conduct an experiment.
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Question/problem
 - (C) Materials
 - (D) Procedures/method
600. Keyword searches are most helpful after ____
- (A) Early stages of research-before writers have begun narrowing their insights.
 - (B) Support claims made in argument, to help explain an idea, or even to help explain the history or significance of some topic.
 - (C) You are seeking out a particular source or author by name.
 - (D) You have generated a list of possible words and phrases related to your topic.
601. Exploratory Scientific Method (Inductive) follows the following order ____
- (A) Theory, hypothesis, data, description
 - (B) Observations, description, theory, prediction or hypothesis
602. Which term describes the process of using evidence and reasoning to support or refute a claim?
- (A) Argumentation
 - (B) Persuasion
 - (C) Explanation
 - (D) Description
603. The loss of subjects from a study over time is called:
- (A) Control
 - (B) Crossover
 - (C) Attrition
 - (D) None of above

- 604.** A direct claim should begin with:
- (A) Apology
 - (B) Background story
 - (C) Emotional language
 - (D) Clear purpose
- 605.** The process of building scientific arguments starts from?
- (A) Observing and capturing scientific events.
 - (B) Detecting contradictions in scientific papers.
 - (C) Self-formulating appropriate hypotheses.
 - (D) Proposing scientific hypotheses.
- 606.** Why is it important for scientists to be able to replicate the results of a study?
- (A) To confirm the finding of the original study
 - (B) To choose a random sample
 - (C) To establish proper procedures
 - (D) To form a hypothesis that can be tested
- 607.** What is the role of methodology in research?
- (A) Guiding the research process
 - (B) Writing conclusions
 - (C) Teaching students
 - (D) Collecting grades
 - (E) Memorizing terms
- 608.** Which statement, from the list below, does NOT fit with the other listed statements?
- (A) The researcher can interact with participants
 - (B) The researcher can ask questions based on participants' responses
 - (C) The researcher tests hypothesis
 - (D) The researcher discusses questions with participants in small groups.
- 609.** Which step comes last in writing the research background?
- (A) Describe the field
 - (B) Summarize the current research base
 - (C) Describe "hot topics"
 - (D) Explain your hypothesis testing
- 610.** What does implementing the research plan involve?
- (A) Analyzing the collected data
 - (B) Conducting the research according to the outlined methodology
 - (C) Reporting findings to stakeholders
 - (D) Defining the research objectives
- 611.** When you notice something interesting or curious about the world around you.
- (A) Hypothesize
 - (B) Observe
 - (C) Record Data
 - (D) Experiment
- 612.** A male, 50-year-old teacher with a Master's degree reports having no training in PBL. This specific data set will be used by the researchers to:
- (A) Immediately exclude the teacher from the study.
 - (B) Help build the demographic profile required by Research Question 1.
 - (C) Falsify the main comparative hypothesis immediately.
 - (D) Prove that PBL cannot be integrated in that school.
- 613.** The final step in the problem-solving model is to
- (A) Take action
 - (B) Evaluate alternatives and select the best option
 - (C) Evaluate the action
 - (D) Identify various solutions
- 614.** The process of drawing of inferences or conclusions from known or assumed facts. (a)
- (A) Seasoning
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Incoming
 - (D) Outgoing

- 615.** A detailed account of the research process, including the methodology, sample, and research subjects
- (A) References
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Account of Investigation
 - (D) Findings
- 616.** What is the biggest pitfall that most students deal with during the research process?
- (A) Getting stuck in a loop of constantly looking for more sources
 - (B) Not finding any sources for research
 - (C) Completing the research process too quickly
 - (D) Ignoring the research process
- 617.** Which of the following is a primary step in conducting research?
- (A) Choosing a research topic
 - (B) Writing the conclusion
 - (C) Publishing the results
 - (D) Citing sources
- 618.** Which term is an appropriate academic synonym for "examine"?
- (A) Review
 - (B) Check out
 - (C) Investigate
 - (D) Look at
- 619.** Which section most directly affects the validity of the study?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 620.** Summarizing the current research base helps to:
- (A) Identify gaps in existing studies
 - (B) Repeat previous research exactly
- 621.** A summary and evaluation of previously published research studies and relevant works that are related to the topic of the current study, providing a foundation for the research and highlighting existing knowledge in the field.
- (A) Significance of the Study
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Conceptual Framework
 - (D) Scope and Limitations
- 622.** The following are methods used to test hypotheses except:
- (A) Traditional (computed value) method
 - (B) P-value method
 - (C) Confidence interval method
 - (D) Survey method
- 623.** Which of the following practical issues should a sociologist consider before doing research?
- (A) Cost of research
 - (B) Time required to do research
 - (C) The availability of the information
 - (D) All of the above
- 624.** Practice-oriented research began to emerge, and research-oriented journals started publication in several countries
- (A) 1850s
 - (B) 1950s
 - (C) 1960s
 - (D) None of above
- 625.** Research writing follows a systematic process.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 626.** You do a Google search to find out what other people know about your question
- (A) Experimenting
 - (B) Poll the audience
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Background knowledge

- 627.** Organise the following steps of intervention research in a sequence 1. Identification of objectives 2. Problem formulation 3. Selection of single subject design 4. Intervention strategies 5. Pre-intervention assessment 6. Assessment of intervention effects 7. Drawing of conclusions
- (A) 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 6, 7
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
(D) 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 6, 7
- 628.** In the formulation of recommendations, why is it important to acknowledge any limitations or constraints?
- (A) To undermine the credibility of the study
(B) To demonstrate transparency and humility
(C) To avoid offering any suggestions
(D) To ignore potential areas for future research
- 629.** The factors and variables not to be included in the investigation.
- (A) Scope
(B) Delimitations
(C) Scope and delimitations
(D) None of above
- 630.** A marketing research project that has a poorly defined problem statement is most likely to result in:
- (A) Clear, actionable insights.
(B) Valid and reliable data.
(C) Wasted resources and irrelevant findings.
(D) A low-cost research process.
- 631.** A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- (A) To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest
(B) To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
(C) To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest
(D) All of the above
- 632.** A research with deductive reasoning
- (A) Starts with a theory and then tests it
(B) Starts with observations and then forms a theory
(C) Starts with a hypothesis and then proves it wrong
(D) Starts with a conclusion and then finds evidence
- 633.** A review of the literature can BEST be defined as a ____
- (A) List of at least 20 journal articles.
(B) Discussion of the appropriate methodology for conducting a study.
(C) Systematic identification and analysis of information related to the research problem.
(D) List of the five most important articles written on the topic.
- 634.** Why is collaboration important in academic research?
- (A) It limits the perspectives of authors.
(B) It broadens perspectives and enhances reviews.
(C) It simplifies writing processes.
(D) It discourages comprehensive work.
- 635.** It originates with a problem, followed by the gathering of data in a logical and orderly manner guided by a reasonable guess or hypothesis and ends with a conclusion based on observable facts or data.
- (A) Interpreting
(B) Controlled
(C) Rigorous
(D) Systematic
(E) Objective
- 636.** What should be considered when choosing a research project?
- (A) The duration of previous studies

- (B) The researcher's personal interest and practicality
 - (C) The cost of literature sources
 - (D) The complexity of data analysis tools
- 637.** Involves identifying, locating, assessing, and analyzing the information you need to support your research question, and then developing and expressing your ideas.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Research process
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Data gathering
- 638.** What do you do after you come up with your hypothesis?
- (A) Conclude
 - (B) Test your hypothesis
 - (C) Do a victory dance
 - (D) Tell your teacher
- 639.** When starting literature review what is the first step?
- (A) Identifying the research question
 - (B) Finding articles
 - (C) Planning the study
 - (D) Finding websites
- 640.** What are the commonly used ways to clarify unclear terms in a research question?
- (A) Constitutive definitions and definitions by example
 - (B) Constitutive definitions and operational definitions
 - (C) Researcher-created definitions, definitions by example, and operational definitions
 - (D) Constitutive definitions, definitions by example, and operational definitions
- 641.** During preliminary research, which of the following is NOT a recommended activity?
- (A) Gain background knowledge
 - (B) Identify key terminology
 - (C) Discover major perspectives on your topic
 - (D) Write your final report
- 642.** Line experiment on conformity
- (A) Harry Harlow
 - (B) Stanley Milgram
 - (C) Philip Zimbardo
 - (D) Solomon Asch
- 643.** Which of the following steps comes after data collection in case study?
- (A) Analysis and interpretation
 - (B) Testing hypothesis
 - (C) Tabulating data
 - (D) Administering tools
- 644.** The researcher ____ the product to validators before try out it to the students
- (A) Validates
 - (B) Sends
 - (C) Makes
 - (D) Reads
- 645.** Which of the sets of activities best indicate the cyclic nature of action research strategy?
- (A) Reflect, Observe, Plan, Act
 - (B) Observe, Act, Reflect, Plan
 - (C) Act, Plan, Observe, Reflect
 - (D) Plan, Act, Observe, Reflect
- 646.** What are some strategies for narrowing down a research topic?
- (A) Ignoring the audience
 - (B) Avoiding preliminary research
 - (C) Guessing randomly
 - (D) Brainstorming, conducting preliminary research, defining the scope, and considering the audience
- 647.** A team of scientists publishes their experiment results. Why is this important?
- (A) So others can test and verify their findings
 - (B) To prove they were correct
 - (C) To keep their work secret
 - (D) To avoid peer review

- 648.** Who benefits from the findings of the study, as stated in the significance of the study?
- (A) Only the researcher's peers
 - (B) People or institutions involved in the field, such as students, educators, or the community
 - (C) Only the institution sponsoring the research
 - (D) No one, since it's a purely theoretical study
- 649.** When I look for and collect data for FLAWS in my design, I am at this step:
- (A) Design a solution.
 - (B) Build/Test prototype.
 - (C) Evaluate solution.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 650.** When planning to do social research, it is better to:
- (A) Approach the topic with an open mind
 - (B) Do a pilot study before getting stuck into it
 - (C) Be familiar with the literature on the topic
 - (D) Forget about theory because this is a very practical undertaking
- 651.** ILSOPA/ Research Process
- (A) Initiate, Locate, Select, Organize, Present, Assess
 - (B) Initiate, Locate, Sort, Organize, Present, Assess
 - (C) Initiate, Locate, Select, Organize, Produce, Assess
 - (D) Initiate, Locate, Select, Organize, Present, Assimilate
- 652.** Your purpose in doing RRL is
- (A) Dual
 - (B) Plural
 - (C) Specific
 - (D) Singular
- 653.** In which step of the scientific method do scientists TEST to see if their hypothesis was right?
- (A) Making an Observation
 - (B) Making a Hypothesis
 - (C) Conducting an Experiment
 - (D) Drawing Conclusions
- 654.** If your research is based on the effects of a particular drug on patients with diabetes, your research implications could highlight how administering that drug does or does not help the patients and further suggest measures for regulating that drug.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 655.** Which one of these is a good research report to write about?
- (A) Poptarts
 - (B) Popcorn
 - (C) The Civil War
 - (D) Slivers
- 656.** By paying attention to the key points mentioned, the subject should be chosen correctly. The problem chosen should engross the researcher and hold a ___ position in their mind so that they can resolve all of the problems involved with the research study.
- (A) Individual
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Prominent
 - (D) Distinct
- 657.** Which phase of the action research cycle determines who does what and when?
- (A) Plan
 - (B) Act
 - (C) Observe
 - (D) Reflect
- 658.** Which pair of actions is central to the research process?
- (A) Forecasting and fundraising activities
 - (B) Summarizing and advertising findings

- (C) Gathering and interpreting information
 - (D) Guessing and persuading audiences
- 659.** When should you update or revise your digital notecards during your research process?
- (A) Only after you complete your final presentation
 - (B) At the beginning of your research before gathering evidence
 - (C) After gathering evidence and refining your research question, to ensure they support your narrative
 - (D) Once you have created them, they should never be changed
- 660.** If a researcher finds unexpected themes in interview data, what should they do?
- (A) Ignore them
 - (B) Consider revising research questions
 - (C) Delete them from analysis
 - (D) Redo the entire study
- 661.** Choosing a relevant, significant, and interesting research topic is important because:
- (A) It increases the likelihood of meaningful and impactful research outcomes.
 - (B) It guarantees immediate publication of the research.
 - (C) It ensures the research will be easy to complete.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for further study.
- 662.** Which step comes immediately after conducting a literature review in the Scientific Method?
- (A) Disseminate findings
 - (B) Collect data
 - (C) Form a hypothesis; give operational definitions to variables
 - (D) Analyze data
- 663.** When doing a literature review, you should always organize and summarize everything you have in writing.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 664.** Statistical methods involved in carrying out a study include planning, designing, collecting data, analyzing, drawing meaningful interpretation and reporting of the research findings.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 665.** What is the main challenge in ensuring research quality?
- (A) Funding the research
 - (B) Selecting a research topic
 - (C) Maintaining methodological consistency
 - (D) Publishing the research findings
- 666.** What is the primary purpose of a literature review in research?
- (A) To summarize every single study ever conducted on your topic
 - (B) To demonstrate your ability to find academic source
 - (C) To situate your study within the existing body of knowledge and show how it contributes to the ongoing scholarly conversation
 - (D) To prove that your research topic is completely original.
- 667.** One of the aims of the scientific method in research is to:
- (A) Confirm triangulation
 - (B) Introduce new variables
 - (C) Improve data interpretation
 - (D) Eliminate spurious relations
- 668.** If a research starts with a problem and ends with a problem, it is ____
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Critical

669. Choosing a topic is
(A) Aimed and disdainful process
(B) Deliberate and strategic process
(C) Time consuming but hopeful process
(D) Tedious and self tiring process
670. A well-supported scientific explanation based on extensive evidence is known as a scientific ____
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Explanation
(C) Theory
(D) Law
671. Each note card should have a heading that
(A) Briefly tells you what kind of information is on the card
(B) Tells you the nickname of the source from which it came
(C) Tells you what paragraph you'll use it in when you write the essay
(D) Tells you one fact or idea from your research
672. In the deductive research process, what is the first element that researchers must establish to guide the development of hypotheses and research questions?
(A) Theory
(B) Variable
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Question
673. Which of the following is the second step of empirical study in quality of life?
(A) Formulation of hypothesis
(B) Formulation of objective
(C) Review of related literature and theoretical framework
(D) Identification of the problem
674. A set of techniques for acquiring new knowledge, investigating questions of interest, and modifying or correcting previous knowledge.
(A) Survey
(B) Scientific process
(C) Inquiry
(D) Evaluation
675. A research can be divided into ____ large parts
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
676. What do you call to the selection and annotation of available documents (both published and unpublished), which contain information, ideas, data and evidence related to the topic that a person proposes to research on.
(A) Background of the Study
(B) Title
(C) RRL
(D) Significance of the study
677. A careful way of looking for something
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Inquiry
(C) Investigation
(D) Evidence
678. What is the role of a research proposal in the research process?
(A) To submit research findings to reputable journals or conferences
(B) To obtain informed consent from participants
(C) To cultivate a culture of inquiry, innovation, and continuous improvement
(D) To outline the plan and rationale for the research study
679. Which of the following would most improve this literature review?
(A) Replacing old studies with newer ones
(B) Adding more citations from different countries
(C) Identifying gaps in current findings and linking them to the proposed research question
(D) Including a personal opinion about social media use

680. Replication of studies is essential for verifying findings and building confidence in ____ theories.
- (A) Psychological
 - (B) Economic
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Mathematical
681. Content includes not only facts but also concepts and values, no topic must be extensively discussed at the expense of other topic.
- (A) Significance
 - (B) Relevance
 - (C) Balance
 - (D) Self-sufficiency
682. Which activity would be an appropriate first step when designing an experiment?
- (A) A-reporting a conclusion based on multiple experimental traits
 - (B) B-researching the problem, using information from a variety of sources
 - (C) C-creating a data table to organize experimental observations
 - (D) D-repeating the experiment with a different hypothesis
683. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by
- (A) Analysis of Data
 - (B) Collection of Data
 - (C) Statement of Objectives
 - (D) Selection of Research Tools
684. In which of these problems, is the actual message lost in the abundance of transmitted information?
- (A) Selecting Perception
 - (B) Filtering
 - (C) Over Communication
 - (D) Under Communication
685. The published articles in an academic field
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Literature
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Measure
686. After choosing a topic to investigate and writing a testable question, it is important to find out as much ____ as you can about your topic, so that you can make a good hypothesis
- (A) Question
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Problem
687. When conducting action research, after identifying and diagnosing a problem that is important to you, the next step is to:
- (A) Use the results of the study to generate additional research.
 - (B) Implement the findings to solve or improve a local problem.
 - (C) Systematically plan and conduct a research study.
 - (D) Generalize the findings to other action research settings.
688. The review committee assesses:
- (A) Quality, originality, and feasibility of research proposal
 - (B) Researcher's handwriting
 - (C) Funding amount only
 - (D) None
689. Match the following statements to their most applicable phase within the action research (AR) cycle. "We are currently collecting test scores for the course of the intervention."
- (A) Plan.
 - (B) Act.
 - (C) Observe.
 - (D) Reflect.
690. Which of these is the correct order for steps of scientific research?
- (A) Hypothesisquestionexperimentresults-theoryconclusion
 - (B) Questionexperimenttheoryhypothesisresultsconclusion

- (C) Question hypothesis experiment results conclusion theory
(D) Theory question hypothesis experiment conclusion results
691. A Table of Specifications is developed after the test is written.
(A) FACT
(B) BLUFF
692. What is the primary goal of a Review of Related Literature in research?
(A) Summarize and synthesize evidence
(B) List every source ever published
(C) Replace original data collection
(D) Promote the author's perspective
693. Which is the first step in the ethnographic research?
(A) Be clear about the purpose of the research.
(B) Decide on the site and the sample for the study
(C) Begin data collection
(D) Analyze and interpret the data and write an ethnographic account of your experience
694. "The goal of this study was to examine the influence of uncertainty on emotional distress and recovery following myocardial infarction (MI)." This sentence could best be described as a:
(A) Problem statement
(B) Statement of purpose
(C) Research question
(D) None of above
695. What is the first step in approaching your chosen research topic?
(A) Review related literature
(B) Understand what the topic is about
(C) Select a research problem statement
(D) Identify ethical issues
696. The last step in the scientific method is formulating the hypothesis.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
697. What is a literature review in the context of the scientific method?
(A) A summary of one's own opinions on a topic.
(B) A thorough search through previously published studies relevant to a particular topic.
(C) A list of books and articles one intends to read.
(D) A peer review of a scientific article before publication.
698. Which is a key part of writing a review of related literature?
(A) Organizing studies by theme or concept
(B) Writing personal stories
(C) Avoiding research terms
(D) Mixing unrelated topics
699. Which is the order of the research process?
(A) Collect data; analyze the problem; design the research; evaluation of the plan; define the sample
(B) Define the problem; design the research; collect data; analyze data; make recommendations for a plan of action; evaluation of plan
(C) Analyze data; act on the plan; design the research; evaluation of the plan
(D) Act; analyze; evaluation; define; plan
700. Since the delimitation parameters are within the researcher's control, readers need to know why they were set, — alternative options were available, and why these alternatives were rejected.
(A) What
(B) When
(C) How
(D) Which

- 701.** A good literature review consists of ____
(A) Simply summarizing sources
(B) Only citing references that support your argument.
(C) Defining the need for your research problem
(D) None of the above
- 702.** Why is it important to define the problem in the marketing research process?
(A) It helps in identifying the right research methods
(B) It helps in increasing the sales of the company
(C) It helps in reducing the production cost
(D) It helps in hiring the right employees
- 703.** A Gantt chart is used to:
(A) Plan research activities
(B) Identify the type of study design
(C) Estimate the budget
(D) Present research results
(E) List the tasks to be done
- 704.** What is the purpose of the project plan when conducting the Independent Research Project?
(A) To provide a summary and record of the problems encountered in the research process
(B) To provide an initial summary and outline of the complete research process
(C) To provide context to the research and document the values, attitudes and feelings of the researcher
(D) To detail the findings of research and trends within the data
- 705.** T/F: Significance of the study is presented in either inductive or deductive perspective.
(A) True
(B) False
- 706.** A field study begins with:
(A) A hypothesis
(B) Data collection
(C) Analysis
(D) Report writing
- 707.** Once you've figured out what problem you want to tackle, you need to ____
(A) Do your research
(B) Design your solution
(C) Build a prototype
(D) Test your solution Edit
- 708.** The research is a process.
(A) Never ending
(B) Cyclic
(C) Difficult
(D) Academic
- 709.** It gives strong justification for selecting such research problem in his/her capacity as researcher.
(A) Background of the Study
(B) Definition of Terms
(C) Research Title
(D) Statement of the Problem
- 710.** First step in measurement is
(A) Decision of what to measure
(B) Decision of how to measure
(C) Marking of the test
(D) None of above
- 711.** What is one of the suggested steps before writing the review of related literature?
(A) Start writing without gathering sources
(B) Avoid citing previous research
(C) Use only one source for the review
(D) Make an outline of topics and subtopics
- 712.** Which of the following cognitive tendencies is most closely related to the problem of experimenter bias?
(A) The availability heuristic
(B) Functional fixedness
(C) The representative heuristic
(D) Confirmation bias

713. What does determining specific information needs involve?
- (A) Identifying the target market
 - (B) Establishing a budget for the research
 - (C) Selecting the research team
 - (D) Outlining the types of data required to address the research problem
714. Which is the scientific method in order of how to apply to psychology?
- (A) Test hypothesis, formulate question, form hypothesis, draw conclusion, report results
 - (B) Formulate question, form hypothesis, test hypothesis, draw conclusion, report results
 - (C) Draw conclusion, formulate question, form hypothesis, test hypothesis, report results
 - (D) Formulate question, form hypothesis, test hypothesis, draw conclusions
715. My chocolate candy bar was missing from my room and my little brother had chocolate all around his mouth. I think he ate my chocolate. This is an example of ____
- (A) A prediction
 - (B) A classification
 - (C) An inference
 - (D) A qualitative observation
716. What does it mean that scientific knowledge must be critical?
- (A) The researcher must constantly evaluate the design, process, and results of the investigation
 - (B) The researcher must reject prior theories outright
 - (C) The researcher should avoid revising methods once a study begins
 - (D) The researcher must focus only on positive findings
717. How is called a written summary of journal articles, books that describe the past and current state of information on the topic of research study?
- (A) Quantitative studies
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Correlational studies
 - (D) Qualitative studies
718. What should be planned in the second step of survey research?
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Data collection methods
 - (C) Sampling strategy
 - (D) Data analysis techniques Edit
719. Which of the following occurs in the early stages of a research project?
- (A) Creating an appendix
 - (B) Conducting a literature review
 - (C) Presenting primary data in tables
 - (D) Comparing key primary research findings
720. The main purpose of finalization of research topics and sub-topics is
- (A) Collection of Literature
 - (B) Collection of Questions
 - (C) Collection of Statistics
 - (D) Collection of Responses
721. This should present the reason for choosing the topic and conducting the study?
- (A) Rationale
 - (B) Locale
 - (C) Statement of Hypothesis
 - (D) Significance of the Study
722. This section may contain some empirical observations and the need to explore the problem and some other relevant conditions.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Introduction
723. What is the last part of a research process?
- (A) Research Problem
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Collecting & Analyzing Data
 - (D) Interpret & Report

724. What does the term "reproducibility" in research refer to?
- (A) The ability to replicate study results using the same methods
 - (B) The ease of publishing results
 - (C) The uniqueness of a study
 - (D) The speed of conducting research
725. In addition to providing all background material needed for your research, what is another function of the background chapters?
- (A) Provide a stepping-off point for your research
 - (B) Meet the word limit requirement for the diploma work
 - (C) Improve my reading and summarizing skills
 - (D) Make me an expert in my field
726. TRUE OR FALSE: The title "Online Classroom and Learner Aptitude of SHS Teachers" is a research title.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
727. This portion of the research shows the contributions of the study either to a body of scientific knowledge, to practitioners in the area of the research or any other groups which will benefit to the results of the study. What part of Chapter 1 is it?
- (A) Definition of Terms
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Table of Contents
 - (D) Acknowledgement
728. What role does the literature review play in the introduction of a research study?
- (A) It helps identify research gaps and supports the problem statement
 - (B) It presents the data collected in the study
 - (C) It is only used for referencing
 - (D) It summarizes the conclusions of the study
729. A key characteristic of past research that guides researchers in new research questions is that:
- (A) Extensive research conclusively and definitively answers research questions
 - (B) Studies typically generate more research questions than they answer
730. The research process begins with a very broad idea of a topic
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
731. What is the role of a literature review in a research project?
- (A) To summarize the research findings
 - (B) To provide a comprehensive overview of existing research
 - (C) To list all the sources used
 - (D) To describe the research methodology
732. All of the people that you met in town are very strange. You conclude that everyone in town is very strange.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
733. Which of these is a valid reason for choosing a research topic?
- (A) It has no existing literature
 - (B) The topic is common
 - (C) It is easy to research
 - (D) It interests the researcher
734. What is the main tip for writing a great survey or poll?
- (A) Ask for two things at once
 - (B) Keep questions different from each other
 - (C) Let most questions be optional to answer
 - (D) Do a test drive
735. In his/her teaching, Teacher D moves from particular instances to tentative generalizations that are Subjected to further verification. Teacher D engages himself/herself in:
- (A) Intuition

- (B) Inductive logic
(C) Deductive logic
(D) Philosophical analysis
- 736.** Which of the following does NOT describe Review of Related Literature?
(A) Establishes the importance of a topic
(B) Predicts the possible outcome of a study
(C) Proves researcher's familiarity with significant and/or up-to-date research relevant to the topic
(D) Justifies the researcher's choice of research question, theoretical or conceptual framework, and method
- 737.** Which process cycles through plan, act, observe, reflect?
(A) Literature review
(B) Case study
(C) Survey design
(D) Action research
(E) Interview method
- 738.** I got 50 water drops on my dime so I think that I can get 70 on my nickel. This is an example of ____
(A) A qualitative observation
(B) An inference
(C) Classification
(D) Prediction
- 739.** Every research proposal, regardless of length should include two basic sections. These are:
(A) Research question and research methodology
(B) Research proposal and bibliography
(C) Research method and schedule
(D) Research question and bibliography
- 740.** The review of the related study is important while undertaking a research because
(A) It avoids repetition or duplication.
(B) It helps in understanding the gaps.
(C) It helps the researcher not to draw illogical conclusions.
(D) All of above.
- 741.** Research methods can be selected by a researcher prior to formulating the research objectives
(A) True
(B) False
- 742.** What is the first phase in the research process for a quantitative study?
(A) The empirical phase
(B) The conceptual phase
(C) The design phase
(D) The analytic phase
- 743.** First step in the traditional process of scientific research.
(A) Observation
(B) Formulating Hypothesis
(C) Research Question
(D) Evaluation
- 744.** What is the question that defines the time frame for doing the research?
(A) When
(B) Where
(C) Who
(D) Why
(E) Not Given
- 745.** How does a research adviser contribute to the success of a scientific study?
(A) By providing financial support
(B) By offering expertise and guidance
(C) By conducting all experiments
(D) By writing the final report
- 746.** What is a systematic method call for identifying, evaluating and synthesising the existing works produced by other researchers?
(A) Report
(B) Research
(C) Review of Related Literature
(D) Reference Materials Edit

747. While planning a report, "Make a list of all the potential topics or sections of the report" is enrolled as:
- (A) Define the audience
 - (B) Define the problem and the purpose of the report
 - (C) Determine the ideas to include
 - (D) Collect the information
748. Some academicians are staunch supporters of things like a 20 participant per question. Well if your survey has 30 questions, that means that you'll need at least 600 respondents! In this situation, what kind of steps are you going to use?
- (A) Clean dataset
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Pilot Test
 - (D) 5-points
749. The Research Topic is ____
- (A) Narrow the purpose into specific questions that the researcher
 - (B) Addressed the purpose of the study
 - (C) A subject or issue that a researcher is interested in when conducting research
 - (D) None of above
750. Which of the following is not included in the background of the study?
- (A) The problem
 - (B) Review of Related Literature used as evidences
 - (C) The results of the study
 - (D) Research gap
751. True or False-The steps of the Scientific Method do not need to be completed in order.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
752. What is the second term in action research?
- (A) Execution planning
 - (B) Evaluation
 - (C) Problem identification
 - (D) Hypothesis building
753. State clearly the general contribution/s of the present study to various groups (students, teachers, administrators, parents, community, etc.)
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Significance of the Study
754. This helps to determine whether the topic is worth studying, and it provides insight into ways in which the researcher can limit the scope to a needed area of inquiry.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Literature review
755. The scientific method is made up of several:
- (A) Stones
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Problems
 - (D) Steps
756. Which step of the design process would you determine if the product solved the problem?
- (A) Define the Problem
 - (B) Design Solution
 - (C) Present Solution
 - (D) Experiment
757. It highlights the aims and objectives of the systematic investigation as well as the problem which the systematic investigation sets out to solve.
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Introduction/ Rationale
 - (D) Conclusion
758. Which section of a research report includes a description of how the study was done?
- (A) Research procedures

- (B) Results and discussion
(C) Purpose of current research
(D) Conclusion
- 759.** The analysis of data should follow the sequence of the statement of the problem because:
- (A) It ensures that the findings address the research objectives accurately.
(B) It makes the data collection process faster.
(C) It allows for more complex statistical analysis.
(D) It reduces the need for a literature review.
- 760.** Psychologists do not fully accept the results of their own or other people's studies until the results have been replicated
- (A) True
(B) False
- 761.** Data acquisition and exploration step comes after:
- (A) Modeling
(B) Evaluation
(C) Problem Scoping
(D) None of these
- 762.** The "Who does what, when" chart is created in the ___ phase of the action research cycle.
- (A) Observe.
(B) Act.
(C) Plan.
(D) Reflect.
- 763.** Which of the following steps of the scientific method is exemplified by the researcher reviewing the literature and focusing on a specific problem that has yet to be resolved?
- (A) Identify a topic
(B) Analyze the collected information
(C) Describe the procedure to collect information
(D) State the results of the data analysis
- 764.** Rearrange the following steps: A. Method B. Research Question C. Strategy
- (A) A-B-C
(B) B-C-A
(C) C-A-B
(D) C-B-A
- 765.** What is the role of "critical analysis" in reviewing existing research?
- (A) To accept all research findings without questioning them.
(B) To identify strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the literature.
(C) To avoid forming any opinions about the research.
(D) To focus solely on the positive aspects of the research.
- 766.** If an experiment's conclusion is different from the expected outcome, what should the scientist do?
- (A) Assume the experiment was wrong
(B) Reanalyze data and check for errors
(C) Never conduct the experiment again
(D) Ignore the findings
- 767.** Directions: Perform the following task. Referring to your background of the study and research problem, which of the following is the next step in designing your quantitative research?
- (A) List your research questions.
(B) Write your conclusion.
(C) Collect your data.
(D) Analyze your results.
- 768.** What is the significance of the background and significance of the research?
- (A) Helps collect and understand information
(B) Is irrelevant to the study
(C) Is only for academic purposes
(D) Is a waste of time
- 769.** In research, which part do the data evidence belong to in the structure of a proof?

- (A) Argument
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Point
770. Once the paper is approved by the panel of examiners during the proposal or oral defense, it is now the time for data gathering and collection.
- (A) CONCEPTUALIZATION PHASE
 - (B) DESIGN PHASE
 - (C) EMPIRICAL PHASE
 - (D) ANALYTICAL PHASE
 - (E) DISSEMINATION PHASE
771. Characteristics of a Good Literature Review are
- (A) Simply summarizes sources
 - (B) Only citing references that agree with your argument.
 - (C) Define the need for your research problem
 - (D) None of the above
772. It is a series of steps designed to help you solve problems and answer questions.
- (A) Scientific Research
 - (B) Scientific Notation
 - (C) Scientific Attitude
 - (D) Scientific Method
773. Select the correct answer in each item by encircling the letter of your choice. Which of the following best describes the purpose of research?
- (A) To work independently.
 - (B) To improve reading.
 - (C) To have knowledge.
 - (D) To gather and interpret data.
774. Academic research involves ____
- (A) Formulating questions about the topic of research
 - (B) Carefully collecting information using established methodologies and techniques
 - (C) Properly citing and reference your sources to avoid plagiarism
 - (D) All answers are correct.
775. Which of the following is usually a special one-time operation that must be completed over a limited time period?
- (A) Batch.
 - (B) Patch.
 - (C) Project.
 - (D) Word.
776. Which of the following is NOT one of the general scientific research steps?
- (A) Forming a research question
 - (B) Testing a hypothesis
 - (C) Basing conclusions on personal opinions
 - (D) Analyzing the results of a test
777. According to Vu Cao Dam, how many steps does the research process of a scientific topic consist of?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
778. Before you begin collecting data, you need to consider things EXCEPT:
- (A) Aim
 - (B) Type of Data
 - (C) Procedures
 - (D) Analyzing results
779. Because of the number of things that can go wrong in research there is a need for
- (A) Flexibility and perseverance
 - (B) Sympathetic supervisors
 - (C) An emergency source of finance
 - (D) Wisdom to know the right time to quit
780. Why is reviewing the literature important in psychological research?
- (A) It helps to ignore previous studies

- (B) It provides a basis for forming a hypothesis
(C) It allows for random guessing
(D) It is unnecessary for research
- 781.** Which of the following is the initial step when reviewing literature for a research project?
(A) Analyzing sources thoroughly
(B) Writing the research objectives
(C) Identifying search terms and keywords
(D) Summarizing key findings
- 782.** What is the primary purpose of creating a research plan?
(A) To conduct planned research
(B) To observe audience behavior
(C) To define the purpose of the research
(D) To define the demographics of the audience
- 783.** A ____ is a document proposing a research project, generally in the sciences or academia, and generally constitutes a request for sponsorship of that research.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Sampling
(C) Research Proposal
(D) Research Design
- 784.** A researcher designs an experiment to test how variables interact to influence job-seeking behaviours. The main purpose of the study was:
(A) Description
(B) Prediction
(C) Exploration
(D) Explanation
- 785.** What ensures research validity?
(A) Clear methodology
(B) Intuition
(C) Speed
(D) Volume
(E) Authority
- 786.** Recommendations should be addressed to:
(A) The sample respondents
(B) Relevant stakeholders based on research implications
(C) Peer reviewers of the study
(D) Theoretical experts in the field
- 787.** In the context of research, what does the term 'literature review' refer to?
(A) A summary of your research findings
(B) A detailed analysis of a single source
(C) An overview of existing research on a topic
(D) A list of all sources cited
- 788.** After formulating the research problem the researcher has to undertake an extensive
(A) Field study.
(B) Population study.
(C) Data collection work.
(D) Literature survey.
- 789.** Using deductive reasoning, what can you conclude from the following statements? If Johnny has fifty dollars, then Johnny will buy the new FIFA game. Johnny has fifty dollars.
(A) Johnny will invest in the stock market
(B) Johnny will buy the new Mario Kart game
(C) Johnny will buy the new FIFA game
(D) The new FIFA game is awesome
- 790.** This includes purpose and reason behind the conduct of the study.
(A) Assumption of the Study
(B) Scope and Delimitation
(C) Significance of the Study
(D) Background of the Study
- 791.** What does it mean when a study is "replicated"?
(A) The study is published in a journal
(B) The study is repeated to verify results
(C) The study is conducted with a new hypothesis
(D) The study is conducted with a different sample

792. The content of the communication.
- (A) Referent
 - (B) Sender
 - (C) Message
 - (D) Channels
793. The literature review is necessary for writing a research proposal.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
794. What is a major purpose of a research critique?
- (A) To summarize the main features of a study
 - (B) To identify areas of adequacy and inadequacy in a study so that conclusions can be drawn about the quality of the study's evidence
 - (C) To encourage researchers to continue their line of inquiry
 - (D) To identify and expose mistakes of a study
795. This is the step of the scientific method where you decide what you are testing
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Question
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Hypothesis
796. Weighs the strengths and weaknesses of the source to gauge its relevance and usefulness with advancing your thesis.
- (A) Evaluative
 - (B) Informative
 - (C) Indicative
 - (D) Summative
797. What is the stage during which the problem is 'investigated in all directions', as per Wallas?
- (A) Verification
 - (B) Illumination
 - (C) Incubation
 - (D) Preparation
798. When searching for a specific topic, the topic should be divided into ____
- (A) Smaller subtopics
 - (B) Pictures
 - (C) Large sentences
 - (D) None of above
799. The Review of Related Literature and Studies are arranged in a ____ approach.
- (A) General
 - (B) Specific
 - (C) Thematic
 - (D) Event-based
800. A literature review organized chronologically would most likely be structured by which feature?
- (A) Theoretical frameworks used
 - (B) Publication dates and periods
 - (C) Methods and instruments
 - (D) Regions and populations studied
801. The company will need to research the idea from a legal and business standpoint.
- (A) Make a Prototype
 - (B) Document It
 - (C) Research It
 - (D) File a Patent
802. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?
- (A) Developing a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research question
 - (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - (D) Formulating a research hypothesis
803. Having a good rapport to established with the researchers, and between the researchers and the employees in the organization, can enabling the full cooperation in the project or research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 804.** What is the role of researchers in ensuring the accuracy of a scientific study?
- (A) Providing financial support
 - (B) Conducting thorough experiments and analysis
 - (C) Writing the research title
 - (D) Submitting the study for publication
- 805.** Gracie is assigned a science project. Where should she begin her research?
- (A) A science website for kids.
 - (B) A television show.
- 806.** How can a qualitative researcher determine if their initial "hunch" or "premonition" about a phenomenon is worth investigating further?
- (A) By ignoring their hunch and focusing on quantitative data.
 - (B) By conducting a preliminary exploration of the phenomenon through observations, interviews, or document analysis.
 - (C) By assuming that their hunch is always accurate.
 - (D) By relying on the opinions of friends and family.
- 807.** Before a proposal is approved, it should be:
- (A) Skimmed quickly
 - (B) Reviewed and possibly revised for clarity and feasibility
 - (C) Decorated
 - (D) Ignored
- 808.** It shapes the justification of the research problems in order to provide the legal basis of defining their parameters.
- (A) Conceptual framework
 - (B) Theoretical framework
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) None of above
- 809.** It expounds on the study's probable impact to education, science, technology, on-going researchers and etc.
- (A) Assumptions
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) Research Locale
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 810.** After appraisal, what decision must be made regarding a study?
- (A) Whether the title is engaging
 - (B) If it has colorful figures
 - (C) Whether it matches personal beliefs
 - (D) Applicability to your practice
- 811.** What is the main benefit of having a research adviser in a scientific study?
- (A) Increased publication chances
 - (B) Improved research quality
 - (C) Faster research process
 - (D) More funding opportunities
- 812.** A good literature review should be all EXCEPT:
- (A) Relevant to the topic
 - (B) Based on credible sources
 - (C) Excessively numerous without evaluation
 - (D) Objective and unbiased
- 813.** Although retaining reliable research evidence that will generate valid conclusions is a difficult challenge, success is MORE PROBABLE because psychologists ____
- (A) Test hypotheses that are known to be true
 - (B) Interpret evidence subjectively
 - (C) Follow the Scientific Method
 - (D) None of above
- 814.** Check list to frame the research title is covered in ____ framework.
- (A) SMART
 - (B) ART
 - (C) SWOT
 - (D) SWOC

- 815.** How many sources should you review for your background (literature review) chapter?
- (A) 5 is enough.
 - (B) 10 is OK.
 - (C) As many as my team members think is enough.
 - (D) As many as is necessary to provide sufficient background for my research.
- 816.** What is a potential issue if a researcher does not review the literature properly?
- (A) They may save time and money
 - (B) They may unintentionally redo research
 - (C) They may find new research areas
 - (D) They may improve their research skills
- 817.** A series of steps designed to help you solve problems and answer questions
- (A) Scientific method
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Experiment
- 818.** Steps you follow to conduct an experiment
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Procedures
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Data
- 819.** The process of identifying theories relevant to a research problem is typically part of:
- (A) Conceptual framework development
 - (B) Methodology section
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Statistical analysis
- 820.** Without research questions, your RRL structure can appear in a form called
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Statistical
 - (C) Outline
 - (D) Tabular
- 821.** Which is the primary purpose of reviewing related literature?
- (A) To provide background and context for the study
 - (B) To make the paper longer
 - (C) To replace data collection
 - (D) To avoid writing a conclusion
- 822.** Which words should you look up in a dictionary?
- (A) Every word that you're not sure you can pronounce
 - (B) Every word you don't know
 - (C) Any word that you don't know that seems important to your research topic
 - (D) Any word that has three syllables or more
- 823.** A research critique can best be defined as an.
- (A) Appraisal of a study's strengths and weaknesses
 - (B) Conclusion about the utilization potential of a study's findings
 - (C) Criticism of a study's flaws
 - (D) Summary of a study's key points
- 824.** What is not the goal of a literature review?
- (A) Help create a space for research.
 - (B) Provide background information for understanding an article.
 - (C) Display a deep understanding of the research participants.
 - (D) Identify holes in the literature which call for further research.
- 825.** Which of the following is TRUE concerning the research process?
- (A) There may be some shifting back and forth between the steps of the research process
 - (B) The most important step in the research process is to identify the study hypothesis
 - (C) The steps in the research process are never carried out in an orderly fashion
 - (D) The steps of the research process always proceed in the same way in each study

- 826.** You notice that Mr. McGill has John Mayer's music playing when you walk into class 5 days in a row and conclude that Mr. McGill's favorite artist is John Mayer. This is an example of ____
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Constructing a theory
 - (D) Making an observation
- 827.** The first guideline in formulating quantitative research problem and research questions, which means, open to empirical investigation.
- (A) Attainable
 - (B) Realistic
 - (C) Researchable
 - (D) Specific
- 828.** Before choosing a position or side, you should
- (A) Develop a thesis
 - (B) Write the introduction
 - (C) Consider all the evidence
 - (D) None of above
- 829.** What is the step 1 in Ethnography research process?
- (A) Identify Intent and the Type of Design and Relate Intent to Your Research Problem
 - (B) Write the Report Consistent with Your Design
 - (C) Analyze and Interpret Data within a Design
 - (D) None of above
- 830.** News changes quickly-sometimes before a paper can even be published! This drawback is called
- (A) Journalism
 - (B) Mass communication
 - (C) Shelf life
 - (D) Medium
- 831.** Scientific inquiry usually begins by:
- (A) Forming a hypothesis
 - (B) Running an experiment
 - (C) Constructing a theory
 - (D) Making an observation
- 832.** A good qualitative problem statement
- (A) Defines the independent and dependent variables.
 - (B) Conveys a sense of emerging design.
 - (C) Specifies a research hypothesis to be tested.
 - (D) Specifies the relationship between variables that the researcher expects to find.
- 833.** Why is it important to consider the "accessibility of participants and data" when evaluating a research problem?
- (A) To ensure the research can be conducted without any contact with participants.
 - (B) To assess the feasibility of gathering the required information for the study.
 - (C) To guarantee the researcher will have no difficulty collecting the necessary data.
 - (D) To make the research process more time-consuming.
- 834.** Why might the order of steps in the scientific method change?
- (A) To make it more interesting
 - (B) To fit a specific schedule
 - (C) Because more questions arise from collected data
 - (D) To confuse the researcher
- 835.** Used to explore and find new or additional information about a certain topic
- (A) Interpreting Information
 - (B) Government Agencies
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Research Process
- 836.** The first step in conducting a survey is:
- (A) Defining the objectives
 - (B) Collecting data
 - (C) Analyzing results
 - (D) Presenting findings

837. If you identify an issue, collect data, analyze it, and develop and implement a plan this is known as:

- (A) Action research
- (B) Scientific method
- (C) Self-efficacy
- (D) Pedagogical knowledge

838. Field work is the stage number ____ when we use surveys in a research

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

839. This part of research includes information

which would focus attention on the IMPORTANCE and VALIDITY OF THE PROBLEM. It is the general orientation to the problem area.

- (A) Introduction
- (B) Background of the Study
- (C) Scope and Limitation
- (D) Significance of the Study

840. What is the first step in experimental research?

- (A) Creating an experiment
- (B) Formulating a hypothesis
- (C) Identifying a research problem
- (D) Testing hypothesis

1.3.2 Steps of Research

1. In the 'Navigating the Research Journey' flowchart, what is the step that occurs immediately after 'Design methodology'?

- (A) Data collection
- (B) Data analysis
- (C) Interpretation
- (D) Literature review

2. Research must observe a step-by-step process.

- (A) True
- (B) False

3. Which step is taken after we identify a problem to study?

- (A) Analyze the data
- (B) Locate resources
- (C) Conduct data collection
- (D) Develop an action plan

4. Research Step #2: Organizing means ____

- (A) Collecting information
- (B) Showing how information connects
- (C) Creating a format to show research
- (D) Putting information in order (like an outline)

5. In research, what is the significance of planning and scheduling?

- (A) To confuse the research team
- (B) To allocate resources and time effectively
- (C) To ignore deadlines
- (D) To prioritize unimportant tasks

6. Which of the following lists the five distinct steps involved in the scientific method used in research?

- (A) Observation, Hypothesis, Experiment, Analysis, Conclusion
- (B) Introduction, Literature Review, Data Collection, Results, Discussion
- (C) Planning, Execution, Reporting, Reviewing, Publishing
- (D) Questioning, Surveying, Interviewing, Summarizing, Presenting

7. A series of steps used by scientists to solve a problem or answer a question.

- (A) Scientific method
- (B) Recipe
- (C) Data collection
- (D) Metric system

8. "Should I change my method of teaching?" is a question posed by a teacher carrying out Action Research. The teacher is in the ____ step of action Research.
- (A) Problem Identification
 - (B) Plan of action
 - (C) Reflect
 - (D) Observation
9. What is an action plan in research?
- (A) A way to summarise findings
 - (B) A detailed timeline and steps to complete research
 - (C) A conclusion
 - (D) A list of books
10. What is the fourth step in the research process, following the procedures/design phase?
- (A) Data-Collection Phase
 - (B) Problem Identification
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Data Analysis
11. What activity occurs during Step 6 of the Scientific Method?
- (A) Collecting the data
 - (B) Drawing conclusions
 - (C) Writing the research report
 - (D) Conducting the experiment
12. In conducting research, put the following steps in the order they should be completed: A) literature review B) methods C) conclusion D) analysis E) problem statement F) data
- (A) A-F
 - (B) B, C, E, F, A, D
 - (C) E, A, B, F, D, C
 - (D) F-A
 - (E) A, E, F, B, D, C
13. The fifth step in the research process is ____
- (A) Organize and write
 - (B) Read and take notes
 - (C) Identify relevant sources
 - (D) Cite your references
14. What is the last stage of the scientific process
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Pose question
 - (C) Share findings
 - (D) Test hypothesis
15. Steps in doing a research can be a ____ process.
- (A) Linear
 - (B) Circular
 - (C) Cyclical
 - (D) Random
16. In which step of the cycle would you work out where the data will come from or how you will collect it?
- (A) Data
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Plan
 - (D) Problem
17. Dr. Marsh did an exploratory study on a topic that he thought was very interesting. He spent hours and hours collecting data and analyzing the data, but when he tried to interpret the data he didn't get anywhere-nothing made sense. Which of the following steps in the research process do you think that Dr. Marsh skipped?
- (A) Informing others
 - (B) Designing the study
 - (C) Background research
 - (D) Selecting a topic
18. The ____ step in the research model is to share the results.
- (A) First
 - (B) Second
 - (C) Next to last
 - (D) Last
19. Can you skip a step in the market research process?
- (A) Yes; who cares just wing it right?
 - (B) No; every step is vital for beneficial answers

20. Marcella is an action researcher concerned with the effects of feedback on science concept learning. She has identified a problem important to her, that is, whether feedback hinders inquiry, and she has systematically planned a study to address the problem. The next step for Marcella is to:
- (A) Diagnose the problem.
 - (B) Conduct the study.
 - (C) Implement the findings.
 - (D) Generate additional questions.
21. Which of the following is/are step/steps of Research plan?
- (A) Objectives of the study.
 - (B) Review of literature.
 - (C) Research hypothesis.
 - (D) All of these.
22. The marketing manager needs to know the cost of the research project before approving it. During which of the following stages of the marketing research process would such a consideration most likely take place?
- (A) Step 1-defining the problem
 - (B) Step 1-creating decision alternatives
 - (C) Step 1-drafting the research objectives
 - (D) Step 2-develop the research plan
 - (E) Step 3-information collection
23. Identify the correct sequence of research steps: [2013-SEPTEMBER]
- (A) Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection, interpretation of findings
 - (B) Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation of findings
 - (C) Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation of findings
 - (D) Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation of findings, data collection
24. Jonathan's data showed that household cockroaches moved away from raw cucumber slices. What step of the scientific method is this?
- (A) Questions/problem
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Conclusion
25. A set of step by step instructions.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Design process
 - (D) Procedure
26. Generally the steps of scientific method are also the steps of
- (A) Research.
 - (B) Human life.
 - (C) Literary collection.
 - (D) None of the above.
27. Which step of the scientific method involves using your 5 senses?
- (A) Making an Observation
 - (B) Creating a Hypothesis
 - (C) Drawing Conclusions
 - (D) Analyzing Data
28. Select the correct order for these steps: (a) Test the theory; (b) Research knowledge base/Internet; (c) Identify the problem; (d) Document findings.
- (A) A, b, c, d
 - (B) C, b, a, d
 - (C) D, a, c, b
 - (D) D, c, b, a
29. "Collection, organization of data" belongs to step:
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
30. Match five steps in the UNEC project with their appropriate explanation: Look at what is different in the foreign culture compared to your own
- (A) Understand your culture

- (B) Identify differences
 - (C) Empathize
 - (D) Use Cross-cultural skills
 - (E) ReflectTagsMatching
31. What is the very last thing you should do in the research process?
- (A) Choose a topic
 - (B) Do the research
 - (C) Find Sources
 - (D) Reflect on your work
32. Identify the correct sequence of research steps:
- (A) Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection, interpretation of findings
 - (B) Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation of findings
- (C) Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation of findings
 - (D) Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation of findings, data collection
33. Using the action research model, which step should be performed after the problem has already been identified?
- (A) Collection and organization of data
 - (B) Reflection
34. What activity occurs during Step 4 of the Scientific Method?
- (A) Collecting the data
 - (B) Drawing conclusions
 - (C) Designing the experiment
 - (D) Conducting the experiment

1.3.3 Identification of Research Problem

1. What is the first step in the research model?
 - (A) Reviewing the literature
 - (B) Sharing the results
 - (C) Beginning the case study
 - (D) Choosing the subject matter
2. All of the following are the sources of quantitative research problem, EXCEPT?
 - (A) Agencies of the government
 - (B) Review of related literature
 - (C) Economic issues in society
 - (D) Others experience
3. Which are the three steps that researchers need to undergo to recognize a problem?
 - (A) Find a source of gap, actions that did not occur, understanding gap
 - (B) What was expected to happen, which were the result expectations that were not met, lack of feedback
 - (C) Something must be expected to happen, feedback on what happened must be received, expectations and feedback must be compared
 - (D) Prepare information, analyze the situation, understand problem
4. The part of research where the problem is identified:
 - (A) Methodology
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Abstract
5. The research purpose:
 - (A) Describe your target customers and clients.
 - (B) Establish competitive advantages.
 - (C) Specify the problem or opportunity to be explored.
 - (D) Is a possible answer to a research question.
6. Danny wants to test the effects of temperature on number of cricket chirps per minute. What is the problem Danny is testing?
 - (A) What is the effect of different temperatures on number of cricket chirps per minute?
 - (B) What is the effect of cricket chirps on temperature?
 - (C) How many chirps do crickets chirp a minute?

- (D) None of above
7. Why is identifying a problem statement crucial in research?
- (A) It simplifies the research process
 - (B) It determines the focus and direction of the research
 - (C) It is not necessary
 - (D) It avoids any hypothesis formulation
8. In addition, within research-based text such as doctoral thesis, a literature review identifies a research gap and articulates how a particular research addresses this gap. What is the meaning of research gap?
- (A) Under-researched areas
 - (B) Unexplored areas
 - (C) Explored Areas
 - (D) Researched Areas
9. Which of the following is a key step in the psychological scientific method?
- (A) Ignoring previous research
 - (B) Identifying and describing the problem
 - (C) Making assumptions without evidence
 - (D) Skipping data analysis
10. In the research model, specifying what it is that you want to learn about a topic happens during the stage of ____
- (A) Defining the problem
 - (B) Reviewing the literature
 - (C) Sharing the results
 - (D) Unobtrusive measures
11. What is the role of "personal experiences" in identifying potential research problems?
- (A) Personal experiences should be disregarded as they are irrelevant to research.
 - (B) Personal experiences can provide valuable insights and observations that lead to research questions.
 - (C) Personal experiences are the only source of valid research problems.
 - (D) Personal experiences always bias the research findings.
12. The first step in implementing a marketing research study is to
- (A) Develop a data-collection procedure.
 - (B) Analyze the situation.
 - (C) Define the problem.
 - (D) Develop an MkIS.
13. What is an indicator that a research topic may be too broad?
- (A) Receiving negative feedback
 - (B) Lacking interest in the topic
 - (C) Finding too many ideas
 - (D) Having too few ideas
14. Area of concern when there is a gap in knowledge that requires a solution
- (A) Field Note
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Research Significance
15. Feasibility is also an important factor for the selection of the research problem. The credentials, preparation, and experience of the researcher should be sufficient for the issue.
- (A) Resources Availability
 - (B) Urgency
 - (C) Area Culture
 - (D) Feasibility
16. A business located near a fault line is likely to identify ____ as a risk.
- (A) Theft
 - (B) Earthquake
 - (C) Labor relations
 - (D) Competitors
17. The research problem and research purpose are the same.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

18. What is the first step in the research procedures?
- (A) Set limits to the problem.
 - (B) Identify the problem to be solved
 - (C) Draw on current knowledge.
 - (D) None of above
19. What is an illustration in the context of defining a research problem?
- (A) A visual representation of data
 - (B) An example to clarify the problem
 - (C) A hypothesis
 - (D) A conclusion
20. What is a key consideration when assessing the feasibility of a research topic?
- (A) Access to participants and resources
 - (B) Existing literature on the topic
 - (C) Theoretical frameworks available
 - (D) Personal interests of the researcher
21. When American Airlines decided to review new ideas aimed at first-class passengers on very long flights, like an ultra high-speed Wi-Fi service and 124 channels of high-definition satellite cable TV, their first step in the marketing research process was to ____
- (A) Develop the research plan
 - (B) Define the problem and research objectives
 - (C) Collect the information
 - (D) Analyze the information
 - (E) Make the decision
22. The determination of the topic can be considered based on which of the following bases:
- (A) Personal viewpoint
 - (B) Free time
 - (C) Needs of others
 - (D) Whether the topic has scientific significance or not
23. The literature review helps researchers to:
- (A) Reinvent previous research
 - (B) Identify gaps and refine the research problem
 - (C) Avoid data collection
 - (D) Eliminate the need for hypotheses
24. Which is not an appropriate tool for identifying the problem for research?
- (A) Gap analysis
 - (B) Critical thinking
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) None of above
25. The statement of an research problem or objective is often the ____ of the market research process.
- (A) Hardest
 - (B) Easiest
 - (C) Shortest
 - (D) Longest
26. The literature review usually identifies a gap in the field or a line of enquiry for your own research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
27. Which of the following is NOT a source of research problem?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Personal opinions
 - (C) Personal experience
 - (D) Academic journals
28. Is this a good academic research topic? "What is the role of advertising in the world?"
- (A) No. It is too broad.
 - (B) No It is too narrow
 - (C) Yes. It is a good research topic.
 - (D) No. It is leading.
29. What helps most in identification of the research problem?
- (A) Review of related literature.
 - (B) Researcher's own experience.
 - (C) Discussion with the supervisor.
 - (D) All of the above.

30. A good research problem is measurable by using research instruments, apparatus or equipment, as well as statistical tools to arrive at scientific and meaningful results.
(A) True
(B) False
31. Find a definition of research problem:
(A) The broad subject matter addressed by the study
(B) A general educational issue, concern, or controversy addressed in research that narrows the topic
(C) The major intent or objective of the study used to address the problem.
(D) Planning a study, investigators should anticipate the time required for data collection and data analysis
32. Why is generating research ideas considered the initial stage of a research project?
(A) It sets the foundation for the entire research process.
(B) It determines the research methodology to be used.
(C) It helps to identify the research gaps in the field.
(D) It defines the research objectives and hypotheses.
33. Research problem is selected from the stand point of: [2008-JUNE]
(A) Researcher's interest
(B) Financial support
(C) Social relevance
(D) Availability of relevant literature
34. A scientist observes that some plants in her garden grow taller than others, even though they receive the same amount of water. What should be her first step in the scientific method?
(A) Conduct an experiment
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Identify the problem/question
(D) Draw a conclusion
35. The first step in preparing a report is to conduct research.
(A) True
(B) FALSE
36. The first step in selecting a research topic is:
(A) Formulating a thesis statement
(B) Brainstorming for ideas
(C) Writing the conclusion
(D) Conducting experiments
37. Which of the following aspects is not important when selecting a research problem?
(A) Minimum budget
(B) Issue which is relevant
(C) Impactful issue in the field
(D) Manageable within period of study
38. Before considering what literature to use in a project, first
(A) Make a good introduction
(B) Identify a topic to study
(C) Go to the library and look for samples of thesis book
(D) Consider your worldview
39. There are guidelines in choosing a research topic. Which of the following is considered irrelevant?
(A) Availability of the researchers
(B) Limitations on the subject
(C) Personal resources
(D) Interest in the subject
40. Hey students! Can you help Sairya and Amelia figure out the first step in the research process?
(A) Writing the conclusion
(B) Identifying a topic
(C) Citing sources
(D) Organizing information
41. It helps clearly identify the purpose of the research project you propose.
(A) Statement of the Problem

- (B) Significance of the Study
(C) Scope and Delimitations
(D) Research Objectives
42. What is the purpose of a statement of problem in research?
(A) To make the scope of the study unclear
(B) To avoid stating the key variables
(C) To clearly identify the problem being studied
(D) To confuse the readers
43. The problem selected must have
(A) Speed
(B) Facts
(C) Values
(D) Novelty
44. Choosing a topic that you can relate with will certainly make your research project ___ challenging.
(A) Less
(B) More
(C) Equally
(D) Extremely
45. Anika is starting her research project for her thesis. She knows that she needs to follow a structured process to ensure her research is effective. What is the first stage of the research process?
(A) Collect and analyze the data
(B) Develop and implement the research plan
(C) Report the findings
(D) Define the research problem
46. A research problem is:
(A) An opinion
(B) An unanswered question
(C) A known fact
(D) Always complex
47. Problem definition is the most important step in the marketing research project.
(A) True
(B) False
48. Experimental process for Introduction
(A) What is the problem?
(B) What did I do in a nutshell?
(C) How did I solve the problem?
(D) What does it mean?
(E) What did I find out?
49. Which of the following is the first process in doing research?
(A) Data Analysis
(B) Problem
(C) Research design
(D) Sampling
50. The shortcomings or the Limitations due to which the research will be conducted is known as ___?
(A) Objective
(B) Gap
(C) Rationale
(D) Aim
51. Research Problems could be in following forms, except ___
(A) Issue
(B) Gap
(C) Contradiction
(D) Difficulties
(E) Influence
52. This is a guideline in selecting research problem to avoid blaming others.
(A) Must be chosen by researcher himself
(B) Must be within the interest of researcher
(C) Must be within the specialization of researcher
(D) None of above
53. Problem identification research provides information about the marketing environment and helps diagnose a problem.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

54. What is a scientific problem?
- (A) A question requiring research
 - (B) A solved task
 - (C) A known fact
 - (D) A rule
 - (E) An example
55. What is often the first step that co-workers should take when trying to solve a problem?
- (A) Identify the conflict/problem
 - (B) Select a mediator
 - (C) Develop an attitude
 - (D) Reach an agreement
56. Each step in the research proposal builds on
- (A) Authors critique.
 - (B) Problem statement.
 - (C) Peer critics.
 - (D) References.
57. Sources of researchable problems can include:
- (A) Researcher's own experiences as educators
 - (B) Practical issues that require solutions
 - (C) Theory and past research
 - (D) All of the above
58. Which of the following is an example of a research problem statement?
- (A) The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of sleep deprivation on memory recall.
 - (B) I think students need more sleep.
 - (C) People should sleep early.
 - (D) None of above
59. Which of the following examples describes a research problem that is not solvable?
- (A) A problem related to the price of products in a marketplace.
 - (B) A problem related to the existence of God in this universe.
 - (C) A problem related to global climate change
 - (D) A problem related to improving primary education
60. What initiates the process of research?
- (A) Problem
 - (B) Significance of the study
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Hypothesis
61. What is a key characteristic of a research problem?
- (A) Easy to solve
 - (B) Relevant to the researcher's profession
 - (C) Popular topic
 - (D) Large participant group
62. This is a situation or a condition that requires a solution.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Problem
63. What should a good research problem be based on?
- (A) Past experiences
 - (B) Current problems and needs
 - (C) Personal interests
 - (D) Random topics
64. What is the first step in identifying a research topic in qualitative research?
- (A) Engaging with the research community
 - (B) Framing the research questions
 - (C) Exploring areas of personal and professional interest
 - (D) Reviewing existing literature
65. Which of the following is the first step in undertaking a marketing research problem?
- (A) Define the problem
 - (B) Solve the problem
 - (C) Collect problem-specific data

- (D) Analyze the situation
(E) Define a sample
66. The meaning and existence of the issue are both critical factors when considering a research problem. If the issue is important, the researcher is more likely to choose it.
(A) Researcher Knowledge
(B) Relative Importance
(C) Resources Availability
(D) Data Availability
67. When narrowing down a broad research topic, which factor should be considered?
(A) Popularity of the topic
(B) Availability of relevant information
(C) Random preference
(D) Only personal interest
68. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for assessing the significance of a research problem in a discipline?
(A) It benefits social actors
(B) It improves current practices.
(C) It increases the researcher's economic income.
(D) It promotes the development or testing of theories.
69. Information obtained from the DM, industry experts, and secondary data may not be sufficient to define the research problem.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
70. What is a research phenomenon in the context of this lesson?
(A) A topic that needs further investigation
(B) A well-known concept in research
(C) A widely accepted theory
(D) A solved problem
71. The following are criteria of a research problem, except:
(A) Feasibility
(B) Researchability
(C) Interest
(D) Availability
72. What is the purpose of using a literature gap in research?
(A) To validate the researcher's personal experiences
(B) To summarize existing knowledge
(C) To identify areas that require further investigation
(D) To entertain the audience with stories
73. What is the reason for consulting handbooks, yearbooks, encyclopedias, or reviews in the initial stages of identifying a research topic?
(A) They are readily available.
(B) They provide an overview of the issues related to a topic.
(C) They are primary sources.
(D) They avoid reporting statistical data to interpret the results more readily.
74. Identify what chapter of a research study the given element belongs. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
(A) Chapter 1
(B) Chapter 2
(C) Chapter 3
(D) Chapter 4
(E) Chapter 5
75. Which paragraph would explain where your research questions come from and the problem you intend to investigate?
(A) Literature Review
(B) Context
(C) Research Focus
(D) Implications
76. What are some common challenges in problem identification?
(A) Lack of information, unclear objectives, conflicting perspectives
(B) Too much information, clear objectives, aligned perspectives

- (C) Insufficient information, defined objectives, harmonious perspectives
(D) Abundance of information, vague objectives, consistent perspectives
77. Why is it important to evaluate a research problem before proceeding with the study?
(A) To waste time and resources on an unsuitable problem.
(B) To ensure the problem is significant, researchable, and feasible.
(C) To discourage the researcher from pursuing the study.
(D) To avoid making any contribution to knowledge.
78. What is a research problem?
(A) A question that a researcher seeks to answer
(B) A hypothesis to be tested
(C) A method of data collection
(D) A conclusion of the study
79. What is the first step in developing a research question?
(A) Identifying a broad area of interest
(B) Writing the introduction
(C) Conducting experiments
(D) Listing references
80. Which of the following is a sign of a good research topic?
(A) Creating confusion to readers.
(B) Translating into irrelevant research value.
(C) Demonstrating the usefulness of the study.
(D) Displaying irrelevance of the research paper.
81. The first step in solving a problem is ____
(A) Think of ways to solve
(B) Identify the problem
(C) Study solutions
(D) None of above
82. What is the first thing to do when doing research?
(A) Research
(B) Define the problem
(C) Create a title
(D) Make a work plan
83. The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting the research process is ____
(A) Stating the research purpose
(B) Defining the research variables
(C) Identifying the research problem
(D) Determining the feasibility of the study
84. An educational issue within a broad topic area is known as the "research"
(A) Purpose
(B) Problem
(C) Question
(D) Hypothesis
85. What should researchers focus on after reviewing the literature?
(A) Consulting theoretical frameworks
(B) Identifying a broad area of interest
(C) Engaging with the research community
(D) Focusing on a specific phenomenon or problem
86. What is the first step in choosing a research project?
(A) Identifying a problem or issue
(B) Presenting findings
(C) Writing a literature review
(D) Conducting fieldwork
87. What is the first step of scientific methodology?
(A) Interpretation and Drawing Conclusions
(B) Observation and Analysis of Data
(C) Initial Observations and Asking Questions
(D) Experiment

88. A research problem is best described as:
- (A) A solved issue in literature
 - (B) A statement about an area of concern
 - (C) A confirmed theory
 - (D) A widely accepted belief
89. What is the first step in identifying research questions?
- (A) Conducting a thorough review of existing literature
 - (B) Determining the appropriate research design
 - (C) Defining the research problem or questions
 - (D) Choosing suitable data collection methods
90. A good research problem is
- (A) It can be tested through data collection and analysis
 - (B) It covers a wide range of issues
 - (C) Based on unsolved issues
 - (D) It can be generalised by different researchers
91. What is a researchable topic?
- (A) A topic that is interesting
 - (B) A topic with participants willing to serve and resources available
 - (C) A topic with a clear research question
 - (D) A topic that is easy to research
92. The first phase of research which involves forming an idea about what needs to be studied.
- (A) Conceptualization.
 - (B) Planning and Designing.
 - (C) Analyzing and Interpreting.
 - (D) None of the above.
93. A researcher in social planning gathers relevant facts to address a community issue. This activity most closely relates to which stage?
- (A) Identifying and articulating the problem
 - (B) Finalizing publication formatting
 - (C) Selecting random sampling frames
 - (D) Negotiating intellectual property
94. Abdelgafur, et al. (2020) discussed that a good topic should have the following characteristics except ____
- (A) Personal
 - (B) Manageable
 - (C) Researchable
 - (D) Interesting
95. Why is it important for a research problem to be time-bound?
- (A) Because a time frame is required in every activity; the shorter completion of the activity, the better.
 - (B) Because it makes the research more expensive.
 - (C) Because it allows for unlimited resources to be used.
 - (D) Because it ensures the research problem is vague and unclear.
96. The first step in researching history is to
- (A) Draw a conclusion
 - (B) Find a primary source
 - (C) Choose a topic
 - (D) Read an encyclopedia
97. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or formulate a research questions.
- (A) Identifying the problem
 - (B) Deciding the method of research
 - (C) Writing a report
 - (D) None of above
98. What does the “research gap” refer to in an academic article?
- (A) A section that provides the author’s personal views
 - (B) A conclusion to the study’s findings
 - (C) An area of research that has not been fully explored
 - (D) A tool or app to collect data

99. A research problem is characterized by
(A) Description of a relationship between variables
(B) Description of the aim of a study
(C) A question
(D) Description of a gap in knowledge
100. In using the scientific method to gather information, the researcher begins by
(A) Reviewing the literature on the problem
(B) Defining the problem
(C) Stating the hypothesis
(D) Disclosing the assumptions underlying the problem
101. Which source of research problems involves conclusions arising from professional challenges?
(A) Professional Trends
(B) Public Research
(C) Professional Experience
(D) Existing Theory
102. What is a research gap?
(A) A question that has already been answered once before
(B) A question that has never been answered before
(C) A question that has already been answered twice before
(D) A question that has already been answered several times before
103. What is step one of the Marketing Research process?
(A) Collect Data
(B) Define Problem
(C) Design Project
(D) Analyze Data
104. Why is it necessary to define the research problem?
(A) To ensure clarity and focus
(B) To collect data
(C) To analyse results
(D) To write the conclusion
105. How can literature survey help in the research process?
(A) By avoiding reading any previous work
(B) By narrowing down the research problem
(C) By not generating new ideas
(D) By not placing the research in the current context
106. What is the potential consequence of a poorly worded research problem statement?
(A) It ensures a clear understanding of the topic
(B) It may result in unnecessary reading and writing
(C) It can lead to a focused study
(D) It simplifies the research process
107. In the context of Psychological Research, what is the first step in the Scientific Method?
(A) Testing and/or Collecting Data
(B) Asking a question(s)
(C) Analyzing the data
(D) Interpreting the results
108. Which of the following is a good source of research problems?
(A) Friends
(B) Family members
(C) Politicians
(D) Real life experiences
109. The first step of research is: [2006-DECEMBER]
(A) Selecting a problem
(B) Searching a problem
(C) Finding a problem
(D) Identifying a problem
110. Below are some statements that can help you indicate the gap in the research, except ____
(A) “ ____ has been/has not been ____ (studied/reported/elucidated)”
(B) “ ____ the key question is/remains ____ “
(C) “ ____ it is important to address ____ “
(D) “This paper investigates ____ “

111. What may influence a researcher's choice of research topic and the questions they ask?
- (A) The impact of the work on people
 - (B) The success in bringing about change
 - (C) The researcher's values and beliefs
 - (D) The benefits to society
112. Research problem explains the Data Collection Techniques: Participant Observation, In-depth Interview, and Focus Group Discussion, and the possible output of the study could be included.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
113. You start planning a proposal by
- (A) Determining the factors.
 - (B) Determining the solutions.
 - (C) Scheduling the study.
 - (D) Stating the problem.
114. When searching for information, you must first ____
- (A) Decide on a topic
 - (B) Analyzing the results
 - (C) Organizing the work
 - (D) None of above
115. A good research topic should be:
- (A) Vague
 - (B) Broad
 - (C) Feasible
 - (D) Impossible
116. Is a statement about an area of concern, a condition to be improved, a difficulty to be eliminated, or a gap that exists in scholarly literature, in theory, or in practice that points to the need for meaningful understanding and deliberate investigation.
- (A) A research problem
 - (B) A research method
 - (C) A research question
 - (D) A research idea
117. What is typically the first stage in action research?
- (A) Identifying the problem
 - (B) Implementing the plan
 - (C) Collecting the data
 - (D) Reflecting on outcomes
 - (E) Writing the conclusions
118. What is the significance of public research in identifying research problems?
- (A) It avoids reading professional journals.
 - (B) It provides an overview of important studies conducted in a topic area.
 - (C) It focuses solely on experimental research.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for professional trends.
119. A question which requires a solution is ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Experiment
120. It is what the researchers aim to answer later on as they go through the research endeavor
- (A) Research Problem
 - (B) Research Proposal
 - (C) Research Topic
 - (D) Research Title
121. When should you state your topic idea as a question in the research process?
- (A) During the evaluation of research findings.
 - (B) During the identification and development of your topic.
 - (C) After finding background information.
 - (D) After citing sources in your research paper.
122. It is the first step of doing research
- (A) Research title
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Research problem
 - (D) Questions

123. "Problem-Identification" research is concerned with ____
- (A) Investigating and searching for what may be the problem facing or will face the brand
 - (B) Investigating and searching for optional solutions for a current defined problem
 - (C) Investigating the new problematic customer trends
 - (D) Investigating the new problematic market trends
124. What should you consider when choosing a research topic?
- (A) Length of the paper and personal interest
 - (B) Random selection without any thought
 - (C) Choosing a topic that is too broad
 - (D) Ignoring current issues
125. Most of the beginners in research suffer from
- (A) Problem blindness.
 - (B) Too many problems.
 - (C) Lack of training to tend a problem.
 - (D) None of these.
126. A good research problem should be novel. What does the highlighted word mean?
- (A) A good research problem should be something that is new.
 - (B) A good research problem should draw attention and interest from the other people.
 - (C) A good research problem should be useful and beneficial to its target population.
 - (D) A good research problem should improve the current state of existing technology.
127. The research problem
- (A) Is related to a concept or phenomenon needs to be understood because little research has been done on it.
 - (B) Involve the forms of data collection, analysis and interpretation that researcher propose for their studies.
 - (C) Is a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher derives a general, abstract theory of a process, action, or interaction grounded in the views of participants.
 - (D) None of above
128. To identify the focus of the study, research must identify ____ first.
- (A) Sample/Population.
 - (B) Title.
 - (C) Research Gap.
 - (D) Research Questions.
129. A question that asks what needs to be done to solve a problem:
- (A) Research objective
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Marketing research
 - (D) Relevant variables
130. Before beginning research
- (A) Get the opinions of your peers
 - (B) Make sure the topic is not too broad
 - (C) Make sure the topic has never been researched before
 - (D) Write your bibliography
131. All experiments begin with a ____
- (A) Problem or a question
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Result
132. Existing social philosophies and generalizations may be of great help to design a research problem. In relation to this, which of the following is the most efficient way to determine a research gap based on the theories?
- (A) Immersing oneself in a community
 - (B) Interviewing at least a person
 - (C) Reading relevant literature and studies
 - (D) Synthesizing ideas from a day to day experience
133. How should you start a research project?
- (A) Read an overview of your topic and the subject area
 - (B) Ask your teacher how many sources you'll need

- (C) Take and organize notes
(D) Choose a topic that's neither too broad or too narrow
- 134.** Which statement best describes a research problem?
(A) It should only focus on theoretical aspects.
(B) It should add to existing knowledge in a meaningful way.
(C) It should be unrelated to previous research.
(D) It should be simple and straightforward.
- 135.** A qualitative research problem statement
(A) Specifies the research methods to be utilized
(B) Specifies a research hypothesis
(C) Expresses a relationship between variables
(D) Conveys a sense of emerging design
- 136.** To understand the background of a marketing research problem, the researcher must understand the client's firm and industry.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 137.** The no. 1 stage in designing experimental research.
(A) Hypotheses
(B) Determining variables
(C) Problem/topic
(D) Experiment
- 138.** Lack of previous research studies on the topic which has allowed for further analysis
(A) Issues
(B) Insufficient
(C) Lack
(D) Limitations
- 139.** Sub-fields must be listed which refer to those professional or major subjects. The researcher must then choose his area of interest from those sub-fields.
(A) Identifying Topic
(B) Review of Literature
(C) Developing a Framework
(D) Developing Title
- 140.** How can a researcher balance the need for a "feasible" research problem with the desire to address a complex issue?
(A) By choosing a complex issue and ignoring any feasibility limitations.
(B) By narrowing the scope of the research problem to a manageable aspect of the complex issue.
(C) By avoiding complex issues altogether and focusing on simple topics.
(D) By assuming that all complex issues are automatically feasible to research.
- 141.** How can a researcher ensure that their research problem addresses a genuine "gap" in the existing knowledge?
(A) By ignoring previous research and relying on personal opinions.
(B) By conducting a superficial review of only a few related articles.
(C) By critically analyzing the literature to identify inconsistencies, contradictions, or unanswered questions.
(D) By assuming that any research problem they come up with is automatically a gap in knowledge.
- 142.** Recommendations from theses, dissertations, and research journals can be used as sources of research problems.
(A) True
(B) False
- 143.** Booth et al. (2003) argue that a topic too broad can be identified by:
(A) Its excessive use of qualitative data
(B) Being unsummarizable in four or five words
(C) Its lack of empirical backing
(D) Its unclear objectives

- 144.** Considerations to measure the researchability of research problems are listed below, except —
(A) Time, Resources and skills
(B) Research Consultant
(C) Accessed to people & sites
(D) Novelty
(E) Contribution to knowledge and practice
- 145.** Match the statement with the correct term. The educational issue/problem within a broad topic area.
(A) Topic
(B) Problem
(C) Purpose
(D) Question
(E) Hypotheses
- 146. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**
(A) THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND
(B) REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
(C) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(D) None of the above
- 147.** Research typically begins when a scholar identifies a situation that needs resolution. Which statement best captures this starting point?
(A) A perceived need for practical resolution

(B) An interest in testing advanced mathematics
(C) A requirement to replicate classic experiments
(D) A mandate to follow historical chronologies
- 148.** A specific issue or knowledge gap that a study seeks to solve is called:
(A) Scope
(B) Research Problem
(C) Literature Search
(D) Feasibility
- 149.** A research problem is feasible only when [2007-JUNE]
(A) It has utility and relevance
(B) It is researchable
(C) It is new and adds something to knowledge
(D) All the above
- 150.** What should the researcher do before defining a research problem?
(A) Should devote sufficient time to review the research already undertaken.
(B) Should collect data and analyze.
(C) Should prepare a research design.
(D) Should prepare a sample report.
- 151.** This step is about identifying what to study about.
(A) Conduct the research
(B) Write a draft
(C) Finalize the research
(D) Choose a topic
- 152.** Involves series of refinement processes that begin with identification of problem area and terminate one or more testable & answerable question.
(A) Problem initiating
(B) Problem statement
(C) Null hypothesis
(D) Defining & identifying problem
- 153.** The first step in identifying a research problem is:
(A) Data collection
(B) Literature review
(C) Formulating a hypothesis
(D) Selecting a statistical tool
- 154.** What does the term 'magnitude' refer to in the context of selecting a research problem?
(A) The complexity of the research question
(B) The number of sources available
(C) The scope and manageability of the topic
(D) The importance of the topic

155. What is the first and most important step in the research process?
- (A) Analyzing data
 - (B) Writing the research paper
 - (C) Identifying a research problem
 - (D) Conducting experiments
156. Which of these topics would make for the best news article:
- (A) Asking two friends about the lunch room food
 - (B) Complaining about how many hours we spend at school
 - (C) Researching why school lunch is the way it is, and finding out the costs to feed 1100 students
 - (D) Summarizing a news event that already happened and everybody already knows about
157. If the management decision problem is: "Should a new product be introduced?" determining consumer preferences and purchase intentions for the proposed new product is the most appropriate marketing research problem?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
158. The background of the study should:
- (A) Be a random collection of facts
 - (B) Provide context and relevance of the research problem
 - (C) Replace the methodology section
 - (D) Contain only statistical tables
159. How one can select a new problem of research from the researches which have been already completed?
- (A) By collecting comprehensive information from the research worker who have completed the research.
 - (B) By collecting information from the research supervisor.
 - (C) By searching the literature in the library.
 - (D) None of the above is correct.
160. Which of the following is NOT one of the five factors to determine whether a problem is researchable?
- (A) The problem is existing in the locality or country but no known solution to the problem
 - (B) The solution can be answered by using statistical methods and techniques
 - (C) The problem is already solved
 - (D) There are probable solutions but they are not yet tested
161. What is the primary purpose of identifying sources of research ideas?
- (A) To narrow down the scope of a research project.
 - (B) To generate a list of potential research topics.
 - (C) To determine the feasibility of a research project.
 - (D) To identify the most relevant theories for the research.
162. A good research problem should be interesting, meaning it should be;
- (A) A good research problem should be something that is new.
 - (B) A good research problem should draw attention and interest from the other people.
 - (C) A good research problem should be useful and beneficial to its target population.
 - (D) A good research problem should improve the current state of existing technology.
163. A local McDonald's franchise observes a decrease in their drive-through sales during the lunch hours (12-2pm).
- (A) Define the problem
 - (B) Apply results
 - (C) Obtain data
 - (D) Analyze data
164. A research problem is visible only when
- (A) The problem is researchable.
 - (B) Problem is new and it adds something new to the existing knowledge.

- (C) The problem has utility and relevance in the real world.
(D) All of the above.
- 165.** A research problem should be based on:
(A) Speculation
(B) Personal opinions
(C) Empirical evidence
(D) Assumptions only
- 166.** What is the first step in conducting research?
(A) Analyze Data
(B) Review the literature
(C) Design research
(D) Define research problem
- 167.** Which source of research problems is based on one's own life events?
(A) Practical Experience
(B) Personal Experience
(C) National Concerns
(D) Literature Search
- 168.** What does a statement of the problem provide?
(A) A detailed methodology
(B) A list of all sources used
(C) A summary of the findings
(D) The issue being addressed
- 169.** The purpose of interviewing experts is to help define the marketing research problem rather than to develop a conclusive solution.
(A) True
(B) False
- 170.** Which of the following indicates the first step of action research procedure?
(A) Review research literature
(B) Modify or redefine the initial statement of the problem
(C) Identify, evaluate, and formulate a problem
(D) Specify the research design
- 171.** Search, accumulation and processing of scientific, technical and patent information is not possible without:
(A) Choosing the goal, direction and topic of research work
(B) Registration of the results of research work
(C) Drawing up a program to optimize the factors under study
(D) Mathematical processing of research results
(E) Calculating the effectiveness of research results, scientific and technical products
- 172.** Your academic research and writing process should begin with (choose the MOST correct):
(A) Finding a journal article which is easy to read and understand
(B) Identifying the three main points of your essay
(C) Identifying an issue or problem which is open to dispute
(D) Identifying a belief or opinion of your own which you know you can prove
- 173.** Maya presented an idea for recycling empty water bottles to her principal. What would be the first step in developing her idea?
(A) Communicating the results of her research
(B) Developing a prototype
(C) Identifying the specific problem she wanted to solve
(D) None of above
- 174.** Researchers often derive their problem from the ____
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Qualitative analysis
(C) Thesis Statement
(D) Literature review

175. When choosing the problem to be studied, the researcher needs to emphasize the following things EXCEPT
- (A) Do the same research with others in the near future
 - (B) Whether or not research is done
 - (C) Avoid research related to political contradictions
 - (D) Feasible and reasonable
176. What is the primary purpose of stating a research problem?
- (A) To confuse the reader with complex terminology.
 - (B) To clearly articulate the issue that the research aims to address.
 - (C) To provide a definitive solution to the problem.
 - (D) To avoid conducting any actual research.
177. What is a research topic?
- (A) An issue that a researcher is interested in
 - (B) A random subject chosen by anyone
 - (C) A topic that has no relevance
 - (D) A topic that is too broad
178. ___ is undertaken to help identify problems that are perhaps not apparent on the surface and yet exist or are likely to arise in the future.
- (A) Problem identification research
 - (B) Segmentation research
 - (C) Problem solving research
 - (D) Marketing information systems
179. What criterion on the selection of research problem concerns on the “when” question?
- (A) Availability of the participants
 - (B) Costs and returns
 - (C) Hazards and handicaps
 - (D) Time factor
180. One of the main reasons for doing a research proposal is
- (A) To start the final report early
 - (B) To allow the client to choose the proper research design
 - (C) To present the problem and its importance to the researcher
 - (D) To force the client to accept the project.
181. Which of the following is NOT a step in identifying a research topic?
- (A) Reviewing existing literature
 - (B) Conducting quantitative analysis
 - (C) Consulting theoretical frameworks
 - (D) Engaging with the research community
182. What characteristic should a good research problem have?
- (A) It should be subjective.
 - (B) It should be empirical and verifiable
 - (C) It should be based on opinions.
 - (D) It should be purely theoretical
183. What is a crucial step in conducting effective research?
- (A) Skipping the literature review
 - (B) Identifying and defining the research problem
 - (C) Ignoring conflicting data
 - (D) Relying solely on internet sources
184. Once the main problem has been stated, the following questions should be answered by the researcher: Is the problem statement clear?
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
185. Avani, Shaan, and Myra are planning a fun research project. What is the first step they should take?
- (A) Collect and analyze the data
 - (B) Develop and implement the research plan
 - (C) Report the findings
 - (D) Define the research problem

- 186.** Which is NOT a source of research problems?
- (A) Brainstorming
 - (B) Literature Search
 - (C) Feasibility
 - (D) Intuition
- 187.** The Scientific Method (First step)
- (A) Ask a Question
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 188.** What gap does the study aim to address?
- (A) Lack of science teachers in Pangasinan
 - (B) Local research on PBL integration in Eastern Pangasinan
 - (C) Absence of laboratory facilities nationwide
 - (D) Poor student attendance
- 189.** All of the following are possible sources of research topic EXCEPT?
- (A) Books
 - (B) Gossips
 - (C) Official gazette
 - (D) World wide web
- 190.** While Selecting a problem, problem which is ___ is no taken
- (A) Very Common
 - (B) Overdone
 - (C) Easy one
 - (D) Rare
- 191.** What characteristic of a research problem indicates that it is original and will make a significant contribution to the field of study?
- (A) Relevance: The problem is relevant to everyday life.
 - (B) Feasibility: The problem is feasible to investigate with available resources
 - (C) Familiarity: The problem is familiar and has been studied previously.
 - (D) Novelty: The problem is new and offers a fresh and unique perspective.
- 192.** Current and past researches can be used as sources of research problems because:
- (A) They help identify gaps and unresolved issues in existing knowledge.
 - (B) They always provide solutions to all research questions.
 - (C) They discourage new research topics from being explored.
 - (D) They only focus on outdated information.
- 193.** Imagine you're on a quest for knowledge! What's the first thing you need to do when you want to research something, just like Colin, Alexa, and Skye?
- (A) Identify the topic.
 - (B) Call your friends.
 - (C) Read every book in the library.
 - (D) None of the above
- 194.** How can a research problem be identified?
- (A) By not discussing with experts
 - (B) By guessing randomly
 - (C) By avoiding literature review
 - (D) By reviewing literature, observing real-world phenomena, discussing with experts, and identifying gaps in existing knowledge.
- 195.** While defining the research problem, the researcher is not required to state
- (A) The scope of the problem.
 - (B) The questions to be answered so as to make the problem clearer and more understandable.
 - (C) The special terms used in the title mean.
 - (D) Personal and special interests the researcher has in the problem.
- 196.** Among the following, which of the qualities does not pertain to the research problem?
- (A) Feasible
 - (B) Synchronous
 - (C) Ethical
 - (D) Potential value

- 197.** Tasks involved in defining the research problem include:
- (A) Discussions with decision makers
 - (B) Qualitative research
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
- 198.** General subject area chosen or assigned for research
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Transition words
 - (C) Keyword
 - (D) Accurate
- 199.** Which of the following is NOT a criterion for the selection of a research problem?
- (A) Novelty and avoidance of unnecessary duplication
 - (B) Availability of data and choice of method
 - (C) Ignoring the importance of the study to its field
 - (D) Cost and returns
- 200.** The first step in research is usually:
- (A) Hypothesis testing
 - (B) Identifying the research problem
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) Report writing
- 201.** The following are criteria for research problem selection except ____
- (A) Newness of the topic
 - (B) Availability of resources
 - (C) Peers' preferences
 - (D) Qualification of the researcher
- 202.** Which of the following would make a good PROBLEM?
- (A) How many students in our science class have blue eyes?
 - (B) 15 students have blue eyes.
 - (C) Every dog in the whole universe has blue eyes.
 - (D) None of above
- 203.** What does description of the research problem NOT include?
- (A) Assumptions underlying it.
 - (B) Theories on which it is based.
 - (C) Background of the study.
 - (D) Review of research done.
- 204.** What is a characteristic of a good research problem statement?
- (A) It is vague and open to interpretation
 - (B) It is clear and researchable
 - (C) It is lengthy and detailed
 - (D) It addresses multiple problems at once
- 205.** All of the following are guidelines in choosing a Research TOPIC except
- (A) Interest in the subject matter
 - (B) Controversial Topic
 - (C) Timeliness and relevant of the topic
 - (D) Availability of information
- 206.** If the desired data is available to the researcher, then the problem would be selected.
- (A) Data Availability
 - (B) Urgency
 - (C) Area Culture
 - (D) Feasibility
- 207.** Step 1 of Scientific Inquiry is
- (A) Identify the Problem
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Test Hypothesis (DATA)
- 208.** What is a common mistake in choosing a research problem?
- (A) Making the research problem too simple
 - (B) Choosing a problem that is of no value
 - (C) Avoiding duplication of work
 - (D) Making the problem specification clear

- 209.** What is the first thing you need to do when you want to research something?
- (A) Identify the topic.
 - (B) Call your friends.
 - (C) Read every book in the library.
 - (D) None of above
- 210.** What is the first step in formulating a focused research question about a social issue?
- (A) Collecting data from various sources
 - (B) Identifying the social issue and its significance
 - (C) Writing a conclusion based on existing research
 - (D) Selecting a random topic of interest
- 211.** Fundamental component of research foundation that involves identifying specific issue, difficulty, contradiction, or gap. It is also referred to as title.
- (A) Research problem
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Specific questions to be addressed
 - (D) Conceptual framework
- 212.** What is meant by 'deficiency in the evidence'?
- (A) Presenting reasons for the importance of studying the issue or concern
 - (B) Suggestions from other researchers that the problem needs to be studied.
 - (C) The past literature or practical experiences of the researchers does not adequately address the research problem
 - (D) An educational issue, concern, or controversy that the researcher investigates.
- 213.** The marketing research process begins by —
- (A) Developing a research plan
 - (B) Defining the problem, the decision alternatives, and research objectives
 - (C) Analyzing the internal environment
 - (D) Reading marketing research journals
 - (E) Contacting a professional research consultant
- 214.** What is the first stage of the research process?
- (A) Collect and analyze the data
 - (B) Develop and implement the research plan
 - (C) Report the findings
 - (D) Define the research problem
- 215.** Which step in quantitative research comes first when structuring a study?
- (A) Analyze statistical outputs
 - (B) Collect and code data
 - (C) State the research problem
 - (D) Select research design
- 216.** What is problem?
- (A) The uncontrolled situation
 - (B) Gap between actual and desired situation
 - (C) Highly correlated with hypothesis
 - (D) None of the above
- 217.** Which one of the following steps in the research process is true to be most critical for setting the direction of all phases of the research project?
- (A) Data collection and analysis
 - (B) Report writing
 - (C) Determining information types and sources
 - (D) Defining the problem
- 218.** How does a qualitative researcher typically begin their inquiry?
- (A) By formulating a specific hypothesis to be tested.
 - (B) By identifying a broad area of interest and narrowing it down.
 - (C) By conducting a statistical analysis of quantitative data.
 - (D) By ignoring any personal experiences or observations.
- 219.** When selecting a research problem, one should consider:
- (A) Its significance, feasibility, and researchability

- (B) Only its popularity
(C) Whether it is easy to solve
(D) The availability of immediate solutions
- 220.** Which of the following is commonly found in problem statements of research studies?
(A) A brief history of the issue at hand
(B) A recent increase in the issue
(C) Dissatisfaction with the current knowledge
(D) An identification of a specific set of factors
(E) All answers are correct
- 221.** The first step when you want to research a topic is to ____
(A) Head straight to Wikipedia to get a general knowledge of the topic.
(B) Check out a book about the topic
(C) Ask yourself what you already know-this helps you narrow your research's focus.
(D) Ask for help from an adult
- 222.** A company wants to know if their current sales strategy is effective. Ashley's task is to evaluate this using past sales data. What is the first question she should clarify before starting her data analysis?
(A) How much time should be allocated to this task?
(B) What data visualization tools will be used?
(C) What specific problem does the company want to solve with this analysis?
(D) Which machine learning model should be used?
- 223.** Following the steps in action research, what should be the initial step?
(A) Identify a problem area
(B) Triangulating data
- 224.** A good research problem should provide a good value for money, time, resources, and manpower while conducting the study. It simply means that a research problem should be;
(A) Cost-effective
(B) Innovative
(C) Interesting
(D) Practical
- 225.** Is a specific issue, difficulty, contradiction, or gap in knowledge that you will aim to address in your research.
(A) Personal Inclination
(B) Research problem
(C) Resources Availability
(D) Research question
- 226.** These are the common mistakes in choosing a research topic, EXCEPT
(A) Topic is too difficult
(B) Topic is too broad
(C) Sticking with the last topic that comes into mind
(D) Inadequate literature on the topic
- 227.** Which example illustrates locating a problem for a practical concern?
(A) Memorizing constitutional dates
(B) Tracing poetry metaphors across eras
(C) Cataloging ancient coins by weight
(D) Finding a workable solution to an issue
- 228.** List the four (4) steps in developing a research problem as mentioned in the passage:
(A) 1. Choose a broad topic2. Do a preliminary research3. Define the problem4. Refine the question
(B) 1. Select a supervisor2. Write a proposal3. Collect data4. Analyze results
(C) 1. Choose a research method2. Gather resources3. Conduct interviews4. Present findings
(D) 1. Identify variables2. Formulate a hypothesis3. Test the hypothesis4. Draw conclusions
- 229.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false.Literature search is a source of research problems.
(A) True
(B) False

- 230.** What is the role of keywords in understanding a research topic?
(A) They clarify the main focus of the research
(B) They help in writing the conclusion
(C) They are irrelevant to the research process
(D) They are used to measure concepts
- 231.** What should be your first step when choosing a research topic?
(A) Ask your friends or parents for ideas for your topic
(B) Choose the first topic that you think of
(C) Brainstorm ideas that are interesting to you and that are related to your assignment
(D) Do a Google search
- 232.** As a marketing manager at a startup, what do you think is the most difficult step in the marketing research process?
(A) Defining the problem you want to solve
(B) Analyzing the results of your research
(C) Applying the results to your marketing strategy
(D) Obtaining data relevant to your problem
- 233.** The researcher must outline the field of his study. As the term implies, the field of study in Criminological Research is Criminology.
(A) Identifying Topic
(B) Review of Literature
(C) Developing a Framework
(D) Developing Title
- 234.** Defining a research problem properly is a
(A) Not mandatory
(B) Important to a person
(C) Structured design
(D) Pre requisite for any study.
- 235.** What is the first step in the process of SoTL research?
(A) Conducting experiments
(B) Reviewing literature
(C) Identifying the research question
(D) Collecting data
- 236.** The problem of research should fulfil the requirements below, except ____
(A) It should be not too broad or general
(B) It hasn't been answered by previous research
(C) It mustn't need empirical study
(D) It should be in the form of question that needs to be answered
- 237.** What problem is given focus by research studies which show low rate of work absorption among technical/vocational graduates?
(A) Highly protected formal sector
(B) Training-job mismatch
(C) Too long vocational courses
(D) Penalized informal sector
- 238.** What is the first step in writing your research problem statement?
(A) Consult with your adviser
(B) Identify ethical issues
(C) Review related literature
(D) Select your research topic
- 239.** The first step in the research process begins with generating research ideas for research problems and synthesis.
(A) Collecting data
(B) Drawing conclusion and recommendations
(C) Establishing research problems and synthesis
(D) Formulating research designs and methodology
- 240.** The success of any marketing research study depends most directly on
(A) Having enough money
(B) Hiring the right researchers
(C) Finding the best customers
(D) Defining the problem correctly

241. The most important factor in selecting a research issue is the researcher's ____
- (A) Practicality
 - (B) Knowledge
 - (C) Urgency
 - (D) Personal Inclination
242. What is the first step in designing a research project?
- (A) Collecting random data.
 - (B) Identifying a research problem.
 - (C) Skipping literature review.
 - (D) Writing a long report.
243. A research problem is feasible only when:
- (A) It is researchable
 - (B) It has utility and relevance
 - (C) It is new and adds something to knowledge
 - (D) All the above
244. What qualities should a good research topic have?
- (A) Clarity, relevance, and simplicity
 - (B) Complexity and ambiguity
 - (C) Irrelevance and broadness
 - (D) Obsolete and outdated
245. Any question that needs answering, represents situation in need of solution, improvement, change or modifications.
- (A) Narrowing topics
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Questions
 - (D) Topic
246. A research problem should be:
- (A) Vague and broad
 - (B) Specific and researchable
 - (C) Based on assumptions only
 - (D) Without any theoretical foundation
247. The question that needs to be solved in the process of scientific research is ____
- (A) Problem
 - (B) Subject
 - (C) Object
 - (D) Hypothesis
 - (E) Goal
248. If you are asked to choose a topic of your research what guidelines should you avoid?
- (A) Highly Technical Subjects
 - (B) Latest issue and problem
 - (C) Respondents are present and accessible
 - (D) Interesting topics
249. Which of the following is not an element of Research Problem?
- (A) Aim or purpose of the problem for investigation
 - (B) The subject matter or topic to be investigated
 - (C) The place or locale where the research is to be conducted
 - (D) None of the above
250. Among the stages of the teacher's research activity is:
- (A) Problem identification
 - (B) Immediate grading without analysis
 - (C) Budget allocation
 - (D) Extracurricular scheduling
251. What role do social trends play in identifying research problems?
- (A) They focus only on historical research.
 - (B) They provide insights into social, political, and economic concerns.
 - (C) They eliminate the need for funding priorities.
 - (D) They focus solely on professional experience.
252. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good research problem?
- (A) Feasibility
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Subjectivity
 - (D) Novelty

- 253.** Why might a research problem that is personally interesting to the researcher NOT be suitable for investigation?
- (A) Because personal interest always biases the research findings.
 - (B) Because it might lack significance, feasibility, or researchability.
 - (C) Because interesting research problems are always too difficult to investigate.
 - (D) Because researchers should only investigate topics they find boring.
- 254.** First step of research elements are
- (A) Research proposal
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research problem
 - (D) Research analysis
- 255.** What is a common mistake made when developing a research topic?
- (A) Generating too many ideas
 - (B) Identifying a good research topic
 - (C) Having a strong interest in the topic
 - (D) Failure to generate ideas
- 256.** A statement of the research problem differs from research questions or hypotheses in that a statement of the problem:
- (A) Involves general presentation of ideas.
 - (B) Involves specific presentation of ideas.
 - (C) States operational definitions of variables, but not cause and effect.
 - (D) None of above
- 257.** Which of the following is true about a good research problem?
- (A) It should be too broad to allow for multiple interpretations.
 - (B) It should be clear, focused, and researchable.
 - (C) It should address issues outside the scope of the study.
 - (D) It should not be feasible within the given resources.
- 258.** This is basic difficulty, the issue, the area of concern, the circumstance which exist, then, how they ought to be.
- (A) Statement of the Problem
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Scope and Limitation
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 259.** Area of concern when there is a gap in knowledge that requires a solution; defined by what you do not know or understand about your practical problem
- (A) Practical problem
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Pure research
 - (D) None of above
- 260.** An area of research to be concerned
- (A) Research Problem
 - (B) Research methodology
 - (C) Research review
 - (D) Research gaps
- 261.** Engineers plan on developing a new drill for use on oil rigs. What should the engineers do first in order to develop the new drill?
- (A) Conduct research on features for a new drill
 - (B) Determine the materials needed to build the new drill
 - (C) Build a prototype of the new drill
 - (D) None of above
- 262.** A nurse preceptor observes that many clients are being admitted in the ward for the post-operative infections. She suggested to the students that they do a research on this topic. What research activity is this?
- (A) Sharing research results with colleagues
 - (B) Data collection
 - (C) Developing guidelines for patient care
 - (D) Identifying clinical problem
- 263.** The area in which you are interested
- (A) Focus of inquiry

- (B) Research question
 - (C) Research object
 - (D) Hypothesis
264. Which of the following best defines a research problem in nursing research?
- (A) A theoretical explanation for an observed event
 - (B) A prediction of outcomes between two variables
 - (C) A gap in knowledge requiring systematic investigation
 - (D) None of the above
265. The planning process is: Identify a problem or issue and select a focus, on what you want to investigate.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
266. How could a researcher determine if a research problem, which appears original, is truly unique and hasn't been investigated before?
- (A) Rely on their own intuition and assumptions.
 - (B) Conduct a thorough review of existing literature using various databases and search strategies.
 - (C) Ask a colleague for their opinion.
 - (D) Assume that if they haven't heard of it, it must be original.
267. In quantitative research, the research problem section is used to guide or direct the types of questions or hypothesis asked in a study
- (A) True
 - (B) False
268. How can stakeholders be involved in problem identification?
- (A) Through interviews, surveys, focus groups, and brainstorming sessions
 - (B) Using a crystal ball
 - (C) By reading tea leaves
 - (D) Through interpretive dance
269. A situation which is challenging and requires reflective thinking
- (A) Research problem
 - (B) Research title
 - (C) Research methods
 - (D) Literature review
270. What is the first step of the Scientific Method according to the diagram?
- (A) Conduct a literature review
 - (B) Identify a problem or ask a question
 - (C) Choose a research design or method
 - (D) Analyze data
271. The overall aim of the study, as stated in the Statement of the Problem, is to investigate the "integration" of PBL. In this context, "integration" likely means:
- (A) The merging or incorporation of PBL into existing science teaching practices.
 - (B) The removal of all traditional methods entirely.
272. What is not essential about a research problem?
- (A) It should lead to new knowledge.
 - (B) It should be amenable to research.
 - (C) It should be significant.
 - (D) It should lead to theory building.
273. What does the "identification" part of a research claim refer to?
- (A) Giving your name
 - (B) Giving your license number
 - (C) Telling the reader what your sources are
 - (D) Telling the reader the topic you will be exploring
274. The selection is often influenced by ____ The problem's practical usefulness is the primary reason for a researcher's participation.
- (A) Timelines of the Problem
 - (B) Practicality
 - (C) Urgency
 - (D) Feasibility

- 275.** What is an example of a research project that responds to the need and problem of food insecurity and poverty alleviation?
- (A) Utilization and Commercialization of Burger from Offal of Boneless Milkfish and Canned Tuna.
 - (B) Development of a Mobile Game for Language Learning.
 - (C) Study on the Effects of Social Media on Teenagers.
 - (D) Analysis of Urban Traffic Patterns in Metro Cities.
- 276.** What is the first step in the IRR process?
- (A) Identifying a problem or issue
 - (B) Presenting findings
 - (C) Conducting individual research
 - (D) Writing the report
- 277.** The research problem determines.
- (A) What methodology will be used
 - (B) How good your research skills are
 - (C) The amount of support you will get to your teacher
 - (D) How the report will be.
- 278.** When identifying gaps in the literature, a researcher is looking for:
- (A) Areas that have been thoroughly covered by previous studies
 - (B) Topics that have limited or no research available
 - (C) Theories that are universally accepted
 - (D) Studies with high citation counts
- 279.** Engineers have been asked to develop a plan to reduce the effects of hurricanes on a coastal community. Which is the first step engineers should take when developing a plan to reduce the effects of a natural hazard?
- (A) Identify the need
 - (B) Propose a solution
 - (C) Evaluate the solution
 - (D) Determine the criteria and constraints
- 280.** What did Marx (1997) mean when he suggested that "intellectual puzzles and contradictions" can be possible source of research questions?
- (A) The researcher may feel there is a contradiction in the literature, presenting a "puzzle" to be solved
 - (B) Unless you can find a logical contradiction, you have no basis for conducting research
- 281.** Which strategy can help narrow down a broad research topic?
- (A) Choosing a random subject
 - (B) Ignoring previous studies
 - (C) Selecting multiple geographic locations
 - (D) Focusing on a specific time period
- 282.** What role does research play in problem identification?
- (A) Research has no impact on problem identification
 - (B) Research only adds to the confusion in problem identification
 - (C) Research helps in identifying the root causes of the problem.
 - (D) Problem identification can be done without any research
- 283.** Sin Qua Non of good research is
- (A) A set of well documented hypothesis
 - (B) A good research supervisor
 - (C) Adequate library facilities
 - (D) A good research problem
- 284.** An existing problem in your classroom can be considered as a research problem.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 285.** In what situations might a researcher need to prioritize "feasibility" over "significance" when choosing a research problem?
- (A) When the researcher has unlimited time and resources.

- (B) When the significant research problem requires resources or expertise beyond the researcher's reach.
(C) When the researcher is not interested in the significant research problem.
(D) When the feasible research problem is more complex than the significant one.
- 286.** Which of the following is the most reliable source of research topic idea?
(A) Review of Literature
(B) Wikipedia
(C) Folklores
(D) Blogs
- 287.** The phrase "The problem seems to be ____" is reflective of which phase of Deweyan process of inquiry?
(A) The location and definition of the problem.
(B) Hypothesis of possible solution.
(C) Reasoning out of the bearings of the bearings of the suggestion.
(D) None of the above.
- 288.** A research problem must be relevant to current issues.
(A) True
(B) False
- 289.** Identifying what information is needed to make a decision about the potential of the business is what step in the market research process?
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 1
(D) 3

1.3.4 Formulation of Research Problem

- 1.** Statements that are too broad to be accurate
(A) Vague language
(B) Overgeneralizations
(C) Opinion
(D) Irrelevant evidence
- 2.** R.K. Merton identifies principal components in problem formulation. Which question is one of them?
(A) What one wants to know
(B) How to design laboratory equipment
(C) Who will grade the assignment
(D) When holidays are scheduled
- 3.** Statement of the Problem Describes the specific issue that the research project aims to address.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 4.** Research questions are inseparable from the research problem.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 5.** Criteria of a research problem where "the problem can be completed within the time frame allotted."
(A) Methodical
(B) Time-bound
(C) Measurable
(D) Specific
- 6.** What are the key components of developing a research question?
(A) Choosing a research method, collecting data, and analyzing results
(B) Conducting a literature review, brainstorming ideas, and writing a hypothesis
(C) Identifying the research topic, narrowing down the problem, and formulating a clear and specific question
(D) Selecting a research team, creating a budget, and setting a timeline

7. HOW MANY WAYS TO FORMULATE THE RESEARCH PROBLEM
- (A) 5
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 4
8. Which of the following sections in a research proposal justifies the need for the study?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Problem Statement
 - (D) Hypothesis
9. One of the components of a research question that provides enough specifics that one's audience can easily understand its purpose without needing additional explanation.
- (A) Complex
 - (B) Clear
 - (C) Arguable
 - (D) Concise
10. This part of the research stated the area of concerns, issues that wanted to address and the problems need to be solved.
- (A) Significance of the Study
 - (B) Definition of Terms
 - (C) Theoretical Framework
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
11. In formulating a research problem, which of the following should a teacher not do?
- (A) Use quotations in the lead sentence
 - (B) Stay away from idiomatic expressions or trite phrases
12. Part of the research paper that clearly introduces the sets of problems or questions intended to be solved by the study
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Conceptual Framework
 - (D) Research Design
13. What are the potential challenges of relying solely on personal experiences and intuitions when formulating a qualitative research problem?
- (A) The research problem may lack generalizability or relevance to a wider audience.
 - (B) The research problem will automatically be significant and feasible.
 - (C) The research process will be more objective and unbiased.
 - (D) The research findings will be more accurate and reliable.
14. Developing a researchable question would not involve
- (A) Considering the time and resources available to you
 - (B) Bearing in mind your technical expertise in the area of research
 - (C) Assessing the work involved
 - (D) Deciding what statistical software to use
15. Which of the following should be formulated first before conducting the research
- (A) Objectives of the study
 - (B) Statement of the problems
 - (C) Conceptual framework
 - (D) Review of related literature
16. Which is not a characteristic of a good problem statement?
- (A) Clear and focused
 - (B) Broad and general
 - (C) Specific and measurable
 - (D) Relevant to the field
17. A well-defined problem in scientific research should be:
- (A) Broad and vague
 - (B) Specific and measurable
 - (C) Based on personal opinions
 - (D) Unrelated to previous studies
18. How does talking to a plant affect a plant's growth height?
- (A) Scientific question
 - (B) Not scientific question

19. The first step in research is identifying a topic, conceptualizing a research topic would include
- (A) Title of research
 - (B) Finding a focus
 - (C) Where to start
 - (D) Discuss with fellow researchers
20. Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. The statement of the problem must be clear and focused.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
21. A researcher must have a clear idea with regards to what it is that s/he wants to find out about and not what s/he thinks s/he must find.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
22. What is the significance of narrowing down a research topic?
- (A) To increase the length of the research
 - (B) To ensure it is manageable and specific
 - (C) To make it more complex
 - (D) To make it more popular
23. If you have a specific idea about what is to be researched you should.
- (A) Write research proposal
 - (B) Formulate research objectives
 - (C) Talk to your supervisor
 - (D) Follow the steps in writing the research problem
24. When a project is started, a person should be very clear with
- (A) Problem Reasons
 - (B) Problem Solutions
 - (C) Problem Statement
 - (D) All of the above
25. Delimitation of a problem means
- (A) Why of research.
 - (B) How many of research.
 - (C) Drawing a boundary round it.
 - (D) What of research.
26. According to Kerlinger, what is a problem in research?
- (A) A statement of fact
 - (B) A hypothesis to be tested.
 - (C) An interrogative sentence or statement that asks what relation exists between two or more variables
 - (D) A list of research objectives.
27. When reviewing existing literature in an introduction, the goal is to primarily:
- (A) Replicate every prior method verbatim
 - (B) Map what is known and locate gaps
 - (C) Summarize only recent popular studies
 - (D) Avoid criticism of methodological flaws
28. What should be considered when formulating a good research problem?
- (A) The research problem should be complex and abstract.
 - (B) It should be too broad for easy analysis.
 - (C) It should be specific, researchable, and feasible.
 - (D) It should be focused solely on personal opinions.
29. Why is it important to narrow down a research topic?
- (A) To focus the study and ensure a clear research question.
 - (B) To keep the study broad and unfocused.
 - (C) To waste time and resources on irrelevant information.
 - (D) To make the research more confusing and difficult to understand.
30. In the formulation of the research problem, Anika needs to give a ____
- (A) Index
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Title
 - (D) Hypothesis

31. What should you do after identifying your research question and reviewing the literature?
- (A) Write a book
 - (B) Revise your question
 - (C) Conduct a survey
 - (D) Publish your findings
32. What is the purpose of identifying gaps in existing literature?
- (A) To confirm existing theories
 - (B) To explore under-researched areas
 - (C) To increase the number of studies
 - (D) To replicate previous research
33. It is a concise description of the problem or issues a research seeks to address.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Abstract
34. Isabella is planning to conduct a research study on the effects of sleep on student performance. Why is it important for her to clearly formulate an aim or hypothesis before conducting her research?
- (A) Helps provide direction and focus for the study.
 - (B) Ensures the research is systematic and avoids bias.
 - (C) A well-defined hypothesis allows for testing and verification.
 - (D) None of above
35. How should the literature review lead into the statement of the study's purpose?
- (A) By summarizing the key findings of previous studies.
 - (B) By identifying the research gaps.
 - (C) By presenting the research questions.
 - (D) By discussing the limitations of previous studies.
36. Choose the option that correctly lists the elements of a problem statement in research.
- (A) Definition and delimitation of the problem; research questions; objectives; justification
 - (B) Literature review; sampling; data analysis; conclusions
 - (C) Title; abstract; keywords; references
 - (D) Population; instrument; procedure; annexes
37. TECHNIQUE INVOLVED IN DEFINING A PROBLEM
- (A) Statement of the problem in a general way
 - (B) Understanding the nature of the problem
 - (C) Surveying the available literature
 - (D) All of the above
38. Step 2: "statement of the problem"
- (A) Deficiencies in the evidence
 - (B) Relating the discussion to audiences
 - (C) Topic
 - (D) Justification for the research problem
 - (E) Research problem
39. An explanation in research that describes the issue that is in need of study
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Statement and Significance of the Problem
 - (C) Scope and Delimitations
 - (D) Benefit and Beneficiaries
40. What are the potential consequences of formulating a research problem that is too narrow in scope?
- (A) The research will have broad applicability and generalizability.
 - (B) The research findings may be trivial or lack significance in the broader context.
 - (C) The research will be too complex to conduct.
 - (D) The research will automatically be unethical.

41. What should be included in the background of the study?
- (A) Detailed methods of analysis and data collection
 - (B) The rationale for conducting the research and the development of the problem
 - (C) The results of similar research studies
 - (D) A summary of the conclusion of the study
42. FORMULATION OF RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS
- (A) THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND
 - (B) REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
 - (C) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
 - (D) None of the above
43. The research process begins with:
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Problem formulation
 - (C) Hypothesis testing
 - (D) Report writing
44. What role does "related literature" play in formulating a research problem?
- (A) It should be ignored completely.
 - (B) It helps identify existing knowledge gaps and potential research avenues.
 - (C) It hinders the development of original research ideas.
 - (D) It is only relevant for quantitative research.
45. Which of the following is NOT a reasonable approach to developing a correlational research problem?
- (A) Correlating two variables for which you've found some relationship discussed in the literature.
 - (B) Replicating the relationship found between two variables in a different population.
 - (C) Correlating 12 variables that make up a data set a colleague gave you.
 - (D) Attempting to understand the extent to which two variables discussed in the literature are related.
46. The first step in problem formulation is:
- (A) Hypothesis testing
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Defining the problem
 - (D) Data analysis
47. What makes the literature review critical in shaping the research question of a proposal?
- (A) It provides a narrative of unrelated studies
 - (B) It identifies gaps in the existing knowledge that the research will address
 - (C) It outlines the research results
 - (D) It simplifies the introduction
48. What is typically stated in the general research problem?
- (A) The specific data collection methods used.
 - (B) The overall direction and focus of the research.
 - (C) The limitations of the study.
 - (D) The conclusions drawn from the study.
49. This articulates the problem to be addressed and indicates the need for a study through the development of an argument.
- (A) Nursing Problem
 - (B) Problem Statement
 - (C) Nursing Practice
 - (D) Nursing Science
50. What is a common problem with the research question, "How has the internet affected the world?"
- (A) It is too narrow.
 - (B) It is too specific.
 - (C) It is too vague and broad.
 - (D) It is not researchable.

51. Which of the following best describes the process of defining the research problem?
- (A) Identifying the hypothesis that will be tested during the research
 - (B) Formulating questions that clarify the purpose of the study and guide the research process
 - (C) Choosing the methods for data collection and analysis
 - (D) Selecting a sample group for the study
52. Defined as an area of concern, a gap in the existing knowledge, or a deviation in the norm or standard that points to the need for further understanding and investigation.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Conclusion
53. In soft sciences, framing the originating question includes anticipating what?
- (A) Guaranteed causal mechanisms
 - (B) Single universally true outcome
 - (C) Exact experimental apparatus
 - (D) Possible answers to the question
54. What is the significance of formulating a clear research problem?
- (A) To confuse the readers
 - (B) To make the research paper look lengthy
 - (C) To guide the research process and provide a clear focus
 - (D) To avoid conducting experiments
55. A formal statement of the research question or "purpose of research study" generally ____
- (A) Is made prior to the literature review.
 - (B) Is made after the literature review.
 - (C) Will help guide the research process.
 - (D) B and c.
56. What will you establish when you consider the who, what, when, where, how and why?
- (A) Relevance
 - (B) Clarity of Purpose
 - (C) Originality
 - (D) Feasibility
57. Which of the following is a primary source for developing a research question?
- (A) Journal articles
 - (B) Textbooks
 - (C) Encyclopedias
 - (D) Newspaper editorials
58. These are the interrogative statement that the researcher wishes to seek the answer.
- (A) Conceptual Framework
 - (B) Statement of Hypothesis
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Statement of the problem
59. Which of the following titles best reflects clarity in a social science research study?
- (A) Study of Behavior in People
 - (B) An Investigation into Adolescent Social Media Use and Its Impact on Self-Esteem
 - (C) Research on Human Life
 - (D) A Survey
60. The culmination of the process of formulating the problems and/or opportunities is to establish the primary and secondary data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
61. The qualities of a good research problem are (1) validity, (2) reliability, (3) usability.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
62. How can a student make a vague topic like "student stress" more researchable?
- (A) Add real-life stories to the paper
 - (B) Focus on a group or cause of stress
 - (C) Interview only top students
 - (D) Choose a more emotional topic

63. What is the purpose of a literature review in developing a research question?
- (A) To find gaps in existing research
 - (B) To prove a hypothesis
 - (C) To collect primary data
 - (D) To write a conclusion
64. The research problem should be measured using well-defined instruments or statistical methods.
- (A) Specific
 - (B) Measurable
 - (C) Achievable
 - (D) Realistic
65. The following are the elements in the problem statement
- (A) The problem itself, The method used to solve the problem, The purpose, objectives and scope obtained
 - (B) The problem itself, The method used to solve the problem,
 - (C) Methods used to solve problems, Purpose, objectives and scope obtained
 - (D) Purpose, objectives and scope obtained
66. A good research problem should be practical, meaning it should be;
- (A) A good research problem should be something that is new.
 - (B) A good research problem should draw attention and interest from the other people.
 - (C) A good research problem should be useful and beneficial to its target population.
 - (D) A good research problem should improve the current state of existing technology.
67. Reviewing previous research helps in:
- (A) Avoiding data analysis
 - (B) Finalizing the report
 - (C) Formulating hypothesis
 - (D) Ignoring the environment
68. Which of the following is a primary step in developing research skills?
- (A) Identifying a research question
 - (B) Writing a conclusion
 - (C) Publishing your findings
 - (D) Skipping the planning phase
69. What is the next step in narrowing down the research focus?
- (A) Conducting a literature review
 - (B) Forming a hypothesis
 - (C) Delimiting or narrowing the topic to a specific one
 - (D) Choosing a research methodology
70. Once the problem is understood and the circumstances driving the project initiation are clear, it is time to write the problem statement.
- (A) Stating the Problem
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Defining the Problem
 - (D) Writing the Problem Statement
71. Which helps to formulate clear research questions and objectives?
- (A) Methodological considerations
 - (B) Interdisciplinary perspectives
 - (C) Ethical values
 - (D) Narrowing the topic
72. What helps when developing a research question?
- (A) Knowledge of the subject area
 - (B) Specific guidelines in the other book
 - (C) A big budget
 - (D) Formulating objectives
73. What is the importance of performing a literature review in scholarly inquiry?
- (A) It helps to replicate ideas from other studies.
 - (B) It allows you to clarify and further revise your research question.
 - (C) It is not necessary for SoTL work.
 - (D) It only involves reading articles from journals.

74. It is used in research work as a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study.
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) Review of Related Literature
 - (D) Statement Problem
75. Of all the steps in the research process, the one that typically takes the most time is
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Formulating the problem
 - (C) Selecting a research method
 - (D) Developing a hypothesis
76. Which among the processes below did you do when you wrote your statement of the problem?
- (A) Identifying the topic
 - (B) Delineating the research problem
 - (C) Analyzing and validating data
 - (D) Preparing a scientific report
77. The clarity of how research questions are stated leads to agreement of meaning for the readers of your study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
78. Which of the following provides a concise description of an issue to be addressed or a condition to be improved upon?
- (A) General problem
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Statement of the problem
 - (D) Relevance of the study
79. Imagine you are interested in the effects of social media. Using the structured approach described, which step would help you narrow your topic to something researchable?
- (A) Source Identification
 - (B) Topic Selection
 - (C) Preliminary Research
 - (D) Research Question Development
80. Which step involves formulating one or more AIMS or hypotheses in the Psychological Scientific Method?
- (A) Testing and/or Collecting Data
 - (B) Analyzing the data
 - (C) Formulating one or more AIMS or hypotheses
 - (D) Interpreting the results
81. Why is it important to clearly state the problem in a research proposal?
- (A) It helps ensure the research is relevant and focused
 - (B) It lengthens the research paper
 - (C) It prevents the need for any revisions
 - (D) It provides a clear roadmap for the data collection process
82. Choose the best answer. A literature review is —
- (A) Done after you have decided on your research question
 - (B) Assist in the formulation of your research objectives and research questions
 - (C) Is the last thing to write in your research report
 - (D) Not part of the research proposal
83. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research? [2016-JULY]
- (A) Developing a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research question
 - (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - (D) Formulating a research hypothesis
84. You should always try to narrow your paper topic as specifically as you possibly can.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

85. Which research title is most appropriate for a study about teachers' coping strategies?
- (A) Teachers and Stress
 - (B) Coping Mechanisms of Public High School Teachers in City X
 - (C) Teacher Problems
 - (D) Stress in Schools
86. What is the purpose of a statement of the problem in a research proposal?
- (A) To describe the history of the research topic
 - (B) To clearly articulate the main issue to be investigated
 - (C) To outline the methods used in the research
 - (D) To define the expected outcomes of the study
87. The first step of the scientific method; a researcher notices a phenomenon and wonders why it occurs
- (A) Observation/form a question
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Test hypothesis
 - (D) Analyze the results
 - (E) Draw a conclusion
88. A ____ is a concise description of the issue that needs to be addressed by the researcher.
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Hypothesis
89. What does the level of expertise refer to in selecting a research problem?
- (A) The number of sources needed
 - (B) The knowledge required to conduct the research
 - (C) The amount of time available for research
 - (D) The complexity of the research topic
90. Converting a questions into a researchable problem is called ____
- (A) Problem Solving
 - (B) Problem Formulation
91. Refining the research question involves:
- (A) Narrowing and clarifying the focus of the research topic.
 - (B) Expanding the research topic to cover more areas.
 - (C) Ignoring the specifics of the research topic.
 - (D) Choosing a random topic for research.
92. The fundamental weakness in the research process is ____
- (A) Incorrectly defining the research question
 - (B) Identifying a flawed sampling frame
 - (C) . misdefining the target population
 - (D) Skipping the exploratory phase
93. Third step in problem formulation is
- (A) Statement of the problem
 - (B) Understanding the nature of the problem
 - (C) Survey the available literature
 - (D) Discussion
94. Which of the following cannot be considered an important aspect for NOT addressing the problem? If the study:
- (A) Extends past research or examines the topic more thoroughly
 - (B) Informs practice
 - (C) Does not contribute to knowledge and practice
 - (D) None of above
95. Research questions come from ____
- (A) Personal experiences
 - (B) Prior Research
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) All of the Above
96. A statement of need should ____
- (A) Answer the what

- (B) Answer the why
 - (C) Answer the how
 - (D) Show learning
97. What is a way to narrow down the scope of your research?
- (A) Only use 1 source
 - (B) Choose a really hard to research topic
 - (C) Make your topic a research question
 - (D) Choose a boring topic
98. After identifying your topic, you should ____
- (A) Identify a testable hypothesis
 - (B) Collect data
 - (C) Ask friends and family members for their opinions on the topic
 - (D) Read and evaluate past research on the topic
99. Which of the following is not a criterion for the statement of a good research problem?
- (A) Expression of relationship between/among variables.
 - (B) Clarity and unambiguousness.
 - (C) Possibility of empirical testing.
 - (D) Possibility of use of statistical analysis.
100. Which best describes a problem statement?
- (A) It explains the research gap or issue to be addressed
 - (B) It lists the expenses for the project
 - (C) It narrates personal experiences
 - (D) It summarizes the findings
101. While every step in a marketing research project is important, problem definition formulation is the most important step
- (A) True
 - (B) False
102. Which of the following is not an element of a well framed research statement?
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Setting
 - (D) Tools of the study
103. The most essential step in the research process that determines every step that follows is to
- (A) Decide whether qualitative or quantitative methods are to be used
 - (B) Review the literature in order to acquaint oneself with comprehensive knowledge
 - (C) Have a clear idea about the methods of analysing data and drafting a plan to achieve it
 - (D) Formulation of the problem with its objectives, hypotheses, variables and limitations
104. What is the initial step in the process of systematic inquiry according to Nelson (chp. 6)?
- (A) Conducting a literature search
 - (B) Identifying participants
 - (C) Turning a problem into a research question
 - (D) Gathering original evidence
105. Before you form a hypothesis, you need to ____
- (A) Perform calculations
 - (B) Do research
 - (C) Write a procedure
 - (D) All of these choices are correct.
106. What are the three steps recommended by Booth, Colomb, & Williams (2003) in order to figure out the "So what" of your research?
- (A) Name your topic, add a question, motivate your question.
 - (B) Name your topic, motivate your question, add a question.
 - (C) Motivate your topic, name your question, add a question.
 - (D) Name your question, add a topic, motivate your topic.
107. What is an important aspect to consider when formulating a research title?
- (A) It should include the author's name
 - (B) It should be relevant to the research question

- (C) It should reflect the research methodology
(D) It should be catchy and memorable
- 108.** The meaning of the definition of a problem is
(A) To define the complex words in the problem and suggest their meaning in the light of the problem.
(B) To limit the problem in words.
(C) To present the definition of different authors related to problem.
(D) None of the above.
- 109.** What is the problem (question)?
(A) Final step or process explaining if the hypothesis was correct
(B) Should be "testable" and aims for answers to verify or explain a theory
(C) Something that doesn't change
(D) Gather information to help make a hypothesis
- 110.** Which of the following is required for the research problem: Effects of Parenting Style and Children Study Habits?
(A) One general research question and two specific research questions
(B) A list of parenting styles only
(C) A summary of children's study habits only
(D) A literature review on parenting
- 111.** Research Process & Methodology-The first step in the research process is:
(A) Data analysis
(B) Formulating a research problem
(C) Report writing
(D) Sampling
- 112.** The second step in the research process is —
(A) Create a research question
(B) Generate a list of topics
(C) Identify relevant sources
(D) Reading and taking notes
- 113.** How can a research question be refined?
(A) By conducting preliminary research
(B) By writing the conclusion first
(C) By ignoring existing research
(D) By choosing a random topic
- 114.** The scope and delimitations of a thesis, dissertation, or research paper define the topic and boundaries of the ___ to be investigated.
(A) Research title
(B) Research problem
(C) Research question
(D) Problem statement
- 115.** Which of the following would be the first step when personally investigating evidence for a specific nursing care problem
(A) Search for possible evidence
(B) Ask answerable clinical questions
(C) Assess effectiveness of decision
(D) Assemble available evidence
- 116.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. The statement of the problem includes research questions and provides direction for the study.
(A) True
(B) False
- 117.** Articulates nature, context and significance of problem. Well-structured formulation of what is problematic, needs fixing, what is poorly understood.
(A) Research Problems
(B) Problem Statement
(C) Research Questions
(D) Objectives
- 118.** You are able to answer the research questions within the restrictions of the research project is the characteristics of the following good problem statement criteria?
(A) Relevant
(B) Interesting
(C) Feasible
(D) None of above

- 119.** Formulation of a research problem depends on a. What is the objective behind the reader's choice? b. What are the specific questions? c. What is the conceptual model? d. What negative factors to research upon? e. Reasons for unlimiting the study? f. Construction of hypothesis
- (A) A, c, e, f
(B) B, c, d, e
(C) A, b, c, f
(D) C, d, e, f
- 120.** When should you start working on the motivation of your research?
- (A) As soon as you have a topic/research question
(B) Any time really
(C) Before your defense
(D) After you finish writing the thesis
(E) When your teacher tells you to
- 121.** How can a researcher utilize existing research to develop a new research problem?
- (A) By replicating a previous study exactly without any modifications.
(B) By adapting and modifying existing research methods or questions.
(C) By dismissing all previous research as irrelevant.
(D) By fabricating data to support a new research problem.
- 122.** It means that another researcher can confirm or falsify the result of the research.
- (A) The research problem is interesting.
(B) The research problem is relevant.
(C) The research problem is focused.
(D) The research problem is plausible.
(E) The research problem is verifiable.
- 123.** What question did the civil engineers most likely ask when they were designing the blueprints to build the seawall in the picture below?
- (A) What beach are we building the seawall on?
(B) How many sand castle were built on the beach last week?
(C) How high should we make the sea wall to stop erosion?
(D) How often does it rain at this location?
- 124.** A research aim is a ____ statement
- (A) General
(B) Specific
(C) Precise
(D) Unclear
- 125.** What should you do after identifying your research theme?
- (A) Write a general question
(B) Identify several more specific research questions
(C) Start collecting data
(D) Review the literature
- 126.** What is the essential question that the lesson aims to explore regarding rainforests?
- (A) What are the different species of animals living in the rainforest?
(B) How should the resources of rainforests be used and preserved?
(C) How can we increase agricultural land in the rainforest?
(D) What are the economic benefits of deforestation?
- 127.** Among the choices, which is the least step in the formulation of a research.
- (A) Identifying the gap
(B) Data collection
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Literature review
- 128.** The problem statement is
- (A) Background of the study
(B) The verbalization and articulation as well as the analysis of the "question" in which the researcher wants the research to answer.
(C) Description of the issues
(D) Analysis of the question

- 129.** This is the focus of the study which presents the researcher's intention or subject of inquiry.
- (A) Theoretical Framework
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Conceptual Framework
- 130.** Choose why rationale/justification is required in the research background.
- (A) To let the readers pay attention to your topic or the issue you want to study or address
 - (B) To make the readers less aware about your topic
 - (C) To show the broad view on the topic
 - (D) None of above
- 131.** The researcher has to identify what specific questions need to be answered. Formulation of research objectives and specification of variables happen on this stage.
- (A) Finalize Facts
 - (B) Filter Facts
 - (C) Find Facts
 - (D) Focus Facts
- 132.** An INTERSTING research problem will help:
- (A) Narrow the scope of research
 - (B) Motivate the author(s)
 - (C) Save the time
 - (D) Limit the number of data collection methods
- 133.** Which technique is involved in defining a research problem?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Hypothesis testing
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Problem formulation
- 134.** Why is it that students are advised to have a narrow and simple topic instead of a broad one?
- (A) A narrow topic will lead you to summarize your research.
 - (B) A narrow topic will confuse the readers about the research.
 - (C) A narrow topic will give the readers a clear idea on your research.
 - (D) A narrow topic will only lead to more revisions and expenses on your research.
- 135.** What is the first step when a researcher wants to conduct a study in psychology?
- (A) To formulate a hypothesis
 - (B) To collect the data
 - (C) Define and describe the issue to be studied: research question
 - (D) Choose an appropriate research method
- 136.** Why might a novice researcher struggle to formulate a feasible research problem?
- (A) They have too much experience in research.
 - (B) They may have a general idea but lack the skills to articulate it into a researchable question.
 - (C) All research problems are inherently feasible.
 - (D) Research problems are not required for conducting research.
- 137.** What is the importance of a good research topic?
- (A) It simplifies the research process
 - (B) It ensures publication in journals
 - (C) It guarantees funding
 - (D) It provides a clear focus for the study
- 138.** In order to obtain an accurate research, we must define the research topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 139.** What is the first step in conducting research in a teaching-learning context?
- (A) Analyzing data
 - (B) Reviewing existing literature
 - (C) Defining the research question
 - (D) Conducting interviews

- 140.** How does a well-defined problem statement contribute to the quality of a research proposal?
- (A) It provides an exhaustive review of literature
 - (B) It narrows down the scope and focus of the research
 - (C) It includes results from pilot studies
 - (D) It presents the background information of the researcher
- 141.** The formulation a research problem is the most ____ part of the research journey because the quality and relevance of the project entirely depends upon it.
- (A) Repetitive
 - (B) Trivial
 - (C) Important
 - (D) Motivating
- 142.** Which of the following is the most important quality of a research topic?
- (A) The topic is broad
 - (B) The topic is clear
 - (C) The topic is complicated
 - (D) The topic is vague
- 143.** Which aspect can help narrow down a research topic?
- (A) Choosing a broader audience
 - (B) Focusing on a specific relationship
 - (C) Selecting multiple variables
 - (D) Ignoring previous research
- 144.** An adequate statement of the research problem is one of the most important parts of the research. After reviewing the literatures and finding out blankspot or blindspot, research problems arise. After discovering the knowledge gap which is either blankspot or blindspot, the framework will then be conceptualized.
- (A) Formulating Objectives
 - (B) Formulating Research Problems
 - (C) Generating Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
- 145.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which statement best represents a research problem?
- (A) Students submit assignments late.
 - (B) This study examines factors affecting late submission of assignments among Grade 12 students.
 - (C) Teachers dislike late submissions.
 - (D) Late submission is common in schools.
- 146.** Explaining why your work is important should:
- (A) Address unanswered questions in the field
 - (B) Be kept secret until the conclusion
 - (C) Avoid showing significance
 - (D) Focus only on personal benefit
- 147.** The Statement of the problem should follow the abbreviation SMART. What's the meaning of SMART?
- (A) Scalable, Manageable, Achievable, Researchable and Time Bound
 - (B) Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Researchable and Time Bound
 - (C) Specific, Manageable, Attainable, Researchable and Time Bound
 - (D) Scalable, Measurable, Achievable, Researchable and Time Bound
- 148.** The researcher should keep a precaution while he is defining a problem
- (A) He should not have used the words having more than one meaning.
 - (B) He should forecast the results on its basis.
 - (C) He should precise its nature.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 149.** Which of these steps comes first in the Social and Cultural Research process?
- (A) Check the final product
 - (B) Apply the research methods ethically
 - (C) Develop a focus question or hypothesis
 - (D) Design the research

- 150.** What is one consideration in formulating a research problem?
- (A) The popularity of the topic
 - (B) Support of the academic community
 - (C) The number of researchers involved
 - (D) The length of the research paper
- 151.** First real specific step in methodology
- (A) Study design
 - (B) Data collection
 - (C) Idea
 - (D) Formulating question
- 152.** In research writing, which of the following must be clear and unequivocal?
- (A) Objectives of the study
 - (B) Problem statement
 - (C) Significance of the study
 - (D) Scope and limitation
- 153.** The necessity of defining a problem arises from:
- (A) The need for clarity and focus
 - (B) Time constraints
 - (C) Random selection
 - (D) Hypothesis formulation
- 154.** Which should come first?
- (A) Deciding on a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research question
- 155.** An introduction answers question about the problem, one of these is.
- (A) What is the methodology?.
 - (B) Why is it a problem?.
 - (C) What are the conclusions?.
 - (D) What are the recommendations?.
- 156.** The statement of the research problem should be:
- (A) Broad and vague
 - (B) Clear and specific
 - (C) Ambiguous
 - (D) Complex
- 157.** What should researchers do after identifying a broad area of interest?
- (A) Engage with the community
 - (B) Narrow the focus to a specific topic
 - (C) Conduct a survey
 - (D) Write a literature review
- 158.** During which stage would you: Write a problem statement focused on a specific need or goal.
- (A) Prototype
 - (B) Define
 - (C) Ideate
 - (D) Empathize
- 159.** What is the second step in the research process, where the researcher refines general ideas, identifies variables, and formulates hypotheses?
- (A) Problem-Definition Phase
 - (B) Data Collection Phase
 - (C) Analysis Phase
 - (D) Reporting Phase
- 160.** Which of the following is used in research work as a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study?
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Recommendations
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Summary of Findings
- 161.** What is the first step in formulating a research topic?
- (A) Narrowing down the research question
 - (B) Collecting data from the field
 - (C) Conducting a literature review
 - (D) Identify a broad area of interest or a general problem
- 162.** In writing the statement of the problem, make sure to summarize the whole research study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 163.** “This study aims to know the role of language on developing the confidence of teenagers of Sta. Maria Sta. Ana Pampanga — “ is an example of what?
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Assumptions of the Study
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Review of Related Literature
- 164.** Once the main problem has been stated, the following questions should be answered by the researcher: Does it provide adequate focus and direction for research?
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 165.** Psychologists begin their studies by framing research questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False; participants
 - (C) False; sources of funding
 - (D) None of above
- 166.** General problem followed by specific questions
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 167.** The main purpose of the RRL is to:
- (A) Provide context and justify the research problem
 - (B) Replace the background of the study
 - (C) Serve as the conclusion
 - (D) Avoid citing other works
- 168.** Which practice aligns with rigorous problem formulation before data collection?
- (A) Clarifying what and why questions
 - (B) Skipping conceptual definitions
 - (C) Deferring purpose until analysis
 - (D) Assuming solutions are obvious
- 169.** A claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study
- (A) Statement of the Problem
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Scope and Delimitation of the Study
- 170.** Which of the following could make a research topic unmanageable?
- (A) Being too broad
 - (B) Being focused
 - (C) Having adequate references
 - (D) None of above
- 171.** Which part of the scientific method is being represented? I am wondering if gummy worms expand quicker in water, milk, juice, or vinegar.
- (A) Ask a question
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Reporting data
 - (D) Completing the experiment
- 172.** Which of the following is NOT a criterion for a good statement of the problem?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Focus
 - (C) Lengthiness
 - (D) Relevance
- 173.** The first step in formulating a problem is
- (A) Statement of the Problem
 - (B) Gathering of Data
 - (C) Measurement
 - (D) Survey
- 174.** A concise declaration of the research issue.
- (A) Problem statement
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Data analysis
- 175.** Mrs. Brown asks her class to consider the problem of pollution contaminating the local

waterways. What is the first step to solving this problem?

- (A) Test the water to measure success
- (B) Determine the source contamination
- (C) Reduce contributing pollution sources
- (D) Treat the waterway to restore its health

176. What part of the Introduction states what the researcher wants to find out?

- (A) Review of literature
- (B) Statement of the problem

(C) Data analysis

(D) Conclusion

177. Define or explain the term: Statement of the Problem.

- (A) A clear and concise description of the issue to be addressed in a research study.
- (B) A summary of the research findings.
- (C) A list of references used in the research.
- (D) A detailed explanation of the research methodology.

1.3.5 Research Questions

1. In the example 'How accurately can ensemble learning methods predict PM2.5 levels in urban areas?', what is this an example of?

- (A) A Hypothesis
- (B) An Objective
- (C) A Broad Area
- (D) A Research Question

2. What is the primary purpose of a research question in a research paper?

- (A) To guide the research process
- (B) To provide a summary of findings
- (C) To list all sources used
- (D) To present the conclusion

3. Which term describes a question that drives the investigation and is central to the topic being studied?

- (A) Primary source
- (B) Secondary source
- (C) Compelling question
- (D) Supporting question

4. What characteristic should a well-defined research question have in Ethan's science project?

- (A) It should be based on personal interest
- (B) It should be vague and broad
- (C) It should be specific and measurable
- (D) It should be irrelevant to the field

5. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good research question?

- (A) It is specific and focused.
- (B) It is answerable through empirical investigation.
- (C) It is broad and vague.
- (D) It is relevant to the field of study.

6. Significance of the study. This is one component of a research question that is narrow enough to be answered thoroughly in the space the writing task allows.

- (A) Clear
- (B) Complex
- (C) Focused
- (D) Content-driven

7. Research questions are built on ____, or ideas on behavior

- (A) Constructs
- (B) Questions
- (C) Methods
- (D) Ethics

8. What is the first step of the scientific research process?

- (A) Form a hypothesis
- (B) Develop a research question
- (C) Draw conclusions
- (D) Analyze results Edit

9. If you ask a question that's already been answered a thousand times before, you're only doing research that someone else has already done. Ask a question with an original slant to it. Which of these questions is a GOOD question?
- (A) What are the advantages and disadvantages of cell phone use in schools?
 - (B) How does restricting cell phone use in school affect student social interaction?
10. A good research question must be:
- (A) Unmeasurable
 - (B) Broad and open-ended
 - (C) Focused, researchable, and relevant
 - (D) Based on personal beliefs
11. It provides a focus for investigation.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Research Objectives
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Research Question
12. What does RQ stand for?
- (A) Reader's Quote
 - (B) Research Question
 - (C) Reader's Question
 - (D) Research Quote
13. A well-defined research question should:
- (A) Be answerable with available data
 - (B) Be based only on assumptions
 - (C) Ignore previous research findings
 - (D) Be as broad as possible
14. The research question
- (A) Had better be general.
 - (B) Cannot be modified during literature review.
 - (C) Is not necessary when you begin the research.
 - (D) Will guide the literature search.
15. The name given to a question that queries a relationship between independent and dependent variables.
- (A) Rationale
 - (B) Inquiry Question
 - (C) Research Question
 - (D) Multiple Choice Question
16. This type of Sub-Question asked the characteristics of the research participant or respondents.
- (A) Profiling question
 - (B) Main question
 - (C) Research problem
 - (D) Sub-question
17. The use of all WH questions are acceptable in formulating research questions.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
18. You are studying world festivals. You have to report on one festival and how it started. Which research question will be most useful?
- (A) What are the main festivals in Asia?
 - (B) What are the origins of the Chinese New Year celebration?
 - (C) What do families do to Celebrate Chinese New Year?
 - (D) When is Chinese New Year? Edit
19. Research questions are crucial because they will.
- (A) Guide your decisions about what data to collect and from where.
 - (B) Help you to decide which research area interests you.
 - (C) Ensure that your findings have external validity.
 - (D) Prevent you from thinking about research strategies.
20. A feasible research question:
- (A) Can be answered with available time and resources
 - (B) Must be extremely complicated
 - (C) Should require three years to answer
 - (D) Is always based on interviews

21. Which statement is expressing a scientific perspective?
- (A) How expensive is it to clean up the chemical pollution?
 - (B) Which is more important, people's wants or wildlife's needs?
 - (C) Are laws and regulations in place that prevent dumping?
 - (D) What is causing this algae to form on the lake?
22. A good ____ details the problem statement
- (A) Research statement
 - (B) Research question
 - (C) Research problem
 - (D) Hypothesis
23. Rate the following quantitative research question: How many Grade-7 students are enrolled in blended learning this School Year? Rate it as Feasible, Clear, Significant, and Ethical.
- (A) Feasible, Clear, Significant, and Ethical
 - (B) Not Feasible, Not Clear, Not Significant, and Not Ethical
 - (C) Feasible, Not Clear, Not Significant, and Not Ethical
 - (D) Not Feasible, Clear, Significant, and Ethical
24. What are the criteria for evaluating research questions?
- (A) Clear, Researchable, Connect with established theory
 - (B) Too narrow, Too complex, Not relevant
 - (C) Unclear, Unresearchable, Disconnected from theory
 - (D) Broad, Vague, Simple
25. Which of the following is the first step in planning data collection?
- (A) Choosing a statistical tool
 - (B) Identifying research questions
 - (C) Writing the conclusion
 - (D) Conducting interviews
26. Research Question 2 seeks to measure the "extent" to which PBL is integrated. This means the study is trying to find out:
- (A) Whether PBL exists at all in the schools.
 - (B) The degree or level of adoption of PBL across specific practices.
 - (C) The exact number of minutes spent on PBL daily.
 - (D) Only if learning resources are available.
27. A good research question is:
- (A) Feasible, clear, significant and hypothetical
 - (B) Feasible, clear, significant, and ethical
 - (C) Clear, significant, and ethical
 - (D) Feasible, clear, and ethical
28. Research questions must always be broad to ensure comprehensive coverage.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
29. A key characteristic of research questions, which separates them from research problems, is the ____ nature of research questions, subject, and scope.
- (A) Broad.
 - (B) Specific.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
30. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for constructing effective research questions?
- (A) Integration of theoretical insights
 - (B) Consideration of implications and limitations
 - (C) Use of leading questions
 - (D) Knowledge of relevant literature
31. Which of the following questions is too broad for effective research?
- (A) What are the effects of global warming?
 - (B) How does global warming affect polar bears in the Arctic?
 - (C) What is the impact of global warming on agriculture in California?

- (D) How do renewable energy sources reduce global warming?
32. Why is it important to have a clear research question?
- (A) The research process can be guided without a clear research question
- (B) Having a clear research question helps to focus the research process, guide the selection of appropriate methods, and ensure that the research is relevant and meaningful.
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
33. This type of Research Question and part of Statement of the Problem contains all the necessary and vital parts of the study: topic (variables and their relationship or phenomenon), participants, research locale and duration/time.
- (A) Profiling question
- (B) Main question
- (C) Research problem
- (D) Sub-question
34. Which of the following research questions is the most open-ended and suitable for deep analysis?
- (A) What percentage of students graduate from high school in the U.S.?
- (B) How has the increase in technology use impacted students' attention spans in the classroom?
- (C) Is remote learning better than traditional learning?
- (D) How many hours do students spend on homework each night?
35. Why is it important to have a focused research question?
- (A) It makes the report longer
- (B) It helps in organizing the report
- (C) It allows for random data collection
- (D) It is not important
36. For qualitative research questions, the overarching question you explore in the research study is the ____
- (A) Issue sub-questions
- (B) Central questions
- (C) Procedural sub-questions
- (D) None of the above. tagsResearch Questions in Qualitative Research
37. What is the most important question in research according to the text?
- (A) How to design user-friendly vending machines?
- (B) How to reduce harmonics in electric power supply?
- (C) What is the research question?
- (D) How to improve the mileage of a passenger car?
38. According to Alvesson and Sandberg (2013), research questions are meant to:
- (A) Tame curiosity and direct research
- (B) Eliminate theoretical frameworks
- (C) Focus solely on the data collection process
- (D) Create confusion about the research topic
39. Written below are true about the steps in writing a good research question EXCEPT:
- (A) Specify your specific concern or issue.
- (B) Ensure that the question is answerable.
- (C) A learning process that motivates you to obtain knowledge or information.
- (D) Decide what you want to know about the specific concern into a question.
40. Which type of research question focuses on explaining the "why" behind observed phenomena?
- (A) Normative
- (B) Explanatory
- (C) Descriptive
- (D) Comparative

41. True or False: Once a research question is written, it can be changed.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
42. A good research question is one that ____
(A) Will hold your interest.
(B) Can be debated.
(C) Has lots of information.
(D) All of the Above
43. Which type of research question focuses on 'why' something happens?
(A) Comparative
(B) Correlational
(C) Descriptive
(D) Causal
44. Which is an example of an effective research question?
(A) Which video game has sold the most copies?
(B) Which video game is more violent: Call of Duty or Resident Evil?
(C) Which type of video game do young children like the most?
(D) What effect does video game violence have on children?
45. Which of the following is NOT an essential characteristic of a researchable question?
(A) The question is answerable by some sort of data that can be collected.
(B) Answering the question provides a positive outcome to the society.
(C) The question is comprehensive.
(D) The question is interesting.
46. What is the main challenge in formulating research questions from classroom experiences?
(A) Finding enough data
(B) Reducing interesting observations to a clear and articulate question
(C) Getting approval from colleagues
(D) Ensuring student participation
47. What is the first thing to do after you receive a research paper assignment?
(A) Think of a research question.
(B) Make an outline.
(C) Write the thesis statement.
(D) None of above
48. What is the importance of a clear research question in a systematic review?
(A) To guide the search strategy and selection of studies
(B) To define the scope and focus of the review
(C) To ensure the review is relevant and meaningful
(D) All of the above
49. What I know about research question is that it is:
(A) A specific question that guides a research study.
(B) A random topic chosen without purpose.
(C) An answer to a research problem.
(D) A summary of research findings.
50. The value of data analysis results is determined by their connection with your
(A) Research method
(B) Research title
(C) Research design
(D) Research questions
51. What is the main difference between a topic and a research question?
(A) A topic is shorter than a question
(B) A topic is the general subject; a question is specific
(C) A topic is only for the title
(D) A question must be in the conclusion

52. The following are characteristics of a good research question except
(A) Ambiguous
(B) Clear
(C) Concise
(D) Focused
53. Why is the following research question weak? "How does reading impact learning?"
(A) It is too narrow.
(B) It is not clear or focused.
(C) It is too specific.
(D) It cannot be researched.
54. Which of the following is a characteristic of well-written research questions?
(A) They use yes/no formats
(B) They are vague
(C) They are measurable and specific
(D) They avoid variables
55. Your direction in your RRL is given by your research
(A) Data
(B) Design
(C) Problem
(D) Question
56. Max is doing a research project to determine the effects of a new bus station on the quality of air in the city. Below are a list of questions Max has created to ask. Choose the BEST question Max should ask.
(A) Does the bus station have trash cans and recycling bins?
(B) How much smoke will the buses create?
(C) Do a lot of people work at the bus station?
(D) None of above
57. Which of the following questions is unbiased?
(A) Have you tried those nasty new flavors of Lays potato chips?
(B) Do you think the government should be able to spy on all of your private text messages?
(C) What was the score of the football game last Friday?
(D) Do you think our awesome principal is a great leader for our school?
58. What is the purpose of crafting a research question?
(A) To confuse the researchers
(B) To limit the scope of the research
(C) To make the research process more complicated
(D) To define the focus and scope of the research, guide the research process, and provide a clear direction for the study.
59. Which of the following best describes the task: Write one general research question and two specific research questions for the research problem 'Organization's Leadership Practices and Employee's Job Satisfaction'?
(A) Formulating research questions based on a given research problem
(B) Analyzing employee satisfaction surveys
(C) Designing leadership training programs
(D) Evaluating organizational performance metrics
60. Is this Question testable or non-testable: Which color M&M taste better?
(A) Testable
(B) Non-testable
61. What is a critical component of a research proposal?
(A) A detailed budget plan
(B) Personal biographies of researchers
(C) A detailed description of research questions
(D) A list of potential sponsors
62. "What is the level of acceptance of the parents to the online teaching in the new normal of education for this academic year 2020-2021?" On this statement, how can the researcher called this statement?
(A) Research Topic

- (B) Research Problem
(C) Research Statement
(D) Research Phrase
63. What is the significance of a research question in a literature review?
(A) It helps to focus the review
(B) It is not relevant
(C) It summarizes the review
(D) It lists the sources
64. What type of research question fits qualitative methods best?
(A) How do students experience online learning?
(B) What percentage of students own a laptop?
(C) Is there a correlation between sleep and grades?
(D) How many hours do students study weekly?
(E) What is the average GPA in the group?
65. What is a 'Causal question'? A question that asks about the cause or effect of a particular variable or event.
(A) A question that asks about the cause or effect of a particular variable or event.
(B) A question that asks about the location of an event.
(C) A question that asks about the time of an event.
(D) A question that asks about the participants of an event.
66. The following are research questions, which among the questions are Not related to the possible topic?
(A) What is the level of effectiveness of the teachers' modular teaching strategy?
(B) How effective is the computer-based teaching delivery approach of the teachers?
(C) What are the effective methods in teaching to the new normal of education?
(D) What is the impression of the parents to the new normal in education?
67. Consider the following Qualitative Research study abstract and match the statements to their most applicable place within the research idea process. What factors influence the relationship between school-related alcohol use and student aggression?
(A) Topic
(B) Problem
(C) Purpose
(D) Question
68. What is the first step in a research study?
(A) Construct
(B) Research question
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Analysis
69. What is the main purpose of a research question in a research project?
(A) To summarize the research topic.
(B) To guide the direction of the research.
(C) To give a final conclusion.
(D) To help the reader understand the topic.
70. Which statement best describes a scientific question?
(A) It must be testable.
(B) It must be original.
(C) It must be based on a hypothesis.
(D) It must be supported by data.
71. These are the specific queries researchers want to answer in addressing the research problem.
(A) Statement of Problem
(B) Statement of Purpose
(C) Research Questions
(D) Aim
72. What is the key to a good question?
(A) It must be grammatically correct
(B) It must be very long
(C) It must be short
(D) It must be testable

73. Research question
- (A) Similar to a trivia question, based on history
 - (B) Guides your research by defining what you are seeking to answer
 - (C) A statement of fact that is provable by known science
 - (D) A summary of multiple articles about a specific subject
74. A strategy that answers the question who, what, when, where, why, and how.
- (A) FREEWRITING
 - (B) JOURNALIST'S QUESTIONS
 - (C) LOOPING
 - (D) None of the above
75. A clear research question should avoid yes/no answers. What is the primary reason for this guideline?
- (A) It reduces sample size requirements
 - (B) It encourages measurable nuance in outcomes
 - (C) It ensures faster data collection timelines
 - (D) It eliminates the need for literature review
 - (E) It guarantees causal inference conclusions
76. Which of the following would be the best revision of the research question, "Does exercise improve mental health?"
- (A) How much exercise do people need to improve mental health?
 - (B) In what ways does regular physical exercise impact mental health outcomes in adults aged 30-50?
 - (C) Is exercise good for mental health?
 - (D) What are the mental health benefits of exercise?
77. This refers to the issue you will investigate; it may be described in one or two sentences.
- (A) Research title
 - (B) Research question
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Investigative issue
78. JP read his classmate's research report earlier, and he could not understand what exactly he is specifically trying to solve or figure out in his study.
- (A) Format
 - (B) Source of Information
 - (C) Research Question
 - (D) Language Used
79. The research question must be ____
- (A) Feasible
 - (B) Interesting
 - (C) Ethical
 - (D) All of them
80. A good research question must be ____, meaning it is expressed in the lowest possible words. What is the term?
- (A) Complex
 - (B) Concise
 - (C) Focused
 - (D) Researchable
81. Match the statement with the correct term. Qualitative research-asks a question about some process, issue, or phenomenon to be explored.
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
 - (E) Hypotheses
82. Which of the following describes a predictive research question?
- (A) A research question that asks about the presence of behavior, how frequently it is exhibited, or whether there is a relationship between different behaviours
 - (B) A research question that asks if one behavior can be predicted from another behavior to allow predictions of future behaviour

- (C) A research question that asks what causes specific behaviors to occur
(D) None of above
83. In doing a research, first step is ask a research —
(A) Time
(B) Facts
(C) Question
(D) Present
84. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good research questions as described by Fraenkel and Wallen (2020)?
(A) Feasible
(B) Clear
(C) Expensive
(D) Ethical
85. Which of the following is the best scientific question?
(A) Why is the sky blue?
(B) What happens if I mix random chemicals?
(C) Does increasing fertilizer help tomato plants grow faster?
(D) Are aliens real?
86. Which are 2 research question forms?
(A) Main questions and hypothesis
(B) Central question and subquestions
(C) Super question and subquestions
(D) Main question and objective
87. The process of science always begins with a — (Research Methods and Statistics Part I)
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Theory
(C) Interview
(D) Question
88. How does implementing a four-day classes affect learners' productivity?
(A) Factor-Isolating question
(B) Factor-Relating question
(C) Situation-relating question
(D) Situation-producing question
89. Which of the following is not a function of clearly identified research questions?
(A) They guide your literature search
(B) They keep you focused throughout the data collection period
(C) They make the scope of your research as wide as possible
(D) They are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument
90. The research questions are an important component of writing a research proposal.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
91. What characteristic should a well-defined research question have?
(A) Complex and confusing
(B) Specific and measurable
(C) Vague and broad
(D) Unrelated to the field
92. The primary purpose of a research question is to:
(A) Guide the study's focus
(B) Serve as the final conclusion
(C) Replace the hypothesis entirely
(D) Avoid identifying variables
93. What is a common mistake when developing a research question?
(A) Being too specific
(B) Being too broad
(C) Using clear language
(D) Focusing on a single issue
94. What is the question around which the research is centered called?
(A) Research Hypothesis
(B) Research Objective

- (C) Research Question
(D) Research Methodology
95. Basic type of question which delineating one or more factors that are causing a problem is?
(A) Exploratory
(B) Descriptive
(C) Causal
(D) None of above
96. What is the starting point in doing research?
(A) Building a theory
(B) Making conclusions
(C) Proving a theory
(D) Raising questions
97. It is used to analyze and investigate a topic, it is written as a question and is inquisitive in nature
(A) Population.
(B) Sample.
(C) Research Question.
(D) Instrumentation.
98. In the pre-writing phase of a literature review, the PICO framework is primarily used to:
(A) Identify major themes within existing literature.
(B) Evaluate methodological quality of selected studies.
(C) Formulate a focused, answerable research question.
(D) Develop a reference list for the review.
(E) Determine inclusion and exclusion criteria for data analysis.
99. The work of scientists generally begins with
(A) Analyzing results
(B) Drawing conclusions
(C) Asking questions
(D) Testing a hypothesis
100. Which of the following is an example of a closed-ended research question?
(A) What is the impact of social media on teenagers?
(B) How many teenagers use social media daily?
(C) Why do teenagers use social media?
(D) What are teenagers' views on social media?
101. What is the role of research questions in a study?
(A) To generalize outcomes without testing
(B) To determine the participants' responses
(C) To frame and direct the research process
(D) To minimize data collection time
102. Is "a question that a research project sets out to answer".
(A) Research
(B) Research Question
(C) Research Problem
(D) Research Survey
103. George, Ava, and Emory are discussing about their science projects. Can you identify which question among the ones they discussed is an open-ended question?
(A) How much did the materials for George's science project cost?
(B) Who is in charge of the group project Ava is working on?
(C) Why were the materials for Emory's science project necessary?
(D) When was the decision made for Ava's group project?
104. In research, this will be your guide in identifying the specific contribution of your study question.
(A) Problem statement
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Research topic
(D) Research question
105. This type of Research Question and part of Statement of the Problem enlists all the questions that covers specialized area on our study hence making them specific

- (A) Profiling question
 - (B) Main question
 - (C) Research problem
 - (D) Sub-question
- 106.** Which of these research questions is the most specific and clear?
- (A) How does advertising affect consumer behavior?
 - (B) What is the relationship between social media advertising and purchasing behavior among teenagers in the U.S.?
 - (C) How does social media influence consumer habits?
 - (D) What are the effects of advertising on shopping trends?
- 107.** Answering ____ will help lead you to the answer of your research question. These questions require accurate answers.
- (A) Essential Questions.
 - (B) Guiding Questions.
 - (C) Supporting Questions.
 - (D) Crucial Questions.
- 108.** In the development of research questions, which of the following is considered a practical consideration?
- (A) The feasibility of collecting relevant data
 - (B) Consistency with ethical standards
 - (C) Integration with broader academic fields
 - (D) Theoretical alignment with empirical studies
- 109.** What is the term for a question that helps to support and build upon the main question being investigated?
- (A) Compelling question
 - (B) Supporting question
 - (C) Inquiry
 - (D) Bias
- 110.** What will all your research work respond to?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Library search
 - (C) Compilation of information
 - (D) Research question
- 111.** What is the BEST research question about the railroads and the region's economy?
- (A) Who invented the railroads?
 - (B) How long are the railroads in Missouri?
 - (C) How do the railroads impact the region's economy?
 - (D) Why do we have railroads?
- 112.** A research question must
- (A) Be answered in a single word
 - (B) Be really hard to find information about.
 - (C) Be something you know a lot about.
 - (D) Be something you can make a claim about.
- 113.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good research question in longitudinal research?
- (A) It is focused on studying changes over time
 - (B) It is grounded in existing literature
 - (C) It is testable
 - (D) It is narrow and specific
- 114.** If a researcher wants to know whether influencer marketing and brand loyalty are related, but not necessarily cause-and-effect, what type of question is this?
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Comparative
- 115.** Research questions ask what general information is required with respect to the problem components.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 116.** Which of the following best describes a strong research question?
- (A) A very broad question that covers multiple topics

- (B) A question that is specific, clear, and researchable
(C) A vague question that allows for any answer
(D) A question with no connection to the evidence
- 117.** One of the following is NOT a characteristic of research questions for the draft
(A) They are specific
(B) They include the strategies to solve the problem
(C) They are unambiguous
(D) They include references to the theoretical framework
- 118.** The research question asks:
(A) What specific information is required to achieve the research purpose?
(B) What kind of consumers are required to achieve the research objective?
(C) What is the possible answer to a research objective?
(D) What is the best decision alternative?
- 119.** Which research question is BEST formulated?
(A) What are the effects of social media usage on study habits of Grade 12 students?
(B) Social media is bad for studying.
(C) Social media habits
(D) Why?
- 120.** What is the question that defines the purpose of doing the research?
(A) When
(B) Where
(C) Who
(D) Why
(E) Not Given
- 121.** Which of the following best describes the relationship between research questions and hypotheses?
(A) Research questions guide inquiry, hypotheses make predictions.
(B) Research questions replace hypotheses.
(C) Hypotheses are always optional.
(D) Research questions are always testable predictions.
(E) They are identical.
- 122.** Why is the question form often used in stating a quantitative research problem?
(A) To make the research process more difficult.
(B) To clearly and directly convey the research objective.
(C) To avoid answering the research question.
(D) To discourage the researcher from pursuing the study.
- 123.** What should a research question provide?
(A) Theoretical debate
(B) Concrete answers to research objectives
(C) Broad, open-ended discussions
(D) Multiple perspectives without a conclusion
- 124.** Which question is BEST to determine the effect of pollution in the river?
(A) Who is responsible for cleaning up all of the trash?
(B) How long has the trash been building up in the river?
(C) Are there any animals who have lost their lives after eating plastic?
(D) Did this build up over time or is there a landfill nearby that is dumping plastic?
- 125.** A research question
(A) Focuses your research
(B) Answers something you already know
(C) Isn't necessary for a research paper
(D) All of these
- 126.** Water pollution is a problem for plants and animals in Georgia. What question could a student ask to understand water pollution better?
(A) What will happen to the plants and animals in a lake if chemicals are dumped?

- (B) Can exhaust from a vehicle cause complications for the ecosystem?
(C) How does construction with building new neighborhoods affect plant and animal homes?
(D) None of above
- 127.** Your research questions are linked to your RRL (Review of Related Literature).
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 128.** The researchers know in advance what they are looking for. The research questions are well-defined for which the objective answers are sought. All aspects of the study are carefully designed before data are gathered.
(A) Clearly Defined Research Questions
(B) Future Outcomes
(C) Numerical Data
(D) Structured Research Instruments
- 129.** Which of the following best describes the development process for a research question?
(A) A broad question is made more specific as terms are more clearly defined.
(B) A broad question is made more specific in order to be more significant.
(C) A specific question is broadened as terms are more clearly defined.
(D) A specific question is broadened in order to be more significant.
- 130.** Which feature indicates a research question is too broad for effective study?
(A) States a predictive relationship clearly
(B) Uses established operational definitions
(C) Needs multiple distinct subfields to answer
(D) Includes a measurable dependent variable
(E) Specifies a narrow population subgroup
- 131.** A research question is important to guide research for a literature review.
(A) True
(B) False
- 132.** Explain the difference between descriptive and predictive questions in quantitative research.
(A) Descriptive questions focus on 'what is' while predictive questions focus on 'what will be'.
(B) Descriptive questions focus on 'what will be' while predictive questions focus on 'what is'.
(C) Descriptive questions and predictive questions are the same in quantitative research.
(D) Descriptive questions focus on 'how' while predictive questions focus on 'why'.
- 133.** Which of the following research questions is the strongest?
(A) What are the effects of climate change?
(B) How does climate change impact agriculture in developing countries?
(C) Is climate change real?
(D) Why is climate change a big deal?
- 134.** Students are trying to prove the claim that daily exercise helps people sleep better. Which research question would help them prove the claim?
(A) How is sleep affected by activity?
(B) How does exercise increase energy?
(C) How does exercise help build muscle?
(D) How many hours of sleep is best for students?
- 135.** Why is the following research question weak? "What are the benefits of recycling?"
(A) It is biased.
(B) It is too narrow.
(C) It is too broad and lacks focus.
(D) It is not researchable.
- 136.** A research question that is too narrow is one that
(A) Can be answered with a yes or no response.
(B) Can be answered with a quick search online.

- (C) Is not debatable.
(D) Is all of the above
- 137.** A researcher asks: “How do senior high school students adapt to modular learning?” This question is:
(A) Too broad
(B) Specific and researchable
(C) Unrelated to education
(D) A yes/no question
- 138.** If a research question is feasible it is ____?
(A) Helps society
(B) Practical
(C) Beneficial
(D) Relevant
- 139.** What is the role of a research question in the research process?
(A) To provide a focus and direction
(B) To list all possible outcomes
(C) To summarize the research
(D) To present the final results
- 140.** Which of the following is an example of a focused research question?
(A) What are the effects of social media?
(B) How does social media usage affect sleep patterns in teenagers?
(C) Why do people use social media?
(D) What is social media?
- 141.** What is the main reason for developing a good research question?
(A) To make sure that you get a good grade
(B) To give your paper focus
(C) To entertain Ms. Furuyama
(D) To make sure that no one else uses your idea
- 142.** What is the primary purpose of a research question in a study?
(A) To provide recommendations for future studies
(B) To guide the research process and analysis
(C) To summarize the research findings
(D) To list planned questions used to measure attitudes and opinions
- 143.** What is the primary driver of empirical research?
(A) Literature review
(B) Data analysis
(C) Research questions
(D) Hypotheses
- 144.** What is the significance of a well-crafted research question?
(A) It helps to focus the research and guide the research process.
(B) It is only important for academic purposes
(C) It confuses the research and makes it more difficult
(D) It has no significance in the research process
- 145.** How are research questions most often described?
(A) Arising within a laboratory setting
(B) Posed after important factors are identified
(C) May arise from our everyday life experiences
(D) Always answered if we follow a scientific method or inquiry
- 146.** Questions which present the specific components of the problem
(A) Theoretical framework
(B) Analytical model
(C) Research questions
(D) Hypothesis
- 147.** Poorly formulated research questions can lead to:
(A) Weak research design and irrelevant data
(B) Stronger conclusions

- (C) Easier hypothesis testing
(D) Better validity
- 148.** Types of quantitative research questions, refers to the nature and manner of connection between or among variables.
(A) Relation
(B) Descriptive
(C) Causal
(D) Dependent
- 149.** Which is the best research question?
(A) What are the things?
(B) What are the effects of online learning on Grade 11 students' study habits?
(C) How many students are enrolled?
(D) How to conduct research?
- 150.** What is a key characteristic of a well-formulated research question?
(A) It is broad and general.
(B) It is specific and focused.
(C) It is based on assumptions.
(D) It is easy to answer.
- 151.** Complete the strategy statement: Phrase questions ____
(A) Precisely
(B) Undecidedly
(C) Ambiguously
(D) Tentatively
- 152.** This is a type of question that is created prior to the research process. This is created to help both guide and focus one's research.
(A) Research
(B) Argumentative
(C) Claim
(D) Research Question
- 153.** A strong research question is important because it:
(A) Allows you to include any evidence you like
(B) Focuses your research and ensures each piece of evidence is relevant
(C) Makes your presentation longer
(D) Is only used to fill in a worksheet
- 154.** Ryan wants to test which cleats enable him to run the fastest. Which question is the proper scientific question?
(A) "Which cleats will help me run faster?"
(B) "Which brand of cleats will enable Ryan to run the fastest time in 100 meters?"
(C) "Do different brands of cleats affect running speed?"
(D) "Which brand of cleats helps Ryan run better?"
- 155.** A good research question does not ask "why". Instead, it is better to ask:
(A) What
(B) When
(C) Where
(D) How
- 156.** A good research question should be focused on a single topic or on several closely related ideas. Which of these questions is a GOOD question?
(A) Does medication help alleviate attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms? And do kids need more exercise?
(B) How effective are the various types of medication in treating elementary students with ADHD?
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 157.** Which of the following quantitative research questions is superior?
(A) "What is the effect of participation in various extracurricular activities on academic performance?"
(B) What effect does playing high school football have on students' overall grade point average during the football season?
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).

- 158.** Research questions should be:
- (A) Vague and general
 - (B) Clear, specific, and researchable
 - (C) Based on assumptions only
 - (D) Unrelated to the research problem
- 159.** Good research questions are innovative and relevant.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 160.** Which of these choices would make a good research question?
- (A) What breed of dog do I like most?
 - (B) What are all the breeds of dogs?
 - (C) What dog breed was used by Buddhist monks to guard their temples?
 - (D) What dog breeds make the best pets for families with small children?
- 161.** An answerable inquiry into a specific concern or issue
- (A) Research question
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Method
- 162.** How to state research questions?
- (A) Identify the location of the study.
 - (B) Identify the theory involved.
 - (C) Identify the respondents.
 - (D) Identify the objectives.
- 163.** What distinguishes general research questions from specific research questions?
- (A) General questions are more complex
 - (B) General questions are broader in scope
 - (C) Specific questions are prespecified
 - (D) Specific questions are more theoretical
- 164.** A research question should be:
- (A) Based only on assumptions
 - (B) Focused and researchable
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) Only qualitative
- 165.** Only Qualitative research requires research questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 166.** A key characteristic of a research question is that it should be:
- (A) Ambiguous and open to interpretation
 - (B) Clear, focused, and researchable
 - (C) Broad and abstract
 - (D) Stated after data collection
- 167.** Research questions are comparable to a compass.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 168.** What is the primary purpose of a research question in academic writing?
- (A) To provide a summary of the research findings
 - (B) To guide the research process and focus the study
 - (C) To list all possible outcomes of the research
 - (D) To offer a detailed explanation of the research methodology
- 169.** How can a research question be made more specific?
- (A) By focusing on multiple aspects of the problem
 - (B) By broadening the scope of the topic
 - (C) By narrowing down the scope of the topic, adding specific variables or conditions, and focusing on a particular aspect of the problem.
 - (D) By including irrelevant variables or conditions
- 170.** This part of the research serves as a direction of the study.
- (A) Research title
 - (B) Justification
 - (C) Research question
 - (D) None of above

171. Which of the following is the most appropriate exploratory research question for this scenario?
- (A) Is social media harming young people?
 - (B) How do students aged 14-18 describe the influence of social media on their study habits and focus?
 - (C) How can schools stop students from using social media during study time?
 - (D) Why do students use TikTok so much?
172. Which research question demonstrates a good balance between focus and complexity?
- (A) What are the effects of playing video games?
 - (B) How does playing educational video games influence the development of problem-solving skills in middle school students?
 - (C) Do people like video games?
 - (D) How many hours a day do students spend playing video games?
173. A question that guides the research process.
- (A) A research question
 - (B) A statement of purpose
 - (C) A hypothesis
 - (D) Purpose question
174. What is a central question?
- (A) It narrows the focus of the study but leave open the questioning
 - (B) It defines what the research study hopes to learn.
 - (C) A broad question that asks for an exploration of the central phenomenon or concept in a study.
 - (D) A prediction the researcher makes about the expected relationships among variables
175. Which is one of the criteria making research questions strong?
- (A) Specific and Relevant
 - (B) Focused and Researchable
 - (C) Arguable and Simple
 - (D) None of above
176. Which type of research question asks about relationships between variables?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Comparative
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Exploratory
177. Good research questions are
- (A) Clear, significant, and ethical.
 - (B) Feasible, clear, significant, and ethical.
 - (C) Feasible, clear, significant, and include an hypothesis.
 - (D) Feasible, clear, and ethical.
178. Which of the following research questions is likely too broad for an AP Seminar research project?
- (A) What are the causes of climate change?
 - (B) How does deforestation in the Amazon impact biodiversity in the region?
 - (C) What role do electric vehicles play in reducing urban air pollution?
 - (D) None of above
179. What is the Question in this Experiment?
- (A) Which type of fertilizer works the best?
 - (B) Plants grown with Fertilizer A will grow the fastest.
 - (C) The hypothesis was proven correct.
 - (D) Plant A grew the most, Plant B turned brown, and Plant C grew the least. Edit
180. Which of the following would be included in the project plan for an IRP?
- (A) A research question
 - (B) A record of the ongoing process
 - (C) A presentation on research findings
 - (D) A reflection on the proposed timeline
181. What is a research question in communication research?
- (A) A statement predicting a relationship between variables
 - (B) A factor that can change
 - (C) A specific question guiding the research study
 - (D) A constant

- 182.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-defined research question?
- (A) It is broad and general
 - (B) It is specific and focused
 - (C) It is based on assumptions
 - (D) It is subjective
- 183.** Which would be the best question to ask about the effects of this pollution on the environment?
- (A) What does the factory make?
 - (B) Have any plants died from being near the factory?
 - (C) How many smokestacks are at the factory?
 - (D) What kind of animals live near the factory?
- 184.** This means raising a question or set of questions about what captures one's interest or imagination.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Research Question
 - (C) Formulating Hypothesis
 - (D) Experiments
- 185.** What is an example of a "too-specific" research question mentioned in the text?
- (A) Will students improve their understanding of computer programming if they use Alice?
 - (B) How does Alice impact teaching beginning programmers?
 - (C) What are the benefits of using Alice in programming classes?
 - (D) How can Alice be integrated into the curriculum?
- 186.** A research question becomes significant when ____
- (A) No harm is possible to be inflicted to participants
 - (B) It contributes to a bigger body of knowledge
 - (C) It does not take undue resources
 - (D) It uses simplest words for readers
- 187.** Research Question 2 has four sub-points (a-d). These points collectively aim to provide a detailed, multi-dimensional picture of what key factor in the study?
- (A) The demographic characteristics of the students.
 - (B) The various ways PBL is operationally defined and implemented in the classroom environment.
 - (C) The outcome of student engagement with SDGs.
 - (D) The global standards for science education.
- 188.** The perspective you take will dramatically change what kind of questions you ask.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 189.** A research question that asks "Is social media good?" is:
- (A) Focused and researchable
 - (B) Too broad and vague
 - (C) Specific and complex
 - (D) Scientifically sound
- 190.** What is a key characteristic of a research question that promotes critical thinking?
- (A) It can be answered with a simple fact.
 - (B) It leads to an in-depth analysis of a complex issue.
 - (C) It only requires a short, one-word answer.
 - (D) It is very broad, covering many topics at once.
- 191.** What is the significance of defining the research question?
- (A) It complicates the research process
 - (B) It is only necessary for qualitative research
 - (C) It provides direction for the investigation
 - (D) It is irrelevant to the study

- 192.** At the start of each Research project a researcher has to decide on:
- (A) How many participants include
 - (B) The journal report will be published in
 - (C) What research question will be answered
 - (D) How many books to order in the library.
- 193.** Which research question is too broad to guide a research project?
- (A) What are the effects of social media on teenagers?
 - (B) How does the use of Instagram affect self-esteem among teenage girls in urban schools?
 - (C) What are the positive and negative effects of Facebook on college students' academic performance?
 - (D) How has TikTok influenced the way Generation Z consumes news?
- 194.** A research question must be complex enough to:
- (A) Be answered with yes or no
 - (B) Require minimal thinking
 - (C) Be discussed in depth and supported with evidence
 - (D) Avoid any data collection
- 195.** Good research questions are often developed after:
- (A) Reviewing related literature
 - (B) Writing the conclusion
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Making a title
- 196.** A research question that is too narrow may result in more research than you need to understand the topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 197.** In order for a question to qualify as a research question, the researcher must be able to
- (A) Make observations and then analyze these to find an answer.
 - (B) Propose several answers to the question that are equally acceptable.
 - (C) Identify value statements in the question that reflect current societal norms.
 - (D) Develop metaphysical answers based on concise statements of belief.
- 198.** What type of researchable question is this? What is the relationship between age and job satisfaction among employees in the tech industry?
- (A) Factor Isolating Question
 - (B) Situation Producing Question
 - (C) Factor Relating Question
 - (D) Situation Relating Question
- 199.** Which of the following is an example of a causal research question?
- (A) What is the average age of smartphone users?
 - (B) How does email personalization affect click-through rate?
 - (C) What brands do millennials prefer?
 - (D) How many customers return within 30 days?
- 200.** A research question is considered ____ if it takes into account the amount of time, energy, money, respondents, and the current situation as a student-researcher.
- (A) Feasible
 - (B) Ambiguous
 - (C) Irrelevant
 - (D) Biased
- 201.** Which of the following is a good research question?
- (A) Is the "back to the basics" movement good for public schools?
 - (B) Are teachers underpaid?
 - (C) Does the cognitive approach to reading lead to higher achievement?
 - (D) How many students enroll in the Writing 4 course?

- 202.** Which of the following is an example of a well-structured research question?
- (A) Why is the sky blue?
 - (B) How does social media affect teenagers' communication skills?
 - (C) What is the best way to cook pasta?
 - (D) Is chocolate better than vanilla?
- 203.** Which of the following is NOT a step in developing a research question?
- (A) Identifying a broad topic
 - (B) Conducting a literature review
 - (C) Formulating a hypothesis
 - (D) Writing the conclusion
- 204.** Propose a research question based on the following research topic: "The impact of social media on adolescent self-esteem."
- (A) How many adolescents use social media daily?
 - (B) What are the effects of social media usage on adolescent self-esteem in high schools?
 - (C) What platforms are most popular among adolescents?
 - (D) How do schools integrate social media in teaching?
- 205.** Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement to begin research?
- (A) Developing a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research question
 - (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - (D) Formulating a research hypothesis
- 206.** Which of the following makes research questions very crucial?
- (A) Guide your decisions about what data to collect and from where.
 - (B) Help you decide which research area interests you.
 - (C) Ensure that your findings have external validity.
 - (D) Prevent you from thinking about research strategies.
- 207.** Define the key term in the research question: What is the range and diversity of beliefs of UK primary school teachers of French in relation to the teaching of French to Year 6 children?
- (A) The range and diversity of beliefs
 - (B) UK primary school teachers of French
 - (C) Teaching of French to Year 6 children
 - (D) None of above
- 208.** What is the difference between a research question and a thesis statement?
- (A) A research question is a statement, a thesis is a question
 - (B) A research question guides the research, a thesis presents the main argument
 - (C) A research question is the conclusion, a thesis is the introduction
 - (D) There is no difference
- 209.** Why is it important to align the research question with the research problem?
- (A) To waste time and resources on irrelevant research
 - (B) To confuse the participants and make the study more challenging
 - (C) It is not important to align the research question with the research problem
 - (D) To ensure that the study addresses the specific issue at hand and generates relevant and meaningful results.
- 210.** Which of the following is an appropriate general research question for the research problem: The Relationship between Media Exposure and Health Anxiety?
- (A) What is the relationship between media exposure and health anxiety?
 - (B) How does media exposure affect physical fitness?
 - (C) What are the benefits of media exposure for mental health?
 - (D) How does health anxiety influence social media usage?

211. Which of the following is a key element in formulating a research question?
- (A) Ambiguity
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Complexity
 - (D) Length
 - (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
 - (E) Hypothesis
212. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good research question?
- (A) It is vague and broad
 - (B) It is specific and focused
 - (C) It is based on assumptions
 - (D) It is subjective
213. These are statements about research questions. Which statement is NOT correct?
- (A) An research question is usually easy to answer.
 - (B) An research question is an open ended question.
 - (C) The answers to an research question should come from many sources.
 - (D) A research question is the focus of your research.
214. Which of the following is an example of a research question?
- (A) What are the effects of climate change on agriculture?
 - (B) Climate change affects agriculture
 - (C) The effects of climate change
 - (D) Agriculture and climate
215. Which one aims at investigating specific aspects of the research problem?
- (A) RRL
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Research questions
 - (D) Methodology
216. Consider the following Quantitative Research study abstract and match the statements to their most applicable place within the research idea process. Is there any significant difference between information Science and Social Science students pre-and post-test?
217. Which of these research questions is the most focused?
- (A) What is climate change?
 - (B) How does sleep affect academic performance among college students?
 - (C) Why do people like music?
 - (D) What is education?
218. When formulating research questions, which approach is best to ensure clarity and focus?
- (A) Broad and open-ended
 - (B) Specific and measurable
 - (C) Vague and general
 - (D) Hypothetical
219. After you have chosen your topic, the next step in writing your report is to
- (A) Write a list of questions you want to answer.
 - (B) Check your sources.
 - (C) Review reliable Internet sites.
 - (D) Develop an outline.
220. What is the purpose of formulating research questions?
- (A) To confuse the researchers
 - (B) To define the scope and focus of the research, guide the research process, and provide a clear direction for the study.
 - (C) To waste time and resources
 - (D) To limit the scope of the research
221. The research question is "What is the effect of television viewing on Filipinos?". What might be the research topic
- (A) Effect of television
 - (B) Effect of Filipinos
 - (C) Television viewing
 - (D) Effect of Filipino viewing

222. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good research question in exploratory research?
- (A) It is focused on generating new ideas or concepts
 - (B) It is grounded in existing literature
 - (C) It is specific and measurable
 - (D) It is open-ended
223. Is this a good research question?"Which national park is the best?"
- (A) Yes, it is just right!
 - (B) Yes, it is focused.
 - (C) No, because it is asking for an opinion.
 - (D) No, because it is boring.

1.3.6 Research Hypothesis

1. The position taken by the writer; what the writer is trying to prove
 - (A) Claim
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Counterargument
 - (D) Evidence
2. Choose the correct definition of the term:hypothesis
 - (A) A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something
 - (B) A statement or theory that is put forward as a premise to be maintained or proved
 - (C) A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation
 - (D) A brief statement or account of the main points of something
3. A hypothesis must be conceptually clear, definite, and certain. Which problem does this attribute prevent?
 - (A) Excessive theoretical relevance
 - (B) Unnecessary empirical testing
 - (C) Vague or ambiguous statements
 - (D) Overreliance on statistics
4. Which step of the scientific method uses an "If ____ Then ____" statement to provide a possible answer to the question?
 - (A) Purpose
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Conclusion
5. A possible explanation for observations is ____
 - (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Technology
 - (C) Volume
 - (D) Mass
6. What do you call an intellectual guess or tentative answer to a research question?
 - (A) Data
 - (B) Result
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Hypothesis
7. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?
 - (A) It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
 - (B) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
 - (C) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
 - (D) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.
8. What is the procedure recommended for determining the appropriateness of hypotheses in a study?
 - (A) Ignoring hypotheses and focusing solely on research questions
 - (B) Developing hypotheses for all research questions
 - (C) Asking why predictions are made for each research question
 - (D) Referring to previous research for hypothesis formulation

9. Is a reverse statement of null hypothesis. It states the presence of a difference or relation; the inequality between groups of variables. It is a definite statement of the relationship or difference between two variables
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Hypothesis method
10. Which of the following terms is used to describe a proposition that asserts something about every member of a class?
- (A) Particular
 - (B) Affirmative
 - (C) Universal
 - (D) Negative
11. A hypothesis must contain:
- (A) Two or more variables
 - (B) Personal beliefs
 - (C) Opinions
 - (D) Complex mathematical expressions
12. If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true is called?
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Statistical Hypothesis
 - (C) Simple Hypothesis
 - (D) Composite Hypothesis
13. Choose the term to match this definition: a supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Conclusion
14. What happens if a hypothesis is shown to be wrong in an experiment?
- (A) The experiment is considered a failure
 - (B) The experiment still contributes to knowledge
 - (C) The hypothesis is automatically correct
 - (D) The data is discarded
15. What is a prediction in scientific research?
- (A) A prediction is a statement about what will happen under certain conditions.
 - (B) A prediction is a guess about how something works.
 - (C) A prediction is a summary of the results of an experiment.
 - (D) A prediction is a detailed description of an experiment's procedure.
16. "Psychiatric patients' adherence to social rules is related to their violent behavior" is:
- (A) A null hypothesis
 - (B) Not a hypothesis as stated
 - (C) A nondirectional research hypothesis
 - (D) A directional research hypothesis
17. A testable prediction is called (a/an):
- (A) Operational definition
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Hypothesis
18. "an idea that proposes a tentative explanation about a phenomenon or a narrow set of phenomena observed in the natural world"
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Hypothesis
19. Definition: A proposed explanation based on limited evidence, serving as a starting point for further investigation.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Theory
20. The assumption that needs to be proven is ____ research.
- (A) Hypothesis

- (B) Base
 - (C) Object
 - (D) Topic
 - (E) Problem
21. Which hypothesis predicts that there is no relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable
- (A) Alternative hypothesis
 - (B) Null hypothesis
 - (C) Simple hypothesis
 - (D) Complex hypothesis
22. "Male and female students perform equally well in a numerical aptitude test." [2015-JUNE] This statement indicates a
- (A) Research hypothesis
 - (B) Null hypothesis
 - (C) Directional hypothesis
 - (D) Statistical hypothesis
23. Definition of Hypothesis
- (A) An educated guess
 - (B) An conclusion
 - (C) A paragraph
 - (D) An paper
24. Match the correct phrase to the following definition: A disagreement or a number of legitimate points of view must exist regarding the main point.
- (A) The claim must be arguable
 - (B) The argument must be rational
 - (C) The logic must be cohesive
 - (D) Credit must be given where credit is due
25. What is the role of physics teachers in understanding their subject matter?
- (A) Understanding the relationship between reading, writing, speaking, and listening
 - (B) Knowing the role of hypothesis generation and experimentation in scientific inquiry
 - (C) Conveying meaning through performance
 - (D) Interpreting past events using evidence
26. In Step 2 students are asked to form what?
- (A) A graph
 - (B) A hypothesis
 - (C) A question
 - (D) None of above
27. When is a hypothesis written?
- (A) Before you decide on a question
 - (B) After the experiment
 - (C) Before the experiment
 - (D) After the conclusion
28. The ____ is a trial answer to a problem based on evidence.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Sample
29. Hypotheses are
- (A) Predictions about what you expect to find when you analyze your research data.
 - (B) Statements of the constructs that will best describe your research data.
 - (C) Primarily useful when conducting a replication study.
 - (D) Most useful in applied research.
30. A company's marketers guess that if they invest in sales force training, sales will increase by 15%. This guess is called a(n)
- (A) Simulation.
 - (B) Hypothesis.
 - (C) Independent variable.
 - (D) Pilot study.
31. A good hypothesis is:
- (A) Testable and measurable
 - (B) Unverifiable
 - (C) Opinion-based
 - (D) None of above

32. The OPPOSITE side to the claim
(A) Opinion
(B) Fact
(C) Claim
(D) Counterclaim
33. Which step is not involved in developing a hypothesis?
(A) Do some preliminary research
(B) Write your literature review
(C) Refining of hypothesis
(D) Phrasing of hypothesis
34. How does a research question differ from a research hypothesis?
(A) A question is a statement, a hypothesis is a prediction
(B) A question is a prediction, a hypothesis is a statement
(C) There is no difference
(D) A question is the conclusion, a hypothesis is the introduction
35. A statement in favor of one side of an issue that is asserted to be true, although it is not proven to be is called a ____
(A) Claim
(B) Counterclaim
(C) Rebuttal
(D) Explanation
36. Maria is studying diabetes. She states "Drinking sugary sodas may contribute to obesity". Which steps of the scientific method is she using?
(A) Draw Conclusions
(B) Make a Prediction
(C) Ask a Question
(D) Form a Hypothesis
(E) Observation
37. The formulation of hypothesis should be based on theoretical frameworks
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
38. Which of the following is NOT a type of hypothesis?
(A) Alternative hypothesis
(B) Null hypothesis
(C) Historical hypothesis
(D) Directional hypothesis
39. An example of a simple proposition is:
(A) Cat
(B) Her cat is brown
(C) Is brown
(D) Her cat
40. In the statement "School uniforms improve focus because they reduce distractions," what is the author's reason?
(A) School uniforms
(B) Improving focus
(C) They reduce distractions
(D) The conclusion
41. Which example violates the criteria for hypothesis formulation?
(A) Group study contributes to higher achievement
(B) Hostility is inherently immoral behavior
(C) Achievement rises with collaborative practice
(D) More intelligent persons will be less hostile
42. Your educated guess is called?
(A) A theory
(B) A law
(C) A hypothesis
(D) A problem
43. The educated guess you make at the beginning of the scientific method is called the ____
(A) Variable
(B) Conclusion
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Procedure

44. What are the three elements that a hypothesis should contain?
- (A) The independent variable, the theoretical expectations, and the dependent variable
 - (B) The populations you wish to compare, the dependent variable, and the independent variable
 - (C) The operationalization of the variables, the populations you wish to compare, the size of the expected effect
 - (D) The populations you wish to compare, the dependent variable, and the type or direction of the effect
45. Which of the following best describes a hypothesis in scientific research?
- (A) A proven fact
 - (B) An educated guess
 - (C) A random assumption
 - (D) A philosophical theory
46. What type of reasoning is used when forming a hypothesis that best explains a set of data?
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
 - (C) Abductive
 - (D) Analogical
47. Which attribute is most essential for a valid hypothesis?
- (A) Avoids any specific predictions
 - (B) Capable of empirical verification
 - (C) Uses ambiguous phrasing frequently
 - (D) Minimizes reference to theory
48. A theory is defined as a
- (A) Set of experiments conducted to confirm the results of a scientific study.
 - (B) Practice that appears to be and claims to be a science, even though it does not use the scientific method to come to conclusions.
 - (C) Specific, informed, and testable prediction of what kind of outcome should occur under a particular condition.
 - (D) Set of related assumptions from which testable predictions can be made.
49. Which step should come first when planning a quantitative study?
- (A) Reporting clinical implications
 - (B) Formulating a clear hypothesis
 - (C) Performing statistical analysis
 - (D) Implementing the intervention
50. ____ is a presumption or assumption about population/situation under study drawn by researcher himself
- (A) Research
 - (B) Hypothesis
51. This is a testable prediction, often implied by a theory.
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Operational definition
52. What is the primary difference between a theory and a hypothesis in scientific research?
- (A) A theory is a specific testable prediction, while a hypothesis is a broad explanation
 - (B) A theory is a broad explanatory framework, while a hypothesis is a specific testable prediction
 - (C) A theory has been proven true, while a hypothesis is still being tested
 - (D) A theory comes from deductive reasoning, while a hypothesis comes from inductive reasoning
53. An inference or speculation that is indicative of the researcher's best estimation of the projected results of the research is the
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Research Question
 - (C) Variable of interest
 - (D) Research design
54. Hypothesis is a:
- (A) Verified fact
 - (B) Tentative assumption
 - (C) Final truth
 - (D) Observation

55. After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is
- (A) To focus group discussions.
 - (B) To generate the hypothesis.
 - (C) To use experiments in an investigation.
 - (D) To conduct surveys.
56. What term is being used to describe a proposed explanation, assertion, or assumption about a population parameter or about the distribution of a random variable?
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Decision
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Probability
57. What is a Hypothesis in Psychology
- (A) Randomly assigned group that does not receive treatment.
 - (B) A set of general procedures for gathering and interpreting data
 - (C) Precise, testable statement of what the researcher(s) predict will be the outcome of the study
 - (D) The tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it
58. A hypothesis is described as tentative because:
- (A) It is always correct
 - (B) It is based on assumptions
 - (C) Its truth is not yet known
 - (D) It does not need testing
59. A. Directions: Choose the letter of the word defined in each item. It is a claim backed up by reasons that are supported by evidence.
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Conclusion
60. This research term provides a tentative explanation or answer for a phenomenon under investigation.
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Validity
61. A one-tailed hypothesis:
- (A) Always assumes equality between groups
 - (B) Is less specific than two-tailed
 - (C) Does not predict the direction of the outcome
 - (D) Predicts the direction of the outcome
62. A good hypothesis is a full ____
- (A) Sentence
 - (B) Paragraph
 - (C) Word
 - (D) None of above
63. Kevin said, "If I grow five seedlings in red light, I think the plants will grow faster than the five plants grown in white light."
- (A) Recognize the problem
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Test hypothesis with an experiment
 - (D) Analyze data
 - (E) Draw conclusions
64. "Ice will melt faster in salt water.", would make a good
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Question
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Conclusion
65. These are how we can construct a good research hypothesis, EXCEPT?
- (A) Acceptable
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Testable
 - (D) Refutable

66. For a certain area, over a five year period, data was collected on the human population as well as the population of birds. The data supports which of the following hypotheses?
- (A) Birds depend on humans to put bird food in feeders
 - (B) Humans often hunt animals that prey on birds
 - (C) Many humans enjoy observing the bird environment
 - (D) Building more houses for humans removes trees birds need
67. Which of the following statements sounds like a null hypothesis?
- (A) The coin is not fair.
 - (B) There is a correlation in the population.
 - (C) There is no difference between male and female incomes in the population.
 - (D) The defendant is guilty.
68. What does a hypothesis provide in a study?
- (A) A general statement about the research
 - (B) A specific, testable prediction
 - (C) A method for data collection
 - (D) A summary of the research findings
69. Expresses the way in which the value of a parameter may deviate from that specified in the null hypothesis, and is assumed true when the experimental evidence suggests that the null hypothesis is false.
- (A) Alternative hypothesis (H1)
 - (B) Null hypothesis (Ho)
 - (C) Type II error
 - (D) None of above
70. In terms of theory development, what is the role of hypotheses?
- (A) To generalize concepts
 - (B) To provide factual explanations
 - (C) To offer tentative explanations for testing
 - (D) To confirm findings
71. "There is no significant relationship between Health behavior and Academic performance" is an example of what kind of hypothesis?
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Directional
 - (C) Non-Directional
 - (D) None of the above
72. A hypothesis in research is:
- (A) A proven fact
 - (B) A wild guess
 - (C) A testable statement that predicts an outcome
 - (D) A summary of the literature review
73. Possible answers to a research question is/are:
- (A) The research boundaries
 - (B) The hypotheses
 - (C) The research purpose
 - (D) Classifies research users
74. To give an argument means to offer a set of ____ in support of a(n) ____.
- (A) Examples / idea
 - (B) Ideas / example
 - (C) Contentions or reasons / conclusion
 - (D) Conclusions / idea
 - (E) ALL of these
75. A supposition, an idea or proposed explanation that is based on limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Experiment
 - (E) Title
76. What is the proper hypothesis format?
- (A) "If ____ because ____ then"
 - (B) "If ____ than ____ because"
 - (C) "If ____ then ____ because"
 - (D) "If ____ because ____ than"

77. What is the purpose of generating a hypothesis in data analysis?
(A) To collect data
(B) To analyze data
(C) To establish a relationship between two statements
(D) To verify data
78. A hypothesis is also known as a what?
(A) Prediction
(B) A theory you don't test
79. No statistically significant relationship existing between the variables
(A) Alternative hypothesis
(B) Moderate variable
(C) Null hypothesis
(D) Dependent variable
80. This is an educated guess
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Principle
(C) Construct
(D) Survey
81. The second step of the scientific method; the researcher makes a prediction as to why a phenomenon occurs
(A) Observation/form a question
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Test hypothesis
(D) Analyze the results
(E) Draw a conclusion
82. What characteristic should a hypothesis possess?
(A) It should be broad and general
(B) It should be based on theoretical evidence
(C) It should be impossible to test
(D) It should be too specific to be useful
83. An educated guess about some phenomenon.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Theory
(C) Law
(D) Variable
(E) Fact
84. When is it important to formulate hypotheses in a research project?
(A) When the researcher lacks theoretical explanations
(B) When the research design is qualitative rather than quantitative
(C) When the research questions are vague
(D) When there is a clear theoretical framework guiding the study
85. It is the possible answer to the research question, it must be consistent with the research problem and objectives, they are not always true although it can sometimes be rejected, it is exposed as a statement and variables are established. What part of the research project does this definition refer to?
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Justification
(C) Conclusion
(D) Introduction
86. It is a proposed explanation, assertion, or assumption about a population parameter or about the distribution of a random variable.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Hypothesis testing
(C) Conclusion
(D) Proposition
87. "Age is related to risk of infection" is an example of what kind of hypothesis?
(A) Null Hypothesis
(B) Directional
(C) Non-Directional
(D) None of the above
88. A hypothesis in educational research need not be
(A) A compatible with well-attested theories and models.
(B) Logically consistent and pertinent to the question under consideration.

- (C) Capable of establishing generalizations that can be applied in many areas of education or other fields.
- (D) None of the above.
89. The statement “There number of computers delivered on a daily basis is not 20” is an example of what kind of hypothesis?
- (A) Null Hypothesis
- (B) Hypothesis Testing
- (C) Sample Hypothesis
- (D) Alternative Hypothesis
90. “Ice will melt faster in salt water than in fresh water.”, is an example of a(n)
- (A) Hypothesis
- (B) Question
- (C) Analysis
- (D) Conclusion
91. The two sets of hypotheses present specific predictive statements about relationships between variables (teaching method vs. engagement; teaching method vs. perception). These hypotheses transform which aspect of the research into testable propositions?
- (A) The teacher profile data (RQ1).
- (B) The descriptive scope of PBL implementation (RQ2).
- (C) The comparative aspects of the study’s overall aim.
- (D) The definitions of K-12 and PBL.
92. In hypothesis testing, rejecting the null hypothesis means:
- (A) There is sufficient evidence for the alternative hypothesis
- (B) The null hypothesis is proven true
- (C) The study is invalid
- (D) The research must stop
93. As a graduate student in psychology, you design a study on how lawbreakers who get away with their crimes react to news of others’ crimes. Your graduate adviser rejects your study because it is not _____. In other words, it cannot be evaluated through observation
- (A) Negotiable
- (B) Testable
- (C) Accurate
- (D) Parsimonious
94. Why is it important for a hypothesis to be grounded in theory or prior research?
- (A) It ensures the hypothesis is meaningful and testable.
- (B) It makes the study easier to plagiarize.
- (C) It prevents any testing.
- (D) It eliminates methodology.
- (E) It avoids variables.
95. An educated guess about what you think will happen in your experiment.
- (A) Data
- (B) Results
- (C) Conclusion
- (D) Hypothesis
96. A sentence that is either true or false.
- (A) Proposition
- (B) Atom
- (C) Truth Value
- (D) Compound
97. “Many nursing students are interested in obtaining advance degrees.” This sentence is:
- (A) Research hypothesis-directional
- (B) Research hypothesis-nondirectional
- (C) Null hypothesis
- (D) Not a testable hypothesis as stated
98. A tentative explanation or an answer to a question about variables, their relationships, and other facts involved in the research.
- (A) Background of the study
- (B) Conceptual Framework
- (C) Definition of Terms
- (D) Hypothesis

99. Hypotheses are derived from which of the following?
- (A) Epistemologies
 - (B) Hunches
 - (C) Theories
 - (D) Ontologies
100. Mr. Duffy teaches high-school ELLs and believes that he has a harder job than his colleagues who teach younger learners. This is because he believes that there is an optimal period for language acquisition, which ends at puberty. Mr. Duffy supports the:
- (A) Critical period hypothesis.
 - (B) The natural order hypothesis.
 - (C) Social interactionist theory.
 - (D) The acquisition-learning hypothesis.
101. If plants are exposed to sunlight, then they will grow taller. What part of the scientific method is this an example of?
- (A) Procedure
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Question
 - (D) Results
102. What should you do if you reject your hypothesis?
- (A) Stop the experiment
 - (B) Change the data
 - (C) Accept the hypothesis
 - (D) It is okay to reject your hypothesis
103. Identify the hypothesis and conclusion in the statement: 'If you stay up late, then you will be tired at school tomorrow.'
- (A) Hypothesis: you stay up late, Conclusion: you will be tired at school tomorrow.
 - (B) Hypothesis: you will be tired at school tomorrow, Conclusion: you stay up late.
 - (C) Hypothesis: you stay up late, Conclusion: you will be happy at school tomorrow.
 - (D) Hypothesis: you go to bed early, Conclusion: you will be tired at school tomorrow.
104. A scientist asked a question that was based on an observation. Which is the next step the scientist should take?
- (A) The scientist should form a hypothesis and design an experiment.
 - (B) The scientist should record and communicate his hypothesis and results.
 - (C) The scientist should draw conclusions based on the observation.
 - (D) The scientist should collect data and organize it into tables.
105. Hypothesis formulation is important because it:
- (A) Reduces data
 - (B) Defines the focus and purpose of research
 - (C) Removes assumptions
 - (D) Guarantees accurate findings
106. Which process of research formulation provides a basis for statistical testing enabling the researchers to draw conclusions?
- (A) Preparing a thesis
 - (B) Framing a research question
 - (C) Pointing out research objective
 - (D) Constructing a hypothesis in writing
107. What primary purpose does a hypothesis serve in investigation?
- (A) To summarize literature without testing
 - (B) To replace theory with speculation
 - (C) To finalize conclusions before analysis
 - (D) To examine explanations through collected data
108. A hypothesis should be written in which form to indicate variable relations clearly?
- (A) Interrogative clause linking phenomena
 - (B) Narrative paragraph describing context
 - (C) Imperative instruction listing steps
 - (D) Declarative sentence relating variables
109. The hypothesis that two groups are the same.
- (A) Alternative hypothesis

- (B) Experimental hypothesis
 - (C) Null hypothesis
 - (D) Statistical hypothesis
- 110.** The hypothesis that states there is a significant relationship between two variables
- (A) Research problem
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis (H_a)
 - (C) Construct validity
 - (D) Qualitative Research
- 111.** Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is
- (A) Causal
 - (B) Descriptive
- 112.** Predictions that involve variables and statistical tests.
- (A) Central and subquestions
 - (B) Riddle
 - (C) Objectives
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 113.** — are hypothetical statements denying what is explicitly indicated in the working hypothesis.
- (A) Null
 - (B) Casual
 - (C) Relational
 - (D) Complex
- 114.** A hypothesis should be:
- (A) Vague and general
 - (B) Testable and based on evidence
 - (C) Based on personal opinions
 - (D) Unrelated to research objectives
- 115.** What does hypothesis testing involve?
- (A) Confirming the hypothesis without data
 - (B) Evaluating whether the data supports the hypothesis
 - (C) Abandoning the hypothesis altogether
 - (D) Creating new hypotheses
- 116.** A hypothesis is defined as which of the following, as described in the worksheet?
- (A) A testable statement or prediction that can be investigated through experiments.
 - (B) A list of materials needed for an experiment.
 - (C) A summary of the results of an experiment.
 - (D) A detailed procedure for conducting an experiment.
- 117.** “Officers in my organization have higher than average level of commitment” Such a hypothesis is an example of —
- (A) Descriptive Hypothesis
 - (B) Directional Hypothesis
 - (C) Relational Hypothesis
 - (D) All of the above
- 118.** A research hypothesis must be:
- (A) Ambiguous and broad
 - (B) Testable and measurable
 - (C) Based on assumptions only
 - (D) Avoid variables
- 119.** A ‘Hypothesis’ in the context of research methods and design is defined as:
- (A) A tentative statement that can be tested by research.
 - (B) A summary of the research findings.
 - (C) A list of variables used in the study.
 - (D) A detailed explanation of the research methodology.
- 120.** James Cameron’s last three movies were successful. His next movie will be successful.
- (A) Inductive
 - (B) Deductive
- 121.** These are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. Its framework is the structure that can hold or support it in a research study.
- (A) Theory

- (B) Results
(C) Abstract
(D) Paradigm
- 122.** Which of the following is an example of a null hypothesis (H_0)?
(A) "There is no significant relationship between study time and test scores."
(B) "Increased study time improves test scores."
(C) "Students who study more will pass."
(D) "Test scores improve over time."
- 123.** A is a statement of expectation or prediction that will be tested by research.
(A) Research.
(B) Research Abstract.
(C) Research Methodology.
(D) Research Hypotheses.
- 124.** It is a testable proposition or predictive statement about the possible outcome of a scientific researched study.
(A) Statement of the Problem
(B) Research Objectives
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Research Question
- 125.** There is no significant difference on the average vertical strength (N) between the glass-impregnated concrete tiles and the commercial ceramic tiles.
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Comparative hypothesis
(C) Alternative hypothesis
(D) Relational hypothesis
- 126.** Null and alternative hypotheses are statements about:
(A) Population parameters.
(B) Sample parameters.
(C) Sample statistics.
(D) It depends-sometimes population parameters and sometimes sample statistics.
- 127.** A tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Research methods
(C) Theory
(D) Inferential statistics
- 128.** What is a hypothesis in the context of the scientific approach?
(A) A statement describing relationships among variables that is tentatively assumed to be true
(B) A conclusion derived from authority
(C) A generalization based on experience
(D) A philosophical principle of epistemology
- 129.** A hypothesis is a(n)
(A) Prediction
(B) Educated guess
(C) Proving answer
(D) Definition
- 130.** At its initial stage, a hypothesis can be which of the following?
(A) An imagined idea
(B) A tested conclusion
(C) A hunch or guess
(D) A definitive proof
- 131.** A — is a prediction of an outcome and the basis for experimentation.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Constant
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Variable
- 132.** How does the inclusion of hypotheses in a research proposal shape the research process?
(A) It confirms the research findings before data collection
(B) It directs the study by providing specific predictions to test
(C) It simplifies the review of literature
(D) It helps in concluding the research early

133. After forming a research question, a psychologist will form a theory, or educated guess.
- (A) True
 - (B) False; hypothesis
 - (C) False; constructs
 - (D) None of above
134. What can be defined as: a possible explanation for a set of observations, or an educated guess that must be "testable."
- (A) Scientific Theory
 - (B) Communicating
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Claim
135. When should you write a hypothesis?
- (A) After writing procedures
 - (B) After making observations and doing research on a question/problem
 - (C) After buying materials for an experiment
 - (D) At the very beginning of the experiment
136. A Hypothesis must be ____
- (A) Speedy.
 - (B) Specific.
 - (C) Slow.
 - (D) Diffuse.
137. Which hypothesis is more specific and testable?
- (A) Conceptual hypothesis
 - (B) Operational hypothesis
 - (C) Working hypothesis
 - (D) Non-directional hypothesis
138. The first step in hypothesis testing involves:
- (A) Stating the research hypothesis
 - (B) Conducting a survey
 - (C) Analyzing secondary data
 - (D) Writing recommendations
139. A/an ____ proposes a predicted answer to a research question.
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) None of above
140. An educated guess or testable prediction is a
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Law
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Conclusion
141. Which of the following is an example of a statement reflecting probabilistic cause?
- (A) Students who study two hours a day will make good grades
 - (B) Students who study two hours a day are more likely to make good grades than students who do not study two hours each day
142. 'Falsifiable' in the context of research methods and design refers to:
- (A) A hypothesis or theory that can be proven false through evidence or experimentation.
 - (B) A hypothesis that is always true regardless of evidence.
 - (C) A theory that cannot be tested or measured.
 - (D) A method that guarantees correct results.
143. Which of the following is the FIRST step of a hypothesis test?
- (A) Check assumptions & conditions
 - (B) Find your test statistic
 - (C) State your conclusion
 - (D) State your null & alternative hypotheses
144. Inductive Reasoning-used to form hypotheses (explanations) based on a set of ____
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Assumptions
 - (C) Guesses
 - (D) Predictions
145. What is the role of a hypothesis in research?
- (A) It concludes the research

- (B) It is a testable guess or hunch
(C) It provides background information
(D) It summarizes the literature review
- 146.** Based on the theory of uncertainty in illness, we propose that those individuals with higher emotion focused coping will have more uncertainty. This is an example of which of the following:
(A) Research problem statement
(B) Research purpose
(C) A research hypothesis
(D) A research aim.
- 147.** Which of the following BEST described the purpose of hypothesis?
(A) It provides the investigator with a relational statement that is directly testable in a research study.
(B) It provides a final explanation of phenomena.
(C) It provides a non-direction to the research.
(D) It provides a framework for reporting.
- 148.** It is the educated guess
(A) Introduction
(B) Statement of the Problem
(C) Hypotheses
(D) Significance of the Study
- 149.** Hypotheses means
(A) Selection
(B) Analysis
(C) Assumption
(D) Interpretation
- 150.** The point of many statistics procedure is to test the viability of
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Alternative hypothesis
(C) Experimental hypothesis
(D) Correlation hypothesis
- 151.** A proposed explanation made based on limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation is called a:
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Conclusion
(D) Observation
- 152.** Which of the following best sums up the objective of hypothesis?
(A) It prevents the researcher from undertaking blind research.
(B) It lays down the rules for undertaking the research.
(C) It enables the researcher to draw conclusions.
(D) It places clear goals for the researcher.
- 153.** A statement that makes a specific prediction between one to two variables.
(A) Problem
(B) Hypotheses
(C) Gap in literature
(D) Proposition
- 154.** According to the scientific method, which is a characteristic of all hypotheses?
(A) They are true.
(B) They are testable.
(C) They are formulated only after completion of a study.
(D) They are vague.
- 155.** What is a null hypothesis in communication research?
(A) A hypothesis predicting a relationship between variables
(B) A hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference or effect
(C) A hypothesis tested in content analysis
(D) A hypothesis tested in experimental research
- 156.** "Hypertensive patients who undergo a biofeedback self-management training program will have lower blood pressure readings

- than patients who do not 3 months after the start of the program.” This sentence could best be described as a:
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Research question
 - (C) Statement of purpose
 - (D) Problem statement
- 157.** How is a hypothesis different from a theory?
- (A) A theory has evidence to back it up and a hypothesis is an educated guess as to what is going to happen.
 - (B) They are both the same. They both are guesses as to what happens in the natural world.
 - (C) A theory is an opinion about how something works but a hypothesis has scientific evidence to support it.
 - (D) A hypothesis is used in science and a theory is used in society. Edit
- 158.** A formal statement state relationship between two or more than two variables in a specified population. The formal statement is called as:
- (A) Assumption
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Research question
 - (D) Research objectives
- 159.** A prediction that can be tested is a ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Inference
- 160.** Identify the incorrect statement:
- (A) A hypothesis is a basis for reasoning without any assumption of its truth.
 - (B) A hypothesis is made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigations.
 - (C) Hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon.
 - (D) Scientific hypothesis is a scientific theory.
- 161.** “There is no significant difference between the control group and experimental group in terms of their pretest scores.” What type of hypothesis is involved?
- (A) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (B) Null Hypothesis
 - (C) Either A or B.
 - (D) Neither A nor B. tagsHypotheses
- 162.** A hypothesis is rejected when:
- (A) P-value < significance level (α)
 - (B) P-value = 0
 - (C) P-value > 1
 - (D) P-value > significance level (α)
- 163.** A statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables is known as the:
- (A) Concept definition
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Problem statement
 - (D) Research question
- 164.** ”There is no relationship between higher motivation level and higher efficiency” is an example of which type of hypothesis?
- (A) Co relational.
 - (B) Research.
 - (C) Null.
 - (D) Alternative.
- 165.** Match the statement with the correct term.
A prediction or best guess of relation that exists among variables being investigated.
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
 - (E) Hypothesis
- 166.** A ____ is a statement or a prediction about the relationship of two or more variables.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Assumption

167. "If the forest is clear-cut (cutting down all the trees in an area of forest), then it will result in drier soils because there will not be any trees to protect the soil from sunlight" is an example of:
- (A) A theory
 - (B) A hypothesis
 - (C) An experimental question
 - (D) A conclusion
168. A ____ is an assumption about how two or more variables are related; it makes a conjectural statement about the relationship between those variables. In sociology, it will often predict how one form of human behavior influences another. In research, independent variables are the cause of the change.
- (A) Value judgement
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Triangulation
169. What is the role of a hypothesis in communication research?
- (A) To summarize research findings
 - (B) To predict a relationship between variables
 - (C) To explain the research design
 - (D) To provide a literature review
170. This hypothesis describes what we want to establish or what we expect is true.
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Hypothesis Test
 - (D) Two-Way Table
171. Which of the following cannot be considered a quality of good hypothesis?
- (A) Clarity.
 - (B) Plausibility.
 - (C) Modifiability.
 - (D) Verifiability.
172. Prediction of how or more factors are likely to be related.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
173. "If I adjust the instructional plan to address homework earlier in the class period, then students will be more engaged in the class."
- (A) Hypothesis of possible solution
 - (B) Data-collection/field work strategy
 - (C) Active experimental/observational testing of hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
174. What is the significance of developing a working hypothesis?
- (A) It helps in structuring the literature review
 - (B) It determines the research methodology
 - (C) It provides a testable statement based on existing literature
 - (D) It eliminates the need for data collection
175. Identify the incorrect statement: [2012-DECEMBER]
- (A) A hypothesis is made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigations.
 - (B) A hypothesis is a basis for reasoning without any assumption of its truth.
 - (C) Hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon.
 - (D) Scientific hypothesis is a scientific theory.
176. Identify the sentence that uses reasoning to support a claim:
- (A) The sky is blue because it reflects the ocean.
 - (B) The sky is blue because molecules in the air scatter blue light from the sun.
 - (C) The sky is blue because it is a primary color.
 - (D) The sky is blue because it is not red.

177. Role of hypothesis is very important before —
(A) Selection of problem
(B) Data collection
(C) Preparing research report
(D) Drawn Conclusion
178. The hypothesis "increasing temperature will decrease the solubility of gas in water" is:
(A) Directional hypothesis
(B) Null hypothesis
(C) Statistical hypothesis
(D) Qualitative hypothesis
179. The following are characteristics of hypothesis, EXCEPT.
(A) Logical
(B) Testable
(C) Represents a simple unit or subject of the problem
(D) Directly related to the research analysis and findings
180. Hypotheses are refined statements of the specific components of the problem
(A) True
(B) False
181. Conceptualising and hypothesising the research gap involves:
(A) Stating irrelevant issues
(B) Defining testable propositions
(C) Collecting random data
(D) Copying previous studies
182. A general statement or conclusion that is made without sufficient evidence
(A) Red Herring
(B) Hasty Generalization
(C) Slippery Slope
(D) None of above
183. At which stage of the research process do you create a statement that makes a prediction of the relationship between two or more observable attributes.
(A) Forming hypotheses.
(B) Formulating a research question.
(C) Analyzing the data.
(D) Collecting the data.
184. In science, an educated guess is called a/an
(A) Plenty of water.
(B) Hypothesis
(C) The science instructor.
(D) Wild guess
185. Deductive reasoning helps in
(A) Sample Selection.
(B) Hypothesis Generation.
(C) Problem Identification.
(D) None of the above.
186. Choose the correctly written hypothesis for "What is the effect of putting Pam Cooking Spray on the bottom of a sled?"
(A) I think the sled will slide faster.
(B) If I put Pam Cooking Spray on the bottom of my sled, then I will win the race."
(C) If I put Pam Cooking Spray on the bottom of my sled, then I will slide faster.
(D) None of above
187. A(n) — is a statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are.
(A) Theory
(B) Principle
(C) Idea
(D) Plan
188. A hypothesis is a clear predictive statement, often an attempt to explain an experiment.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above

- 189.** A ____ is a tentative conclusion or answer to a specific question raised at the beginning of the investigation. It is an educated guess about the answer to a specific question
- (A) Idea
 - (B) Fact
 - (C) Assumption
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 190.** How do you formulate a testable hypothesis?
- (A) A testable hypothesis is a specific, measurable prediction about the relationship between two or more variables.
 - (B) A testable hypothesis is an opinion or belief without evidence.
 - (C) A testable hypothesis cannot be measured or observed.
 - (D) A testable hypothesis is a vague statement about a single variable.
- 191.** A ____ is a statement about observable phenomena that may be judged as true or false.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Concept
 - (D) Proposition
- 192.** A conjecture is
- (A) A concluding statement reached using inductive reasoning.
 - (B) Making a statement have the opposite meaning and truth value by using or changing the words no, not or never.
 - (C) The part of a conditional statement that follows then.
 - (D) A rule that is accepted as fact without being proven. It does not have a counterexample.
- 193.** A statement the author believes to be true
- (A) Infographic
 - (B) Relevant
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Bias
- 194.** What happens when the results of an experiment support the hypothesis?
- (A) The hypothesis is ignored
 - (B) The hypothesis is modified
 - (C) The hypothesis is discarded
 - (D) The hypothesis is confirmed
- 195.** What two words should be in your hypothesis?
- (A) I think
 - (B) If ____ then ____
 - (C) It will
 - (D) No idea
- 196.** What is the purpose of a substantive hypothesis?
- (A) To propose a specific relationship between variables
 - (B) To describe the methodology of the study
 - (C) To guide the selection of research topics
 - (D) To represent the absence of an effect or difference
- 197.** What is an alternative hypothesis for Jacob's study where half of the participants are allowed to rehearse the word list before recall and the other half are not?
- (A) There will be no difference in recall between the two groups
 - (B) The group that rehearses will recall more words than the group that does not
 - (C) The group that does not rehearse will recall more words than the group that rehearses
 - (D) Both groups will recall the same number of words
- 198.** The goal of the pedagogical experiment is to confirm ____
- (A) Hypotheses
 - (B) Goal
 - (C) Topic
 - (D) Argument
 - (E) Proof

- 199.** Which statement aligns with the attribute of testability?
- (A) The possibility of actually testing can be approved
 - (B) Predictions should remain implicit for flexibility
 - (C) Verification must rely on anecdotal impressions
 - (D) Testing should be avoided to keep neutrality
- 200.** A Hypothesis from which no generalization can be made is
- (A) Descriptive Hypothesis.
 - (B) Barren Hypothesis.
 - (C) Null Hypothesis.
 - (D) Analytical Hypothesis.
- 201.** The hypothesis “As the cost of money (interest rate) increases, the amount of business investment decreases” is best classified as:
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Null
- 202.** The position that you are trying to get your readers to accept. (Your Opinion on a topic)
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Topic
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Main Idea
- 203.** A researcher is asked to examine the effects of happiness on creative thought using an experiment. What would the hypothesis be for this study?
- (A) Happiness increases creative thinking.
 - (B) Creative thinking increases happiness.
 - (C) Happiness is associated with creative thinking.
 - (D) Creative thinking is associated with happiness.
- 204.** Which of the following serves as the primary foundation for developing and testing hypotheses and research questions in political science?
- (A) Intuition
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) None of the above
- 205.** By establishing a ____ of the relationship between variables under examination, researchers can form a specific hypothesis to drive a quantitative research study.
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Generalization
- 206.** A(n) ____ predicts a relationship between or among variables.
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Aggregate
- 207.** Rohan is conducting a research study on the effects of social media on mental health. He is trying to formulate a hypothesis for his study. Hypothesis should be based on?
- (A) Research Problem
 - (B) Research Design
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) All of the above
- 208.** The assumed relationship between the variables is called ____
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Control
- 209.** Often in the form of an if/then/because statement.
- (A) Structure of a hypothesis.
 - (B) A type of scientific law.
 - (C) A method of data collection.
 - (D) A conclusion drawn from observations.

- 210.** In science, a hypothesis must be
(A) Correct.
(B) Manipulated.
(C) Controlled.
(D) Testable.
- 211.** What you expect to find according to predictions from a theory is known as a(n) ____
(A) Research design
(B) Variable
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Analysis of documents
- 212.** A proposition which can be put to determine its validity is called
(A) Variable.
(B) Problem.
(C) Hypothesis.
(D) Error.
- 213.** Will your hypothesis always be correct? Why not?
(A) Yes, why not.
(B) Of course I'm always correct
(C) No, because we never know if our data will support our hypothesis
(D) No, the hypothesis is never correct
- 214.** A hypothesis that explains the relationship between variables using a theory is known as:
(A) Statistical hypothesis
(B) Working hypothesis
(C) Conceptual hypothesis
(D) Empirical hypothesis
- 215.** Which of the following alternatives specifically denote the criteria for evaluating a hypothesis in researches?
(A) Plausibility of explanation.
(B) Testability of explanation.
(C) Levels of explanation.
(D) All of the above.
- 216.** I hear barking in the backyard, and I don't own a dog. A neighbor's dog must have wandered into my yard.
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) None of above
- 217.** A research hypothesis cannot take the following form
(A) Null form.
(B) Question form.
(C) Declarative form.
(D) Problem form.
- 218.** Tara is conducting a study on the effects of social media on teenagers. She believes that increased social media usage leads to higher levels of anxiety among teens. This belief is a presumption or assumption about the population under study drawn by Tara herself. What is this belief called?
(A) Research
(B) Hypothesis
- 219.** What are hypotheses derived from?
(A) Magic
(B) Personal beliefs
(C) Random guesses
(D) Theories
- 220.** Predictions about answers to research questions.
(A) Research Hypothesis
(B) Research Aims
(C) Research Statement
(D) Research Variables
- 221.** A statement of what the author wants to prove.
(A) CLAIM
(B) COUNTERCLAIM
(C) REASONS
(D) EVIDENCE

222. A prediction or proposed explanation that can be tested is called a(an):
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Theory
223. Propose a research hypothesis for a study on the effects of mobile learning on student performance.
(A) Mobile learning is common in schools
(B) Mobile learning positively affects student performance compared to traditional learning methods
(C) Students like using mobile devices
(D) Mobile learning does not improve outcomes
224. An operational hypothesis is a statement that describes
(A) The size of the study sample
(B) The variables (and how they are measured) used to address the research questions
(C) How the participants in the study will be recruited
(D) How the study will be statistically analysed.
225. In testing a Hypothesis the common error is
(A) Type I
(B) Type I and II
(C) Type II
(D) None of these
226. Null, alternative, and non-directional are forms of ____
(A) Research questions
(B) Objectives
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Central questions
227. "A person's income is related to his or her difficulty in accessing health care." This sentence is:
(A) Research hypothesis-directional
(B) Research hypothesis-nondirectional
(C) Null hypothesis
(D) Not a testable hypothesis as stated
228. A testable prediction:
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Independent variable
(D) Operational definition
229. What does the term "Hypotheses" refer to in research terminology?
(A) The actual results of a study
(B) The expected result of a study
(C) A type of statistical test
(D) The process of collecting data
230. ____ is a statement of what will happen next in a sequence of events.
(A) Excerpt
(B) Prediction
(C) Summarize
(D) Justify
231. There will be no relationship between variable X and variable Y. What type of hypothesis is this?
(A) Directional hypothesis
(B) Non-directional hypothesis
(C) Null hypothesis
(D) None of above
232. Define: Hypothesis
(A) A Hypothesis is a testable statement or prediction about the relationship between two or more variables.
(B) A Hypothesis is a proven fact established after an experiment.
(C) A Hypothesis is a random guess with no scientific basis.
(D) A Hypothesis is a summary of the results of an experiment.
233. A research hypothesis must be ____ when subjected to the scientific method.

- (A) Intuitive
 - (B) Logical
 - (C) Testable
 - (D) Accurate
234. Which of the following statements reflects a testable hypothesis?
- (A) Ghosts influence human behavior.
 - (B) More sunlight leads to higher plant growth rates.
 - (C) Happiness improves with positive vibes.
 - (D) Dreams predict the future.
235. "There is no significant difference in systolic resting blood pressure before and after a dietary and exercise intervention." This is an example of a ____
- (A) Null hypothesis for a between measures design
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis for a between measures design
 - (C) Null hypothesis for a within measures design
 - (D) Alternative hypothesis for a within measures design
236. A statement that predicts how the change in one variable will cause a change in another variable
- (A) Proposition
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Independent variable
237. A concept that needs to be proven through a thorough study.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Effect
 - (C) Cause
 - (D) Relationship
238. There is no difference in the incidence of phlebitis around intravenous cannulae changed every 72 hours and those changed at 96 hours' is an example of a:
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Directional hypothesis
 - (C) Non-directional hypothesis
 - (D) Simple hypothesis
239. It is a tentative answer to a research question or problem that needs to be tested
- (A) Assumption
 - (B) Solution
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Objective
240. What do we call the prediction of how one or more factors are likely to be related?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
241. A ____ is an educated guess based on our observations.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
242. A statement which research sets out to prove or disprove
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Instrument
243. Which question from the touch therapy study tests a relationship rather than naming a factor?
- (A) Therapy location within the hospital
 - (B) Significant effect differences between groups
 - (C) Seconds of stroking per session
 - (D) Extent of perceptible therapy effects
 - (E) How infants respond to gentle touch
244. A proposal intended to explain certain facts and observations
- (A) Affiliate

- (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Hackneyed
 - (D) Haughty
- 245.** In quantitative research, the research hypothesis is alternative to the null hypothesis and states there IS a relationship between two or more variables.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 246.** Why is testing a hypothesis important in logistics research?
- (A) To confirm opinions
 - (B) To verify whether a proposed solution works
 - (C) To create more paperwork
 - (D) To avoid decision-making
- 247.** A proposed explanation based on limited evidence.
- (A) A research question
 - (B) A hypothesis
 - (C) Conclusive data
 - (D) A variable
- 248.** What do you call a tentative explanation for an observation, phenomenon, or scientific problem that can be tested by further investigation.
- (A) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Null Hypothesis
 - (D) Sample Hypothesis
- 249.** Which of the following hypotheses would be most difficult to test experimentally?
- (A) People exposed to the color red will be more aggressive than those exposed to the color blue.
 - (B) Divorce makes children more independent.
 - (C) Exposure to violent TV increases aggression
 - (D) Studying leads to better grades
- 250.** Step 3 in research process is ____
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Construct hypotheses
 - (C) Conduct a research study
 - (D) Collect relevant data
- 251.** The primary purpose of a research hypothesis is:
- (A) To generate random results
 - (B) To provide a testable prediction
 - (C) To increase the complexity of research
 - (D) To avoid defining relationships between variables
- 252.** Another word for an educated guess.
- (A) Construct
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Assumption
 - (D) Response
- 253.** A tentative explanation that can be tested is called:
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Conclusion
- 254.** What is a possible explanation that we may or may not agree with?
- (A) Grounded theory.
 - (B) The hypothesis.
 - (C) The research question.
 - (D) The objective
- 255.** It is a conjectural statement of the relation between two or more variables. It is a tentative or temporary answer to a research problem.
- (A) Background of the Problem
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Research Objectives
 - (D) Research Hypothesis

- 256.** What is a 'hypothesis' and how is it used in research?
- (A) A hypothesis is an untestable theory that cannot be proven.
 - (B) A hypothesis is a testable prediction used in research to guide experimentation and analysis.
 - (C) A hypothesis is a random guess made without any research.
 - (D) A hypothesis is a definitive conclusion drawn from data.
- 257.** Research Problem & Hypothesis-The importance of hypothesis formulation lies in:
- (A) Giving direction to the study
 - (B) Avoiding data collection
 - (C) Making conclusions without research
 - (D) None of these
- 258.** A hypothesis is a
- (A) Law
 - (B) Canon
 - (C) Postulate
 - (D) Supposition
- 259.** Position statement-an assertion of something as true, real, or factual.
- (A) Credible Source
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Claim
- 260.** The conclusions to the background chapters should lead clearly to the research hypotheses or research questions that you pursue in your work.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 261.** Consider the following quantitative research study abstract and match the statements to their most applicable place within the research idea process. There will be no significant differences between the results of the two groups of students in terms of engagement.
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Question
 - (E) Hypothesis
- 262.** Which of the following is an example of a properly stated hypothesis?
- (A) "I think plants grow."
 - (B) "If plants receive more sunlight, then they will grow taller."
 - (C) "Plants need water."
 - (D) "Sunlight is important."
- 263.** What type of reasoning progresses from general ideas to specific conclusions?
- (A) Critical reasoning
 - (B) Inductive reasoning
 - (C) Deductive reasoning
 - (D) Abstract reasoning
- 264.** What is an educated guess or prediction about what will happen in the research based on prior knowledge?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Thesis
- 265.** Which hypothesis is formulated for empirical testing in research?
- (A) Working hypothesis
 - (B) Statistical hypothesis
 - (C) Declarative hypothesis
 - (D) Theoretical hypothesis
- 266.** An educated guess about the relationship between two variables
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Placebo effect
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Statistics

267. What is the role of a research hypothesis in guiding a study?
- (A) To offer a testable prediction that directs the research process
 - (B) To summarize the research findings at the end
 - (C) To provide a definitive conclusion before the research begins
 - (D) To entertain the audience with speculative ideas
268. It is a speculative statement of the relation between two or more variables. It is a tentative or temporary answer to a research problem.
- (A) Background of the Problem
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Research Objectives
 - (D) Research Hypothesis
269. If a researcher obtains positive results with respect to a hypothesis, he/she can state that the results ___ the hypothesis
- (A) Verify
 - (B) Confirm
 - (C) Prove
 - (D) Support
270. Cars causes more air pollution. what kind of statement is it?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Proposition
271. In the research process, what is the main goal of 'Hypothesis Testing'?
- (A) To choose a research topic
 - (B) To organize your collected data
 - (C) To validate or reject a research question
 - (D) To find a gap in the literature
272. Hypotheses are more essential in quantitative, not qualitative, studies.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
273. A statement that explains or makes generalizations about a set of facts or principles, usually forming a basis for possible experiments to confirm if it is true
- (A) Research question
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Hypothesis
274. A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof is: ___
- (A) A construct
 - (B) A proposition
 - (C) A hypothesis
 - (D) An assumption
275. A hypothesis is never wrong.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
276. What should you watch out for when using deductive reasoning?
- (A) That generalizations are accurate
 - (B) That examples prove a rule
 - (C) That assumptions are true
 - (D) That specific observations lead to larger conclusions
277. A suitable hypothesis for a study on studies skills and academic performance might be:
- (A) There is a relationship between study skills and performance.
 - (B) Study skills enhance performance.
 - (C) Students with better study skills will have higher academic performance than those with poorer study skills.
 - (D) Study skills matter.
278. A characteristic of a good hypothesis is:
- (A) It is testable and falsifiable.
 - (B) It is vague and ambiguous.
 - (C) It cannot be proven wrong.
 - (D) It is based on personal beliefs.

279. A hypothesis can be described as
- (A) A hunch.
 - (B) A wild guess.
 - (C) A type of statement made by researchers when they are attempting to get funding for their research.
 - (D) A prediction of some sort regarding the possible outcomes of a study.
280. Which of the following is not an element of a well framed hypothesis?
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Level of significance
 - (C) Setting of the study
 - (D) Research instruments
281. A testable explanation to a problem that has not yet been tested.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Fact
282. Hypothesis cannot be stated in
- (A) General terms.
 - (B) Directional terms.
 - (C) Declarations terms.
 - (D) Null and question form terms.
283. What is the term for an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events?
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Operational Definition
284. Testable questions have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:
- (A) They are based on information or observation.
 - (B) They involve the development of experiment that will isolate specific variables and control what is being tested.
 - (C) They can produce measurable and comparable numerical results
 - (D) They always produce a clear answer once tested.
285. A research hypothesis is a statement about:
- (A) The theoretical relationship between two or more variables
 - (B) Assigning number values to objects
 - (C) The process of public verification
 - (D) Systematic observation
286. A directional hypothesis predicts:
- (A) There will be no relationship between variables
 - (B) The direction of the relationship between variables
 - (C) A correlation without specifying direction
 - (D) A random outcome
287. Which component transforms a general question into a focused study plan?
- (A) Background anecdotes without sources
 - (B) Hypotheses predicting variable relations
 - (C) Open-ended interviews with no protocol
 - (D) Random sampling without criteria
 - (E) Ethical consent forms alone
288. Which hypothesis is generally formulated to look for evidence to support a claim called a research hypothesis?
- (A) Statistical hypothesis
 - (B) Null hypothesis
 - (C) Alternative hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
289. A hypothesis that does not specify the expected direction is:
- (A) Directional
 - (B) Non-directional
 - (C) Working
 - (D) Action

- 290.** What are two steps of hypothesis testing?
- (A) Obtain the probability value.
 - (B) State the null and alternative hypotheses.
 - (C) Estimate the characteristics of population based on data.
 - (D) Only (A) & (B).
- 291.** It is a specific statement of prediction. It describes in concrete (rather than theoretical) terms what you expect will happen in your study.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Hypotheses of the Study
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 292.** An educated guess about the results of an experiment is a ____
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Experimental Plan
 - (D) Materials List
- 293.** Scientific hypotheses are ____ and falsifiable.
- (A) Observable
 - (B) Original
 - (C) Provable
 - (D) Testable
- 294.** A testable prediction about the relationship between variables.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Law
- 295.** What is the primary function of a research hypothesis?
- (A) To entertain the audience
 - (B) To validate existing theories
 - (C) To provide a testable prediction
 - (D) To summarize the research findings
- 296.** “Older clients are at higher risk to Pneumonia” is an example of what kind of hypothesis?
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Directional
 - (C) Non-Directional
 - (D) None of the above
- 297.** A research hypothesis means it ____
- (A) Clarifies the concepts used in the study
 - (B) Defines the theoretical framework for the study
 - (C) Identifies the source of the problem under study
 - (D) Predicts the expected results or outcomes of the study
- 298.** A testable prediction that drives research is known as a(n)
- (A) Theory.
 - (B) Hypothesis.
 - (C) Operational definition.
 - (D) Guess.
 - (E) Random sample.
- 299.** A hypothesis that states that there is no difference between two parameters
- (A) Null
 - (B) Alternative
 - (C) Type I error
 - (D) Type II error
- 300.** What type of hypothesis is testable through empirical investigation?
- (A) Substantive hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis
 - (C) Null hypothesis
 - (D) Statistical hypothesis
- 301.** Hypotheses predicts how the world will behave if the theory is correct: true or false
- (A) False
 - (B) True

302. Most of the researchers conducting survey researches are interested in the formulation of the hypothesis which are-
- (A) Question-oriented in nature.
 - (B) Objective in nature.
 - (C) Null-oriented in nature.
 - (D) Empirical in nature.
303. What is a key feature of the scientific approach to research?
- (A) It focuses only on qualitative data
 - (B) It avoids any form of data collection
 - (C) It uses hypotheses to guide investigations
 - (D) It relies solely on personal experience
304. Which of the following is the true statement for the characteristics of an hypotheses
- (A) Hypotheses state relationship between variables.
 - (B) Hypotheses selected for research should be testable.
 - (C) Hypotheses would be limited in scope.
 - (D) All of the above.
305. An experiment is set up to confirm or refute some
- (A) Questions.
 - (B) Hypotheses.
 - (C) Enquiry.
 - (D) Events.
306. In the scientific method, a hypothesis is a(n)
- (A) Proposed explanation
 - (B) Final conclusion
 - (C) Irrelevant observation
 - (D) Testable prediction
307. What type of hypothesis states the expected direction of the relationship?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Two-tailed hypothesis
 - (C) Directional hypothesis
 - (D) Statistical hypothesis
308. A possible explanation for a set of observations or answer to a scientific question is called a
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Law
309. A hypothesis introduces the researcher's thinking at the start of the study.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
310. In the context of research, what does the term 'hypothesis' refer to?
- (A) A statement that can be tested
 - (B) A summary of the research
 - (C) A list of references
 - (D) A conclusion
311. Which attribute is not a property of a scientific hypothesis?
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Variability
 - (C) Assumption
 - (D) Multidimensionality
312. It is a statement that introduces a research question and proposes an expected result.
- (A) Statement Problem
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Background of the Study
 - (D) Conceptual Framework
313. A hypothesis stating there is no significant relationship is:
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Directional Hypothesis
 - (D) Non-directional Hypothesis
314. What is a hypothesis?
- (A) An educated guess.
 - (B) An absolute solution.
 - (C) A random guess.
 - (D) An experiment.

- 315.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. A null hypothesis predicts a significant relationship between variables.
(A) True
(B) False
- 316.** A statement about what scientists think may happen
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Trials
(C) Student
(D) Power
- 317.** There are two types of Hypothesis-the Alternative and the
(A) Testable
(B) Operationalised
(C) Null
(D) Optional
- 318.** A tentative proposition subject to test is
(A) Variable
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Data
(D) Concept
- 319.** Which is true of a hypothesis?
(A) A hypothesis is the conclusion to the problem
(B) A hypothesis must be falsifiable
- 320.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a hypothesis?
(A) It must be testable
(B) It must be a proven fact
(C) It must be a random guess
(D) It must be unchangeable
- 321.** A hypothesis that cannot be tested is:
(A) Ideal for research
(B) Invalid for scientific inquiry
(C) Better than a research question
(D) Used for opinions only
- 322.** A hypothesis is defined as ____
(A) The operational definition of the results of the research.
(B) A tentative prediction of the results of the research.
(C) A qualitative research design.
(D) A quantitative study.
- 323.** What does a hypothesis usually predict?
(A) The weather forecast
(B) How one variable affects another
(C) The outcome of a sports game
(D) The result of a coin toss
- 324.** A researcher states, "If plants receive less sunlight, then their growth rate will slow down." What makes this a good hypothesis?
(A) It is a personal belief
(B) It is testable and measurable
(C) It is based on opinion
(D) It does not require experimentation
- 325.** What is the role of hypotheses in relation to research questions?
(A) Hypotheses predict the outcome of research questions
(B) Hypotheses replace research questions in all studies
(C) Hypotheses are irrelevant unless data analysis has begun
(D) Hypotheses only apply to quantitative studies
- 326.** These are presumed as true statements of facts related to the research problem.
(A) Assumptions
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Statement of the problem
(D) None of above
- 327.** A null hypothesis states that
(A) There is no effect or no difference.
(B) There is a negative difference.
(C) There is a positive correlation.
(D) There is a significant effect.

328. A hypothesis is not the research answer, but rather
(A) A theory to be tested
(B) A proposal to be tested and evaluated
(C) Imaginary terms or situations
(D) It is an assumption in a thesis
329. A testable prediction about a scientific investigation is a(n)
(A) Question
(B) Observation
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Experiment
330. In hypothesis testing, the hypothesis which is tentatively assumed to be true is called the
(A) Correct hypothesis
(B) Null hypothesis
(C) Alternative hypothesis
(D) Level of significance
331. Are usually general or broad statements regarding the relationship between, usually two, variables and are derived from more general theories.
(A) CONCEPTS
(B) OPERATIONALIZATION
(C) VARIABLES
(D) HYPOTHESIS
332. Which of the following is the researcher usually interested in supporting when he or she is engaging in hypothesis testing?
(A) The alternative hypothesis
(B) The null hypothesis
(C) Both the alternative and null hypothesis
(D) Neither the alternative or null hypothesis
333. The method of working multiple hypotheses refers to a technique for identifying rival explanations.
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
334. Susan said, "If I fertilize my geranium plants, they will blossom." What step of the scientific method is this?
(A) Question/problem
(B) Forming a hypothesis
(C) Testing the hypothesis with an experiment
(D) Draw conclusions
335. A hypothesis predicting the direction of a relationship is:
(A) Non-directional Hypothesis
(B) Complex Hypothesis
(C) Directional Hypothesis
(D) Simple Hypothesis
336. Research hypothesis is a
(A) Working solution.
(B) Knowledge proposal.
(C) Tested solution.
(D) Partial answers.
337. Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is
(A) Casual Hypothesis.
(B) Analytical Hypothesis.
(C) Barren Hypothesis.
(D) Null Hypothesis.
338. Identify which of the following steps would not be included in hypothesis testing
(A) State the null and alternative hypotheses
(B) Set the significance level before the research study
(C) Eliminate all outliers
(D) Obtain the probability value using a computer program such as SPSS
(E) Compare the probability value to the significance level and make the statistical decision.
339. An unproved statement or proposition about a factor or phenomenon that is of interest to the researcher is called a(n) ____
(A) Theory

- (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Model
 - (D) Experiment
 - (E) Relationship
- 340.** A statement of expectation or prediction that will be tested by research.
- (A) Term
 - (B) Research paper
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 341.** What is the name of the claim we are trying to find evidence against?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis
 - (C) Margin of error
 - (D) Point estimate
- 342.** A hypothesis that does not specify the direction of the relationship is called:
- (A) Directional hypothesis
 - (B) Two-tailed hypothesis
 - (C) Null hypothesis
 - (D) Statistical hypothesis
- 343.** Statement predicting the direction of a relationship between variables.
- (A) Aim
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Directional Hypothesis
 - (D) Non-directional Hypothesis
 - (E) Null Hypothesis
- 344.** Define: Directional Hypothesis
- (A) A Directional Hypothesis predicts the specific direction of the relationship between variables.
 - (B) A Directional Hypothesis states that there is no relationship between variables.
 - (C) A Directional Hypothesis predicts only the existence of a relationship, not its direction.
 - (D) A Directional Hypothesis is unrelated to the prediction of variable relationships.
- 345.** Theories provide — linking potential causes to likely effects.
- (A) Questions
 - (B) Answers
 - (C) Explanations
 - (D) Hypotheses
- 346.** A hypothesis that contains “greater than” or “less than” is:
- (A) Two-tailed
 - (B) Null hypothesis
 - (C) One-tailed
 - (D) Non-directional
- 347.** What makes up a good hypothesis?
- (A) Something simple. one predictor variable and one outcome variable
 - (B) Specific. leaves no questions about the subject or variables
 - (C) Something you state ahead of time before the study begins
 - (D) Something complex. need to have multiple predictor and outcome variables to make sure you findings have external validity
- 348.** — is a tentative statement formulated for empirical testing.
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Proposition
 - (D) Research
- 349.** Identify the option that exemplifies a properly formulated hypothesis.
- (A) Education must promote social justice
 - (B) Students should be kinder to peers
 - (C) Grades depend on destiny and fortune
 - (D) Group study contributes to higher achievement
- 350.** An educated guess, the second step in the research process is —
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Hindsight Bias
 - (E) ESP

351. Statement predicting only that one variable will be related to the other, not the direction of the relationship.
(A) Aim
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Directional Hypothesis
(D) Non-directional Hypothesis
(E) Null Hypothesis
352. Which choice best describes the role of a hypothesis in research?
(A) A summary of existing literature
(B) A tentative explanation to be tested
(C) A list of respondents to contact
(D) A final verified conclusion
353. Which statement best captures the essence of a hypothesis in research?
(A) A verified law describing universal relations
(B) A conjectural statement relating variables tentatively
(C) A detailed method for collecting field data
(D) A normative claim about desirable social outcomes
354. Educated guess
(A) Validation
(B) Replicated
(C) Constructs
(D) Hypothesis
355. Two types of hypotheses are
(A) Up and down
(B) Left and right
(C) Correlational
(D) Directional and non-directional
356. Provide an example of an application of logic in a scientific context.
(A) The use of logic gates in computer hardware.
(B) The application of logic in artistic expression.
(C) The formulation of hypotheses in scientific research.
(D) The role of logic in historical analysis.
357. What does valid mean?
(A) The point of view of the author.
(B) Statement, reason or fact for/against a point.
(C) When an author takes a position or side on an issue or idea and states that idea as true.
(D) Acceptable due to its sound basis in reasoning
358. An explanation of phenomena that is tested and accepted is:
(A) Operational Definition
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Existing Theory
(D) Synthesis
359. A hypothesis stating that "there will be a difference in academic performance between male and female students" is:
(A) Directional
(B) Null
(C) Non-directional
(D) Statistical
360. "There is no relationship between women's participation in prenatal classes and the health outcomes of their infants." This sentence is:
(A) Research hypothesis-directional
(B) Research hypothesis-nondirectional
(C) Null hypothesis
(D) Not a testable hypothesis as stated
361. What is the purpose of a hypothesis in a quantitative study?
(A) It identifies the variables studied.
(B) It provides an educated guess about the relationship between variables studied.
(C) It offers a summary of a review of the literature on the topic studied.
(D) It is a description of the broad topic area studied.

- 362.** “statements in quantitative research in which the investigator makes a prediction or a conjecture about the outcome of a relationship among attributes or characteristics” is the definition of ____
- (A) Purpose Statement
 - (B) Hypotheses
 - (C) Research Questions
 - (D) Research Title
- 363.** A Hypothesis contributes to the development of ____
- (A) Theory.
 - (B) Concept.
 - (C) Generalization.
 - (D) Evolution.
- 364.** If I expose a plant to more carbon dioxide, it will grow faster.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Belief
- 365.** Which of the following BEST describe the purpose of the hypothesis in research work?
- (A) It helps to integrate irrelevant research.
 - (B) It will answer the problem of the study.
 - (C) It helps the researcher in providing different directions in conducting a research.
 - (D) It enable the researcher to generalize their findings beyond the specific conditions.
- 366.** Another name for non-directional hypothesis
- (A) One-tailed hypothesis
 - (B) Two-tailed hypothesis
 - (C) Three-tailed hypothesis
 - (D) Four-tailed hypothesis
- 367.** Hypothesis relates ____
- (A) Constant to variables.
 - (B) Variables to constant.
 - (C) Variables to variables.
 - (D) Constant to constant.
- 368.** A statement to be tested is known as?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Qualitative variable
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Causation
- 369.** Which one of the following is not the definition of a hypothesis?
- (A) Any supposition which we make in order to endeavor to deduce conclusion.
 - (B) A tentative supposition which seems to explain the situation under observation.
 - (C) A tentative generalization the validity of which remains to be tested.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 370.** An assertion that a parameter in a statistical model takes a particular value, and is assumed true until experimental evidence suggest otherwise?
- (A) Alternative hypothesis (H1)
 - (B) Null hypothesis (Ho)
 - (C) Type 1 error
 - (D) None of above
- 371.** An effective hypothesis should include:
- (A) A clearly operationalised co-variable
 - (B) A clearly operationalised DV
 - (C) A clearly operationalised EV
 - (D) A clear aim Edit
- 372.** An effective Hypothesis must always be
- (A) Rejected
 - (B) Accepted
 - (C) Testable
 - (D) Short
- 373.** Reflects or emphasizes a difference or relationship between groups, and the direction of difference or relationship is specified
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Directional Alternative Hypothesis or One-Tailed Hypothesis
 - (D) Non-Directional Alternative Hypothesis or Two-Tailed Hypothesis

374. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?
(A) Statistic
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Level of Significance
(D) Test-Statistic
375. There will be a difference in final exam scores between students who doodle during class and students who do not doodle.
(A) Sample of an aim
(B) Sample of a directional hypothesis
(C) Sample of a non-directional hypothesis
(D) Sample of a null hypothesis
376. A testable statement predicting the relationship between variables is called:
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Theory
(C) Proposal
(D) Scope
377. Requiring remote work for all employees will increase productivity. Identify an assumption.
(A) All employees perform better remotely.
(B) Remote work is available for all employees.
(C) Productivity is low in the office.
(D) Productivity increases with flexibility.
378. A ____ challenges the assertion of a declarative hypothesis.
(A) Alternative Hypothesis
(B) Declarative Hypothesis
(C) Null Hypothesis
(D) Hypothesis in Question Form
379. Which of the following statement regarding hypotheses is correct
(A) Hypotheses should have unlimited scope.
(B) Hypotheses should not have relationship between variable.
(C) Hypotheses would be limited in scope.
(D) All of the above.
380. Which scientific method is being described below: a testable prediction
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Operational definition
(D) Replication
381. If plants receive more water, the number of leaves will increase. This is an example of
(A) Testable Question
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Variables
(D) None of the above Edit
382. A tentative explanation of a phenomenon is called:
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Data
(D) Conclusion
383. What does a hypothesis express when stated in the null form?
(A) The expected absence of a relationship between variable
(B) The expected magnitude of a relationship between variable
(C) The expected direction of a relationship between variables
(D) The expected existence of a relationship between variables
384. The nature of a hypothesis can be
(A) Conceptual.
(B) Declarative.
(C) Action-oriented.
(D) All the above.
385. A hypothesis which defines the population distribution is called?
(A) Null Hypothesis
(B) Statistical Hypothesis
(C) Simple Hypothesis
(D) Composite Hypothesis

386. Why should a hypothesis possess theoretical relevance?
- (A) To remove the need for empirical data
 - (B) To permit moral judgments about variables
 - (C) To avoid stating relations between variables
 - (D) To ensure it fits a body of theory
387. In scientific research, what is the primary purpose of forming an argument?
- (A) To persuade others without evidence
 - (B) To present a hypothesis based on evidence
 - (C) To create a debate among scientists
 - (D) To summarize previous research
388. After framing a research question, what is the recommended next step to strengthen the study focus?
- (A) Merge multiple topics for wider coverage
 - (B) Delay evaluation until data collection
 - (C) Revise variables into broader categories
 - (D) Replace quantitative methods with qualitative
 - (E) Create testable hypotheses from the question
389. A hypothesis that shows how a researcher is intellectual or committed to a particular outcome is called ____
- (A) Simple hypothesis
 - (B) Complex hypothesis
 - (C) Directional hypothesis
 - (D) Null hypothesis
390. A good hypothesis should be:
- (A) Testable and falsifiable
 - (B) Based on personal beliefs
 - (C) Impossible to prove wrong
 - (D) A vague statement
391. ____ can be true or false. (More than one answer)
- (A) Sentences
 - (B) Utterances
 - (C) Propositions
 - (D) References
392. The hypothesis that there is no significant difference between specified populations
- (A) Research Setting
 - (B) Null Hypothesis (H_0)
 - (C) Classroom Action Research
 - (D) Quantitative research
393. What is a statement or prediction about the relationship of two or more variables called?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Conclusion
394. What is a claim?
- (A) An idea or an assertion about your experiment
 - (B) Some evidence to support that claim
 - (C) A reason that explains why or how the data (or evidence) supported the claim
 - (D) None of above
395. ____ hypothesis: a statement predicting the direction of the relationship between variables, e.g. in an experiment whether the levels of the IV will produce an increase or decrease in the DV or in a correlation whether an increase in one variable will be ____ linked ____ to an increase or decrease in another variable.
- (A) Non directional/two tailed
 - (B) Null
 - (C) Directional/one tailed
 - (D) None of above
396. A student notices that apples vary in sweetness, and he wants to determine the cause. Which of the following should be done first when developing a scientific investigation based on this observation?
- (A) Perform an experiment.
 - (B) Form a hypothesis.

- (C) Write a conclusion.
(D) Construct a graph.
- 397.** Action research hypothesis is
(A) General in nature.
(B) Similar like in pure sciences.
(C) Written in two parts-one is goal put second is action part.
(D) A hypothesis in real sense.
- 398.** It is a verbal expression of a judgment. It is a statement in which something is either affirmed or denied.
(A) Proposition
(B) Sentence
(C) Judgment
(D) None of above
- 399.** Hypotheses are often formulated based on:
(A) Personal bias only
(B) Review of related literature and research questions
(C) Random guessing
(D) Unrelated studies
- 400.** A statement whose validity is tested on the basis of a sample is called?
(A) Null Hypothesis
(B) Statistical Hypothesis
(C) Simple Hypothesis
(D) Composite Hypothesis
- 401.** How does the text define a hypothesis?
(A) A theoretical framework for the study
(B) A tentative explanation for research findings
(C) An established scientific fact
(D) A predicted answer to a research question
- 402.** A hypothesis which develops while planning the research
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Working hypothesis
(C) Relational hypothesis
(D) Discriptive hypothesis
- 403.** These are the assumptions or assertions in the research study.
(A) Hypotheses.
(B) Hypothesis.
(C) Inference.
(D) Statements of the Problem.
- 404.** Statistical Hypothesis is derived from
(A) Facts.
(B) Frame.
(C) Sample.
(D) Data.
- 405.** A statement that proposes a set of facts to be true; what the researchers want to prove or disprove
(A) Variable
(B) Citation
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Significant effect
- 406.** A hypothesis is ____
(A) A prediction
(B) An observation
(C) A question
(D) A summary of the experiment
- 407.** A possible explanation for an observation that can be tested by a scientific investigation is called what?
(A) Observation
(B) Theeory
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Scientific Law
- 408.** What hypothesis states equality or no difference, or no relationship/effect?
(A) Statistical hypothesis
(B) Null hypothesis
(C) Alternative hypothesis
(D) None of above

- 409.** In a scientific context, what is an argument's main function?
- (A) To challenge existing theories
 - (B) To provide evidence for a hypothesis
 - (C) To entertain the scientific community
 - (D) To summarize experimental procedures
- 410.** There are two types of hypothesis. These are (1) ___ hypothesis (H_0) and (2) ___ hypothesis (H_i).
- (A) Null; alternative
 - (B) Primary; secondary
 - (C) Positive; negative
 - (D) Direct; indirect
- 411.** It is a tentative answer that must be tested and revised based on the evidence derived from the research.
- (A) Statement of the Problem
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Definition of Terms
- 412.** In the hypothesis: There IS no significant difference in self-concept between the groups exposed to values lessons and the group not to be exposed on the same. What are the two groups in the statement?
- (A) Students with self-concept and values
 - (B) Students with self-concept and values lesson
 - (C) Students exposed to values lessons and students without values lessons
 - (D) Students exposed to values lessons
- 413.** Hypotheses go beyond research questions because they are statements of relationships or propositions rather than merely questions to which answers are sought.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 414.** ___ is tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Prediction
 - (C) Testing
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 415.** What is the term for the following definition? A tentative (i.e., not final and definite) and testable proposed explanation for an observable phenomenon.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Inference
- 416.** "There is a significant difference in self-confidence levels before an after implementation of a confidence intervention strategy". This is an example of a ___
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Negative Hypothesis
 - (D) Positive hypothesis
- 417.** Hypothesis which states the absence of relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
- (A) Alternative
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Logical
 - (D) Null
- 418.** What do you call the preconceived idea assumed to be true and has to be tested for its truth or falsity?
- (A) T-Test
 - (B) Statistical Significance
 - (C) Type 1 Error
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 419.** Hypothesis is best defined as:
- (A) A guess
 - (B) A temporary explanation subject to testing
 - (C) A conclusion
 - (D) A proven fact

420. What is one of the benefits of having a hypothesis?
- (A) It provides clear direction and focus
 - (B) It makes the research more expensive
 - (C) It reduces the need for data collection
 - (D) It eliminates the need for a conclusion
421. According to the passage, what is the first step in writing a hypothesis?
- (A) Determine a specific variable to be tested.
 - (B) Write the conclusion of the experiment.
 - (C) Collect all the data before starting.
 - (D) Analyze the results of previous experiments.
422. A rule or statement which is based on inductive reasoning.
- (A) Reasoning
 - (B) Conjecture
423. A prediction of what will happen — if —, then — because —
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Procedures
 - (C) Testable question
 - (D) Conclusion
424. Which statement expresses a relationship?
- (A) Mechanically ventilated patients with a symptom of dyspnea experience difficulties weaning
 - (B) High levels of fatigue and depression are experienced by family caretakers of Alzheimer's patients
 - (C) Infant mortality among children of low-income women is relatively high
 - (D) People who smoke have higher rates of absenteeism from work than people who do not smoke
425. A hypothesis that predicts no relationship between variables is called:
- (A) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (B) Null Hypothesis
 - (C) Statistical Hypothesis
 - (D) Research Hypothesis
426. It is considered as an intelligent guess or prediction, that gives directional to the researcher to answer the research question.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Theoretical Framework
 - (C) Conceptual Framework
 - (D) Definition of Terms
427. Another word for prediction or educated guess is: —
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Data Edit
428. A working hypothesis is
- (A) A scientific theory
 - (B) Not required to be tested
 - (C) A proven hypothesis for an argument
 - (D) A provisionally accepted hypothesis for further research
429. What is a one-tailed hypothesis in research?
- (A) It determines whether a population parameter is larger or smaller than a predefined value
 - (B) It determines the likelihood of a population parameter within certain bounds
 - (C) It predicts cause-and-effect relationships between variables
 - (D) It tests the relationship between dependent and independent variables
430. Evaluate the following hypothesis: If hand sanitizer is effective then it will inhibit bacterial growth.
- (A) Incorrect: Missing what condition is being tested.
 - (B) Incorrect: Missing what result is expected.
 - (C) Incorrect: Missing how the results will be measured.
 - (D) Correct: All parts of a scientific hypothesis are present.

431. Which hypothesis states there is no relationship between variables?
- (A) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (B) Research Hypothesis
 - (C) Null Hypothesis
 - (D) Theoretical Hypothesis
432. What is the appropriate step in the scientific method when a specific question is formed to be tested. It is sometimes called the subject of the study.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Observer bias
 - (C) Conclusions
 - (D) Replication
433. Generally the hypotheses can be classified into
- (A) Question form Hypothesis and Declarative Hypothesis.
 - (B) Directional Hypothesis and non-directional Hypothesis.
 - (C) Both (A) & (B).
 - (D) None of the above.
434. What is the purpose of formulating a hypothesis in the research process?
- (A) To finalize the report
 - (B) To randomly collect data
 - (C) To guide the direction of the study
 - (D) To publish the findings
435. It is considered as an intelligent guess or possible outcome of the present study.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Background of the Study
 - (D) Significance of the Study
436. Scientific questions have to be ____
- (A) Measurable
 - (B) Easy
 - (C) Interesting
 - (D) None of above
437. When a possible solution to the problem has been written in desired direction, this type of hypothesis is called
- (A) Futuristic hypotheses.
 - (B) Directional hypothesis.
 - (C) Declarative hypotheses.
 - (D) Nondirectional hypotheses.
438. Which of the following is an example of a directional hypothesis?
- (A) There will be a difference in memory between groups.
 - (B) Stress affects memory.
 - (C) High stress reduces memory performance.
 - (D) Stress and memory are related.
439. "Every time I go to sleep the sun goes down. Therefore, my sleeping causes the sun to set."
- (A) False dichotomy
 - (B) False causation
 - (C) Circular reasoning
 - (D) Guilt by association
440. A(n) ____ is a testable prediction that is arrived at logically from a(n) ____
- (A) Hypothesis; theory
 - (B) Theory; hypothesis
 - (C) Experiment; observation
 - (D) Theory; observation
441. The conclusion is the result of a hypothesis.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
442. Is a statement of equality between groups in an investigation. It also states the absence of difference or relation among variables.
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Hypothesis method

443. Students placed two identical cars on these wooden ramps. The students let the cars roll down the ramps. This experiment most likely tests the hypothesis that-
- (A) Ramps made of wood make cars roll faster.
 - (B) The height of the ramp affects the speed of the car.
 - (C) The speed of the car is determined by the tire size.
 - (D) Plastic cars travel faster than metal cars.
- Edit
444. "The amount of breakfast you have to eat will have no effect on your level of concentration in the morning". What type of hypothesis is this?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis
 - (C) Directional hypothesis
 - (D) Non-directional hypothesis
- Edit
445. It has a symbol of (H_0). It has three stems such as: 1. no difference or no relationship 2. equal to ($x=y$) 3. dependent variable does not depend on the independent variable (y is independent of x)
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Hypothesis method
446. True or false. A single or more conforming findings can prove a theory correct.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
447. These are concerned with gaps in the theoretical or conceptual framework of the study.
- (A) Theoretical recommendations
 - (B) Methodological recommendations
 - (C) Practical recommendations
 - (D) None of above
448. What is the primary function of a statistical hypothesis?
- (A) To propose a specific relationship between variables
 - (B) To provide a formal statement that can be tested using statistical methods
 - (C) To outline the methodology of the study
 - (D) To guide the selection of research topics
449. A hypothesis must be testable and based on prior research.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
450. A hypothesis developed for initial guidance and modified later is known as:
- (A) Statistical hypothesis
 - (B) Working hypothesis
 - (C) Alternative hypothesis
 - (D) Research hypothesis
451. What is a tentative explanation for what was observed?
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Theory
452. Testable predictions that follow logically from the theory / describes what is expected under certain circumstances/ bridge between theory and research
- (A) Psychology
 - (B) The scientific method
 - (C) Theory
 - (D) Hypothesis
 - (E) Research
453. In Science, an educated guess is called ____
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Question
454. It is referred to as educated guess.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Hypothesis

- (C) Instrument
(D) Variable
- 455.** What is a research hypothesis
(A) A research hypothesis is a definitive conclusion drawn from data.
(B) A research hypothesis is a summary of previous research findings.
(C) A research hypothesis is an untestable opinion about a topic.
(D) A research hypothesis is a testable statement predicting the relationship between variables in a study.
- 456.** A testable prediction, often implied by a theory
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Empirical evidence
(D) Reliability
- 457.** Students will be able to read a statement printed in the Comic Sans font faster than the same statement written in the Lucida Calligraphy font. This statement is a(n)
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Theory
(C) Replication
(D) Operational definition
(E) Correlation
- 458.** Reflects or emphasizes a difference or relationship between groups, and the direction of difference or relationship is not specified.
(A) Null Hypothesis
(B) Alternative Hypothesis
(C) Directional Alternative Hypothesis or One-Tailed Hypothesis
(D) Non-Directional Alternative Hypothesis or Two-Tailed Hypothesis
- 459.** What is the term for a testable prediction; often implied by a theory?
(A) Hunch
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Law
(D) Operational Definition
- 460.** What is the hypothesis in the experimental research example provided?
(A) Sleep deprivation has no effect on memory retention in college students.
(B) Sleep deprivation will improve memory retention in college students.
(C) Sleep-deprived students will perform worse on memory retention tests compared to well-rested students.
(D) Well-rested students will perform worse on memory retention tests compared to sleep-deprived students.
- 461.** What is the hypothesis?
(A) The part of the investigation where we plan how to keep researchers and the organisms we study free of harm.
(B) The part of the experiment that we manipulate or change.
(C) A statement of the aim of the experiment. What we hope to find out.
(D) When we make a prediction about what we think the results of an investigation will show.
- 462.** Which of the following is a proposition?
(A) Run!
(B) I am a strong and independent person.
(C) Could you please give me some money?
(D) All of the above
- 463.** A Hypothesis is a ____ about the relationship between variables.
(A) Testable prediction
(B) Random guess
(C) Unrelated statement
(D) Definitive conclusion
- 464.** An educated guess or a possible answer to a scientific question
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Controlled experiment

465. Which of the following is tested for significance?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Alternative hypothesis
 - (C) Alpha level
 - (D) Statistical power
466. Often phrased as an “If, Then” statement, this is an educated guess for a solution to a scientific problem.
- (A) Solution
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Answer
 - (D) Fact
467. A specific, testable prediction, narrower than a theory
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Critical thinking
 - (D) Psychological reasoning
468. A testable statement about the natural world that can be used to build more complex inferences and explanations. To be a hypothesis, a statement must contain a possible explanation.
- (A) Fact
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Hypothesis
469. A researcher suspects that caffeine increases heart rate. Which of the following is a testable hypothesis?
- (A) “If caffeine is consumed, then heart rate will increase.”
 - (B) “Caffeine is bad for health.”
 - (C) “Coffee is better than tea.”
 - (D) “People like coffee more than tea.”
470. Research hypotheses are
- (A) Formulated prior to a review of the literature
 - (B) Statements of predicted relationships between variables
 - (C) Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
 - (D) B and c
471. Based on results reported in published articles, a researcher states that men will be less likely than women to read nutrition labels when making decisions about purchasing foods. What is this statement called?
- (A) Intuition
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Research plan
 - (D) Literature review
472. Which hypothesis is used when the researcher has no prior knowledge to predict the direction of a difference?
- (A) Directional
 - (B) Non-directional
 - (C) Alternative
 - (D) Working
473. Which question would be the best high-level question?
- (A) How many giraffes live in Africa?
 - (B) Who made the first microscope?
 - (C) How long did the dinosaurs live on Earth?
 - (D) Does the amount of salt in water affects its boiling point?
474. A hypothesis stating no effect or difference is called:
- (A) Alternative hypothesis
 - (B) Theory of relativity
 - (C) Experimental hypothesis
 - (D) Null hypothesis
475. Hypotheses are best described as
- (A) Confirmations
 - (B) Replications
 - (C) Assumptions
 - (D) Predictions

476. A working hypothesis is [2013-JUNE]
(A) A proven hypothesis for an argument.
(B) Not required to be tested.
(C) A provisionally accepted hypothesis for further research.
(D) A scientific theory.
477. A scientist finds that his data does not support his hypothesis. What should he do?
(A) Ignore the data and assume he was right
(B) Change the data to fit the hypothesis
(C) Modify the hypothesis and test again
(D) Avoid publishing the results
478. Which of the following statement reflect the basic advantage of hypothesis in educational research?
(A) Hypothesis has focus over the research.
(B) Hypothesis leads towards formulation of specific goals.
(C) Hypothesis avoids blank look towards research.
(D) All of the above.
479. Hypothesis must have ____
(A) Applicability
(B) Testability
480. Why must a hypothesis be testable?
(A) To ensure clarity in writing
(B) To allow for statistical analysis
(C) To make research longer
(D) To create confusion
481. A hypothesis is essential in research because it:
(A) Guarantees the study's results
(B) Helps the researcher guess outcomes
(C) Directs the research process and data collection
(D) Removes the need for literature review
482. The statement "Students who sleep 8 hours score higher in exams" is an example of:
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Alternative hypothesis
(C) Research question
(D) Data analysis
483. What is the hypothesis of the following statement: "If Johnny is late to school, then his mom will have to drive him."
(A) His mom will have to drive him
(B) If Johnny is late to school
(C) Johnny is late to school
(D) Then his mom will have to drive him
484. A hypothesis is a prediction that is:
(A) Self-evident.
(B) Testable
(C) Founded in Semantics.
(D) Able to be replicated.
485. Which of the following statements is true about research hypotheses?
(A) They are always proven correct
(B) They are formulated after the research is completed
(C) They provide a tentative answer to the research question
(D) They do not need to be testable
486. What step in The Scientific Method involves writing an educated guess or a testable explanation?
(A) Analyze Data
(B) Research
(C) Recognize The Problem
(D) Hypothesis
487. Predicts the result of a theory
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Observation
(C) Scientific method
(D) Operational definition
488. Research Problem & Hypothesis-A research hypothesis is:
(A) A proven fact
(B) A tentative assumption to be tested

- (C) A conclusion
(D) None of these
- 489.** The “if” part of an if-then statement contains the ____
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Conclusion
- 490.** Which of the following components is essential in a hypothesis?
(A) Values
(B) Personal opinion
(C) Variables
(D) Research limitations
- 491.** “There is no significant difference in yo-yo test results for football and rugby players”. This is an example of ____?
(A) Null Hypothesis.
(B) Alternative hypothesis.
(C) Negative Hypothesis.
(D) Positive Hypothesis.
- 492.** This identifies what type of research it is going to be.
(A) Research questions/hypothesis
(B) Introduction
(C) Methods
(D) Review of Literature
- 493.** What is the role of evidence in developing an argument?
(A) To confuse the reader
(B) To support the claim
(C) To introduce a new topic
(D) To conclude the essay
- 494.** Which of the following is an example of an operational hypothesis?
(A) Stress reduces memory.
(B) High stress results in lower test scores on the memory recall test.
(C) Stress affects cognitive functions.
(D) Stress and memory are related.
- 495.** You decide what you think will happen
(A) Background knowledge
(B) Question
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Experimenting
- 496.** A written explanation of what you think will happen, an idea that is tested in an experiment, and may be proven to be true.
(A) Observation
(B) Variable
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Data
- 497.** A ____ leads to a ____
(A) Theory; hypothesis
(B) Hypothesis; theory
- 498.** A prediction or assumption about behavior that is tested through scientific research
(A) Sample
(B) Standard deviation
(C) Experiment
(D) Hypothesis
- 499.** Which of the following is not a role of hypothesis?
(A) Guides the direction of the study.
(B) Determine feasibility of conducting the study.
(C) Identifies relevant and irrelevant facts.
(D) Provides framework for organizing the conclusions.
- 500.** A possible explanation to a problem that has not yet been tested.
(A) Data
(B) Theory
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Fact
- 501.** Research hypothesis are ____
(A) Formulated prior to a review of the literature

- (B) Statement of predicted relationships between variables
(C) Stated such that they can be confirmed or refused.
(D) B and c
- 502.** Predictions that the researcher makes about what they will find.
(A) Aim
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Directional Hypothesis
(D) Non-directional Hypothesis
(E) Null Hypothesis
- 503.** In writing hypothesis, what word will you use if you want to see the similarity among the variables?
(A) Effect
(B) Impact
(C) Relationship
(D) Differences
- 504.** A hypothesis is a ____ prediction derived from a theory, guiding the research process.
(A) Testable
(B) Random
(C) Irrelevant
(D) Unmeasurable
- 505.** Statements or propositions that provide a possible answer to the research question
(A) Theoretical framework
(B) Analytical model
(C) Research questions
(D) Hypothesis
- 506.** Scott said, "If acid rain affects plants in a particular lake, it might affect small animals, such as crawfish, that live in the same water."
(A) Recognize the problem
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Test hypothesis with an experiment
(D) Analyze data
(E) Draw conclusions
- 507.** Which reasoning type is most likely to be used in scientific hypothesis formation?
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Abductive reasoning
(D) Emotional reasoning
- 508.** In research, a hypothesis is:
(A) A proven fact
(B) . A question to be answered
(C) . A prediction to be tested
(D) A variable
- 509.** A hypothesis that can be verified using observation and experiments is called:
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Empirical hypothesis
(C) Logical hypothesis
(D) Conceptual hypothesis
- 510.** A hypothesis is a ____ that is a possible explanation or answer to a scientific question.
(A) Prediction
(B) Wild guess
(C) Question
(D) Conclusion
- 511.** Which reasoning method is more likely to be used in scientific hypothesis testing?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Random guessing
(D) None of the above
- 512.** Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between a hypothesis and a theory?
(A) A theoretical prediction can be stated as a specific hypothesis.
(B) When a hypothesis has been proven it becomes a theory.
(C) Weak theories are hypotheses, and strong theories are scientific laws.
(D) "Theory" is another name for hypothesis.

513. Predicts the results of the experiment.
(A) Function of a hypothesis.
(B) A method of data collection.
(C) A type of scientific law.
(D) An observation made during the experiment.
514. How to generate a hypothesis?
(A) Inductive & deductive
(B) Insidious & incidentals
(C) Inductive & degenerative
(D) None of above
515. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called
(A) Relational hypothesis
(B) Situational hypothesis
(C) Null hypothesis
(D) Casual hypothesis
516. Which type of hypothesis specifies the direction of the relationship?
(A) Directional hypothesis.
(B) Null hypothesis.
(C) Non-directional hypothesis.
(D) Critical hypothesis.
(E) Descriptive hypothesis.
517. Which hypothesis is correctly written?
(A) I think I will do well on my test today, because I ate a good breakfast.
(B) If I eat a good breakfast, then I will do well on my test today.
(C) If I eat a good breakfast, then I will earn a passing grade on my test today.
(D) If I do well on my test today, I get to out to eat for breakfast.
518. Experiments are often used to test ____ - variables are manipulated and measured.
(A) Theories
(B) Behaviors
(C) Hypotheses
(D) Ideas
519. What should researchers do if their results contradict the hypothesis?
(A) Discard the results
(B) Assume the hypothesis is still correct
(C) Modify the hypothesis
(D) Ignore the hypothesis
520. A provisional theory to explain observed facts is known as
(A) Event.
(B) Theory.
(C) Hypothesis.
(D) Construct.
521. An educated or early guess of an issue in research is called a ____
(A) Hypertheses
(B) Hypotheses
(C) Hypoguess
(D) Hyperguess Edit
522. Statement stating that any difference or correlation in the results is due to chance.
(A) Aim
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Directional Hypothesis
(D) Non-directional Hypothesis
(E) Null Hypothesis
523. H1 is one of the Hypotheses in the thesis or research that shows the positive statement. What kind of hypothesis is H1?
(A) Positive Hypothesis
(B) Negative Hypothesis
(C) Null Hypothesis
(D) Alternative Hypothesis
524. A null hypothesis might state:
(A) There is a significant positive correlation between hours of study and grades.
(B) There is no difference in leadership scores between males and females in the sample.
(C) Leadership scores differ by gender.
(D) Leadership scores affect study habits.

525. The answer to which of the following questions describes the potential impact of your study?
- (A) Where do you think your study will make the most difference to current thinking?
 - (B) What methods have you used?
 - (C) What did you do very well in your study?
 - (D) How do you interpret your findings?
526. What is typically the first step in a quantitative research study?
- (A) Collect participant stories
 - (B) Choose a statistical method
 - (C) Formulate a clear, testable hypothesis
 - (D) Interpret the themes in the data
527. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good hypothesis?
- (A) It is testable
 - (B) It is specific
 - (C) It is value-laden
 - (D) It states a relationship between variables
528. In a quantitative research, there is a hypothesis. The statements below is correct about hypothesis, except ____
- (A) It is focused statement which predicts an answer to research question
 - (B) It is based on the findings of previous research and perhaps the previous experience with the subject
 - (C) It is to test ultimate objective of inductive research
 - (D) Gives direction and focus to the research in formulating research method
529. A ____ Hypothesis is usually a hypothesis of "no difference."
- (A) Null
 - (B) Simple
 - (C) Complex
 - (D) Statistical
530. Fundamental basis of hypothesis is
- (A) The operational level.
 - (B) The conceptual level.
 - (C) Both of the above.
 - (D) None of the above.
531. It is a statistical method applied in making decisions using experimental data. Hypothesis testing is basically testing an assumption that we make about a population.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Hypothesis testing
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Proposition
532. A proposed explanation for something
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Internal data
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Marketing research
533. Which type of hypothesis typically represents the absence of an effect or difference?
- (A) Statistical hypothesis
 - (B) Null hypothesis
 - (C) Substantive hypothesis
 - (D) Alternative hypothesis
534. Formulating an hypothesis based on a theory is part of ____ reasoning.
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Parsimony
535. Which of the following best defines a hypothesis
- (A) An explanation of a topic
 - (B) A set of rules of conduct to be followed in research
 - (C) A problem or statement to be investigated through research
 - (D) A process used to select individuals to participate in research

536. Which of the following is incorrect about formulating hypothesis?
- (A) There should always be an equal sign in the null hypothesis
 - (B) The null hypothesis usually corresponds to the assumption that no change occurs.
 - (C) The choice of the alternative hypothesis depends on the purpose of the test.
 - (D) The alternative hypothesis usually corresponds to the assumption that no change occurs.
537. A tentative, testable statement or prediction about what has been observed.
- (A) Pure research
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Chemistry
 - (D) Weight
538. How are hypotheses usually formatted?
- (A) "If, then" statements
 - (B) Imperative statements proposing a relationship between variables
 - (C) Exclamatory statements proposing a relationship between variables
 - (D) Interrogative questions proposing a relationship between variables
539. A possible answer to a scientific question
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Scientific inquiry
540. Which statement describes the function of a research hypothesis?
- (A) It provides structure to the next stages or procedures of the study
 - (B) It provides a list of the terms used in the study
541. In this step of the Scientific Method an educated guess is needed before continuing through the steps.
- (A) Form a hypothesis
 - (B) Analyze Data
 - (C) Draw a conclusion
 - (D) Experiment plan
542. Statement or judgment that can be challenged
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Reasons
 - (C) Claims
 - (D) Conclusion
543. Stephen predicted that seeds would start to grow faster if an electric current traveled through the soil in which they were planted. What step of the scientific method is this?
- (A) Question/problem
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Testing the hypothesis with an experiment
 - (D) Draw a conclusion

1.3.7 Variables in Research

1. Anything that can vary and is feasible and ethical to measure:
 - (A) Variable
 - (B) Scatterplot
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Regression towards the mean
2. This is an extraneous variable which suggests that cues from the researcher can affect the final outcome
 - (A) Interviewer bias
 - (B) Social desirability bias
 - (C) Participant reactivity
 - (D) Investigator effects
3. Khaleel is testing how the use of stress balls during testing affects a student's test score. The students' average test scores who used the stress balls is the ____ variable.
 - (A) Dependent (measured)
 - (B) Constant (same)
 - (C) Independent (changes)

- (D) None of above
4. A researcher reviews data that shows that as ice cream sales increase, shark attacks also increase. The researcher notes that the increases happen between June and August. Which type of relationship between the variables is MOST likely?
- (A) Spurious relationship
(B) Relationship without covariation
(C) Idiographic causal relationship
(D) None of above
5. The abstract or theoretical meaning of a concept being studied (e.g. concept of caring)
- (A) Conceptual definition
(B) Operational definition
6. Why is it important to use reliable sources when defining independent and dependent variables in research studies?
- (A) It ensures that the definitions are standardized, allowing for replication and comparison across studies.
(B) It makes the research findings more entertaining for the audience.
(C) It guarantees that all variables are measured numerically, regardless of context.
(D) It allows researchers to disregard unnecessary details in their definitions.
7. Classify the variable as categorical or quantitative. Number of carts in an American household
- (A) Categorical
(B) Quantitative
8. An extraneous variable:
- (A) Is deliberately changed in an experiment
(B) Is an uncontrolled variable that could affect the DV
(C) Is measured in an experiment
(D) Occurs only in field studies
9. Socioeconomic status-poor, middle class, rich
- (A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
10. When IV and DVs are written in such a way that it is clear what is being measured
- (A) Stratified
(B) Datarized
(C) Operationalized
(D) Correlated
11. The independent variable is manipulated to observe its effect on the ___ variable, which is measured.
- (A) Dependent
(B) Independent
(C) Controlled
(D) Extraneous
12. Identify the explanatory variable in this scenario: The weeds in my garden are 2 inches taller today after the heavy rain we received last night.
- (A) Height of weeds
(B) Amount of rain
(C) Neither “height of weeds” or “amount of rain”
(D) Could be “height of weeds” or “amount of rain”
13. The change that is tested in an experiment.
- (A) Hypothesis
(B) Data
(C) Variable
(D) Observation
14. Josie was performing an experiment where she grew the same kind of tomatoes in the same soil and amount of water. She sat one in the sun and one in a closet for 14 days. What is the independent variable in Josie’s experiment?
- (A) Tomatoes
(B) Soil
(C) Sunlight
(D) Water Edit

15. Which of the following is a possible operational definition for "motivated to learn science?"
- (A) As reflected by achievement in science
 - (B) As shown by effort displayed in science class
 - (C) As measured by the "Science Interest" questionnaire
 - (D) As shown by completing science assignments in class
16. Client ranking of leisure activities from least(1) to most(5) preferred is an example of what variable?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Dependent
17. The relationship between the extraneous variable and the research variable is called ____
- (A) Inferential relationship
 - (B) Interventional relationship
 - (C) Confound Relationship
 - (D) Complex Relationship
18. Anything in an experiment that can be changed.
- (A) Models
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Explanation
 - (D) Qualitative data
19. Categorical variables are separated into ____
- (A) ____ ordinal and nominal.
 - (B) ____ discrete and continuous.
 - (C) ____ discrete and nominal.
 - (D) ____ ordinal and continuous.
20. How many independent variables can be tested in a controlled experiment?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) As many as possible
21. Which choice represents an example of a data issue that was caused by systematic error?
- (A) A patient arrives late to an appointment at the clinic
 - (B) A lab test ordered by the doctor is ultimately not needed
 - (C) A patient forgets to tell a clinician they have been fasting
 - (D) A POCT device in the clinic hasn't been calibrated in years
22. Which variable represents the outcome measured in an experiment?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Instrument variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
23. In a study about whether exercise can help older people sleep better, the independent variable was elderly people and the dependent variable was:
- (A) The quality of sleep
 - (B) How many cookies they ate during the past week
 - (C) Whether or not they exercised
 - (D) Whether they turned eighty before the end of the experiment
24. The difference between control and intervening variables lies in the statement-
- (A) All are intervening except independent Variable and Dependent variables but out of these a few variables can be controlled which are called control variable.
 - (B) Conceptually no difference between two.
 - (C) Intervening variables are causing interference but control variable does not do so.
 - (D) Cannot say.
25. A dependent variable refers to ____
- (A) The experimental condition.
 - (B) A variable with a single value which remains constant in a particular context.

- (C) The variable being manipulated or varied in some way by the researcher.
(D) The variable which shows us the effect of the manipulation.
26. Determine whether the data related to the topic below is discrete or continuous: The speed of a car.
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
27. Do different types of music make a difference in test scores? Which are the constants?
(A) The type of music
(B) The volume of the music
(C) How well the student does on a test
(D) The type of test
28. The researcher wants to determine the relationship between Distance in watching television and the occurrence of eye problem. Which of the following is the Independent Variable?
(A) Distance in watching television
(B) Not determined
(C) Eye problem
(D) Genetics
29. Another term for a controlled variable is a:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Responding variable
(C) Observation
(D) Constant variable
30. What type of variable is a factor that could influence the results but is not the focus of the study?
(A) Control Variable
(B) Extraneous variables
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) Independent Variable
31. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of ____
(A) Intensity.
(B) Space.
(C) Frequency.
(D) Direction.
32. When there are more variables studied it is
(A) Partial correlation.
(B) Simple correlation.
(C) Multiple correlation and partial correlation.
(D) Spurious correlation.
33. The theoretical framework discusses the inter-relationships among the ____
(A) Variables.
(B) Theory.
(C) Hypothesis.
(D) Concept.
34. A firm wants to assess whether its new advertisement impacts sales. Using the management problem identification step, which statement correctly assigns variables for this study?
(A) Sales are the independent variable; advertising is the dependent variable
(B) Both advertising and sales are independent variables
(C) Advertising is the independent variable; sales are the dependent variable
(D) Neither advertising nor sales are variables in this case
35. The variables will be shown by ____
(A) The axis
(B) The legend
(C) The scale
(D) The title
36. In an experiment, the factor that the researcher manipulates is called the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Control variable
(C) Confounding variable
(D) Independent variable

37. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n):
(A) Independent variable
(B) Categorical variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Intervening variable
38. Chase, Matti, and Grace are planning to grow plants for their school project. They understand that the amount of water, sunlight, and type of soil must be kept the same for all plants for the experiment to be fair. This is known as a (a). Can you help them identify what it is?
(A) Control group
(B) Quantitative
(C) Constant
(D) Law
39. Number of Pairs of Shoes You Own
(A) Categorical
(B) Quantitative
40. The stimulus or cause variable chosen by the researcher to determine the relationship of an observed phenomenon.
(A) Variable
(B) Dependent
(C) Constant
(D) Independent
41. This is a concept which can take on different quantitative value. As such, the concepts like weight, height, income are all examples ____
(A) DATA
(B) VARIABLES
(C) SCOPE
(D) DELIMITATION
42. "The independent variables are entered into the model in the order specified by the researcher based on theoretical grounds" this is ____
(A) Standard Multiple Regression
(B) Hierarchical Multiple Regression
43. A research team designed a demographic questionnaire to collect information about participants. Which of the following variables identified on the questionnaire provides an example of an ordinal scale variable?
(A) Rank in the military
(B) Age
(C) Weight
(D) Relationship Status
44. A type of variable that interferes between the independent and dependent variable.
(A) Dependent
(B) Independent
(C) Intervening
(D) Interdependent
45. Type of extraneous variable that changed in sync with the independent variable, making it difficult to discern which one is causing changes in the dependent variable
(A) Confounding variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) None of above
46. Which of the following is not a categorical or qualitative variable?
(A) Blood type
(B) Gender
(C) Height
(D) Civil status
47. What should you pay attention to if groups were involved in the research?
(A) The number of subjects
(B) The characteristics of the environment
(C) How the students were assigned to them
(D) The methodologies used
48. In a study investigating the effect of different fertilizer types on plant growth, the type of fertilizer used is the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Extraneous variable

49. Identify the dependent variable by looking at the graph.
(A) Weeks
(B) Weekly Juice Data
(C) Cans Sold
(D) Indirect Relationship
50. A research team wanted to measure how smart Chris was. The researchers measured how many math questions Chris got correct on his final exam. This measurement constituted which of the following?
(A) Correlational variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Operational definition
(D) Measure of central tendency
51. Which group contains the independent variable?
(A) Experimental Group
(B) Control Group
(C) Constants
(D) Participants
52. Find the DV: You experiment to see if the Fortune Teller fish reacts to different amounts of heat.
(A) Movement of Fish
(B) Amount of Heat
(C) Amount of Moisture
(D) Oil on Hand
53. The ___ of a variable tells what values that variable takes and how often it takes them
(A) Data
(B) Distribution
(C) Statistics
(D) Graph
54. The variable that responds to changes is the:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Extraneous variable
55. Research participants are randomly assigned to one of three groups. One group listens to a list of words, another group reads a list of words, and the third group hears and reads the words. The researcher then tests the participants' memories to see how many words the members of each group can recall. The way the words are presented is which type of variable?
(A) Confounding
(B) Dependent
(C) Independent
(D) Extraneous
(E) Control
56. Given the hypothesis "An organization's level of productivity is determined by the degree of academic training that each person has," identify the dependent variable.
(A) Level of productivity
(B) Degree of academic training
(C) Size of the organization
(D) Age of the person
57. The following methods are used to control confounding variables EXCEPT
(A) Homogeneity.
(B) Matching.
(C) Randomization.
(D) Manipulation.
(E) Statistical control.
58. Functional relationship-gender and life expectancy
(A) Cause-and-effect
(B) Associative
(C) Qualitative study of pattern
(D) None of above
59. Independent variables are also known as ___
(A) Predictors
(B) Outcomes
(C) Refractors
(D) Correlators
- Explanation:** A variable we consider a cause is Independent (Predictor) while a variable we consider an effect is Dependent (Outcome).

60. Angel wants to know if the type of soap has an effect on how clean her clothes get. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Type of soap
 - (B) How long the laundry takes
 - (C) Amount of soap
 - (D) How clean the clothes are
61. What would be an example of a controlled variable?
- (A) The amount of sunlight and water used on the flower
 - (B) The number of humming birds that visit the flower
 - (C) The color of the flower
 - (D) The same type of flower, and the same location of the flower
62. Extraneous variables are as significant as independent variables.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
63. Which of the following is NOT typically considered when collecting the dependent variable (DV) from participants in psych studies?
- (A) Favorite color
 - (B) Measures
 - (C) Research assistants / 'experimenters'
 - (D) Duration
 - (E) Location
64. A factor that simultaneously affects the cause and the effect in a causal relationship is a confounder.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
65. Which of the following is an example of a variable that is concrete and precisely defined?
- (A) College readiness
 - (B) Fatalities from a car accident
 - (C) Measuring length with a tape measure
 - (D) Job satisfaction
66. Independent Variable
- (A) Variable in an experiment that is manipulated by the experimenter.
 - (B) Variable in an experiment that represents the measurable response or behavior of the subjects in the experiment.
67. Criterion validity measures whether your measure (conceptualization of a given construct) effectively measures what you want it to measure.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
68. Research Problem: The researcher would like to know how too much exposure to gadgets affects the eye-sight of 15-year old students. Which of the following is the BEST dependent variable for this problem?
- (A) Age of Students
 - (B) Number of hours the eyes were exposed to gadgets
 - (C) Eye Grade After Excessive Exposure
 - (D) 15 year old student
69. A ___ refers to quantity whose value varies from one investigation to another.
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Array
 - (D) None of these
70. Nationality-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
71. In a research study, brand awareness and customer satisfaction are examples of types of
- (A) Demographics
 - (B) Marketing research
 - (C) Situation analysis
 - (D) Relevant variables

72. What is the primary purpose of using control variables in research?
- (A) To enhance the complexity of the research
 - (B) To reduce the cost of the study
 - (C) To eliminate bias and isolate the effect of the independent variable
 - (D) To increase the sample size
73. Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the number of cars in a circular car park.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous numerical
 - (C) Discrete numerical
 - (D) None of above
74. The variable type of political regime (democracy, autocracy, hybrid) is measured at which level?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Ratio
 - (D) Interval
75. SAT math score
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
76. What is "temperature in degrees Celsius" an example of?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Continuous
77. What is a confounding variable?
- (A) A variable that is manipulated by the researcher to determine its effect on the dependent variable
 - (B) A variable that is not directly measured but can influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables
 - (C) A group of participants who do not receive the experimental treatment
 - (D) A statistical measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables
78. Behavioral Psychologists want to know if reinforcing comments will make people work harder on an assembly line. IV?
- (A) Assembly line
 - (B) Level of work effort
 - (C) Reinforcing comments
 - (D) Work attendance
79. Read each phrase then identify what variable is given. Temperature in degree Celsius
- (A) Continuous variable
 - (B) Discrete variable
80. It is characterized when the data can be accommodated in some order
- (A) Nominal Scale
 - (B) Interval Scale
 - (C) Ordinal Scale
 - (D) Reason Scale
81. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is called as:
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Assumption
 - (D) Objective
82. Operational definitions are
- (A) Theoretical
 - (B) Measurable
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Creative
83. The entity or element that is being studied in market research:
- (A) Unit of analysis
 - (B) Research objective
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Primary data

84. The variable we are changing/investigating in an experiment is the:
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Independent Variable
(C) Constant
(D) None of above
85. Dr.R hypothesized that students in a classroom seating 30 would get higher course grades than students seated in an auditorium seating 300. In the example,
(A) Dr.R has found a cause-effect relationship
(B) Dr.R has found a positive correlation between class size and grades
(C) The independent variable is the measurement of course grades
(D) Classroom size has been operationally defined
86. Which of the following independent variables cannot be manipulated in a research study?
(A) Gender;
(B) Ethnicity;
(C) Intelligence and other traits
(D) None in a research study of the above can be manipulated
87. An example of a quantitative discrete variable would be:
(A) ___ how many cars are in your neighborhood.
(B) ___ the weight of your family members.
(C) ___ the temperature in Monterrey.
(D) ___ the amount of liters of soda consumed in a family.
88. Tolman specified that the independent variables (stimuli) affect processes within the organism. These processes then control the occurrence of behavior (response). These internal processes are known as ___
(A) Operational variables
(B) Mental sets
(C) Cognitive variables
(D) Intervening variables
89. When doing an experiment, the factor that changes, is manipulated, or is altered is called:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) None of the above
90. Which word means prejudice in favor of or against something or someone, usually in a way considered to be unfair?
(A) Bias
(B) Purpose
(C) Credible
(D) Relevant
91. The research term indicating that unknown variables may be influencing the relationship between the independent and dependent variable is known as ___
(A) Extraneous variable
(B) Internal variable
92. In an experiment, what factor do researchers manipulate in order to determine its effect?
(A) DV
(B) IV
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Correlation
93. A researcher wants to study whether discovery learning procedure has an impact on the motivation of students. In this situation, the variable motivation will be labelled as
(A) Intervening variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Extraneous variable
94. Scenario: You want to test whether growth hormone helps to create bigger cows. What is the Independent Variable? (Remember: Independent Variables are what "I" change in the experiment.
(A) How much the cows weigh
(B) The amount of growth hormone
(C) How much the cows eat.
(D) None of above

95. A variable that is manipulated (cause)
(A) Independent variable (IV)
(B) Dependent variable (DV)
96. What variable in an experiment is the manipulated variable, or the variable that the scientists changes? For example: keep bread at room temp, and keep another one in the refrigerator-here you are changing the temps on purpose to see what happens.
(A) Operational Definition
(B) Control Variable
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) Independent Variable
97. In the scientific method the item that can be changed or controlled is called the ____
(A) Variable
(B) Conclusion
(C) Results
(D) Question
98. How can participant bias affect the outcome of a study?
(A) It can make others want to volunteer for the study
(B) It can invalidate it, if the volunteers hold bias that is counter to the opinions of those who are not part of the study, but are represented by it
(C) It can split the results in two
(D) It can prove it correct, because volunteer opinions accurately represent everyone in the population
99. Came from the word “vary, “ are elements, entities, or factors that can change.
(A) OPTIONS
(B) CHOICES
(C) VARIABLES
(D) SUB UNIT
100. An unanticipated outside factor that affects both variables of interest, often giving the false impression that changes in one variable causes changes in the other variable, when, in actuality, the outside factor causes changes in both variables. What is this called?
(A) Confounding variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) None of above
101. What variable manifest or show the effects of the treatment variables?
(A) Control
(B) Dependent
(C) Extraneous
(D) Independent
102. When scientist put things into categories or group together items that are alike in some ways
(A) Inferring
(B) Predicting
(C) Classifying
(D) Making models
103. It is the building blocks of quantitative methods; central concept in research
(A) Variables
(B) Numbers
(C) Letters
(D) Symbols
104. What is the role of the independent variable in an experiment?
(A) It is the variable that is measured to see the effect.
(B) It is the variable that is changed or controlled by the researcher.
(C) It is the variable that remains constant throughout the experiment.
(D) It is the variable that is not involved in the experiment.
105. These are the things that you measure, manipulate and control in statistics and research.
(A) Variables
(B) Respondents
(C) Research Framework

(D) Concept Map

Explanation: Variables are the things that you measure, manipulate, and control in statistics and research.

106. The type of variable that can contaminate the results of an experiment and may be an alternative to a casual relationship is known as a(n):

- (A) Predictor variable
- (B) Criterion variable
- (C) Extraneous variable
- (D) Antecedent variable

107. What variables do I need to measure to make sure that the major factors influence the outcomes and not the other factors?

- (A) Dependent variable
- (B) Independent variable
- (C) Control variable
- (D) Confounding variable tagsFamily of Variables in Educational Research

108. A location in memory used to store data that can be changed.

- (A) Constant.
- (B) Value.
- (C) Variable.
- (D) Iteration.

109. Weight in kg is a ____ variable?

- (A) Continuous Variable
- (B) Constant Variable
- (C) Dichotomous Variable
- (D) Polytomous Variable

110. A variable that changes as a result of the independent variable manipulation.

- (A) Dependent Variable
- (B) Extraneous Variable
- (C) Moderating Variable
- (D) Quantitative Variable

Explanation: The dependent variable is the variable that changes as a result of the independent variable manipulation. In this case, the dependent variable is the variable that is being measured or observed.

111. True or False. Weight is a quantitative variable.

- (A) True
- (B) False

112. The item that you manipulate in a psychological study is called the ____

- (A) Dependent Variable
- (B) Independent Variable
- (C) Control Group
- (D) Observation Method

113. This collectively refer to persons, places, things, or phenomena that you are trying to measure numerically.

- (A) Variables
- (B) Independent variables
- (C) Dependent variables
- (D) None of above

114. Which of the following statements are true?

I. All variable can be classified as quantitative or categorical variables.II. Categorical variables can be continuous variable.III. Quantitative variables can be discrete variables.

- (A) I only
- (B) Ii only
- (C) Iii only
- (D) I and iii
- (E) I and ii

115. Variable that the researcher controls in an experiment

- (A) Control variable
- (B) Independent variable
- (C) Dependent variable
- (D) Experimental variable

116. Which one of the following variables is controlled in experimental research?

- (A) Independent variables.
- (B) Dependent variables.
- (C) Extraneous variables.
- (D) Moderate variables.

117. You plan to test “chewing gum improves concentration.” What is the most appropriate independent variable?
- (A) Number of correct test answers
 - (B) Participants’ baseline attention span
 - (C) Teacher’s rating after the lesson
 - (D) Chewing gum versus not chewing gum
118. Weight, anxiety, and body temperature are classified as:
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Perspective
 - (D) Paradigm
119. State the level of measurement for the variable; Number of As scored by a student in an examination
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ordinal
120. Read the title and identify the INDEPENDENT variable. Research Title: Various Study Habits and their Effects on the Level of Performance in Management Subject
- (A) Management Subject
 - (B) Level of Performance in Management Subject
 - (C) Various Study Habits
 - (D) None of above
121. The variable that is being tested, counted, or measured is known as
- (A) Controlled Variable
 - (B) None of these
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
122. In a test marketing study of a new type of instant tea, sales volume (as measured by dollar sales) is most likely to be a(n): Most likely to occur in test marketing studies of (n):
- (A) Random variable
 - (B) Independent variable.
 - (C) Control variable.
 - (D) Dependent variable.
123. It is the characteristic or attribute of a sample or population that changes or varies for different individuals or things.
- (A) Random Variable
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Sample Space
124. What is the variable that is manipulated or changed in an experiment?
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Standard
 - (D) Operationalised
125. Control variable is a characteristic that is constant and unchanged during the research process.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
126. Mr. Stone wants to know which brand of paper towels is the strongest. In this experiment, what is the INDEPENDENT variable?
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Brand of paper towel
 - (C) Weight
 - (D) Environment
127. When one variable increases and another variable also increases, this relationship between the two variables is called ____
- (A) Negative correlation
 - (B) Oppositional relationship
 - (C) Positive correlation
 - (D) Follow-the-leader research
128. State the level of measurement for the variable below; Emory University wants to know which dormitories the students prefer. The administration counts the number of applications for each dorm. Administrators assign a

- rank to each dorm based on the number of applications received.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 129.** This type of variable can be measured numerically
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Inquiry
- 130.** In the formulation of the experiment using mathematical methods, concepts are used and this is due to the fact that the theory of mathematical planning of the experiment is based on the cybernetic representation of the object of study:
- (A) Input and output parameters
 - (B) Variables and output parameters
 - (C) Constant and output parameters
 - (D) Basic and output parameters
 - (E) Free and output parameters
- 131.** Which of the following is an example of a measurement of concepts?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Research methodology
 - (C) Efficiency
 - (D) Research findings
- 132.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the daily pollution level in the Burnley Tunnel on the City Link Freeway.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous numerical
 - (C) Discrete numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 133.** Which statement best describes a third variable in correlation research?
- (A) A factor manipulated to test causation
 - (B) A variable not part of the study that influences association
 - (C) A control used to eliminate measurement error
 - (D) A predictor that guarantees a linear relationship
- 134.** Which type of variable is affected by changes in another variable during a study?
- (A) Control Variable
 - (B) Mediating Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Independent Variable
- 135.** In social research, mediators are said to have easily changed traits/characteristics. Which example below is a mediator?
- (A) Gender
 - (B) Age
 - (C) Mood
 - (D) Ras
- 136.** If a researcher is studying different approaches to dieting to determine which is the most effective for weight loss, the experimenter's manipulation of dieting is the:
- (A) Control condition
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Placebo
- 137.** This type of variable cannot assume a numerical value but can be classified into two or more nonnumeric categories
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
- 138.** Which of the following is an example of a variable?
- (A) The number 5
 - (B) Age
 - (C) A fixed rule
 - (D) A constant temperature

- 139.** What is 'Experimenter Bias'?
- (A) When a researcher's expectations or preferences influence the outcome of a study.
 - (B) When participants are aware of the study's purpose and change their behavior.
 - (C) When the sample chosen does not represent the population.
 - (D) When the results are due to chance rather than the variables being studied.
- 140.** The dependent variable is the one that is deliberately changed in an experiment.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 141.** Which of the following answer choices is NOT an example of a variable?
- (A) 8
 - (B) X
 - (C) U
 - (D) N
- 142.** Below are available procedures to examine an instrument's reliability, EXCEPT ____
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Alternative forms reliability
 - (C) Internal consistency reliability
 - (D) Alternate forms and test-retest reliability
 - (E) Interpersonal reliability
- 143.** The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to ____
- (A) Improve data interpretation
 - (B) Confirm triangulation
 - (C) Introduce new variables
 - (D) Eliminate spurious relations
 - (E) Not aware of
- 144.** The variable that the researcher manipulates is called:
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Moderator variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
- 145.** In research, all variables, except those that are tested/ experimented on, are kept constant.
- (A) Original work
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) Employs hypothesis
- 146.** In an experiment, a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study's results
- (A) Third variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Confounding variable
- 147.** Variables used to describe and measure factors considered causes or that influence the research problem are:
- (A) Dependent variables
 - (B) Independent variables
 - (C) Confounder variables
 - (D) Intermediate variables
 - (E) Neutral variables
- 148.** The comparison of on-the-job behavior before and after training programs can be classified as ____?
- (A) Measuring reaction
 - (B) Measuring learning
 - (C) Measuring behavior
 - (D) Measuring results
- 149.** We find a true zero in a/an
- (A) Rating Scale.
 - (B) Interval Scale.
 - (C) Ordinal Scale.
 - (D) Ratio Scale.
- 150.** In the scientific question "Does the colour of light used on plants affect how well they grow? "What is the independent variable?
- (A) How well plants grow
 - (B) Colour of light
 - (C) Type of plant that is used
 - (D) How often the plants are watered

- 151. Scientific Question:** Does playing video games improve reaction time? What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Playing video games
 - (B) Reaction time
 - (C) Type of video game
 - (D) None of above
- 152.** What do you call the variables that can potentially distort or influence the relationship between the IV and the DV, especially if these are not controlled or kept constant?
- (A) Moderating variables
 - (B) Confounding variables
 - (C) Mediating variables
 - (D) Influencing variables
- 153.** An experiment investigated whether close proximity to strangers increased heart rate. The DV would be:
- (A) Proximity of strangers
 - (B) The strangers
 - (C) Heart rate
 - (D) The participants Edit
- 154.** The variable affected by a treatment is called —
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
- 155.** Students measured the temperature of the water at different depths in Lake Skywalker and found that the temperature varied. What was the dependent variable?
- (A) Time
 - (B) Temperature
 - (C) Student taking the measurement
 - (D) Water depth
- 156.** These are the central building blocks of quantitative studies:
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Paradigm
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Research
- 157.** In qualitative research pain, quality of life, and resilience are abstract of particular aspects of human behavior and characteristics. It refers to
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Concepts or phenomena
 - (C) Description
 - (D) Theory
- 158.** What are characteristics that cannot be defined by a number, such as shape or color?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Categorical variables
 - (D) Numerical variables
- 159.** Variable
- (A) Any factor that is capable of change
 - (B) The group that is treated in the same way as the experimental group except that the experimental treatment (the independent variable) is not applied
 - (C) The measure of a relationship between two variables or sets of data
 - (D) The listing and summarising of data in a practical, efficient way
- 160.** The — variable is the 'cause' and the — variable is the 'effect'.
- (A) Dependent, independent
 - (B) Independent, dependent
 - (C) Independent, controlled
 - (D) Dependent, controlled
- 161.** Data which can be categorised by name
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio

- 162.** If you were testing the time it took for objects of different sizes to reach the ground after being dropped from 30 feet in the air, which of these would be the DEPENDENT VARIABLE?
- (A) The time it takes for each object to hit the ground.
 - (B) The size of each object.
 - (C) The type of object you use.
 - (D) The height you drop the object from
- 163.** A professor of counselor education hypothesized that biofeedback training could reduce anxiety and improve the average score on written board exams. If this professor decides to conduct a formal experiment the IV will be the ___ and the DV will be the ___
- (A) Professor; anxiety level
 - (B) Anxiety level; board exam score
 - (C) Biofeedback; board exam score
 - (D) Board exam score; biofeedback
- 164.** Which type of variable is usually the outcome or effect being measured in a study?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Control variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
- 165.** The students concluded that the plants grown indoors grew faster because they received better quality light than the plants grown outdoors. Which is the most likely reason this conclusion may be flawed?
- (A) The students measured the plants at different times.
 - (B) The students should have grown different types of plants.
 - (C) The growth of the plants in each set was affected by more than one factor.
 - (D) The outdoor plants grew faster than the indoor plants.
- 166.** Explain the difference between independent and dependent variables in an experiment.
- (A) Independent variables are not important in an experiment
 - (B) Independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter, while dependent variables are the outcome or response that is measured.
 - (C) Independent variables are the outcome or response that is measured
 - (D) Dependent variables are manipulated by the experimenter
- 167.** Why are operational definitions important in a study?
- (A) They help in collecting data
 - (B) They allow replication by defining key variables
 - (C) They provide a conclusion
 - (D) They eliminate errors
- 168.** The variable that is changed on purpose to see its effects on something is called:
- (A) Interdependent Variable
 - (B) Controlled Variables
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
- 169.** Word that means something is accurate (correct) based on truth, fact, or logic.
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Relevant
 - (D) Sufficient
- 170.** What variables might influence the outcomes but cannot or will not be measured?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Confounding variable tagsFamily of Variables in Educational Research
- 171.** David is having a discussion with Anthony because he is saying that the flavor of ice cream affects how fast the ice cream melts. What is the independent variable in this example?
- (A) The flavor of the ice cream
 - (B) The time it takes to melt

- (C) The temperature of the environment
(D) The price of the ice cream
172. In an experiment, the ___ variable is tested by the researcher to observe its effect(s) on the ___ variable.
(A) Independent; dependent
(B) First; second
(C) Dependent; independent
(D) Research; results
173. A person's marital status, ethnicity, or grade in high school is an examples of a ___ variable, or a variable that identifies a person's membership in a category.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
174. When organizing data, where do scientists put the independent variable in a data table?
(A) In the first column
(B) In the last column
(C) In the middle column
(D) In the second column
175. It concentrates on the specific variables and concepts focused on the study. It states which concept or variable are dependent and independent.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Scope
(C) Conceptual Framework
(D) Theoretical Framework
176. Classify the variable as categorical or quantitative. Weight of an automobile
(A) Categorical
(B) Quantitative
177. In a study of how industry affects the environment, which of the following would be considered an external factor?
(A) Profits
(B) Water quality
(C) Products
(D) Labor costs
178. Dario wants to know the following: Does the distance a person kicks a soccer ball effect how well they will do on their math test. What is the dependent variable?
(A) How far they kick the soccer ball?
(B) Depends upon the person.
(C) How well they do on the math test.
(D) Type of soccer ball.
179. The independent variable is the ONE thing I am ___ to test your testable question.
(A) Changing
(B) Keeping the same
(C) Experimenting with
(D) Using as a constant
180. The presumed cause or direction of influence (of a dependent variable)
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
181. Uncontrolled variable: a ___ variable that may not have been limited and eliminated in an experiment, which can affect the results. It may be a feature of the participants or the situation
(A) Confounding
(B) Independent
(C) Dependent
(D) None of above
182. The variable that is the result of the experiment is the
(A) Constant
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Control
183. ___ Are used mainly to collect demographic and behavioral data when only two answers logically exist.
(A) Closed or structured questions
(B) Open or unstructured
(C) Dichotomous
(D) None of above

- 184.** The following statement is a hypothesis formed about marsh grass: If the amount of nitrogen marsh grass receives is increased, then the height of the grass will increase, because nitrogen is an essential nutrient needed for marsh grass to grow. What is the independent variable of the statement above?
- (A) Height of grass
 - (B) Amount of nitrogen
 - (C) Essential nutrient
 - (D) Amount of growth
- 185.** Women earn less than men is ____
- (A) Income wage gap
 - (B) Gender pay gap
 - (C) Salary wage gap
 - (D) All
- 186.** Example of non-numeric data is ____?
- (A) Employee address.
 - (B) Examination score.
 - (C) Bank balance.
 - (D) All of these.
- 187.** A variable that represents categories which can be ordered from highest to lowest.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ordinal
- 188.** An independent variable:
- (A) Influences the dependent variable
 - (B) Is affected by the dependent variable
 - (C) Always has only two categories
 - (D) Is also called a response variable
- 189.** A variable is anything that can be changed in an experiment that could affect the results of the investigation. Which variable is changed on purpose?
- (A) Independent (Manipulated) Variable
 - (B) Dependent (Responding) Variable
 - (C) Constant Variable
 - (D) Controlled Variable
- 190.** Determine the role taken by each variable in Quantitative research. Presume to cause changes to occur in another variable (Ex. Amount of studying affects tests scores)
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Mediating (intervening) Variable
 - (D) Moderator Variable
 - (E) Extraneous Variable
- 191.** A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called an
- (A) Categorical variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Intervening variable
- 192.** When studying the effect of maternal alcohol use and disruptive behavior in children, the child's disruptive behavior is considered
- (A) The independent variable
 - (B) The dependent variable
 - (C) Unrelated to maternal alcohol use
 - (D) Qualitative data
- 193.** A measurement scale that in addition to being an interval scale, also has an absolute zero in the scale.
- (A) Nominal Scale
 - (B) Ordinal Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale
 - (D) Ratio Scale
- 194.** Find the IV: You experiment to discover if your pulse rate is affected by caffeine
- (A) Pulse rate
 - (B) Temperature of room
 - (C) Amount of caffeine
 - (D) Amount of exercise
- 195.** If students spend more time using TikTok, then they will read fewer books. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) Amount of time on TikTok
 - (B) Number of books read
 - (C) There isn't one.
 - (D) None of above

- 196.** During an experiment, if you purposely change the temperature to test a hypothesis, the temperature is called the ____
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Manipulated variable
 - (C) Responding variable
 - (D) Result
- 197.** To determine the effectiveness of a new pain reliever, a researcher divides a random sample of patients into two groups: one group is assigned to take the new drug and the second group takes a placebo. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) New pain reliever
 - (B) Whether the pain is relieved or not
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) None of the above
- 198.** Process of grouping things based on their similarities.
- (A) Classification
 - (B) Binominal Nomenclature
 - (C) Genus
 - (D) Species
- 199.** A class is testing whether cold water or warm water dissolves sugar faster. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) The temperature of the water
 - (B) The amount of sugar used
 - (C) The time it takes for the sugar to dissolve
 - (D) The type of cup used
- 200.** In Quantitative Research, a ____ is the focus of the research. It consists of a collection of related conditions or characteristics.
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Construct
 - (D) None of above
- 201.** Dependent Variable
- (A) Variable in an experiment that represents the measurable response or behavior of the subjects in the experiment.
 - (B) Variable in an experiment that is manipulated by the experimenter.
- 202.** How to make a concept measurable?
- (A) Change it into variable
 - (B) Change it into proposition
 - (C) Change it into construct
 - (D) None of these
- 203.** The one factor that a scientist changes during an experiment. (It affects the results of the experiment).
- (A) Controlled Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) None of above
- 204.** How are changes in independent variables expected to affect dependent variables?
- (A) Changes in independent variables are not related to changes in dependent variables.
 - (B) Changes in independent variables are expected to be influenced by changes in the dependent variable.
 - (C) Changes in independent variables are hypothesized to cause changes in the dependent variable.
 - (D) Changes in independent variables are measured by the changes in the dependent variable.
- 205.** A scientist wants to see if watering a flower every day will result in better growth. What is the responding variable?
- (A) Amount of water
 - (B) Plant growth
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Ruler
- 206.** Turning research questions into measurable, testable propositions is called ____
- (A) Hindsight bias
 - (B) Randomizing

- (C) Operationalizing
(D) Sampling
- 207.** What is the thing you are measuring or recording in an experiment?
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Control Group
(D) Constants
- 208.** How many independent and dependent variables are there in a One-Way ANOVA?
(A) 1 independent variable and 1 dependent variable
(B) 2 independent variables and 1 dependent variable
(C) 1 independent variable and 3 dependent variables
(D) 1 independent variable and 2 dependent variable
- 209.** In research, something that does not "vary" is known as
(A) Method.
(B) Constant.
(C) Control group.
(D) Variable.
- 210.** What type of variable is used in a test that provides a rating with a known distance and a true zero point?
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
- 211.** Data on some variables might contain a classification (e.g., defective or good, graduate or undergraduate, etc.) rather than numerical values. Such variables are referred to as ____
(A) Quantitative variables
(B) Quasi-quantitative
(C) Mixed-variables
(D) Qualitative variables
- 212.** What holds one item of data relevant to a record
(A) File
(B) Formula
(C) Field
(D) Figure
- 213.** The DV is the variable measured and is expected to cause change in the IV
(A) True
(B) False
- 214.** If it can be assumed they are present, but can't be seen or measured directly they are considered ____
(A) Constructs
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Analyse
(D) Measurable response
- 215.** Why is it unwise to conclude that if two variables are correlated, one must have caused the other?
(A) Variables can never be measured with complete accuracy.
(B) Any single variable is bound to have multiple causes.
(C) Some unmeasured third variable might actually be responsible for causing the changes seen in both of the other two variables.
(D) It is impossible to conclude that two variables are related unless one can measure them perfectly.
- 216.** What produces an unrepresentable sample?
(A) Sample bias
(B) Population
(C) Correlation studies
(D) Survey
- 217.** Responding variable
(A) Dependent
(B) Independent

- 218.** Observation or Inference: This puppy was abandoned
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Operational Definition
(C) Independent Variable
(D) Control Variable
- 219.** The experimental factor that describes the outcome is called the
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
- 220.** An extra, unexpected variable that can lead to false conclusions.
(A) Confounding
(B) Independent
(C) Dependent
(D) Neutral
- 221.** Scientists studying two adjacent ecosystems observe different varieties of organisms in the two areas. Which of the following factors would contribute the least to the differing varieties of organisms in these two habitats.(If I looked at these, which would I not be able to truly tell the difference of?)
(A) Climate (Temperatures/ rainfall)
(B) Soil type (Sand/ dirt)
(C) Water resources (Ocean/ river/ pond/lake)
(D) Wind
- 222.** Which of the following is a quantitative variable?
(A) Marital Status
(B) Age
(C) Religion
(D) Gender
- 223.** In research, the presumed effect is the
(A) Site
(B) Subject
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) Independent Variable
- 224.** What variable in an experiment is measured? For example:measuring the amount of mold on bread
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Operational Definition
(C) Independent Variable
(D) Control Variable
- 225.** Participant variables could affect the ____
(A) Internal validity
(B) External validity
(C) Reliability
(D) Generalisability
- 226.** The variable manipulated by the researcher is the
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Independent Variable
(C) Confounding Variable
(D) Correlational variable
- 227.** Marcos wants to know: Does the type of gasoline put in a car effect how fast the car can drive? What is the independent variable?
(A) Type of gasoline
(B) Which car the gas is put into
(C) How fast the car can drive
(D) How much gas is put into the car
- 228.** Which variable is manipulated in an experimental study?
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Controlled variable
(D) Extraneous variable
- 229.** The variable, which under control or manipulation of the researcher or experimenter.
(A) Dependent
(B) Independent
(C) Extraneous
(D) Confounding
- 230.** Independent variable is the variable which can be manipulated by the-
(A) Researcher.
(B) Subject.
(C) Supervisor.
(D) All of the above.

- 231.** Generally variable are of-
- (A) Two types-Independent and dependent variable.
 - (B) Three types-Independent, dependent and intervening variables.
 - (C) Four types-Independent, dependent. Intervening and control variables.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 232.** A variable outside of what is being controlled in the experiment that has an unwanted effect on the results.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Control variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) Neutral Variable
- 233.** What term refers to the degree to which what we measure is free from random error?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Dependence
 - (C) Construct
 - (D) Reliability
- 234.** In a research project investigating the impact of soil pH on plant growth, soil pH is the:
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
- 235.** The variable that is being measured or observed is called the ____ Hint: this is the variable that is the data.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) None of above
- 236.** FIND THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE FOR THE QUESTION: Which brand of laundry detergent works better to remove grass stains?
- (A) Type of clothing
 - (B) Brand of detergent
 - (C) Cleanliness of clothes
 - (D) None of above
- 237.** Determine the role taken by each variable in Quantitative research. Comes in between other variables (Ex. Amount of studying leads to organization of knowledge in long-term memory which affects test scores)
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Mediating (intervening) Variable
 - (D) Moderator Variable
 - (E) Extraneous Variable
- 238.** An operationalised variable is one that is
- (A) Uncontrollable
 - (B) Predictable
 - (C) Measurable
 - (D) Correlational
- 239.** In a study to determine whether how long a student sleeps affects test scores, the independent variable is the ____ while the dependent variable is the ____
- (A) Length of time spent sleeping; test scores
 - (B) Test scores; length of time spent sleeping
 - (C) How well the student sleeps; test scores
 - (D) There are no independent or dependent variables.
- 240.** Mr. McNeice wanted to know if different types of music affected people's heart rates, so he played different music and checked their pulses. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Type of music
 - (B) Heart rate
 - (C) How long they listen to music
 - (D) Mr. McNeice
- 241.** What is Operationalization?
- (A) Using multiple methods to validate results
 - (B) An element that can change or vary
 - (C) Defining variables in measurable terms
 - (D) A testable prediction about the relationship between variables

- 242.** A student predicts that students who study with music will score higher on tests than those who study in silence. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Test scores
 - (B) Type of music
 - (C) Study time
 - (D) Classroom environment
- 243.** We wish to investigate the relationship between the time spent shopping and the number of items bought. The response variable (RV) is
- (A) The number of items bought
 - (B) The number of items at the shop
 - (C) The time spent shopping
 - (D) The time spent getting to the shops Edit
- 244.** The study intends to explore several variables regarding PBL integration. Which of the following is not listed as a specific variable the study aims to investigate within Eastern Pangasinan?
- (A) The perceptions of teachers and students regarding its use.
 - (B) The impact on student science learning outcomes.
 - (C) The specific financial cost of every single PBL project implemented in the last decade.
 - (D) The extent to which PBL is implemented.
- 245.** Outcome variables are ____?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Dependent
- 246.** In a research study conducted by Aria, what is the variable that the researcher manipulates to observe its effect on the dependent variable?
- (A) Control variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Extraneous variable
 - (D) Mediating variable
- 247.** Confounding variable
- (A) A variable that is manipulated in an experiment.
 - (B) An outside influence that changes the effect of a dependent and independent variable.
 - (C) A variable that remains constant throughout the experiment.
 - (D) A variable that is measured to assess the outcome of an experiment.
- 248.** The presumed cause of the research problem. The reason for change or difference in dependent variable
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Moderating variable
 - (D) Mediating variable/ intervening variable
 - (E) Control variable
- 249.** A test was administered to a group of students the morning after homecoming. Several of the students appeared tired and some were coughing and sneezing. These factors may result in what type of error:
- (A) Test administration
 - (B) Time-sampling error
 - (C) Quality of test items
 - (D) Test-taker variables
- 250.** Characteristic of interest about each element in a population
- (A) Variability
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Statistic
 - (D) Category
- 251.** A researcher defines "happiness" as a score of 80 or higher on a specific psychological scale. This is an example of:
- (A) A hypothesis
 - (B) An operational definition
 - (C) Hindsight bias
 - (D) A theory

252. Varies in degree or amount of phenomenon.
- (A) Categorical Variable
 - (B) Quantitative Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
 - (E) Mediating Variable
253. Which of the following statements is TRUE of an independent variable in a true experiment?
- (A) It is an attribute that is kept constant under all conditions.
 - (B) Its responses depend on the way in which the dependent variable is treated.
 - (C) It is the condition the researcher predicts will cause a particular outcome.
 - (D) It is the outcome, or response to the experimental manipulation.
254. Presumed to cause changes in another variable; causal variable
- (A) Categorical Variable
 - (B) Quantitative Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
 - (E) Mediating Variable
255. A variable that categorizes or describes an element of a population.
- (A) Qualitative Variable
 - (B) Quantitative Variable
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Sample
256. In an experiment, only change 1 variable (___ variable), make sure to keep all other variables controlled
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) None of above
257. A student wants to test the effects of different types of exercise on heart rate. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Heart rate
 - (B) Type of exercise
 - (C) Amount of exercise
 - (D) Time of day exercise occurs Edit
258. A variable that is classified according to some attributes or categories.
- (A) Continuous Variable
 - (B) Discrete Variable
 - (C) Numerical-Valued or Quantitative Variable
 - (D) Categorical or Qualitative Variable
259. The faster you drive your car, the longer it will take to stop. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) The car
 - (B) The speed of the car
 - (C) The length of the car.
 - (D) Stopping distance of the car
260. This is a type of continuous quantitative variable that is an interval variable but with the added condition that zero (0) of the measurement is none of that variable
- (A) Ratio
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Interval
261. What is the term for a variable that is extraneous to the research question and interferes with the understanding of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables?
- (A) Confounding variable
 - (B) Blinding
 - (C) Matching
 - (D) Homogeneity
262. What variables or factors influence the outcomes?
- (A) Dependent variables
 - (B) Independent variables
 - (C) Control variables
 - (D) Confounding variables tagsFamily of Variables in Educational Research

263. A researcher is interested in the effects of a preschool program on later school performance. Because she is concerned that socioeconomic-status (SES) is a potential extraneous variable in her study, she picks children to study who are only from low SES homes. The control technique she used in this study was
- (A) Matching.
 - (B) Random assignment.
 - (C) Holding the extraneous variable constant.
 - (D) Statistically controlling the extraneous variable.
264. Any action that a researcher has taken in a study to minimize or eliminate the effects of extraneous variables.
- (A) Control
 - (B) Blind procedure
 - (C) Ethical consideration
 - (D) Generalizability
265. What is being manipulated
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
266. Variable that the researcher is measuring (e.g. final exam).
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Operationalization
 - (D) Validity
267. It is the variable that bears the effects or outcomes.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Intervening variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) None of the above
268. According to the passage, what does the type of variables in a study provide to the researcher?
- (A) The type of variables provides the paradigm (conceptual framework), which helps the researcher decide on the design of the study.
 - (B) The type of variables determines the sample size required for the study.
 - (C) The type of variables indicates the statistical software to be used.
 - (D) The type of variables specifies the funding sources for the research.
269. Factor that can be controlled, changed, or measured in an experiment.
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Statement of the problem
 - (D) Framework
270. It refers to the traits, attributes, or even symbols which measurements vary among the subjects or objects of study.
- (A) Research Problems
 - (B) Research Questions
 - (C) Research Variables
 - (D) Research Sources
271. Mrs. Chi is conducting an experiment to see if the amount of times goldfish are fed each day has an effect on the total body fat of the fish. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) Amount of body fat on the goldfish
 - (B) Amount of times the goldfish are fed
 - (C) Type of fish
 - (D) Type of food
272. Which pairing correctly matches variable types in experiments?
- (A) Independent: random noise; Dependent: control variable
 - (B) Independent: participant attribute; Dependent: confounder estimate
 - (C) Independent: manipulated factor; Dependent: measured outcome
 - (D) Independent: measured outcome; Dependent: manipulated factor

273. An observation of a dependent variable response prior to any attempt to change this response is known as the ____
- (A) Reverse.
 - (B) Baseline.
 - (C) Flat line.
 - (D) Variance.
274. Explanatory variable is also known as
- (A) Dependent variable.
 - (B) Independent variable.
 - (C) Internal variable.
 - (D) External variable.
275. Are used to describe characteristics of a population, group, or sample of the population.
- (A) DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
 - (B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
 - (C) DEPENDENT VARIABLES
 - (D) ORDINAL VARIABLES
276. The blood pressure of a soldier is measured while he is resting. The soldier is then exposed to a stressful environment and his blood pressure is measured again. What is the INDEPENDENT variable?
- (A) Soldier
 - (B) Blood pressure
 - (C) Blood type
 - (D) Environment (resting or stressful)
277. Scenario: You want to test whether growth hormone helps to create bigger cows. What is the Dependent Variable? (Remember: Dependent Variables are what is being measured or observed.)
- (A) Growth Hormone
 - (B) How much the cows eat
 - (C) The weight of the cows
 - (D) None of above
278. Ms. S set up an experiment to see how the mass of a ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. Identify the INDEPENDENT variable.
- (A) Distance traveled by the ball
 - (B) Height of the ramp
 - (C) Mass of the ball
 - (D) Who set up the experiment (Ms. S, etc)
279. In measurements, the procedure for giving numbers is carried out on?
- (A) Time
 - (B) Subject
 - (C) Formula
 - (D) Attributes/variables (objects)
280. Which of the following would most likely result in a decrease in the population of insect-eating birds that build their nest on trees?
- (A) Overhunting of animals that prey on birds
 - (B) Observation of birds by scientist
 - (C) Introduction of a new type of insect
 - (D) Clearing of forests to build a highway
281. Favourite animal-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
282. Which type of variable changes as a result of the experiment?
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Extraneous Variables
 - (D) Correlation
283. Identify the dependent variable: A study was done to find if different tire treads affect the braking distance of a car.
- (A) The car
 - (B) The distance the car took to brake
 - (C) The different tire treads
 - (D) The drive
284. Mrs. G set up an experiment to see how the type of ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. Identify the Independent Variable in this experiment.
- (A) Distance traveled by the ball

- (B) Height of the ramp
(C) The type of ball
(D) None of above
- 285.** A scientist wants to see if birds prefer different colours of lights at night. She sets a lamp with a red bulb in her garden for one week, yellow for another week, blue for another week. She counts how many birds come into her garden every night for all three weeks. Which is the dependent variable?
(A) The colour of the light bulbs.
(B) The number of birds which come into the garden. Edit
- 286.** Lemon trees receiving the most water produced the most lemons. What is the dependent variable (what is measured)?
(A) Amount of lemons
(B) Salt or fresh water
(C) Amount of water
(D) Type of citrus
- 287.** The ability to consistently repeat a measurement:
(A) Accuracy
(B) Precision
(C) Analysis
(D) Prediction
- 288.** The number of traditional birth attendants is what type of variable?
(A) Continuous quantitative variable
(B) Discrete quantitative variable
(C) Binary qualitative variable
(D) Ordinal qualitative variable
(E) Nominal qualitative variable
- 289.** The differences between the objects can be compared. The zero point is arbitrary
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 290.** Dr. Porter is studying the effectiveness of two intervention programs to improve the outcomes of children who have an intellectual disability. Which of the following groups of children should she include in her study?
(A) Children who have been diagnosed with language impairments
(B) Children who have been diagnosed with ADHD
(C) Children who have an IQ between 50-69
(D) Children who have an IQ between 100 and 125
(E) Children who get C's in class
- 291.** This type of data is where only separated, isolated, or opposite values can be achieved.
(A) Continuous
(B) Interval
(C) Discrete
(D) Ordinal
- 292.** What do you call the variables that you can organize in more than two categories that follow a particular order?
(A) Binary Variables
(B) Ordinal variables
(C) Nominal Variable
(D) Confounding Variable
Explanation: Ordinal variables are variables that can be organized into more than two categories and follow a particular order. They are the correct choice for this question.
- 293.** The variable which impacts the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable is known as
(A) Control variable
(B) Predictor variable
(C) Precedent variable
(D) Antecedent variable
- 294.** The experimental factor that is manipulated; the variable that is changed by the experimenter.
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable

- (C) Constant variable
(D) Insignificant variable
- 295.** A student wishes to test the hypothesis that adding antifreeze to water lowers the freezing point of the water. What would the independent variable be?
- (A) Amount of water put into the container
(B) Temperature at which the water/antifreeze mixture freezes
(C) Amount of antifreeze added to water
(D) Type of thermometer used to measure the freezing point
- 296.** Each question in a personal interview questionnaire will reveal:
- (A) The value of a variable
(B) A single corresponding value of a variable
(C) The value of a quantitative variable
(D) The value of a qualitative variable
- 297.** The variable in an experiment that is manipulated/changed by the researcher.
- (A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
- 298.** Nick wanted to see how high an ice cube would float in different temperatures of water. Identify the DEPENDENT variable—Amount of water—Height of Ice cube—Temperature the ice cube was at its highest height—Temperature of the water—Size of the ice cube
- (A) Amount of water
(B) Height of Ice cube
(C) Temperature the ice cube was at its highest height
(D) Size of the ice cube
- 299.** Which typology reflects variables measured on categories without inherent order?
- (A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 300.** A variable represents ____
- (A) A letter
(B) An unknown number
(C) Something with an equal sign
(D) None of above
- 301.** Which of the following best describes a variable that can take any value within a given range, such as the exact height of a person or the precise amount of sugar in a solution?
- (A) Continuous numerical variable
(B) Discrete numerical variable
(C) Categorical variable
(D) Ordinal variable
- 302.** A ____ is any element or entity which can be measured for quantity or quality.
- (A) Discrete
(B) Variable
(C) Ratio variable
(D) Ordinal
- 303.** In an experiment to test the effects of hunger on aggressive behavior, aggressive behavior would be the
- (A) Placebo
(B) Control
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Independent variable
- 304.** In an experiment, the outcome that is measured; the variable that may change
- (A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Third variable
(D) Confounding variable
- 305.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the number of advertisements in a time period over each of the free-to-air channels.
- (A) Categorical
(B) Continuous Numerical
(C) Discrete Numerical
(D) None of above

- 306.** What is a factor that can change in an experiment?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Scientific Inquiry
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 307.** In an experiment, the outcome to be measured.
- (A) Response variable
 - (B) Lurking variable
 - (C) Subjects
 - (D) Treatments
- 308.** Describes people by their personality traits, hobbies, interests, etc.
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Psychographic
 - (C) Geographic
 - (D) Physiographic
- 309.** The height of bean plants depends on the amount of water they receive. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Height of plants
 - (B) Condition of soil
 - (C) Salt or fresh water
 - (D) Amount of water
- 310.** In a study of the effect of gender on career choice, the dependent variable is
- (A) Gender
 - (B) Blue-collar jobs
 - (C) Career choice
 - (D) White-collar jobs
- 311.** The variable kept the same throughout the experiment (will always be kept the same no matter how many times the experiment is done) ____
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Bias experiment
- 312.** Anything that can change in an experiment is called ____
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 313.** The Y axis is labeled with the
- (A) Control variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Sample variable
 - (D) Dependent variable
- 314.** Allows the association between exposure and outcome to be examined within different strata of the confounding variable
- (A) Stratification
 - (B) Matching
- 315.** The dependent variable is the variable you:
- (A) Measure
 - (B) Change
 - (C) Keep the same
 - (D) All answers are correct
- 316.** Which would not be an effective way of operationalising aggression?
- (A) Number of punches thrown
 - (B) Number of expletives used
 - (C) Distance someone stood from someone else
 - (D) Facial expressions Edit
- 317.** How many variables should be changed at a time when conducting a single-case design?
- (A) 1.
 - (B) 3.
 - (C) 2.
 - (D) 4.
- 318.** In a study of the habitat of a population of raccoons, scientists found that the number of raccoons actually increased where people built houses. What might the scientists conclude from this observation?
- (A) The people brought many predators to the habitat

- (B) Building houses destroyed the raccoons' habitat
(C) Raccoons found more food living near people
(D) Raccoons lost their natural source of water
- 319.** A carefully worded statement of the specific variable-definitions & exact procedures used in a research experiment so that it can be perfectly replicated later is known as
(A) Replication
(B) Operational definition
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Standardization
- 320.** In research terminology the extraneous variable can be described as ____
(A) The outcome or changes brought by introduction of an independent variable
(B) The cause responsible for bringing about changes in the situation
(C) Linking the Independent and dependent variables
(D) Several factors operating in a real life situation which are not measured in the study that may affect changes in the dependent variable.
- 321.** In an experiment, the dependent variable is best described as the
(A) Outcome measured in response to manipulation
(B) Factor deliberately manipulated by the team
(C) Constant factor maintained to prevent confounding
(D) External influence that biases both variables
- 322.** In an experiment it is important to test ____ independent variable(s) in order to have a controlled experiment.
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
- 323.** The variable in an experiment that the researcher observes/measures for change.
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
- 324.** What does a conceptual framework in research help to establish?
(A) The data collection and analysis methods
(B) The research problem and objectives
(C) The relationship between variables
(D) The interpretation of the result
- 325.** D.V.
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
- 326.** Walker is testing which fertilizer will grow the tallest grass. The fertilizer used is the ____ variable.
(A) Constant
(B) Independent
(C) Dependent
(D) None of above
- 327.** The measurable factor in an experiment, also thought of as the "effect" is known as the:
(A) Controlled variable
(B) Independent Variable
(C) Constant
(D) Dependent Variable
- 328.** Population value is called ____
(A) Parameter
(B) Statistic
(C) Variable
(D) Sample
- 329.** When students are classified by their gender (male or female), it is an example of.
(A) Ranking the object
(B) One-way classification
(C) Two-way classification
(D) None of these

- 330.** Why is it important to consider population density when summarizing anthropogenic (human) processes in a community?
- (A) It helps determine the number of schools needed
 - (B) It influences the amount of waste generated per area
 - (C) It shows the average income of residents
 - (D) It predicts the number of parks required
- 331.** When operationalizing a concept, what must a researcher explicitly provide?
- (A) A list of unrelated theories
 - (B) Assumptions that measurement is unnecessary
 - (C) Only qualitative narratives without procedures
 - (D) Precise procedures for measuring the concept
- 332.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the number of text messages sent by an individual yesterday.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 333.** The Earth is unable to dispose of waste or take on new supplies and is considered a ____
- (A) Ecological Footprint
 - (B) Closed System
 - (C) Greenhouse
 - (D) Open System
- 334.** In a research project or study, the independent variable constitutes the ____ of the problem.
- (A) Effect
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Cause
 - (D) Outcome
- 335.** Reaction times will be quicker where participants drink tea compared with those who do not ____ the tea represents
- (A) The independent variable
 - (B) The dependent variable
 - (C) The confounding variable
 - (D) The extraneous variable
- 336.** Number of pages in a book-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
- 337.** What is an independent variable?
- (A) A variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the dependent variable.
 - (B) A variable that depends on other factors in an experiment.
 - (C) A constant variable that does not change during the experiment.
 - (D) A variable that is not related to the experiment.
- 338.** The concrete observable events which represent the abstract concepts or constructs are called
- (A) Sample.
 - (B) Data.
 - (C) Variable.
 - (D) Proposition.
- 339.** Professor Saito is investigating whether online teaching compared to the standard classroom lectures affect intelligence scores. After selecting student participants and assigning half to an online course and half to a standard lecture course, he administers an exam to both groups. What is the independent variable in this research?
- (A) The length of the exam
 - (B) The type of course instruction
 - (C) The student participants
 - (D) Students' scores on the exam

- 340.** How many independent variables should be tested at a time in a scientific investigation?
- (A) None
 - (B) One
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Three
- 341.** Mr. McNiece wanted to see how different types of music affected students' pulse rates. She played different types of music: heavy metal, rap, R&B, alternative, pop, country, and classical music. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) Classical music resulted in the highest pulse rate
 - (B) High pulse rate
 - (C) Pulse rate
 - (D) Types of music
- 342.** Mr. McNiece wanted to see how different types of music affected students' pulse rates. She played different types of music: heavy metal, rap, R&B, alternative, pop, country, and classical music. What control variable should be considered when doing this experiment?
- (A) Types of music
 - (B) Use all dead people
 - (C) Using a different student for each music type
 - (D) Amount of time the music was played
- 343.** A determination of whether a test measures consistently from one time to another best describes which of the following?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Test-Retest Reliability
 - (D) Criterion validity
- 344.** What is the questions the identifies the people who will take part in the research?
- (A) When
 - (B) Where
 - (C) Who
 - (D) Why
 - (E) Not Given
- 345.** Goals scored in a soccer match are a ____ variable
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Ratio
- 346.** Research question: does the distance a person kicks a soccer ball effect how well they will do on their math test. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) How far they kick the soccer ball
 - (B) Who the person is
 - (C) How well they do on the math test
 - (D) Type of soccer ball.
- 347.** Data obtained from counting
- (A) Dichotomic
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Polynomic
- 348.** Jonathan set up the same experiment to see how the mass of a ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) Distance traveled by the ball
 - (B) Height of the ramp
 - (C) Mass of the ball
 - (D) Who set up the experiment (Jonathan etc)
- 349.** An investigation found that more bushels of potatoes were produced when the soil was fertilized more. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Amount of potatoes
 - (B) Amount of fertilizer Edit
- 350.** The time it takes to run a mile depends of the amount of exercise a person gets. The dependent variable is ____
- (A) Amount of exercise
 - (B) Time it takes to run mile
 - (C) Type of exercise
 - (D) None of above

351. Concepts that can vary or take on different values of a quantitative nature. They are the mortar and brick of scientific investigation.
- (A) CONCEPTS
 - (B) OPERATIONALIZATION
 - (C) VARIABLES
 - (D) HYPOTHESIS
352. A student plans to investigate the effects of practice on IQ test performance. Some participants are given two practice tests prior to the IQ test whereas others do the test beforehand. The dependent variable in this study is:
- (A) The participants
 - (B) The effects of practice
 - (C) IQ test performance before the study
 - (D) IQ test performance at the end of the study
353. Mr. Anady normally uses praise as a reward to train his dog. He wants to know the best way to train his dog, so he sets up an experiment using different typed of rewards and measures how well his dog responds to commands. What is his dependent variable?
- (A) Type of reward
 - (B) Praise
 - (C) Type of dog
 - (D) How well the dog follows commands
354. A variable can be defined as
- (A) Anything that changes, or differs, within or between individuals.
 - (B) The repetition of a study to confirm results.
 - (C) A specific, informed, and testable prediction of an outcome.
 - (D) A related assumption from which testable predictions can be made.
355. True relationship between independent and dependent variables, extent of the researcher to interfere with the normal flow of events.
- (A) Time Horizon.
 - (B) Study setting.
 - (C) Sampling Unit of Analysis.
 - (D) Control.
356. In creating our Specific or Sub-Questions, we used the factors or variables we laid out as foundations for our questions. In which variables does the Profiling Questions founded to?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Situational variable
 - (C) Participant variable
 - (D) Independent variable
357. In research, ___ are the cause of the change and the ___ is the effect, or thing that is changed.
- (A) Dependent variables, independent variables
 - (B) Independent variables, dependent variables
358. The variable that we purposely change is the ___
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control
 - (D) None of above
359. Scientific Question: Does being tardy impact test scores? What is the responding variable?
- (A) Test scores
 - (B) The time a student arrives to class
 - (C) Amount of time to complete test
 - (D) None of above
360. Which of the following is NOT a method to reduce bias in measurements?
- (A) Ignore known biases
 - (B) Correct for known biases
 - (C) Use a better measuring instrument
 - (D) Use multiple measurement techniques
361. These variables are designed to give the researcher an either/or response
- (A) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (B) DICHOTOMOUS VARIABLE
 - (C) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (D) DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

- 362.** What is the DEPENDENT variable in this experiment?"Do tall people jump further than short people?"
- (A) Height of the person
 - (B) Weight of the person
 - (C) How fast the person runs
 - (D) How far the person jumps
- 363.** Robert wanted to know if the type of phone you used gave you better or worse service. What is the independent variable.
- (A) Location of phone call
 - (B) Type of phone
 - (C) How good the service was
 - (D) None of above
- 364.** What is one extraneous variable that could influence Jacob's study where participants sit together in a cafe to recall a word list?
- (A) The type of word list used
 - (B) The number of participants
 - (C) The cafe environment
 - (D) The time of day
- 365.** What does the researcher manipulate in a laboratory or 'true' experiment?
- (A) The dependent variable
 - (B) The control group
 - (C) The independent variable
 - (D) The experimental group
- 366.** Which type of variable ranks categories but does not measure the exact difference between them?
- (A) Ordinal variable
 - (B) Nominal variable
 - (C) Interval variable
 - (D) Ratio variable
- 367.** When determining a cause-and-effect relationship between variables, what has to be present?
- (A) Changes in the independent variable caused by another independent variable
 - (B) Changes in the independent variable causing changes in the dependent variable
 - (C) Changes in the dependent variable caused by an extraneous variable
 - (D) None of above
- 368.** Total units under study means
- (A) Aggregate
 - (B) Population
- 369.** Situational variables are:
- (A) Variables that are controlled by the researcher.
 - (B) Influences that arise from the environment in which the study takes place.
 - (C) Characteristics inherent to the participants.
 - (D) Aspects that are irrelevant to the study.
- 370.** The qualitative or quantitative attribute of a variable or set of variables is termed as
- (A) Data.
 - (B) Information.
 - (C) Both of above.
 - (D) None of above.
- 371.** Which variable within an experiment is the one that needs to be controlled so that it doesn't accidentally affect the results?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Extraneous variable
 - (D) Confounding variable
- 372.** Sam wanted to know if the color of the chair you sat in when taking a test affected your test grade. What is the independent variable.
- (A) Color of chair
 - (B) Grade on test
 - (C) Age of students
 - (D) None of above
- 373.** Which step focuses on translating abstract ideas into measurable elements?
- (A) Formulation of research problem
 - (B) Conceptualisation and operationalisation
 - (C) Respondent selection
 - (D) Data processing

374. Something that can change
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Procedure
 - (C) Effect
 - (D) Participant
375. Define the term: Operationalization.
- (A) Operationalization is the process of defining how a concept will be measured and observed in a specific study.
 - (B) Operationalization is the process of collecting data from participants without any measurement.
 - (C) Operationalization is the act of forming a hypothesis without any plan for measurement.
 - (D) Operationalization is the process of analyzing results without defining variables.
376. Researchers want to know how happiness is impacted by the color of a room. Color of the room is
- (A) An independent variable
 - (B) A dependent variable
 - (C) A confounding variable
 - (D) Statistically significant
377. Operationalization is the process of defining variables into measurable factors.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
378. A characteristic or quality that takes on different values; that varies from one person to the next, one group to the next, one situation to the next
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Concept
 - (D) None of above
379. A quantitative variable that can assume a countable number of values.
- (A) Nominal Variable
 - (B) Ordinal Variable
 - (C) Discrete Variable
 - (D) Continuous Variable
380. During the quarantine period, your mother planted tomato seedlings in pots. Now common understanding from science tells you that several factors are affecting the growth of tomatoes: sunlight, water, kind of soil, and nutrients in soil. How fast the tomato seedlings will grow and bear fruits will depend on these factors. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) SUNLIGHT
 - (B) WATER
 - (C) THE GROWTH OF TOMATOES
 - (D) KIND OF SOIL
381. In the hypothesis stated below, what is the independent variable? "Adolescents ages 13-16 that use Tretinoin for a period of 6 months will see a decrease the facial acne."
- (A) Adolescents ages 13-16
 - (B) Tretinoin
 - (C) Facial acne
 - (D) 6 month period
382. Mr. S. sets up an experiment to see how toy cars with different masses affects the distance they roll down a ramp. Identify the dependent variable.
- (A) Height of the ramp
 - (B) Distance traveled by the cars
 - (C) Mass of the car
 - (D) Number of cars
383. The input value, the event that has to happen first (cause), always graphed on the x-axis
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Function
 - (D) Relation
384. Which of the following statement describes an independent variable?
- (A) Known as predictor or explanatory variable
 - (B) Known as criterion or outcome variable

- (C) Variable which can be predicted and explained
(D) None of above
385. The variables manipulated by the researcher in an experiment is called the
(A) Response variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Extraneous variable
386. Mr. S normally uses praise as a reward to train his dog. He wants to know the best way to train his dog, so he sets up an experiment to find out if there is a better way to get his dog to respond to commands. What is his independent variable?
(A) Type of reward
(B) Praise
(C) Type of dog
(D) Amount of time the dog follows commands
387. What type of variable in an experiment is an outcome that is measured to see if another variable may have caused it?
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Confounding Variable
(D) Placebo
388. Variables such as soil and species diversity are not measures as a part of EIAs. True or false.
(A) True
(B) False
389. The ordinal scale rank orders variables, though the relative distance between the elements is not always equal. An example of this would be
(A) A horse categorized as a second-place winner in a race
(B) A temperature of 78 degrees Fahrenheit
390. This is variable chosen by the researcher to determine if it changes or modifies the relationships between the independent and dependent variables.
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Extraneous Variable
(C) Moderating Variable
(D) Quantitative Variable
Explanation: The moderating variable is chosen by the researcher to determine if it modifies the relationships between the independent and dependent variables.
391. Age, ethnicity, gender, personality types (eg: introverts and extroverts) are examples of which variable?
(A) Independent variable
(B) Quasi-independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) None of above
392. What is a dependent variable (DV) in research?
(A) The thing that is manipulated by the research team
(B) Something that is measured and depends on the independent variable
(C) Everything else in the study
(D) The predictor variable
393. When the dependent variable is not free from the influence of extraneous variable, the relationship is known as
(A) Interrogative
(B) Exceptional
(C) Confounded
(D) None of the above
394. The effect-what comes out of the function-what you measure
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Independent variable
(D) Dependent variable
(E) Interval

395. Categories have no implied rank or order. mutually exclusive categories. gender, disease states, and used to consider race as a nominal variable
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
396. A symbol used to represent an unknown
(A) Variable
(B) Evaluate
(C) Term
(D) Like Terms
397. Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the number of letters in different words on a page.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous Numerical
(C) Discrete Numerical
(D) None of above
398. Mrs. Ahlers set up an experiment to see how the mass of a ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. What is the dependent variable?
(A) Distance traveled by the ball
(B) Height of the ramp
(C) Mass of the ball
(D) Where the experiment took place.
399. The outcome in an experiment is known as _____
(A) The placebo
(B) The independent variable
(C) The dependent variable
(D) The hypothesis
400. Five students got a perfect score on their science tests
(A) Quantitative observation
(B) An observation
(C) Qualitative observation
(D) None of the answers
401. Characteristic that can change in value or magnitude under different conditions
(A) Variables
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Control
(D) None of above
402. What is the Independent Variable in this research question? "Are students aged 55 and older more likely to drop out of college than students of ages between 30 and 40?"
(A) Age
(B) Drop out rate;
(C) Students;
(D) College Edit
403. True or False. Height is a quantitative variable.
(A) True
(B) False
404. In an experiment testing whether plant growth is affected by soil type, which is the independent variable?
(A) Type of soil
(B) Amount of water
(C) Amount of sunlight
(D) Height of the plants
405. Research as shown to support that if students pay attention in class have higher test scores. What is the independent variable?
(A) Research
(B) Paying attention
(C) Test scores
(D) None of above
406. Which data type would be most appropriate for recording the names of students in a classroom?
(A) Ratio data
(B) Interval data
(C) Nominal data
(D) Quantitative data

- 407.** Extraneous variables are considered dangerous because they:
- (A) Improve validity
 - (B) May cause bias in results
 - (C) Can be controlled easily
 - (D) Are the focus of the study
- 408.** The variables in an experiment that stay the same are the:
- (A) IV
 - (B) DV
 - (C) Constants
 - (D) None of above
- 409.** What type of variable in an experiment might unintentionally impact the results and must be controlled for?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Confounding Variable
 - (D) Placebo
- 410.** Rachel is interested in learning the effect of using a celebrity endorsement on sales. The presence or absence of a celebrity endorsement is the ___ variable.
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Mediating
 - (D) Criterion
- 411.** A person's opinion is acceptable and considered as an answer to the questions asked by the researcher.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 412.** The independent variable is the variable that you:
- (A) Measure
 - (B) Change
 - (C) Keep the same
 - (D) All answers are correct
- 413.** A variable acting as a bridge between independent and dependent variables is:
- (A) Moderating
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Confounding
 - (D) Mediating
- 414.** An operational definition specifies
- (A) The data analysis techniques to be used in the study
 - (B) The levels of measurement to be used in the study
 - (C) How a variable or concept will be defined and measured in the study
 - (D) How the outcome of the research objectives for the study will be measured
- 415.** Variables that the researcher measures as outcomes are called:
- (A) Independent variables
 - (B) Dependent variables
 - (C) Extraneous variables
 - (D) Moderator variables
- 416.** A ordinal scale where you have a set of hierarchically arranged statements so that a respondent who agrees with any specific statement in the list will also agree with all previous statements, or in other words, each statement subsumes the lower order statements best describes which of the following?
- (A) Thurstone scales
 - (B) Likert scales
 - (C) Guttman scales
 - (D) Interval scales
- 417.** Variable that an experimenter manipulates
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Operational Definition-
 - (C) Causation-
 - (D) Multiply Determined-
- 418.** What type of data would either True or False be?
- (A) String.

- (B) Character.
(C) Real.
(D) Boolean.
419. These are variables that can potentially distort the relationship between the IV and the DV.
(A) Confounding variables
(B) Confusing variables
(C) Constructing variables
(D) Extraneous variables
420. In an experiment, Dr. X defines success to be receiving 90% on a test. Dr. X has created a(n)
(A) Control variable.
(B) Placebo measure.
(C) Operational definition
(D) Informed consent.
421. Controlled variable
(A) Will be measured/observed during an experiment
(B) Will be changed during an experiment
(C) Will be kept constant during an experiment
(D) None of above
422. In a science experiment, what is the dependent variable?
(A) The thing that you change
(B) The thing that you measure
(C) The thing that you keep the same
(D) None of above
423. On a graph, which axis shows the DEPENDENT variable?
(A) X-axis
(B) Y-axis
(C) Neither
(D) It changes
424. One factor that is purposely changed to test a hypothesis
(A) Data
(B) Empirical evidence
(C) Independent variable
(D) Dependent variable
425. The collection of all individuals, items, or data under consideration in a statistical study.
(A) Constant
(B) Population
(C) Sample
(D) Variable
426. What is a controlled variable?
(A) A controlled variable is the main factor being tested.
(B) A controlled variable is a random factor in an experiment.
(C) A controlled variable is an outcome measured in the experiment.
(D) A controlled variable is a constant factor in an experiment, they do not change.
427. In an experiment studying the effect of caffeine on memory, memory is the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Confounding variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) Control variable
428. What the IV influences is measured and is referred to as the
(A) EV
(B) DV
(C) IP
(D) DP
429. An independent variable manipulated by the researcher.
(A) Measured Variable
(B) Control Variable
(C) Treatment Variable
(D) Moderating Variable
- tagsFamily of Variables in Educational Research

430. Taking a nap in the afternoon makes people more relaxed and less irritable for the rest of the day. What is the independent variable?
- (A) An afternoon nap
 - (B) How relaxed the person is
 - (C) How irritable the person is
 - (D) How much the person moved around
431. What is one way the social characteristics of a researcher can influence research findings?
- (A) By determining the sample size.
 - (B) By affecting the answers given by participants.
 - (C) By increasing the research budget.
 - (D) By ensuring the research is published.
432. Researchers want to know how happiness is impacted by the color of your socks. Color of socks would be the ____
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Confounding Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Control Variable
433. State the level of measurement for the variable; Number of papaya fruits harvested on Tuesday
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Nominal
434. Molly investigated if the age of students caused them to be better drivers. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Type of car
 - (B) Skill of driving
 - (C) Age of student
 - (D) None of above
435. Something that stays the same in an experiment
- (A) IV
 - (B) DV
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Constant
436. Students of different ages were given the same puzzle to assemble. The puzzle assembly time was measured. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Age of students
 - (B) Time to complete the puzzle
 - (C) Number of pieces in the puzzle
 - (D) Same testing environment
437. Dependent Variable is an attribute or characteristic influenced by the independent variable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
438. A researcher did an investigation to see if corn seeds would sprout at different times depending on the temperature of the water in which they were placed. What is the independent variable?
- (A) How long to sprout
 - (B) Type of seed used
 - (C) Water temperature
 - (D) How much water used
439. What is the dependent variable on this graph?
- (A) Year
 - (B) Number of Visitors
 - (C) None of these
 - (D) None of above
440. Which variable is changed on purpose?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Continuous Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Discrete Variable
441. A manager of an insurance company finds that “fear appeals” in commercials are positively associated with consumers’ behavioral intentions to insure their house. This effect is particularly strong for people with a high

- inherent level of anxiety. How many variables are there in the case?
- (A) 3
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 6
- 442.** Variables that “stand between” the independent and dependent variables, and they show the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
- (A) DEPENDENT VARIABLES
 - (B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
 - (C) VARIABLES
 - (D) INTERVENING OR MEDLING VARIABLES
- 443.** Define ‘variables’ in the context of research studies.
- (A) Variables are only qualitative traits that cannot be measured.
 - (B) Variables are the conclusions drawn from research studies.
 - (C) Variables are characteristics or quantities that can change and are measured in research studies.
 - (D) Variables are fixed constants that do not change in research studies.
- 444.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the star rating on a hotel or motel.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 445.** In an experiment on the bystander effect, the independent variable is:
- (A) The number of bystanders present
 - (B) The percentage of people who help
 - (C) The type of emergency
 - (D) The gender of the victim
- 446.** Research question: “Can caffeine improve exercise performance?” What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Caffeine
 - (B) Exercise Performance
 - (C) VO2 max
 - (D) Gender of participants
- 447.** The ____ is the independent variable.
- (A) Y
 - (B) X
 - (C) Both x and y
 - (D) None of the above
- 448.** In the scientific question “Does shoe design really affect an athlete’s jumping height?” What is the independent variable?
- (A) The person that is jumping
 - (B) The height they can jump
 - (C) The type of shoe they are wearing
 - (D) How the height they jump is measured
- 449.** A carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study:
- (A) Theory
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Operational definition
- 450.** Research Problem: The researchers intend to find out how the different kind of sports student-athletes play help develop their critical thinking. Which of the following is the BEST independent variable for the problem?
- (A) Types of Sports
 - (B) Age of Student-Athletes
 - (C) Score on Critical Thinking Assessment
 - (D) The researchers
- 451.** A scientist hypothesizes the temperature at which an alligator’s egg is incubated will determine whether the alligator will be male or female. The independent variable is
- (A) The number of plants in the water
 - (B) The temperature
 - (C) The amount of salt in the water
 - (D) The gender of the baby alligators

452. Qualitative data is an ____
(A) Attribute
(B) Number
(C) Equation
(D) Formula
453. Learning disabilities in children and acts of school violence are both examples of complex ____ that can be examined by educational researchers.
(A) Validities
(B) Samples
(C) Constructs
(D) Populations
454. Does the size of a fish tank affect how large a fish will grow? What is the independent variable?
(A) How large the fish will grow
(B) The size of the fish tank
(D) Sample size
455. A teacher wanted to test whether or not giving students mints during a test would help them perform better. Each student was given exactly two mints. What is the dependent variable?
(A) The number of mints
(B) Whether or not students were given mints
(C) The test scores
(D) The teacher
456. What would the INDEPENDENT variable be in this experiment: Which plane would fly the furthest, a airplane made of plain paper or an airplane made of construction paper?
(A) The paper used
(B) The model of paper airplane
(C) The distance of each plane's flight
(D) How hard the plane is thrown
457. Which of the following does random allocation help to reduce?
(A) Participant variables
(B) Demand characteristics
(C) Confounding variables
(D) They are the hypotheses made by the researcher before the experiment.
458. What is the role of dependent variables in an experiment?
(A) They are the variables that the researcher manipulates.
(B) They are the constants that remain unchanged throughout the experiment.
(C) They are the outcomes or responses that are measured in an experiment.
(D) They are the hypotheses made by the researcher before the experiment.
459. It is the one that influences the dependent or outcome variable but was not separated from the independent variable.
(A) Confounding variable
(B) Placebo
(C) Double-blinding
(D) Treatment variable
460. Which of the following is not true about statistical control of confounding variables in an experiment?
(A) The confounding variable must be measurable.
(B) Statistical control of confounding variables occurs during data analysis
(C) Statistical control is not the only method to deal with confounding variables.
(D) You can only know what the confound is after data collection
461. A variable that could threaten the validity of your results in a quantitative study is ____
(A) Confounding
(B) Independent
(C) Confusing
(D) Dependent
462. A variable that takes only whole number as its score is known as
(A) Continuous variable
(B) Intervening variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Discrete variable

463. Variable that is measured after the manipulation (effect)
(A) Independent variable (IV)
(B) Dependent variable (DV)
(A) Controlled Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Independent Variable
(D) Extraneous Variable
464. The following phrases variables can be numerically counted: satisfaction, perception, belief.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
465. Which of the following statements below is an example of an operational definition for "employee satisfaction"?
(A) Employee satisfaction is the number of days per month that the employee shows up to work on time.
(B) Employees use the bathroom 3 or more times a day.
(C) Employees discuss popular culture movies and memes instead of working.
(D) Employee reference list, lists all the sources used in the research. Edit
466. Hey there! Sneha, Eshaan, and Krish are on a quest to uncover the mysterious relationship between the extraneous variable and the research variable. What do you call this intriguing connection?
(A) Inferential relationship
(B) Interventional relationship
(C) Confound Relationship
(D) Complex Relationship
467. What is the variables that are kept the same (constant) throughout the entire experiment.
(A) Scientific method
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Controlled variable
468. The (a) is controlled by the experimenter, while the (b) represents the information collected and statistically analyzed by the experimenter.
(A) Controlled Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Independent Variable
(D) Extraneous Variable
469. In the hypothesis "there is a difference between elderly study participants with sedentary lifestyle and elderly study participants with active lifestyle in the elders' perceived level of self-efficacy," which is the independent variable?
(A) Age
(B) Type of lifestyle
(C) Perceived self-efficacy
(D) Elderly study participants
470. A student tested if giving dogs a different amount of toys would make their tails wag more in a 1 minute period. What is the independent variable?
(A) Dog
(B) Amount of toys
(C) Tail wags
(D) 1 minute
471. Pillbugs are placed in a container where they have a choice of a wet or a dry environment. Researchers record how much time was spent on each side. What is the INDEPENDENT variable?
(A) Environment (wet or dry)
(B) Type of pillbugs
(C) Time spent on each side
(D) Type of container
472. When twin/adoption studies are used as evidence for genes determining intelligence, what is a confounding variable?
(A) Their genes
(B) The environment
473. Read the title and identify the INDEPENDENT variable. Research Title: Use of Gardening Tools and Fertilizer: Their Effects on the Amount of Harvest
(A) Amount of Harvest

- (B) Use of Gardening Tools
 - (C) Use of Gardening Tools and Fertilizer
 - (D) None of above
474. A study was done to determine to figure out if HOW LONG YOU SLEEP affects your TEST SCORE. The DEPENDENT variable is ____
- (A) Test scores
 - (B) Place you sleep
 - (C) Hours of sleep
 - (D) None of above
475. Employees who exercise regularly tend to take fewer sick days. Which choice suggests correlation but not causation?
- (A) Exercising can improve immune function.
 - (B) Employees who exercise might already be healthier.
 - (C) Sick days impact productivity.
 - (D) Exercise programs increase motivation.
476. How does the amount of sunlight affect how many tulip flowers a plant grows? The sunlight is the ____
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
477. In a research study, researchers seek to measure the average hours of sleep for teenagers who use their phones before bed with no restrictions versus those who only use it for 15 minutes before bed. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Controlled phone usage before bed
 - (B) Amount of sleep
478. Classify this data variable: Highway Miles per Gallon (MPG's)
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal
479. Changes in the ____ variable causes changes in the ____ variable.
- (A) Independent; dependent
 - (B) Dependent; independent
480. Classify this data variable: Popularity Rank
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal
481. Variable that the researcher manipulates to see what effects it has on the dependent variable (e.g. doodle vs. non-doodling)
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Operationalization
 - (D) Validity
482. In Quantitative Research, a ____ is a condition or characteristic that can take on different values. Examples, aged, GPA, test scores, and gender.
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Construct
 - (D) None of above
483. In research what are commonly variable called
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Depend
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Continuous
484. A researcher administers an antidepressant drug to a group of depressed patients and over a period of time they improve. The researcher claims that their improvement is due to the drug, even though she did not control for outside factors such as improved emotional support from friends, or natural improvement over time. This study lacks ____
- (A) Analogue validity
 - (B) Construct validity
 - (C) Internal validity
 - (D) External validity

485. Otherwise known as Stimulus variable
(A) Independent variable
(B) Intervening variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Moderator variable
486. Determine whether the data related to the topic below is discrete or continuous: The area of lots in a subdivision
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
487. The dependent variable is the cause and the independent variable is the effect.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Maybe
(D) None of the above
488. The independent variable in a study is
(A) The variable that is manipulated by the researcher
(B) The outcome that is measured
(C) The variable that remains constant
(D) The variable that is observed but not changed
489. A variable that takes numerical values such as height is:
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Nominal
(D) None of these
490. Defining a variable or concept so that it can be measured
(A) Variables
(B) Operationalization
(C) Descriptive research
(D) Analytical research
491. State the level of measurement for the variable; Number of hours spent with their children in a day
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
492. A panel of investigators discovered that a researcher who completed a major study had unconsciously rated attractive females as better counselors. This is an example of
(A) The Halo effect
(B) Trend analysis
493. The variable that is manipulated is ____
(A) Dependent variable.
(B) Moderator variable.
(C) Mediating variable.
(D) Extraneous variable
(E) Independent variable.
494. Identify the independent variable in this research study: In school-age children with asthma, is anger a trigger for an asthmatic attack?
(A) School.
(B) Anger.
(C) Asthmatic attack.
(D) Children.
495. Which example best fits a quantitative variable in food research?
(A) Flavor category such as fruity
(B) Protein percentage in yogurt
(C) Gender of taste panelists
(D) Brand name of cereal product
496. Which analogy is an example of a cause and effect relationship?
(A) Rain: wet
(B) Sun: moon
(C) Cat: dog
(D) Book: read
497. How many independent variables are there in a causal-comparative study investigating the effect of gender on empathy?
(A) Two

- (B) One
(C) It depends on how many levels of empathy are studied.
(D) There are no independent variables.
- 498.** An experiment is performed to test the effect of the amount of force on the distance an object travels. A constant variable should be ____
(A) Amount of force
(B) Distance object travels
(C) Type of object
(D) None of above
- 499.** In a research project investigating the relationship between the number of hours of sunlight and plant growth, the dependent variable is:
(A) The number of hours of sunlight
(B) The type of plant
(C) The soil quality
(D) The plant growth
- 500.** In a biotic response experiment, two plants with the same mass are placed in identical pots. Both plants are given the same amount of water, soil, and sunlight. After one week, the test plant is given one tablespoon of liquid fertilizer. Two weeks later, the data shows the test plant has the greater mass. What is the independent variable in this biotic response?
(A) Amount of sunlight
(B) Soil temperature
(C) Liquid fertilizer
(D) Size of the pot
- 501.** Which of the following best describes consistency of measurement within a sampling method?
(A) Bias
(B) Integrity
(C) Reliability
(D) Validity
- 502.** Getting 8 hours of sleep each night will result in better mood. What is the dependent variable?
(A) The amount of sleep
(B) The comfort of the bed
(C) The temperature in the room
(D) The mood of the person after 8 hours of sleep
- 503.** The ____ is the thing you are manipulating or controlling to see the effects of during the experiment.
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Control Group
(D) Experimental Group
- 504.** The variable that is being measured or observed is called the ____ Hint: this is the variable that is the result or effect
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) None of above
- 505.** It refers to a variable known as the outcome variable which is the result/effect of an intervention/treatment.
(A) Control
(B) Dependent
(C) Independent
(D) Intervening
- 506.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the favourite brand of chocolate of the teachers at your school.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous Numerical
(C) Discrete Numerical
(D) None of above
- 507.** Any factor, trait, or condition that can be manipulated, controlled for, or measured in an experiment.
(A) Population
(B) Methodology
(C) Sample
(D) Variable

- 508.** What is the term for a carefully worded statement of exact procedures used in a research study?
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Operational Definition
- 509.** What type of variable could distort a study's findings if uncontrolled?
- (A) Confounding
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Mediating
- 510.** Which type of variable remains constant throughout a research study?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Constant variable
- 511.** Factors which may affect the study's validity. A variable other than the independent variable that might skew the results.
- (A) Controls
 - (B) Participant Variables
 - (C) Situational Variables
 - (D) Standardized Procedures
 - (E) Uncontrolled Variables
- 512.** What kind of variable causes, influences, or affects outcomes?
- (A) Control
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Mediating
- 513.** In research, it is believed to be something that pertains to a characteristic of a respondent that is intended to either be controlled or measured or both?
- (A) Attribute
 - (B) Value
 - (C) Topic
 - (D) Variable
- 514.** At the hospital of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, patient age is what type of variable?
- (A) Discrete quantitative variable
 - (B) Continuous quantitative variable
 - (C) Quantitative variable
 - (D) Qualitative variable
 - (E) Nominal qualitative variable
- 515.** This variable type has a clear definition of zero.
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Ratio
- 516.** By applying variable's scale of measurement, what type of variable is "Age"?
- (A) Nominal.
 - (B) Ordinal.
 - (C) Interval.
 - (D) Ratio.
- 517.** In the experiment Temperature Vs. Time of Day, what is the constant?
- (A) Temperature
 - (B) Time of Day
 - (C) The thermometer.
 - (D) None of above
- 518.** You are doing an experiment recording the growth of plants under different amounts of sunlight. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) The sunlight
 - (B) The growth
 - (C) The experiment
 - (D) The amounts of photons
- 519.** This variable is influenced by the independent variable.
- (A) Manipulated
 - (B) Extraneous
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) All of these

- 520.** Justin wants to determine the effect of time spent on practising an instrument on one's ability to perform a piece. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Amount of time spent practising
 - (B) Person's ability to perform a piece
 - (C) The piece played
 - (D) The person playing the instrument
- 521.** Why is it essential to include operational definitions in a research proposal?
- (A) To limit the scope of the literature review
 - (B) To clarify key terms and variables so that they are measurable and understandable
 - (C) To extend the introduction
 - (D) To reduce the number of references needed
- 522.** Extraneous variables that become intertwined with the independent variable are known as ____
- (A) Moderating Variables
 - (B) Confounding Variables
 - (C) Intervening Variables
 - (D) None of above
- 523.** Who said "Variables may be defined as those attributes of objects, events, things and beings, which can be measured"?
- (A) Kerlinger
 - (B) Webster
 - (C) D'Amato
 - (D) Postman
- 524.** An experiment is being done to determine how light affects the growth of small zinnia plants. One plant is placed in full sunlight, the second in a shaded area, the third in an unlit closet. What is the independent variable in the experiment?
- (A) The amount of light
 - (B) The type of plants
 - (C) The type of soil
 - (D) The length of the experiment
- 525.** What is the definition of variables in quantitative research?
- (A) The process of examining subjective meanings
 - (B) The process of research that involves emerging questions and procedures
 - (C) The process of testing a hypothesis
 - (D) Can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures
- 526.** Marketers may want to use research to study the economy, a factor that is subject to change. In this context, the economy can be described as a(n)
- (A) Variable.
 - (B) Case study.
 - (C) Experiment.
 - (D) Hypothesis.
- 527.** In a study entitled effect of salt restricted diet on the blood pressure of hypertensive males, the dependent variable is
- (A) Salt restricted diet
 - (B) Blood pressure
 - (C) Hypertensive males
 - (D) Salt
- 528.** The variable that depends on other factors that are measured. These variables are expected to change as a result of an experimental manipulation of the independent variable or variables. It is the presumed effect.
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Mediating Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) None of above
- 529.** What is the independent variable in the sample behavioral ecological design table?
- (A) Water and air temperature
 - (B) Number of fish observed
 - (C) Type of aquatic plants
 - (D) Time of day

530. Which of the following is a common problem associated with poor conceptual definitions in research? (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, & Podsakoff (2016))
- (A) It increases statistical power in regression analyses
 - (B) It enhances construct validity by broadening definitions.
 - (C) It leads to construct proliferation and lack of discriminant validity.
 - (D) It ensures that related constructs remain distinct and well-defined.
531. A Continuous variable that has the property of interval variable and has a clear definition of zero indicating that there is none of that variable (height, weight) 0 means nothing
- (A) Interval variable
 - (B) Ratio Variable
532. What are the types of variables?
- (A) Independent variables.
 - (B) Controlled variables.
 - (C) Both of them.
 - (D) None of these.
533. The dependent variable in an experiment is expected to change:
- (A) Indirectly with the independent variable
 - (B) Due to the manipulation of the independent variable
 - (C) Only under experimental conditions
 - (D) Unrelated to the independent variable
534. The variable which become the primary interest to the researcher is called as?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Mediating Variable
 - (D) Moderating Variable
535. Independent variable: the factor under investigation in an experiment which is ___ to create two or more conditions (levels) and is expected to be responsible for changes in the dependent variable.
- (A) Manipulated
 - (B) Observed
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) Measured
536. Determine the role taken by each variable in Quantitative research. How relationship changes under different conditions (Ex. Relationships between studying and test scores changes according to the different levels of use of a drug such as Ritalin).
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Mediating (intervening) Variable
 - (D) Moderator Variable
 - (E) Extraneous Variable
537. Are coded with numbers so that they may be treated statistically.
- (A) Interval and likert scale
 - (B) Ordinal Scales
 - (C) Nominal variables
 - (D) Ration Scale
538. Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: marks awarded on a maths test.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
539. This is a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study's result (like being hungry in a study on grades)
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Confounding variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) None of above
540. A variable that may influence the dependent variable but is not the focus of the study:
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Controlled variable
 - (C) Extraneous variable
 - (D) Confounding variable

541. Sarah wanted to find out if the size of a car tire made it a smoother ride over bumps. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Size of tire
 - (B) How smooth the ride was over bumps
 - (C) Type of car
 - (D) None of above
542. Which of the following variables is most likely to be used as quantitative?
- (A) ZIP code
 - (B) Google Drive capacity
 - (C) Country of birth
 - (D) Car manufacturer
543. Ideally, everything in the experimental situation except the ___ is held constant.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Placebo
544. How does the process of "operationally defining variables" contribute to a quantitative research study?
- (A) It makes the research more ambiguous and difficult to understand.
 - (B) It clarifies the meaning of the variables and how they will be measured, ensuring clarity and precision in the study.
 - (C) It avoids the need for data collection and analysis.
 - (D) It is only relevant for qualitative research.
545. Comes in between other variables; helps to delineate the process through which variables affect one another.
- (A) Categorical Variable
 - (B) Quantitative Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
 - (E) Mediating Variable
546. The following definition is most essential to obtain the desired data in a research study.
- (A) Dictionary
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Conceptual
 - (D) Operational
547. Sometimes called an outcome variable
- (A) RATIO
 - (B) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (C) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (D) INTERVAL VARIABLE
548. A scientist hypothesizes that "If the temperature of water increases, then the solubility of sugar will also increase." What is the independent variable?
- (A) Amount of sugar
 - (B) Temperature of water
 - (C) Time taken to dissolve
 - (D) Amount of water
549. The factor under investigation in an experiment, expected to be responsible for changes in the dependent variable, is known as the:
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Control variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Experimental condition
550. The number of words in a book chapter
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Discrete
551. Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: An observational study links high education to better mental health but fails to account for income differences.
- (A) Attrition Bias
 - (B) Confounding
 - (C) Selection Bias
 - (D) Publication Bias
 - (E) Measurement Bias

552. Mr. Stone wants to know which brand of paper towels is the strongest. In this experiment, what is the most important CONTROL variable?
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Brand of paper towel
 - (C) Weight
 - (D) Environment
553. The variable being changed in experiments.
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Operational Variable
 - (D) Validity Variable
 - (E) Reliability Variable
554. The data show the growth of two bean plants over several weeks using four different fertilizers. The experimental data would be more valid if which of the following variables was included in the experiment?
- (A) A control without fertilizer was included for each plant.
 - (B) The plants were grown at variable temperatures.
 - (C) Only one plant was tested.
 - (D) A fifth fertilizer was tested.
555. In the notation '3 (quasi: gender) x 2 (between: escape) x 2 (between: empathy)', the number 3 refers to the levels of ____
- (A) Gender
 - (B) Escape
 - (C) Empathy
 - (D) Age
556. Define the term: Independent Variable.
- (A) An independent variable is the variable that is manipulated or changed in an experiment to observe its effect on the dependent variable.
 - (B) An independent variable is the outcome that is measured in an experiment.
 - (C) An independent variable is a constant factor that does not change during an experiment.
 - (D) An independent variable is the error that occurs during data collection.
557. Which is a main limitation of observations?
- (A) Susceptibility to biases
 - (B) Occurs in natural setting
 - (C) No control over variables
 - (D) Researcher can get immersed deeply into the studied phenomenon
558. Classify this data variable: City Miles per Gallon (MPG's)
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal
559. Illuminate causes of phenomena; Causal
- (A) Functional Relationship
 - (B) Factorial Relationship
 - (C) Experimental Relationship
 - (D) Cause & Effect Relationship
560. State the variable in the problem.
- (A) Person who makes the fixed deposit.
 - (B) Number of years to save the money in the fixed deposit account.
 - (C) Location of bank.
 - (D) The date that Rafidah starts to deposit the money in the fixed deposit account.
561. What is a dependent variable (DV)?
- (A) The variable that is manipulated
 - (B) The variable that is measured
 - (C) A variable that is kept constant
 - (D) A variable that is not used in the experiment
562. Which component is not considered in determining the generation rate of solid waste in a typical city?
- (A) Residential
 - (B) Commercial
 - (C) Agricultural
 - (D) Demolition and construction waste

- 563.** In the scientific method this item remains the same through the entire experiment?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Results
(C) Constant
(D) Data
- 564.** Which variable is found on the y-axis?
(A) Independent
(B) Manipulated
(C) Dependent
(D) Input
- 565.** A cow is given a growth hormone and then compared to another cow that was not given a growth hormone. Both cows were weighed at 2 years. What is the INDEPENDENT variable?
(A) Amount of time
(B) Weight
(C) Growth hormone
(D) Type of cow
- 566.** What is the term for the following definition? The variable in an experiment that changes in response to the independent variable and, therefore, is also referred to as the responding variable.
(A) Dependent variable (DV)
(B) Independent variable (IV)
(C) Control variable
(D) Constant variable
- 567.** A ___ variable is one which the researcher holds constant during an experiment.
(A) Controlled
(B) Independent
(C) Dependent
(D) Variable-y
- 568.** The variable which influences other variable is known as ___
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Independent Variable
(C) Moderating Variable
(D) Intervening Variable
- 569.** On a graph, which axis shows the INDEPENDENT variable?
(A) X-axis
(B) Y-axis
(C) Neither
(D) It changes
- 570.** When a respondent answers in a way that makes them look 'good', this is known as:
(A) Acquiescence bias
(B) Observer bias
(C) Social desirability bias
(D) Response bias Edit
- 571.** In an experiment to find out if taking ginseng increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
(A) Independent variable
(B) Control variable
(C) Extraneous variable
(D) Dependent variable
- 572.** What is the independent variable in the sample chemistry research design table?
(A) Cosmetics that contain straight dyes.
(B) Amount of light exposure.
(C) Temperature of the environment.
(D) Type of measuring instrument used.
- 573.** The height of students in OHS
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Continuous
(D) Discrete
- 574.** Variable that an experimenter measures to see whether the manipulation produces an effect
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Lasting effects
(D) Control group

575. Find the IV: You experiment to see if a bouncy ball or a tennis ball bounces higher.
- (A) Type of ball
 - (B) Same drop height
 - (C) Height of bounce
 - (D) Same surface
576. WHICH ANSWER IS A CONTROL FOR THE QUESTION: Which brand of laundry detergent works better to remove grass stains?
- (A) Type of clothing
 - (B) Brand of detergent
 - (C) Cleanliness of clothes
 - (D) None of above
577. The number of homeruns the Braves had during the word series is an example of — data.
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
578. Classify this data variable: Class
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal
579. Eddie wants to know if switching his gaming platforms will help him have a better experience. Week 1 he plays on the PS4, week 2 he plays on the Xbox, and week 3 he plays on the Nintendo Switch. what is the dependent variable?
- (A) Nintendo Switch
 - (B) Eddie
 - (C) PS4
 - (D) Gaming Experience
 - (E) Xbox
580. In the context of marketing research, what does a conceptual framework typically show?
- (A) A list of hypotheses
 - (B) The timeline of a project
 - (C) Ethical concerns
 - (D) Relationships between variables
581. Temperature in Fahrenheit during this week
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
582. Researchers' expectations that influence the outcome of a study
- (A) Biased perspective
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Experimenter bias
 - (D) None of above
583. In a marketing research study, the variable that the researcher manipulates is known as the:
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Control Variable
 - (C) Mediator Variable
 - (D) Independent Variable
584. This are the factors within an experiment that are kept the same for all groups or trials to reduce the influence of additional variables.
- (A) CONTROL
 - (B) CONSTANTS
 - (C) VARIABLE
 - (D) POPULATION
585. In experimental settings, the dependent variable is best described as the
- (A) Factor intentionally altered by researchers
 - (B) Baseline attribute used for matching
 - (C) Measure of some dimension of behavior
 - (D) Extraneous variable eliminated during design
586. The relationship between smoking cigarettes and living a shorter life is an example of a(n)
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Negative correlation
 - (D) Positive correlation

587. Classify. The numbers of cheeseburgers a fast-food restaurant serves each day
- (A) None of these
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Discrete
588. The variable that you believe is affected by changes.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Measurable variable
 - (D) Sizable variable
589. Of the variables of interest in a research undertaking, the ____ variable(s) is (are) presumed to be cause of the ____ variable(s)
- (A) Independent, dependent
 - (B) Dependent, independent
 - (C) Discrete, continuous
 - (D) Dependent, interdependent
590. How can demand characteristics affect experimental research?
- (A) They ensure that participants are well-informed about the experiment.
 - (B) They reduce the cost of conducting the experiment.
 - (C) They may lead to participants altering their behavior, resulting in biased results.
 - (D) They increase the generalizability of the findings.
591. Research Question: Does the type of gasoline (regular vs premium) put in a car effect how fast the car can drive? What is the independent variable?
- (A) Type of gasoline (regular or premium)
 - (B) Which car the gas is put into
 - (C) The maximum speed of the car
 - (D) How much gas is put into the car
592. A group in the experiment that receives no experimental treatment.
- (A) Experimental group
 - (B) Treatment group
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Sample group
593. State the level of measurement for the variable below; During a clinical interview, survivors of a tornado are asked to state “no” or “yes” to whether they have experienced specific symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in the past week. The number “0” is assigned to “no” and the number “1” is assigned to “yes”.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
594. Which of the following is the label for the independent variable.
- (A) Money Collected
 - (B) Raising Money
 - (C) Boxes Sold
 - (D) None of the above Edit
595. Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The time children spend brushing their teeth each day.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
596. Identify the kind of variable in this situation: length of time a football play lasts
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
597. In a qualitative study entitled “Parental adaptation to childhood leukemia” which is the independent variable?
- (A) Childhood leukemia
 - (B) Parents
 - (C) There is no independent variable
 - (D) Adaptation

598. The extent to which the instrument measures what it purports to measure
- (A) @@ relevance
 - (B) @@ evaluation
 - (C) @@ assessment
 - (D) @@ reliability
 - (E) @@ validity
599. According to whom, "variable is a property that takes as different values"?
- (A) D'Amato
 - (B) Kerlinger
 - (C) Webster
 - (D) None of these
600. The population information is called parameter while the corresponding sample information is known as
- (A) Universe
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Sampling design
601. "Married, single, divorced, and widowed" are values of a(n) ____
- (A) Nominal variable
 - (B) Ordinal variable
 - (C) Interval variable
 - (D) Ratio variable
602. The factor that you measure in an experiment is the
- (A) Control
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Dependent Variable
603. What variable possess NO quantitative value?
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Ratio
604. In a controlled experiment, the variable that is changed to test the hypothesis is called the-
- (A) Controlled Variable
 - (B) Responsive Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Independent Variable
605. Identify the VARIABILITY in the following question: What are the heights of the students at Clarke Middle School?
- (A) Heights
 - (B) Students
 - (C) Clarke Middle School
 - (D) Ages
606. Catherine is testing which soil will help grass grow the tallest. The height of the grown grass is the ____ variable.
- (A) Constant (stays the same)
 - (B) Independent (it's what you change)
 - (C) Dependent (it's what you measure)
 - (D) None of above
607. The experimental factor that is manipulated; the variable whose effect is being studied
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Double-Blind Procedure
 - (C) Placebo Effect
 - (D) Hindsight Bias
608. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables?
- (A) Age, temperature, income, height
 - (B) Grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance
 - (C) Gender, religion, ethnic group
 - (D) Both a and b
609. What is an independent variable?
- (A) A variable that stays the same in an experiment
 - (B) The result of an experiment
 - (C) A variable that is changed by the scientist
 - (D) A variable that changes because of the experiment

- 610.** What is deliberately changed by the experimenter?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) The hypothesis
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) The math department
- 611.** Read the title and identify the INDEPENDENT variable. Research Title: Types of Feeds and Salinity Level: Their Effects on the Growth of Tilapia in Fishponds
- (A) Types of Feeds
 - (B) Growth of Tilapia in Fishponds
 - (C) Types of Feeds and Salinity Level
 - (D) None of above
- 612.** The sample makeup (location, age, gender, etc.) will impact internal validity. What is this threat to internal validity called?
- (A) Selection
 - (B) Maturation
 - (C) Instrumentation
 - (D) Testing
- 613.** To minimize participants variables in independent design, researchers can ____
- (A) Counterbalance tasks given
 - (B) Perform double blind technique
 - (C) Deceive participants
 - (D) Randomly allocate participants
- 614.** A type of variable which can be manipulated by the researchers.
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Intervening
 - (D) Interdependent
- 615.** The IV is the variable being manipulated
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 616.** Which of the following is NOT a common type of bias in research?
- (A) Selection bias
 - (B) Response bias
 - (C) Measurement bias
 - (D) Variance bias
- 617.** A student plants seeds at varying depths. She measures the growth of the plants over the next few weeks. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Student
 - (B) Planting depth
 - (C) Amount of water
 - (D) Growth
- 618.** The ____ variable is the 'effect' and the data that you record during the experiment.
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) Manipulated
- 619.** What do we use to make a measurement?
- (A) Instrument
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Unit
- 620.** Which term describes a variable that the researcher manipulates in an experiment?
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Control Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Extraneous Variable
- 621.** A characteristic about each individual element of a population or sample.
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Statistic
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
- 622.** It is defined as a group of people, animals, places, things, or ideas.
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population

623. In an experiment, the factor that is being measured and that may change in response to manipulations of the independent variable
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Controlled experiment
624. Why is it important to use precise definitions for both independent and dependent variables (IV and DV) when designing a research study, and how does consulting scholarly literature help in this process?
- (A) It ensures clarity and improves the validity of the research.
 - (B) It provides random numbers for analysis.
 - (C) It allows for personal opinions to guide the study.
 - (D) It focuses only on the dependent variable.
625. A name that represents a value stored in the computer's memory
- (A) A variable.
 - (B) A string.
 - (C) An integer.
 - (D) A boolean.
626. Angelina set up an experiment to see how the mass of a ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) Distance traveled by the ball
 - (B) Height of the ramp
 - (C) Mass of the ball
 - (D) Who set up the experiment (Ms. S, etc)
627. The cause variable or the one that identifies forces or conditions that act on something else is known as
- (A) Dependent variable.
 - (B) Moderating variable.
 - (C) Categorical variable.
 - (D) Independent variable.
628. A ____ consists of all subjects (human or otherwise) that are being studied.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Study
 - (D) Exam
629. How can you "operationalize" verbal aggression?
- (A) Yelling at someone
 - (B) Kicking someone
 - (C) The number of insulting comments per hour.
 - (D) Giving someone the silent treatment.
630. Variable that is MEASURED or OBSERVED; it DEPENDS on the independent variable.
- (A) Control Variable
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Independent Variable
631. The factor that does not change and remains constant in an experiment is the:
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) None of the above
632. Musicians use the same piano and the same song in a competition. The piano and song are examples of ____
- (A) Controls
 - (B) Precise Measurements
 - (C) Sample size
 - (D) None of above
633. A variable that influences the result of a study but is NOT MEASURED
- (A) Good Variables
 - (B) Control Variables
 - (C) Confounding Variables
 - (D) Natural Variables
634. Hey there! Let's play a quick game. Can you tell me if operationalization is the process of defining variables into measurable factors?

- (A) Yes, it is!
(B) No, it's not.
- 635.** A student is planning an experiment to find out how the height from which he drops a ball affects how high the ball bounces. What is the dependent variable?
(A) Diameter of the ball
(B) Force acting on the ball
(C) Height that the ball bounces
(D) Height from which the ball is dropped
- 636.** Ramone wants to know: does the distance a person kicks a soccer ball effect how well they will do on their math test. What is the dependent variable?
(A) How far they kick the soccer ball
(B) Who the person is
(C) How well they do on the math test
(D) Type of soccer ball.
- 637.** Which type of research variables can be manipulated or controlled by the researchers?
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Constant Variable
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) None of the above
- 638.** A(n) ____ variable depends on or is changed by another variable.
(A) Dependent
(B) Independent
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 639.** The variable that is kept the same to make sure results are caused by the thing being tested
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) None of above
- 640.** Things that are kept the same to ensure experiment results are due to the independent variable and not external factors are called:
(A) Control Variables
(B) Control Groups
(C) Independent Variables
(D) Dependent Variables
- 641.** What is the term for the variable that is manipulated in an experiment to observe its effect on another variable?
(A) Confounding Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Independent Variable
(D) Control Variable
- 642.** What is a qualitative variable?
(A) Using pre-collected information
(B) An event that occurs as a result of several factors working in combination
(C) Focus on a single group, incident, or community
(D) Defined by membership in a category
(E) A statement of relationships among well-defined variables
- 643.** Designated by letter X. The behavior or attitude that is the subject of one's study.
(A) DEPENDENT VARIABLES
(B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
(C) VARIABLES
(D) HYPOTHESIS
- 644.** In a study analyzing the effect of music genres on concentration levels, music genres are the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Extraneous variable
- 645.** In the hypothesis "Postmenopausal women who are employed full-time are less likely to practice breast self-examination than those who are not employed full-time," which is the outcome (dependent) variable?
(A) Menopausal status of the women
(B) Breast self-examination practice
(C) Employment status
(D) Gender

646. The second variable is called ____
(A) Independent
(B) Dependent
(C) Separate
(D) None of above
647. Type of places where information is gathered. (ex. Clinic, home, community setting)
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Variable
(C) Setting
(D) Site
648. Type of Interaction when 2 Independent Variables tend to reverse each other's effects is ____
(A) Antagonistic Interactions
(B) Synergistic Interactions
(C) Ceiling Effect Interactions
(D) None of above
649. Which variable type is expressed in numbers and measures quantity or amount?
(A) Categorical variable describing qualities
(B) Quantitative variable measuring amount
(C) Nominal variable with unordered labels
(D) Ordinal variable with ranked categories
650. Define Dependent Variable (DV) in the context of experimental research.
(A) A dependent variable is the variable that is measured or observed to assess the effect of the independent variable.
(B) A dependent variable is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher.
(C) A dependent variable is the constant factor in an experiment.
(D) A dependent variable is the variable that is always kept the same in all groups.
651. Experiments lack internal validity when they fail to control for other factors, called ____ that might pose rival hypotheses for the results.
(A) Confounds
(B) Placebos
(C) Blinds
(D) Alternatives
652. The dependent variable is manipulated by the researcher.
(A) True
(B) False
653. A variable being tested and measured in scientific experiment. The respondent or the one that got affected (Effect)
(A) Dependent Variable (DV)
(B) Independent Variable (IV)
(C) Discrete Variable
(D) Continuous Variable
654. Graph of the growth of a plant for the next 30 days.
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
655. Operational Definitions are essential for clarity in research; these definitions specify how ____ are measured and assessed, ensuring replicability and validity in studies.
(A) Variables
(B) Hypotheses
(C) Samples
(D) Theories
656. The parts of an investigation that remain the same so that the dependent variable can be measured.
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Control variable
657. The variable that is not manipulated is
(A) Problem statement.
(B) Dependent variable.
(C) Testability.
(D) Hypothesis.

658. Experiment constant = ____
(A) Controlled variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) None of above
659. In a study examining the correlation between the number of hours of exercise and weight loss, the dependent variable is:
(A) The number of hours of exercise
(B) The participants' weight
(C) The type of exercise
(D) The participants' age
660. The dependent variable is the one
(A) You measure.
(B) You change.
661. The words used in the research paper are defined according on how it is used in the study. How are the words in the study defined?
(A) Basically
(B) Conceptually
(C) Operationally
(D) Both Conceptually and Operationally
662. Which of the following is not a type of variable commonly used in positivist research?
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Moderator variable
(D) Subjective variable
663. A variable which represents the cause is a
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Independent Variable
664. Which type of data is this? Age of Grammy winners
(A) Quantitative
(B) Categorical
665. A variable is a quantity used only to qualify the nature of objects in research.
(A) True
(B) False
666. Psychologists study whether a young monkey will prefer to spend time with a pretend monkey made of wire that provides milk or a pretend monkey covered with cloth and no milk. DV?
(A) Wire Monkey
(B) Monkey that provides milk
(C) Cloth monkey
(D) Time spent with each monkey
667. What is a variable?
(A) The cause of a phenomenon
(B) The effect of a phenomenon
(C) Learning strategies
(D) Anything that may change or may be changed from one condition to another
668. What is the purpose of an intervening or mediating variable?
(A) To moderate the relationship between the independent and dependent variables
(B) To control for the influence of confounding variables
(C) To help explain the process by which an independent variable affects a dependent variable
(D) To predict an outcome in a survey study
669. What type of variable does the hypothesis predict will change?
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Constant variable
670. What is the independent variable for the hypothesis: If ice melts in salt & fresh water, then it will melt faster in salt water.
(A) The amount of water
(B) The melt time
(C) The size of the ice cube
(D) The amount of salt

671. ____: a situation where participants performance decreases because they have experienced an experimental task more than once, ex. due to boredom or tiredness.
- (A) Boredom
 - (B) Fatigue Effects
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Alertness
672. On which axis would you place the independent variable?
- (A) X
 - (B) Y
 - (C) Z
 - (D) None of above
673. The opposite of a variable ____
- (A) A dependent variable.
 - (B) A data set.
 - (C) An extraneous variable.
 - (D) A constant.
674. The factor that is purposely changed
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Controlled experiment
675. James is conducting an experiment to see how different amounts of sunlight affect plant growth. Which statement correctly identifies the independent variable (IV)?
- (A) Variable measured as the outcome
 - (B) Variable manipulated by the researcher
 - (C) Variable confounded by a third factor
 - (D) Variable assigned by random sampling
676. Constants are the factors within an experiment that are kept the same for all groups or trials in an attempt to reduce the influence of additional variables.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
677. The variable that is stable and unaffected by the other variables you are trying to measure. It refers to the condition of an experiment that is systematically manipulated by the investigator. It is the presumed cause.
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Mediating Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) None of above
678. In an experiment, the variable whose value depends on the independent variable.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
679. What is Demand Characteristics?
- (A) Participants alter behavior to fit perceived study expectations.
 - (B) Participants give socially acceptable answers.
 - (C) Participants prefer extreme ends of a scale.
 - (D) Participants agree with statements regardless of content.
680. What is the Independent variable in this data table?
- (A) Type of Pizza
 - (B) # of Votes
 - (C) Pepperoni
 - (D) Veggie
681. What is the name of a variable that affects the dependent variable and results in invalid data?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Extraneous variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) None of above
682. An object, event, idea, belief, time period, or any other type of category you are trying to measure
- (A) Limitation
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Instrument
 - (D) Variable

- 683.** The DEPENDENT VARIABLE is the cause. Its value is dependent of other variables in your study. It can purposely changed or manipulated. This can determine the organization of levels for the experimental groups.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 684.** A 'Variable' in research methods and design is:
- (A) A factor or element that can change and be measured in a study
 - (B) A fixed value that does not change during research
 - (C) The main conclusion drawn from a study
 - (D) A tool used to collect data
- 685.** The independent variable (IV) is what is ____ by the research team.
- (A) Manipulated
 - (B) Measured
 - (C) Observed
 - (D) Recorded
- 686.** The dependent variable (DV) is ____ and depends on the independent variable (IV).
- (A) Measured
 - (B) Controlled
 - (C) Ignored
 - (D) Predicted
- 687.** Which is more important, validity or reliability?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) They are equally important
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) It depends on the test in question
- 688.** How might a researcher measure the concept of "social class"?
- (A) By analyzing social media usage
 - (B) By income, education level, or job type
 - (C) By observing daily routines
 - (D) By studying historical events
- 689.** What is the part of the experiment that is left alone or "natural", and is used to compare back to?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Experimental Group
- 690.** Which variable within an experiment is the one that is changed to see what effect is has?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Extraneous variable
 - (D) Confounding variable Edit
- 691.** The ____ is expected to change as the IV changes.
- (A) IV
 - (B) DV
 - (C) Controls
 - (D) Samples
- 692.** The interviewer can easily become an influencing variable in the research-this is known most commonly as
- (A) Interviewer Effect
 - (B) Interviewer Bias
 - (C) Interviewer interference
 - (D) Interviewer Influence
- 693.** "Among US men, 10% to 60% eat a sandwich at least once a day". This disparity may be due to an unclear ____
- (A) Operational Definition (OD)
 - (B) Official Designation (OD)
 - (C) Fractal Ungulate (FU)
 - (D) Original Design (OD)
- 694.** What is a factor that the experimenter has full control over and changes to see what happens?
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Hypothesis

695. What is a variable that is unchanged or remains constant throughout an experiment?
- (A) Control Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) All of the above
696. You are testing how the amount you water a plant affects its growth. What would be the INDEPENDENT VARIABLE in this experiment.
- (A) They type of pot you put the plants in.
 - (B) The amount you water each plant.
 - (C) The amount of sunlight the plants get.
 - (D) The amount the plant grows. Edit
697. The use of several measures of a construct is called:
- (A) Methods triangulation.
 - (B) Operationalism.
 - (C) Multiple operationalism.
 - (D) Multiple construct measurement.
698. In an experimental research, confounding variables are also known as
- (A) Independent variables
 - (B) Dependent variables
 - (C) Extraneous variables
 - (D) Infound variables
699. An Independent variable is the one that is changed in an experiment.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
700. What is a variable in communication research?
- (A) A constant
 - (B) A factor that can change
 - (C) A hypothesis
 - (D) A research question
701. A factor that changes in an experiment in order to test a hypothesis is ____
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Model
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Theory
702. The group about which you wish to draw conclusions or make generalizations.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Statistic
703. This variable in an experiment is the one being deliberately changed by the scientist.
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Control group
704. Two groups of SHS students were sampled to participate in a Math-Music correlation study. One group was tested in the morning at the library. The other group was tested in the laboratory near the gym. What can be classified as an extraneous variable?
- (A) The venues of the exam
 - (B) The different SHS groups
 - (C) The study-music and Math
 - (D) None of the above
705. Level of measurement where there is logical ordering or categories.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
706. In the following statement, The effects of mastery and aptitude on learning and retention, retention is
- (A) An independent variable.
 - (B) A dependent variable.
 - (C) A variable, but it is impossible to tell if it is independent or dependent.
 - (D) None of the above.

- 707.** If I am interested in the effect of exercise on health, which of the following could I use for the operational definition of the DV?
- (A) The number of days each week that the participants go to the gym
 - (B) The age of the participants in the study
 - (C) The number of days the participants call in sick
 - (D) The people in the group that does not go to the gym
- 708.** Find the DV: You experiment to find out if you can blow bigger bubbles when it is hot outside or when it is cold outside.
- (A) Bubble blowing technique
 - (B) Type of bubble juice
 - (C) Size of bubbles
 - (D) Temperature
- 709.** Which statement best defines a variable in research?
- (A) Anything subject to change across cases
 - (B) A label assigned without measurement
 - (C) A fixed value used for comparison
 - (D) A constant measured once per study
- 710.** What are the examples of control variable?
- (A) Classroom instruction
 - (B) Classroom learning: one group receives standard lecture and one group receives discussion; researcher assigns students to groups and thus manipulates group membership
 - (C) Age of a child; performance on a test; attitudes assessed on a survey
 - (D) Often demographic variables such as age, gender, race
- 711.** Is an attribute or characteristic that stands between the dependent and independent variables and exercises an influence on the dependent variable apart from independent variable
- (A) Intervening Variable
 - (B) Confounding Variable
 - (C) Moderating Variable
 - (D) Control Variable
- 712.** Which variable stands between independent and dependent variables?
- (A) Confounding variable
 - (B) Control variable
 - (C) Intervening variable
 - (D) Nominal variable
- 713.** A collection, or set, of individuals or objects or events whose properties are to be analyzed.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Statistic
 - (D) Population
- 714.** The number of midwives at commune health stations is a discrete quantitative variable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 715.** What is a Constant Variable?
- (A) A Dependent Variable
 - (B) Variable #3
 - (C) A Independent Variable
 - (D) The Variable that always stays the same
 - (E) The Item that causes change
- 716.** Why is it important to control variables in an experiment?
- (A) To make the experiment more interesting.
 - (B) To ensure that the results are due to the independent variable and not other factors.
 - (C) To confuse the participants in the experiment.
 - (D) To increase the cost of the experiment.
- 717.** Attributes of objects, events of things which can be measured are called
- (A) Data.
 - (B) Qualitative measure.
 - (C) Variables.
 - (D) None of the above.

718. In a study, the brand names of different smartphones are recorded. What type of variable is the brand name?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Discrete
719. In an experiment testing how plant water intake affects a plant's growth, what would be the independent variable?
- (A) Glucose production
 - (B) Plant growth
 - (C) Amount of water
 - (D) Sunlight
720. Operational definitions are written in terms that are...
- (A) Observable & measurable
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Reliable
 - (D) Scientific Edit
721. This ___ is expected to change as the uncontrolled variable changes.
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Controls
 - (D) Samples
722. Will the type of soil affect how tall a tomato plant grows? What is the IV?
- (A) The type of soil is the independent variable (IV).
 - (B) The height of the tomato plant is the independent variable (IV).
 - (C) The amount of sunlight is the independent variable (IV).
 - (D) The frequency of watering is the independent variable (IV).
723. An inert substance used in controlled experiments to test the effectiveness of another substance
- (A) Ethics
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Placebo
724. Scenario: Mosquito repellent is sprayed on one arm but not the other, and we count the number of bites on each arm after two hours. What is the Independent Variable? (Remember: Independent variables are what "I" change.)
- (A) The number of mosquito bites.
 - (B) The type of mosquito repellent
 - (C) One arm has bug spray and the other does not.
 - (D) None of above
725. Total family members
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Data that changes over time
 - (D) None of above
726. The steps or procedures an experimenter must use to MEASURE the variables in a study is called the ___
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Double-blind study
 - (C) Operational definition
 - (D) Theory
727. The ___ is the one manipulated by the researcher.
- (A) DV
 - (B) Confounding Variable
 - (C) Controls
 - (D) IV
728. When experimenting with plants to see if they grow better with or without fertilizer, a scientist uses six bean plants and one type of fertilizer. What type of variable is the fertilizer?
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Compound

729. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
- (A) The independent variable.
 - (B) The double-blind procedure.
 - (C) Random assignment.
 - (D) An operational definition.
730. Which variable is manipulated by the experimenter?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Confounding variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Interdependent variable
731. Which of the following is an example of an intervening or mediating variable?
- (A) The loan repayment in the loan repayment example
 - (B) The farm production in the loan repayment example
 - (C) The study habits in the academic performance example
 - (D) The attitude towards payment in the loan repayment example
732. A controlled variable
- (A) The thing you change on purpose.
 - (B) Can be measured to test your hypothesis.
 - (C) Something in an experiment that can change but we keep the same.
 - (D) Is the thing that determines how the experiment is run, in control of the experiment.
733. "Empirically verifiable observation" is
- (A) Statement.
 - (B) Value.
 - (C) Fact.
 - (D) Theory.
734. A testable question should include what two things?
- (A) Inference and opinion
 - (B) Hypothesis and conclusion
 - (C) Independent variable and constants
 - (D) An independent variable and a dependent variable
735. Factor that you keep the same in an experiment
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Controlled Variable
 - (D) Operational Definition
736. The outcome of what is being measured is termed:
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Predictor variable
 - (D) None of above
737. What is the dependent variable on the graph (y-axis)?
- (A) Metro Bicycle Shop Weekly Sales
 - (B) Bicycles Sold
 - (C) Types of Bicycles
 - (D) None of above
738. A carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research experiment is known as
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Operational definition
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Standardization
739. A type of quantitative variable which can take only exact value.
- (A) Discrete Variable
 - (B) Continuous Variable
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) None of above
740. What is a key benefit of controlling extraneous variables in psychological experiments?
- (A) It ensures the study has high ecological validity

- (B) It allows for more subjective interpretations of the results
- (C) It increases the likelihood that changes in the dependent variable are due to the independent variable
- (D) It reduces the sample size needed for the study
- 741.** Which of the following is an example of a continuous variable?
- (A) Gender: Male/ Female
- (B) Age: Younger than 40 years/above 40 years older
- (C) Educational level: low/medium/ high
- (D) Reaction time in Seconds
- 742.** What is a confounding variable in an experiment?
- (A) An outside factor that might affect the results of an experiment.
- (B) The main variable being tested.
- (C) The control group in the experiment.
- (D) The measurement tool used in the study.
- 743.** Find the Independent Variable: You experiment to see how the noise level in a room affects your ability to memorize random numbers and letters.
- (A) Ability to memorize
- (B) Noise level in room
- (C) Amount of sleep
- (D) Age of person
- 744.** Dependent variables are also known as ____
- (A) Predictors
- (B) Outcomes
- (C) Elicitors
- (D) Reactionaries
- 745.** The persons or animals whose behavior is systematically observed in a study.
- (A) Confounding of variables
- (B) Theory
- (C) Naturalistic observation
- (D) Participants
- 746.** Extraneous variable, which refer to the mood, emotions and intelligence of the subject.
- (A) Confounding
- (B) Situational
- (C) Nuisance
- (D) Participant
- 747.** The parameter is a number describing the:
- (A) Population
- (B) Sample
- (C) Survey
- (D) Percent
- 748.** Three redwood trees are kept at different humidity levels inside a greenhouse for 12 weeks. One tree is left outside in normal conditions. The heights of the trees are measured once a week. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Redwood trees
- (B) Humidity levels
- (C) Height of trees
- (D) The greenhouse
- 749.** Hair colour-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
- (B) Categorical
- 750.** In a lab setting, the researcher can control ____ which increases internal validity.
- (A) EVs (extraneous variables)
- (B) DVs (dependent variables)
- (C) IVs (independent variables)
- (D) CVs (controlled variables)
- 751.** Variable that the SCIENTIST CHANGES or TESTS.
- (A) Control Variable
- (B) Variable
- (C) Dependent Variable
- (D) Independent Variable

752. The variable that is being tested, counted, or measured and is responding to the independent variable is known as
- (A) Control
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
753. Mr. McNiece wanted to see how different types of music affected students' pulse rates. She played different types of music: heavy metal, rap, R&B, alternative, pop, country, and classical music. What constant should be considered when doing this experiment?
- (A) Types of music
 - (B) Use all dead people
 - (C) Using a different student for each music type
 - (D) Amount of time the music was played
754. In a true experiment we manipulate the ____ and we measure the ____
- (A) People / data
 - (B) Independent variable / dependent variable
 - (C) Population / control group
 - (D) Hypothesis / experimental group
755. Many experiments have titles in the format of "The effect of the ____ on the ____" Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Dependent variable; independent variable
 - (B) Independent variable; dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable; dependent variable
 - (D) Independent variable; control variable
756. How do different colored lights affect plant growth? What is the Independent Variable?
- (A) Blue Light
 - (B) Different Colored Lights
 - (C) Plant Growth
 - (D) Amount of Light
757. What is the description of what actions and operations will be used to measure the dependent variables and manipulate the independent variables?
- (A) Operational definition
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theoretical framework
 - (D) Research methodology
758. Jessica wants to know if the size of a cookie dough ball will influence how long it takes to bake. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Size of the cookie dough ball
 - (B) How long it takes to bake
 - (C) The temperature of the oven
 - (D) The type of cookie
759. What is a dependent variable in research?
- (A) The factor that is manipulated in an experiment
 - (B) The factor that is measured in an experiment
 - (C) The factor that remains constant in an experiment
 - (D) The factor that is unrelated to the experiment
760. A working definition of what a researcher is measuring
- (A) Adaptation
 - (B) Lens
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Operational definition
761. Sometimes called experimental or predictor variable
- (A) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (B) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (C) INTERVAL VARIABLE
 - (D) DICHOTOMOUS VARIABLE
762. How does the value of a dependent variable change in an experiment?
- (A) It changes randomly
 - (B) It changes as a result of changes made to the independent variable

- (C) It does not change
(D) It changes due to external factors unrelated to the experiment
- 763.** The variable the researcher matches to eliminate it as an alternative explanation is called a(n) ____ variable
(A) Dependent.
(B) Independent.
(C) Partial.
(D) Matching.
- 764.** What is an independent variable (IV)?
(A) The change you make in an experiment
(B) The outcome of the change you make
(C) A constant factor
(D) An unchangeable element
- 765.** In an experiment, researchers manipulate one or more ____ and then determine whether this manipulation had an effect on the ____
(A) Independent variables; dependent variable
(B) Dependent variables; independent variable
(C) Correlations; association
(D) Personality characteristics; outcome
- 766.** What does conceptualization involve?
(A) Writing clear, concise definitions for key concepts
(B) Specifying the measures used for the key concepts
(C) Identifying which relationships are the most important
(D) None of above
- 767.** When the participants' expectations have an effect on the results of the study.
(A) Extraneous variable
(B) Sampling bias
(C) Participant variability
(D) Participant expectancy effect
- 768.** What are the examples of dependent variables in education?
(A) Number of students and teaching stuff
(B) Achievement scores on a test, the organizational climate of a junior high school, the leadership skills of principals
(C) Qualities of principals, professional preparation of teachers
(D) Level of general knowledge of the students, communication between teachers and students
- 769.** The variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the other variable
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Extraneous variable
(D) None of above
- 770.** In the hypothesis is, "I think orange juice will stunt the growth of a plant." The dependent variable is
(A) The growth of the plant
(B) The plant without orange juice
(C) The location of the plant
(D) The amount of orange juice
- 771.** It gives meaning to a word depending on how it is used in the research.
(A) Conceptual Definition
(B) Operational Definition
(C) Expanded Definition
(D) General Definition
- 772.** Meanings attached to a concept create problems of measurements.
(A) Unambiguous.
(B) Dictionary.
(C) Vague.
(D) Clear.
- 773.** More complex than concept, mental representation from situation or behaviors, invented by researchers for specific purposes.
(A) Multi-sectoral Studies

- (B) Construct
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Cause & Effects Relationship
774. Elements of behavior that exist but cannot be measured directly are called ____
- (A) Aptitudes
 - (B) Constructs
 - (C) Theories
 - (D) Bias
775. A survey asks participants to rate their satisfaction on a scale from 1 to 5. What type of variable is this?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Nominal
776. In an experiment, this is measured. It is the one that could change based on what is manipulated.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
777. What is the third variable problem?
- (A) When a measured variable influences both independent and dependent variables
 - (B) When an unmeasured variable influences both independent and dependent variables, leading to misleading conclusions
 - (C) When the dependent variable is not measured
 - (D) When the independent variable is manipulated
778. Participants' emotional state. This is a DV of which of the following Experiment
- (A) Canli
 - (B) Andrade
 - (C) Dement and Kleitman
 - (D) Schachter & Singer
779. Can have different values under different conditions or for different people
- (A) RATIO
 - (B) VARIABLE
 - (C) RESEARCH
 - (D) PROPORTION
780. A kind of independent variable chosen by the researcher to determine if it changes the relationship between the independent and dependent variable.
- (A) Intervening variable
 - (B) Control Variable
 - (C) Moderator variable
 - (D) None of the Above
781. What is the relationship between two or more variables; when two variables are correlated, one variable changes as the other does?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Cause-and-effect relationship
 - (C) Illusory correlation
 - (D) None of above
782. Control variables are kept constant throughout a study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
783. Pick the reason that best explains the evidence: Claim: Too much junk food is bad for you. Evidence: Eating fast food once a week can increase your chance of heart disease by 20%.
- (A) Americans on average eat three times more sugar than is recommended.
 - (B) In the US, someone dies from heart disease every 36 seconds.
 - (C) Fast food, like other junk food, is high in sodium, saturated fat, and cholesterol.
 - (D) This means you shouldn't eat fast food.
784. Classify this data variable: Weight in Pounds
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal

785. A taxi company in Atlanta puts a new type of tire with a special tread on a random sample of 50 cars, and the regular type of tire on another random sample of 50 cars. What is the dependent (response) variable in this experimental research study?
- (A) Type of Tire
 - (B) Gas mileage
 - (C) Taxi company
 - (D) Type of Car
786. The independent variable is the
- (A) One you measure.
 - (B) One you change.
787. Researchers want to test the effect of caffeine on attention. What is caffeine in the experiment?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependant variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) Third variable
788. Classify the variable as categorical or quantitative:GPA
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
789. In a study examining the relationship between exercise frequency and weight loss, exercise frequency is the:
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
790. The best measuring tool for research is
- (A) Well-standardized.
 - (B) Highly reliable.
 - (C) Highly valid.
 - (D) Both sufficiently reliable and sufficiently valid.
791. They are the outcomes or results of the influence of the independent variable.
- (A) DEPENDENT VARIABLES
 - (B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
 - (C) VARIABLES
 - (D) INTERVENING OR MEDLING VARIABLES
792. For variables that are quantitative, measurements have what attached to them?
- (A) Units
 - (B) Labels
 - (C) Scores
 - (D) Graphs
793. A new type of gasoline gives off excessive amounts of smoke. What should be studied before this type of fuel can be determined to be safe for the environment?
- (A) The time it takes to produce the fuel
 - (B) The effect the smoke will have on the air quality
 - (C) The cost of producing the fuel
 - (D) If the fuel will be widely accepted by consumers
794. Mr. Conyers needs your help:He needs to find the constant variables for his experiment. He is trying to determine what shampoo leaves his beard the softest. Which variable would be a constant?
- (A) Type of Shampoo
 - (B) Softness of Mr. Conyer's beard
 - (C) Amount of Shampoo
 - (D) He doesn't need any constant variables
795. A marketing manager believes that limiting the availability of a product increases product desirability.What is the dependent variable here?
- (A) Marketing manager
 - (B) Limiting the availability of a product
 - (C) Increases
 - (D) Product desirability
796. A population element is referred to an individual member of a specific population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

797. The variables that experimenters control during an experiment to determine their effect on the response variable.
- (A) SD
 - (B) P value
 - (C) Exploratory Factor Analysis
 - (D) Factor
798. A group of patients are randomly assigned to groups in which they receive different amounts of an experimental drug to treat anxiety. Anxiety levels are measured afterwards.
- (A) Anxiety levels are the dependent variable.
 - (B) Medication is the dependent variable.
 - (C) Anxiety is the independent variable
 - (D) None of the above statements are true.
799. The variable measured in an experiment is:
- (A) The independent variable
 - (B) A null hypothesis
 - (C) The dependent variable
 - (D) An alternative hypothesis
800. What is the dependent variable in experimental research?
- (A) The manipulated variable
 - (B) The outcome measured
 - (C) The control variable
 - (D) The random variable
801. The ___ is controlled by the experimenter, while the ___ represents the information collected and statistically analyzed by the experimenter.
- (A) Dependent variable; independent variable
 - (B) Independent variable; dependent variable
 - (C) Placebo effect; experimenter bias
 - (D) Experiment bias; placebo effect
802. A measurement scale that in addition to ordering scores from highest to lowest, establishes a uniform unit in the scale so that any distance between two consecutive scores is of equal magnitude.
- (A) Nominal Scale
 - (B) Ordinal Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale
 - (D) Ratio Scale
803. Maya designed an experiment to answer the following question: How does the amount of water given to a limabean seed affect how tall it grows? In this experiment, what variable should Maya CHANGE?
- (A) The amount of water
 - (B) The kind of plant
 - (C) The type of soil
 - (D) The amount of sunlight it gets Edit
804. A scientist wants to understand if stress can affect memory. She tests this hypothesis by observing teachers teaching students quietly, peacefully, gently and other teachers teaching by shouting and getting angry. The students are tested and the results show that the students with the calm teachers got better grades. Which is the dependent variable?
- (A) The grades the students got.
 - (B) The angry, shouting teachers. Edit
805. In an experiment, after completing conditioning once, an injection of a drug affecting neuro transmitter substance was given to the affecting neuro transmitter substance was given to the subject. Then, the subject was conditioned again. In this experiment, what were bio-chemical changes treated as?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Intervening variable
806. In an experiment, the variable that changes in response to independent variable is known as
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Changing variable
 - (D) Control variable

- 807.** If a researcher studies fourth-grade students to determine the effects of rewarding good behavior on subsequent behavior, which of the following is least likely to be an extraneous variable?
- (A) Student grade level
 - (B) Student attitude
 - (C) Teacher characteristics
 - (D) Parent's parenting style
- 808.** Managers and researchers have decided to focus on customer-satisfaction levels in their marketing research study. They have determined the
- (A) Relevant variable.
 - (B) Unit of analysis.
 - (C) Situation analysis.
 - (D) Primary data.
- 809.** How do confounding variables affect a study?
- (A) They enhance the validity of the findings
 - (B) They obscure the true relationship between the independent and dependent variable
 - (C) They ensure random assignment
 - (D) They improve participant recruitment
- 810.** What is the purpose of a theoretical rationale in a research study?
- (A) To explain why the independent variable is expected to influence the dependent variable
 - (B) To introduce and define the key terms used in the study
 - (C) To provide a detailed review of the existing literature
 - (D) To present the results of the data analysis
- 811.** The most appropriate method to select a measuring tool (Test) is:
- (A) Characteristics of population
 - (B) Validity and reliability of test
 - (C) Researcher's area of Interest
 - (D) Purpose of the research
- 812.** A scale whose numbers serve only as labels or tags for identifying and classifying objects with a strict one-to-one correspondence between the numbers and the objects is called a(n) ____
- (A) Nominal scales
 - (B) Ratio scales
 - (C) Ordinal scales
 - (D) Interval scales
- 813.** A researcher conducted an experiment to see if increasing water consumption lessens the visible effects of rosacea, a common skin condition. The dependent variable in this experiment was
- (A) Rosacea.
 - (B) Increased water consumption.
 - (C) The amount of water consumed.
 - (D) The visible condition of the skin.
- 814.** Maika wants to do a research about reading. What could be a good independent variable?
- (A) Book genre (adventure, nonfiction, fantasy ____)
 - (B) Reading habits
 - (C) Reading comprehension
 - (D) Reading skills
- 815.** Number of Passengers
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
- 816.** This type of definition of terms in which the meaning of the concept or term as used in a particular study.
- (A) Conceptual
 - (B) Denotation
 - (C) Operational
 - (D) Substitution
- 817.** In the scientific question "Does the amount of fertiliser affect the height that a bean plant grows? "What is the independent variable?
- (A) Amount of fertiliser
 - (B) Height of the bean plant
 - (C) Amount of soil used
 - (D) How often the plant is watered

- 818.** This is known as the variable being tested or the responding variable.
(A) Control Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Independent Variable
(D) None of the above
- 819.** Identify the kind of variable in this situation: price of gasoline per gallon throughout American history
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
- 820.** Scientific Question: Does being tardy impact test scores? What is the manipulated variable?
(A) Test scores
(B) The time a student arrives to class
(C) Amount of time to complete test
(D) None of above
- 821.** The output parameter (Y) is an indicator that characterizes:
(A) The result of the process under study;
(B) Objectives of the process under study;
(C) Analytical, abstract, thematic;
(D) Relevance of the process under study;
(E) Final and initial conditions of the process under study;
- 822.** The variable that is measured. It goes on the y-axis.
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
- 823.** A variable that is being manipulated in an experiment
(A) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
(B) DICHOTOMOUS VARIABLE
(C) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
(D) ORDINAL VARIABLE
- 824.** Which of the following is an example of a situational variable?
(A) Age of participants
(B) Noise in the environment
(C) Gender of participants
(D) Intelligence of participants
- 825.** A variable that quantifies an element of a population.
(A) Qualitative Variable
(B) Quantitative Variable
(C) Sample
(D) Parameter
- 826.** A type of variable that has two or more categories which can be ranked.
(A) Interval.
(B) Nominal.
(C) Ordinal.
(D) Ratio.
- 827.** In a study analyzing the effect of various doses of a painkiller on pain reduction, the dependent variable is:
(A) The type of painkiller
(B) The participants' age
(C) The pain reduction
(D) The time of day
- 828.** Researchers want to see if color impacts choice. They put cans of soda out of the table for a group to take. Some cans are blue while others are red. However, the red cans were closer to the door through which people entered. This may have thrown off the study.
(A) Extraneous Variable
(B) Independent Variable
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) Modifying Variable
- 829.** In testing the effects of different kinds of light on plant growth, plant growth would be the ____
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) Control condition

- 830.** An operational definition
- (A) One that bears no relation to the underlying concept
 - (B) An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept
 - (C) A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures
 - (D) One that refers to opera singers and their work
- 831.** A variable that helps to explain the association between the conditions or treatments and the response, but is not the explanation that the study was designed to test.
- (A) Treatments
 - (B) Double blind
 - (C) Response variable
 - (D) Lurking variable
- 832.** Why research must be testable?
- (A) To conduct experiment
 - (B) To find out if the research is correct
 - (C) To determine the relationship of variables
 - (D) None of the choices is correct
- 833.** Variables measured on the nominal scale, such as gender and race, are also sometimes referred to as ____ variables.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Measurement
- 834.** A variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the DV. The problem (Cause)
- (A) Dependent Variable (DV)
 - (B) Independent Variable (IV)
 - (C) Discrete Variable
 - (D) Continuous Variable
- 835.** State the level of measurement for the variable below; Children in elementary school are evaluated and classified as non-readers (0), beginning readers (1), grade level readers (2), or advanced readers (3). The classification is done in order to place them in reading groups.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 836.** Operational Definition
- (A) Clear and detailed statements about how you will measure the data collected about the variables.
 - (B) The entire group of people or animals in which the researcher is interested.
 - (C) A sample that has characteristics that are similar to those in the population.
 - (D) A measure of the relationship between two variables.
- 837.** In a study of the effects of various brands of ice cream on weight gain, the type of ice cream consumed represents the
- (A) Dependent variable.
 - (B) Independent variable.
 - (C) Placebo.
 - (D) Control variable.
- 838.** Factors include those existing or occurring within the individual self or mind
- (A) Interpersonal
 - (B) Intrapersonal
 - (C) Community
 - (D) All of the above
- 839.** Any factor capable of change
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Experimental group
- 840.** The ONE thing you change in an experiment.
- (A) Constant variable
 - (B) Controlled variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Independent variable

- 841.** The dependent variable represents the ____
(A) Treatment
(B) Outcome
- 842.** What is the DEPENDENT variable in this experiment?"Does eating breakfast improve test score?"
(A) Eating breakfast or not
(B) The grade you got on the test
(C) What time you get up in the morning
(D) How tasty the breakfast is
- 843.** As one variable is manipulated, it directly brings about change in a second variable. What is the variable called that is being manipulated?
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Extraneous variable
(D) Moderating variable
- 844.** Cultural beliefs and backgrounds, ethnicities and religion are examples of ____
(A) Demographics
(B) Physiological Needs
(C) Cognitive Abilities
(D) Prior Knowledge
(E) Motivation
- 845.** What is another term that refers to a confounding extraneous variable?
(A) First variable.
(B) Third variable.
(C) Last variable.
(D) Fourth variable.
- 846.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the arrival times of planes at JFK airport.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous numerical
(C) Discrete numerical
(D) None of above
- 847.** What term do researchers use to label the unobservable things they are interested in measuring? (Price, L. R. (2017) Chapter 1)
(A) Constructs
(B) Variables
(C) Traits
(D) Indicators
- 848.** Statement: How does the amount of light affect bacteria growth in a pond? Question: Determine the independent variable.
(A) Bacteria growth
(B) Human mouth
(C) Amount of light
(D) Bacteria
- 849.** The variable that is affected is ____
(A) Dependent variable.
(B) Moderator variable.
(C) Mediating variable.
(D) Extraneous variable
(E) Independent variable.
- 850.** Ms. Laiba has decided to use the test at the end of the textbook to measure the achievement levels of the students in her study. Which of the following BEST describes the chapter test?
(A) Variable.
(B) Definition.
(C) Construct.
(D) Operationalized variable.
- 851.** An experiment is said to be confounded when
(A) Undesirable variables are not kept out of the experiment
(B) Undesirable variables are kept out of the experiment
(C) Basic research is used in place of applied research
(D) The sample is random
- 852.** Stacy measured the speed of 5 birds that lived around her house. What is the Independent variable?

- (A) Type of Bird
 - (B) Speed of Bird
 - (C) Weather outside
 - (D) None of above
- 853.** The extent to which the participants' behavior reflects how they would behave in their everyday life.
- (A) External Validity
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Ecological Validity
 - (D) Temporal Validity
- 854.** These variables can be ordered or ranked
- (A) INTERVAL VARIABLE
 - (B) ORDINAL VARIABLE
 - (C) DICHOTOMOUS VARIABLE
 - (D) INDEPENDENT
- 855.** All the things in an experiment that must be the same to make it fair are called
- (A) Away from all people.
 - (B) In a data tables, charts and graphs
 - (C) Controlled variables or constants
 - (D) The gender of the baby alligators
- 856.** Why do we want to test one variable at a time?
- (A) Because it is hard to setup a data table with more than one
 - (B) It keeps the experiment fair and you can see what caused the change
 - (C) It is what has always been done
 - (D) It makes the results better in an experiment
- 857.** Which type of data provides rank order information?
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Interval
 - (C) Ratio
 - (D) Nominal
- 858.** How can constructs be defined?
- (A) Using only qualitative data
 - (B) Using only quantitative data
 - (C) Using direct and indirect observables
 - (D) None of above
- 859.** When the variables increase together it is said to have
- (A) Positive correlation
 - (B) Negative correlation
- 860.** Which brand of paper towel will absorb the most liquid? What is the independent variable?
- (A) Brand of paper towel
 - (B) Amount of water absorbed
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 861.** — are properties or characteristics of some event, object, person, place or thing that are measurable and can take on more than one value, or vary
- (A) Values
 - (B) Determinants
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Sampling errors
- 862.** What is a variable in scientific research?
- (A) A variable is a statement about what will happen under certain conditions.
 - (B) A variable is any factor, trait, or condition that can exist in differing amounts or types.
 - (C) A variable is a systematic process to answer questions and test hypotheses.
 - (D) None of the above
- 863.** A student wants to test the hypothesis of "If salt is added to water then the boiling point of water will decrease." What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Amount of salt
 - (B) Boiling point
 - (C) Same amount of water
 - (D) None of above

- 864.** Which of the following variables are quantitative? A. type of car B. weekly wage C. plane fares D. petrol prices E. breed of dog
(A) A, B and C
(B) A, B, C and E
(C) B, C and D
(D) A, B, C and D
- 865.** A survey question about gender, to be answered with either "M" or "F," represents an
(A) Categorical variable
(B) Unknown variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Continuous variable
- 866.** Confounds are mostly dealt with after the experiment by using complex statistical techniques.
(A) F
(B) T
- 867.** Data obtained from measuring
(A) Dichotomic
(B) Discrete
(C) Continuous
(D) Polynomic
- 868.** If you were testing how well different dish soap cleaned grease, the independent (experimental) variable would be the:
(A) Dishes
(B) Water
(C) Dish Soap
(D) Types of Grease
- 869.** Katie is performing an experiment by giving 5 plants different amounts of water and seeing which one will grow the tallest. What is the Constant Variable? (Hint: The constant Variable will always stay the same.)
(A) Katie
(B) The amounts of water
(C) The type of plant
(D) How tall the plants grow
- 870.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the length of time spent doing this exercise.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous numerical
(C) Discrete numerical
(D) None of above
- 871.** How does watching TV during studying affect a student's test grades? Student's test grades is the ____ variable.
(A) Independent
(B) Dependent
(C) Control
(D) Constant
- 872.** The presumed effect of the research problem. Usually the problem itself or the elements that is being questioned
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Moderating variable
(D) Mediating variable/ intervening variable
(E) Control variable
- 873.** What is the Levels of the independent variable is associated with?
(A) Conditions
(B) Treatment
(C) Treatment conditions
(D) Effects
- 874.** Earring length-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
(A) Numerical
(B) Categorical
- 875.** A factor, other than the one being studied, that might influence a study's results:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Placebo
(D) Confounding variable

876. In conducting research, which of the variable is hold constant by the researcher?
- (A) Controlled Variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Manipulated Variable
877. In research terminology, what is a 'variable'?
- (A) A fixed element in a study
 - (B) A factor that can change
 - (C) A constant measurement
 - (D) An unchanging hypothesis
878. An experiment is performed on plants to see how different liquids affect plant growth. Each plant in the experiment is given a different liquid; water, apple juice, or milk. Each plant has the same amount of soil, sunlight, and listens to the same music. In this investigation, the independent variable is ____
- (A) The type of plant
 - (B) The amount of sunlight
 - (C) The type of music
 - (D) The type of liquid
879. Which of the following is a constant in the experiment?
- (A) Soil samples removed from cliff on different days
 - (B) Soil samples removed from cliff on the same day
 - (C) Soil samples not weighed
 - (D) Soil samples not dried
880. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
- (A) Learning
 - (B) Material studied
 - (C) Size of group
 - (D) Presence of music
881. This characteristic refers to how accurately the instrument measures the problem ____
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Credibility
 - (D) Systematic
882. The age of students in a university research study is classified as:
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
883. Tiffany was investing how fast it took Hayden to react to different sounds. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) How fast Hayden reacted
 - (B) Different sounds
 - (C) Types of music
 - (D) Hayden
884. A variable that controls the change of relationship between the IV and DV is known as ____
- (A) An extraneous variable
 - (B) A moderator variable
 - (C) A mediating variable
 - (D) None of above
885. Why is it problematic when researchers use "impromptu" scales?
- (A) They are always invalid
 - (B) They lack prior validation and reliability
 - (C) They are too long
 - (D) They are always biased
886. What is an independent variable in research?
- (A) A variable that is manipulated to observe its effect on the dependent variable
 - (B) A variable that remains constant throughout the experiment
 - (C) A variable that is measured to see the effect of changes
 - (D) A variable that is not related to the research

- 887.** In quantitative research weight, anxiety, and blood pressure are called
(A) Variable
(B) Concepts or phenomena
(C) Description
(D) Theory
- 888.** Defines concepts by describing how they will be measured. Working definitions or operational definition are other terms used to refer to this process.
(A) CONCEPTS
(B) OPERATIONALIZATION
(C) VARIABLES
(D) HYPOTHESIS
- 889.** A variable also known as categorical or classificatory variable; a variable that has a limited number of distinct values. A whole answer or number
(A) Dependent Variable (DV)
(B) Independent Variable (IV)
(C) Discrete Variable
(D) Continuous Variable
- 890.** What is the role of variables in experimental research?
(A) In a hypothesis in experimental research, an independent variable has an effect over a dependent variable.
(B) In a hypothesis in experimental research, there is no need to have variables.
(C) In a hypothesis in experimental research, there is a treatment or intervention, but not variables.
(D) None of above
- 891.** Does the amount of fertilizer affect the growth of plants? What is the independent variable?
(A) Amount of fertilizer
(B) Type of fertilizer
(C) Growth of plants
(D) Amount of plants
- 892.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the weights of packages sent by Australia Post on 20 December.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous numerical
(C) Discrete numerical
(D) None of above
- 893.** What is the INDEPENDENT variable (cause) in this experiment? "Which type of metal, copper or aluminum, conducts heat faster?"
(A) Size of metal
(B) Types of metal
(C) Time it takes to heat up
(D) Shape of the metal Edit
- 894.** When a extraneous variable systematically varies with the independent variable and influences the dependent variable, it is called:
(A) Another dependent variable.
(B) A confounding variable.
(C) A moderating variable.
(D) An unreliable variable.
- 895.** What is the dependent variable in the question below? Are children who learn to read before kindergarten more likely to attend college?
(A) When students learn to read
(B) Likelihood to attend college
(C) What students read
(D) None of above
- 896.** The factor that simultaneously affects both cause and effect in a causal relationship is the:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Confounder variable
(D) Intermediate variable
(E) Neutral variable
- 897.** What are characteristics that are defined by a number, such as age or weight?

- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Categorical variables
 - (D) Numerical variables
- 898.** The part of the experiment that remains the same for the control and experimental group.
- (A) Constants
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Dependent
- 899.** What is the purpose of a control variable?
- (A) To remove or control effects on the dependent variable
 - (B) To be manipulated by the researcher
 - (C) To strengthen the independent variable
 - (D) To influence the dependent variable
- 900.** What is another term for a test that measures reliability?
- (A) Subjective test
 - (B) Integrative test
 - (C) Test-retest test
 - (D) Holistic test
- 901.** Is something that is kept the same, remaining unchanged in an experiment.
- (A) Control
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Data
 - (D) P, B, & J
- 902.** Controlling extraneous variables mean you must ____
- (A) Ensure that they are held constant across the two groups/conditions
 - (B) Manipulate the IV and measure the DV
 - (C) Select only people from a narrow target population
 - (D) Ensure that participants complete a task that is close to a real life experience
- 903.** Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: An investigator uses a physical-activity tracker that miscounts steps differently for men and women.
- (A) Confounding
 - (B) Measurement Bias
 - (C) Hawthorne Effect
 - (D) Attrition Bias
 - (E) Publication Bias
- 904.** Classify this data variable: Transmission
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal
- 905.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the brands of cereals available at the supermarket.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 906.** Observation or Inference: The mini pig is happy.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
- 907.** Across individuals in a study population and across different observations, the values of variables usually are:
- (A) Different
 - (B) Not very different
 - (C) Different to a significant degree
 - (D) Absolutely identical
 - (E) Partly identical
- 908.** Ms. O'Brien wanted to see which brand of cola exploded the highest when she put a Mento in the bottle. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Ms. O'Brien

- (B) Mento
 - (C) Height of spray
 - (D) Types of colas
- 909.** Its one of the independent variables that is use for comparison, does not get any change, original or plain variable.
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
- 910.** Two plants are grown using the same light and pots. One plant is given water that has been microwaved and the other plant is given regular tap water. Their height is measured after 2 weeks. What is the INDEPENDENT variable?
- (A) Height
 - (B) Type of water
 - (C) Light
 - (D) Pots
- 911.** Mrs. Cote wanted to know if the iPhone could stand up against being dropped from different heights. She dropped them from 3 heights and saw if they broke. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Drop height
 - (B) If they had a case on them or not
 - (C) If they broke
 - (D) None of above
- 912.** Which scenario illustrates a confounding variable?
- (A) Room humidity altering crispiness
 - (B) Ranking satisfaction levels from low to high
 - (C) Using post-hoc tests after ANOVA
 - (D) Calculating an overall acceptability index
- 913.** Mr. Pine, a botanist, is conducting an experiment to see if the type of fertilizer has an effect on the growth of a plant. He uses three (of the same type of) plants, two different fertilizers, equal light, and equal water. What type of variable is the fertilizer?
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Compound
- 914.** The variable that is manipulated in an experimenter is known as the ___ variable.
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Trial
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Constant
- 915.** The factor the researcher manipulates in a controlled experiment
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) None of above
- 916.** What do we call the variable that is affected by the independent variable in an experiment?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) None of above
- 917.** In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to observe its influence on another variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effect, is what type of variable?
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Hypothetical
- 918.** Researchers must control for confounding variables to ensure valid results.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 919.** The elaboration of the theoretical framework is recommended to be carried out based on structuring an index, summary, or outline that must always be linked to:
- (A) Research variables
 - (B) Bibliography only
 - (C) Conclusions of the study
 - (D) Sampling design
- 920.** A variable is
- (A) A letter that takes the place of a number
 - (B) Terms in an expression
 - (C) The answer to an equation
 - (D) The number in front of a letter
- 921.** This type of variable is intentionally kept the same for all tests and trials
- (A) Controlled variables
 - (B) Independent variables
 - (C) Dependent variables
 - (D) None of above
- 922.** The independent variable is the variable predicted.
- (A) FALSE
 - (B) TRUE
- 923.** Response variable or effect that is observed or measured to determine the effect of the independent variable.
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Variable
- 924.** Any action that people can observe or measure
- (A) Behavior
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Sociology
 - (D) Cognition
- 925.** Variables which can assume values that manifest the concept of attributes
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
- 926.** A(n) ____ is a factor thought to be significant for human behavior, which can vary (change) from one case to another
- (A) Operational definition
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Research method
- 927.** What is "the number of pages in a book" an example of?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Continuous
- 928.** What is the quantitative dependent variable in the sample chemistry research design table?
- (A) Number of dyes per product.
 - (B) Type of chemical used.
 - (C) Temperature of the room.
 - (D) Color of the product.
- 929.** The independent variable is the ONE thing you ____
- (A) Change
 - (B) Keep the same
 - (C) Experiment with
 - (D) Investigate
- 930.** The independent variable in an experiment is:
- (A) The effect of random chance on the results.
 - (B) The most important variable the experimenter could not control or take into account.
 - (C) The variable the experimenter manipulates in order to examine its effect on the dependent variable.
 - (D) The variable the experimenter measures in order to see if it was affected by the change in the dependent variable.

- 931.** What are the other names for dependent and independent variables?
- (A) Externous and control variables
 - (B) Continuous and descrete variables
 - (C) Causal and explanatory variables
 - (D) Cause and effect variables
 - (E) Not aware of
- 932.** Separating out the effects of particular factors so they do not influence/affect the results/outcome of the research
- (A) Controlling the factors
 - (B) Research question
 - (C) Measurement; measure
 - (D) Method, procedure, steps taken
- 933.** Data that can be classified or placed into group is known as
- (A) Anomalous
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) Graphical
- 934.** When experimenting with the growth of a plant, a scientist uses three (of the same type of) plants, two different fertilizers, equal light, and equal water. Equal light and equal water are what types of variable?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Constants
 - (D) None of above
- 935.** What type of variable in an experiment is actually manipulated to see if it has an effect on another variable?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Confounding Variable
 - (D) Placebo
- 936.** In a controlled experiment, researchers manipulate one variable to observe its effect on another. Which term best describes the variable that is systematically measured to determine the outcome of this manipulation?
- (A) Dependent Variable (DV)
 - (B) Nominal Variable
 - (C) Predictor Variable
 - (D) Interval Variable
- 937.** The variable we measure to get our results the:
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) None of above
- 938.** Identify the highlighted word/s. "A study on customers' satisfaction based on the quality of food offered in a restaurant."
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
- 939.** How many independent variables should you have in an experiment?
- (A) Two
 - (B) As many as possible
 - (C) Four
 - (D) One
- 940.** If you get at least 6 hours of sleep, you will do better on tests than if you get less sleep. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?
- (A) Test Scores
 - (B) Amount of Sleep
 - (C) Amount of Coffee
 - (D) None of the Above
- 941.** A variable which is considered as a consequence of one variable.
- (A) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (B) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (C) CONTROL VARIABLE
 - (D) EXTRANEIOUS
- 942.** Taking a word which is open to interpretation and making it measurable.
- (A) Operationalisation
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Structured interview
 - (D) Survey

- 943.** Classify the variable as categorical or quantitative. Number of "close friends" a person reports having
(A) Categorical
(B) Quantitative
- 944.** T8-If you get at least 6 hours of sleep, you will do better on tests than if you get less sleep. What is the independent variable in this experiment?
(A) Amount of Sleep
(B) Test Scores
(C) Amount of Coffee
(D) Type of Bed
- 945.** We wish to investigate the relationship between the number seeds planted in a garden and the number of fruit grown. The explanatory variable (EV) is
(A) The number of fruit grown
(B) The amount of soil in the garden
(C) The number of hours spent watering the plants
(D) The number of seeds planted
- 946.** Classify the variable as categorical or quantitative. Number of tattoos on a person
(A) Categorical
(B) Quantitative
- 947.** Which of the following best describes a manipulated variable?
(A) A variable that is measured as a result of the experiment
(B) A variable that is purposely changed or manipulated
(C) A variable that is kept constant
(D) A variable that is not recorded
- 948.** What defines research variables in measurable terms?
(A) Conceptual Definition
(B) Operational Definition
(C) Theoretical Framework
(D) Literature Review
- 949.** Which of the following best describes a confounding variable in an experiment?
(A) A variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher
(B) A variable that is kept constant throughout the experiment
(C) A variable that unintentionally influences the outcome of the experiment
(D) A variable that is measured as the result of the experiment
- 950.** Consider the within-subjects mood study table below. IV is mood induction. Key DV is ice cream buying. On Monday, in Order #1, participants are made happy and asked 'Want to buy ice cream?'. On Tuesday, they are made sad and asked the same question. In Order #2, the order is reversed. What is the independent variable (IV) in this study?
(A) The day of the week
(B) Mood induction (happy or sad)
(C) Ice cream buying
(D) The order of conditions
- 951.** Question that has two possible categories is an example of ____ Variable.
(A) Dichotomous
(B) Continuous
- 952.** Classify this data variable: Model
(A) Quantitatively Discrete
(B) Quantitatively Continuous
(C) Categorically Nominal
(D) Categorically Ordinal
- 953.** The ____ variable has an effect on the ____ variable
(A) Dependent, independent
(B) Independent, dependent
- 954.** Which variable is deliberately changed to observe its effect?
(A) Dependent variable measured as outcome
(B) Independent variable manipulated by researcher

- (C) Confounding variable external and misleading
- (D) Control variable kept constant throughout
- 955.** What internal validity issue can arise from external influences in field settings?
- (A) They can eliminate confounding variables.
- (B) They can introduce confounding variables.
- (C) They can strengthen the study's internal validity.
- (D) They have no effect on the study's internal validity.
- 956.** Which of the following descriptions exemplifies a scientific relationship?
- (A) Children who receive frequent teacher approval are more likely to stay on task.
- (B) There are three basic types of parenting styles used in American homes.
- (C) Most school administrators express frustration with school funding levels.
- (D) The average math achievement of male and female ninth graders is about the same.
- 957.** It is any existing or observable fact or situation that we want to unearth further or understand
- (A) Idea
- (B) Phenomenon
- (C) Knowledge
- (D) Concept
- 958.** Variables represent ____
- (A) ____ a preference in people.
- (B) ____ a value we're trying to find.
- (C) ____ a characteristic we are studying.
- (D) ____ a result we are calculating.
- 959.** Many research studies in education are designed to test the effectiveness of different instructional methods. In this kind of research, the instructional methods being studied constitute a
- (A) Constant
- (B) Scale
- (C) Variable
- (D) Research hypothesis
- 960.** What is the purpose of controlling extraneous variables in an experiment?
- (A) To ensure that any observed effects are due to the manipulated dependent variable.
- (B) To ensure that any observed effects are due to the manipulated independent variable.
- (C) To increase the external validity of the research findings.
- (D) To allow for more confounding factors to be introduced.
- 961.** A type of quantitative variable which can take any numerical value within a specified range.
- (A) Continuous Variable
- (B) Discrete Variable
- (C) Variable
- (D) None of above
- 962.** What are the effects associated with the way independent variables work together called?
- (A) Main effects
- (B) Interaction effects
- (C) Control effects
- (D) Factorial effects
- 963.** The dependent variable in the experiment is the
- (A) Amount of aggressive behavior exhibited by the children
- (B) Amount of time that each child spent interacting with the other children
- (C) Group in which each child was originally placed
- (D) Violent cartoon
- 964.** The variable that needs to be controlled-that is, eliminated or held constant-in a quantitative study is the:
- (A) Outcome variable

- (B) Dependent variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) Confounding variable
- 965.** Which of the following variables is Qualitative?
(A) Age
(B) Weight
(C) Height
(D) Physical activity
- 966.** What is the dependent variable (quantitative) in the Sample Geology Research Design Table?
(A) Number of fossils (# per kg)
(B) Type of rock
(C) Location of sample
(D) Date of collection
- 967.** Ben makes five paper helicopters with different wing lengths. He drops them the same way from a height of two meters for five trials each. He records the amount of time it takes for each helicopter to fall to the ground. What is the independent variable?
(A) Dropping the same way
(B) Wing Length
(C) Amount of time it takes the helicopter to hit the floor
(D) Dropping from the same height
- 968.** The research method is Descriptive. The researcher will investigate how Social Cognitive Theory (states we learn while we interact with other people) happens to students during group activity. It will focus on students' self-esteem as affected by communication skills. What type of variable is "students' self-esteem"
(A) Dependent
(B) Independent
(C) Confounding
(D) Moderator
- 969.** The primary cause of invasive species introduction is
(A) Too much food
(B) Human actions
(C) Weather events
(D) Asteroids
- 970.** The variable that experimenters manipulate is called the ____ variable.
(A) Independent
(B) Intervening
(C) Hypothetical
(D) Dependent
- 971.** This is an attribute that describes an entity such as a person, place or a thing and the value that variable take may vary from one entity to another.
(A) Variable
(B) Sample
(C) Parameter
(D) Population
- 972.** An intervention in a research study is
(A) An independent variable
(B) A dependent variable
(C) An attribute variable
(D) A confounding variable
- 973.** A variable (or response variable) is
(A) A characteristic of interest about each individual element of a population or sample
(B) A characteristic that is irrelevant to the collection of the data
(C) A characteristic that changes when the data is collected
(D) A characteristic or trait that will be ignored in a sample population
- 974.** In a science experiment, Arjun is testing how different amounts of sunlight affect the growth of plants. The amount of sunlight that Arjun provides to the plants is ____
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable

975. The Independent/Manipulated Variable goes on the ____ axis
(A) X
(B) Y
976. Extraneous variables are nuisance variables.
(A) True
(B) False
977. It refers to any quality or characteristic of the entity that is under investigation.
(A) Variable
(B) Instrument
(C) Data
(D) None of above
978. The variable that shows the effect of the independent variable is the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Moderator variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Nominal variable
979. The reason for hospital admission is what type of variable?
(A) Quantitative variable
(B) Qualitative variable
(C) Ordinal qualitative variable
(D) Binary qualitative variable
(E) Discrete quantitative variable
980. Which scale would you use for ranking attendance order?
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
981. In an experiment to determine the effects of exercise on motivation, exercise is the
(A) Control condition
(B) Intervening variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) Dependent variable
982. Aspects of behavior that cannot be seen or measured directly
(A) Validation
(B) Replicated
(C) Constructs
(D) Hypothesis
983. The factor that may change in response to the manipulated variable is called the ____
(A) Variable
(B) Manipulated variable
(C) Responding variable
(D) Result
984. In a study examining the impact of different study techniques on exam scores, the dependent variable is:
(A) The choice of study technique
(B) The exam scores
(C) The duration of the study session
(D) The students' age
985. A symbol for an unknown value is called a ____ It is usually a letter such as a, X or Y.
(A) Constant
(B) Coefficient
(C) Operator
(D) Variable
986. Mario wants to find out the absorption capacity of sponge he made. What is the dependent variable in his experiment?
(A) The absorption capacity of sponge
(B) The sponge he made
(C) The absorption of Mario
(D) The experiment of Mario
987. A researcher is studying the effect of music on plant growth. The type of music played is an example of which type of variable?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Continuous
(D) Discrete

988. Which of the following is NOT true about extraneous variables?
- (A) They can influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables
 - (B) They can lead to confounding effects
 - (C) They are always related to the research question
 - (D) They should be controlled in a research study
989. What is a constant?
- (A) The normal situation
 - (B) The thing we measure in the end
 - (C) The thing we are testing
 - (D) The thing we keep the same for every part of the experiment
990. Which of the following is an example of an operational definition?
- (A) The theoretical framework guiding the research
 - (B) How creativity among school-age children is measured
 - (C) The significance of a research problem
 - (D) The methodology of the study
991. What variable “RESPONDS to a change” in an experiment?
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Intervals
992. Refers to making something clear, specific, and measurable.
- (A) Operationalize
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Double-blind
993. These are any data sets that involve numbers or amounts.
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Extraneous Variable
 - (C) Moderating Variable
 - (D) Quantitative Variable
- Explanation:** Quantitative variables involve numbers or amounts.
994. A physical or mental change that occurs in participants over time that affects their performance on the dependent variable is called ____
- (A) Instrumentation.
 - (B) Maturation.
 - (C) Regression.
 - (D) None of above.
995. A type of variable that is treated as intervention of a research problem is ____
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Antecedent Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Intervening Variable
996. What is a quantitative variable that can take on a certain number of values?
- (A) Categorical variable
 - (B) Qualitative variable
 - (C) Discrete variable
 - (D) Numerical variable
997. What is the process of turning concepts like length or unemployment status into precisely defined variables called?
- (A) Calculation
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) Estimation
 - (D) Evaluation
998. The variable that we measure or observe is the ____
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Control
 - (D) None of above
999. This refers to the presumed effect.
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable

- (C) Statement of Purpose
(D) Statement of Problem
- 1000.** The variable that is being tested or changed
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) None of above
- 1001.** Which of the following is NOT continuous data?
(A) Person's height each year
(B) The volume of water in a swimming pool each day
(C) Cars finished in a factory
(D) Height of a plant each day
- 1002.** What measures the effects of the independent variable?
(A) Confounding variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Experimental variable
(D) Interdependent variable
- 1003.** In an experiment, the variable that changes in response to manipulated variable is known as: *It is also known as the "outcome" variable
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Changing variable
(D) Control variable
- 1004.** Which of the following is one of the main properties used to describe a population?
(A) Number of individuals
(B) Color of individuals
(C) Number of species
(D) Kind of adaptations
- 1005.** Weight-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
(A) Categorical
(B) Numerical
- 1006.** Height or weight of individual are continuous variable as they can be fraction
(A) True
(B) False
- 1007.** A statement of procedure used to define research variables is what?
(A) Operational definition
(B) Case study
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Survey
- 1008.** The variable that is measured throughout the experiment is the ____ Hint:It may change as a result of your testing.
(A) Controlled Variable
(B) Responsive Variable
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) Independent Variable
- 1009.** Choose the alternative that correctly completes the following statement: A variable is something that varies, and this variation is subject to being ____
(A) Explained
(B) Measured
(C) Controlled
(D) Ignored
- 1010.** What type of variable can be ordered or arranged?
(A) Interval
(B) Nominal
(C) Ordinal
(D) Ratio
- 1011.** The principle in correlational studies is that some variables ____
(A) Procreate
(B) Co-vary
(C) Disseminate
(D) Cooperate
- 1012.** Which of the following is/are the examples of qualitative variable?

- (A) Sex.
(B) Religion and Caste.
(C) Both (A) and (B).
(D) None of these.
- 1013.** The more stress a person experiences causes a decrease in their health. This is an example of ____
(A) Positive correlation
(B) Negative correlation
- 1014.** It is a variable that is dependent on the independent variable
(A) ORDINAL VARIABLE
(B) NOMINAL VARIABLE
(C) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
(D) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
- 1015.** Identify the response variable in this scenario: The weeds in my garden are 2 inches taller today after the heavy rain we received last night.
(A) Height of weeds
(B) Amount of rain
(C) Neither "height of weeds" or "amount of rain"
(D) Could be "height of weeds" or "amount of rain"
- 1016.** Categories have no implied rank or order. distance between them may differ greatly. these are mutually exclusive categories. here the order matters but the distance between them doesn't: pain scales, cancer stages
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 1017.** What is the importance of operational definitions in research?
(A) To provide clarity and specificity to concepts
(B) To complicate the research process
(C) To entertain the audience
(D) To summarize the findings
- 1018.** Tiffany was investigating how fast it took people to react to different sounds. Identify the manipulated variable.
(A) The time it takes people to react
(B) Different sounds
(C) Types of music
(D) People
- 1019.** The factor of an experiment that might change because of the independent variable
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Controlled experiment
- 1020.** In an experiment, this is main factor that is being studied, the "if" part of the study.
(A) Distribution
(B) Confounding variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) Correlation
- 1021.** Other type of variable, which is quantitative in nature and is used in interval or ratio scale of measurement.
(A) Covariate
(B) Dichotomous
(C) Latent
(D) Continuous
- 1022.** When an untested variable may be causing the relationship between co-variables, this is:
(A) The first variable problem
(B) The second variable problem
(C) The third variable problem
(D) The fourth variable problem Edit
- 1023.** The study aims to determine the profile of teachers across five specific demographic characteristics. Which of the following is NOT listed as a profile variable?
(A) Age
(B) Salary
(C) Sex
(D) Educational Attainment

- 1024.** In a study examining the relationship between hours of study and exam scores, what would be the dependent variable?
- (A) Hours of study
 - (B) The type of exam
 - (C) Exam scores
 - (D) The location of the study
- 1025.** Complete the statement: The variable that comes between the independent variable and the dependent variable is the ____
- (A) Intervening variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Moderating variable
 - (D) Control variable
- 1026.** Which of the following is a measurable characteristic that varies in a study?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Research question
 - (D) Conclusion
- 1027.** Which of these are NOT examples of physical environments?
- (A) Soil
 - (B) Climate
 - (C) Plant life
 - (D) Transportation
- 1028.** What is the name of the variable that is PURPOSELY changed during an experiment?
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1029.** Which variable in psychological research is being described below? this is the variable that may change when the independent variable is manipulated
- (A) Confounding variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Correlation
- 1030.** Which of these is NOT discrete data?
- (A) How many students are absent from school each day
 - (B) The number of people who drive through a red light each hour during rush hour
 - (C) Height of a sunflower as measured each day
 - (D) All of the data is discrete
- 1031.** During an experiment, which factors must be controlled so that researchers can draw a logical conclusion from the experiment?
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Theories
 - (D) Inquiries
- 1032.** What is the Dependent Variable in this statement? "The main purpose of this study is to compare the effectiveness of two teaching methods, Audio-lingual and Task-based teaching, in increasing listening comprehension"
- (A) Audio-lingual method
 - (B) Listening comprehension
 - (C) Task-based teaching method
 - (D) Teaching methods
- 1033.** Confounding Variable in scientific experimentation is an experimental element which is constant and unchanged throughout the course of the investigation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 1034.** An operational definition should primarily accomplish which goal?
- (A) Randomly assign subjects to reduce bias
 - (B) Provide a precise, replicable measurement description
 - (C) Manipulate variables to test hypotheses
 - (D) Ensure accuracy rather than consistency alone

- 1035.** Mr. I. sets up an experiment to see how the mass of a ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. Identify the dependent variable.
- (A) Height of the ramp
 - (B) Distance traveled by the ball
 - (C) Mass of the ball
 - (D) Weight of the ball
- 1036.** Which type of variable is used to categorize people by their preferred mode of transportation (e.g., car, bicycle, bus), and why can't this be classified as ordinal, interval, or ratio?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1037.** A questionnaire can be used as part of an experiment to measure:
- (A) The dependent variable
 - (B) An extraneous variable
 - (C) A confounding variable
 - (D) Any variable Edit
- 1038.** A researcher wants to know whether U.S. sanctions reduce Iran's nuclear ambitions. However, international pressure also affects both U.S. sanctions and Iran's policy choice s. Here, "international pressure" acts as a:
- (A) Confounding
 - (B) Intervening
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Antecedent
- 1039.** A part of the experiment that changes
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Trial
- 1040.** In the statement 'an examination of the effects of discretionary behavior on employee performance' employee performance is the
- (A) Causal variable.
 - (B) Independent variable.
 - (C) Extraneous variable.
 - (D) Dependent variable.
- 1041.** Why do variables in a study need to be controlled?
- (A) To ensure the results are due to the independent variable
 - (B) To make the study more complex
 - (C) To increase the number of variables
 - (D) To confuse the participants
- 1042.** In research investigating the impact of advertising spending on product sales, the dependent variable is:
- (A) The product being sold
 - (B) The advertising spending
 - (C) The season of the year
 - (D) The product sales
- 1043.** Randomly assigning participants to conditions / eliminates issues associated with participant / variables differ from random sampling
- (A) Double-blind studies
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 1044.** What type of data? The ratings of a movie ranging from "poor" to "good" to "excellent"
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1045.** Kelly is conducting a research study focused on teen females. Teen females would be considered the ____ of her research study.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Consumer
 - (D) Customer
- 1046.** Scientific Question: Does the type of sneaker you wear affect how fast you can run? What is the independent variable?

- (A) Type of sneaker
 - (B) How fast you run
 - (C) Person
 - (D) None of above
- 1047.** What is the name of an unknown variable that correlates with the independent variable and explains the outcome of the experiment in the same way as the specified independent variable does?
- (A) A confounded variable.
 - (B) An extraneous variable.
 - (C) A controlled variable.
 - (D) An implicit variable.
- 1048.** A prejudice for or against something
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Discrimination
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) Point of view
- 1049.** A variable is best defined as
- (A) Something which varies despite efforts to control it.
 - (B) Ribute which is influenced by the experimenter
 - (C) Measurable attribute of objects, things or beings
 - (D) Any attribute which disturbs the experimentation.
- 1050.** The effects of the independent variable on the dependent variables are measured.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1051.** What is the main role of keywords in the research background?
- (A) To help identify the research variables
 - (B) To make the background section longer
 - (C) To replace the thesis statement
 - (D) To act as the conclusion
- 1052.** A bug repellent was sprayed on one arm. On the other arm, the bug repellent was not sprayed. After 2 hours, the number of bug bites are recorded. What is the independent variable?
- (A) The type of bug repellent
 - (B) If an arm was sprayed with bug repellent or not
 - (C) The number of bug bites Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 1053.** The zero point is fixed, the values of the ratio of the scale can be calculated
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1054.** Scale that indicates the relative position of two or more objects or some characteristics is called
- (A) Ordinal Scale.
 - (B) Arbitrary Scale.
 - (C) Ranking Scale.
 - (D) Ratio Scale.
- 1055.** What is the term for the following definition? The variable in an experiment that is purposely changed or manipulated, either in quantity or quality, by the researcher; also referred to as the manipulated variable.
- (A) Independent variable (IV)
 - (B) Dependent variable (DV)
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
- 1056.** The variable that causes a change is the
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Control
- 1057.** Is is possible for the research instrument used to collect data to be reliable but not valid.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE

- 1058.** The quantitative variable that can take all the possible values within a range is called ____
(A) Continuous Data
(B) Discrete Data
- 1059.** Do different types of music make a difference in test scores? What is the dependent variable?
(A) The type of music
(B) The volume of the music
(C) How well the student does on a test
(D) The type of test
- 1060.** A Variable is an attribute or characteristic stated in a specific or applied way
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 1061.** The elaboration of the variables in the theoretical framework addresses which type of questions?
(A) Why we expect certain relationships to exist.
(B) How we expect certain relationships to exist.
(C) Both of the given questions.
(D) None of the given questions.
- 1062.** These refers to a person, place things or phenomenon that needs to be measured in some way?
(A) Variables
(B) Conceptual Framework
(C) Objective of the study
(D) Methodology
- 1063.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the censorship rating on a movie showing at the cinema.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous Numerical
(C) Discrete Numerical
(D) None of above
- 1064.** Undesirable variables that influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
(A) Extraneous (confounding) variables
(B) Placebos
(C) Bias
(D) Triangulation
- 1065.** Which of the following is NOT a type of research variable?
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Intervention Variable
(D) Control Variable
- 1066.** The variable that researcher is attempting to predict and by convention is denoted by the letter Y.
(A) DEPENDENT VARIABLES
(B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
(C) VARIABLES
(D) HYPOTHESIS
- 1067.** A quantity susceptible or liable to fluctuations or change in value, level, degree, scale, or magnitude under different conditions.
(A) Independent
(B) Dependent
(C) Variable
(D) Constant
- 1068.** Where should the independent variable be on the graph?
(A) X axis
(B) Y axis
(C) Z axis
(D) In the key
- 1069.** What is a controlled variable in a science experiment/investigation?
(A) The part of the experiment that we measure.
(B) The part of the experiment that we manipulate or change.

- (C) The part of the experiment that we keep the same between trials.
- (D) When we make a prediction about what we think the results will show.
- 1070.** Why should variables be defined?
- (A) Because operationalizing a variable makes it measurable
- (B) Because definitions replace data collection
- (C) Because variables cannot change once defined
- (D) Because definitions eliminate the need for analysis
- 1071.** Daniel was investigating how fast it took mice to react to different sounds. Identify the independent variable.
- (A) How fast mice reacted
- (B) Different sounds
- (C) Types of music
- (D) Daniel
- 1072.** The variable GDP per capita (in USD) is measured at which level?
- (A) Interval
- (B) Ratio
- (C) Ordinal
- (D) Nominal
- 1073.** In Quantitative Research, a ____ is something that does not change but takes on a single value.
- (A) Variable
- (B) Constant
- (C) Construct
- (D) None of above
- 1074.** Why do we want to test only one independent variable at a time?
- (A) Because it is hard to setup a data table with more than one variable
- (B) To better identify what is causing the changes
- (C) It is what has always been done
- (D) It's easier to perform the experiment
- 1075.** In a scientific experiment, which variable does the researcher deliberately change to observe its effect on another variable, and why is this manipulation important for testing hypotheses?
- (A) Independent Variable (IV)
- (B) Dependent Variable (DV)
- (C) Nominal Variable
- (D) Ordinal Variable
- 1076.** Penelope wanted to see if the temperature of the oven made cookies softer or harder. What is the independent variable.
- (A) Hardness of cookie
- (B) Type of oven
- (C) Temperature of oven
- (D) None of above
- 1077.** If you conduct an experiment where you place 5 of the same red candies in different types of soda, all in the same amount of liquid and same type cups the independent variable is what?
- (A) Kind of soda
- (B) Type of cup
- (C) Amount of soda
- (D) Color of candy
- 1078.** The variable that you measure is the-
- (A) Independent Variable
- (B) Dependent Variable
- (C) Controlled Variable
- (D) Repeated Trial
- 1079.** The process of defining exactly how you will measure and/or manipulate the variables in a study.
- (A) Independent Variable
- (B) Dependent Variable
- (C) Operationalization
- (D) Validity

- 1080.** Which of the following is a scientific value of separating identical triplets and placing them in different environments for a study?
- (A) It allows for control of genetics, as identical triplets share virtually 100% of their DNA.
 - (B) It ensures all participants are aware of the study's purpose.
 - (C) It prevents any psychological harm to the participants.
 - (D) It guarantees that all families are fully informed.
- 1081.** Observation or Inference? The sun rose at 6:54 this morning.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
- 1082.** Which of the following is a variable?
- (A) Never married.
 - (B) Married.
 - (C) Divorced.
 - (D) Marital Status.
- 1083.** To investigate the effects of exercise on mathematical problem-solving ability, a researcher assigned subjects to one of the two groups. One group did 50 jumping jacks, the other group did 200 jumping jacks. After exercising, both groups did a set of math problems and their performances were compared. In this experiment, the number of jumping jacks is the ____ variable.
- (A) Control
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Intervening
- 1084.** The behavior or mental process that is measured in an experiment (the effect)
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) None of above
- 1085.** Which type of variable is held constant to avoid bias in results?
- (A) Control variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Extraneous variable
- 1086.** What is the constant?
- (A) What we are changing or testing
 - (B) What we are observing or measuring
 - (C) What we keep the same to make the experiment fair
 - (D) None of above
- 1087.** Children who play violent video games become violent adults. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Children
 - (B) Violence in adults
 - (C) Age
 - (D) Playing violent video games
- 1088.** Find the Independent Variable: You experiment to see if a bouncy ball or a tennis ball bounces higher.
- (A) Type of ball
 - (B) Same drop height
 - (C) Height of bounce
 - (D) Same surface
- 1089.** Which variable always goes on the y-axis (vertical)?
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Control
- 1090.** It refers to a variable that causes changes, provides effect, and influences the outcome of other variables.
- (A) Confounding
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Intervening
 - (D) Ordinal

- 1091.** The process of assigning number values to objects/characteristics is called ____
(A) Measurement
(B) Evaluation
(C) Estimation
(D) Classification
- 1092.** Operationalization refers to:
(A) Drawing a regression line
(B) Writing a literature review
(C) Turning theoretical concepts into measurable variables
(D) Measuring the antecedent variable
- 1093.** A variable that can take the infinite number on the value that can occur within a population. It can be answered by decimal point
(A) Dependent Variable (DV)
(B) Independent Variable (IV)
(C) Discrete Variable
(D) Continuous Variable
- 1094.** The factor that depends on the independent variable.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Bubbles
(D) Independent variable
- 1095.** The first variable is ____ variable
(A) Abstract
(B) Dependent
(C) Independent
(D) Separate
- 1096.** In research, the presumed cause is:
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Subject
(D) Site
- 1097.** A variable that is antecedent to a certain variable.
(A) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
(B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
(C) CONTROL VARIABLE
(D) EXTRANEIOUS VARIABLE
- 1098.** A symbol for an unknown value.
(A) Proportion
(B) Variable
(C) Mean
(D) Integer
- 1099.** Why is it important to change one variable at a time in single case designs?
(A) Changing one variable allows isolation of the cause of the change.
(B) Changing more than one variable at a time confounds those independent variables.
(C) Both A and B are true.
(D) None of the above.
- 1100.** What is a variable in educational research?
(A) A characteristic that does not vary across participants
(B) A quantitative value
(C) A person or thing on whom we collect data
(D) A measurable characteristic
- 1101.** A ____ scale only assigns numbers to objects to classify the objects according to the characteristic of interest.
(A) Dichotomous.
(B) Nominal.
(C) Interval.
(D) Ratio.
- 1102.** In the context of an experiment, what is the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable?
(A) The independent variable is affected by the dependent variable.
(B) The independent variable is manipulated to observe its effect on the dependent variable.
(C) The independent variable and dependent variable are the same.

- (D) The independent variable is not related to the dependent variable.
- 1103.** Measurable characteristics that vary, or change, over time or across people
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) None of above
- 1104.** Justin wants to determine the effect of fertilizer on the growth of grass. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) Amount of fertilizer
 - (B) Height of grass
 - (C) Type of plant
 - (D) Time
- 1105.** The variable which is influenced by the intervention of the researcher is called:
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Extraneous
- 1106.** What is the INDEPENDENT variable in this experiment?"Which type of medium is best for plant growth?
- (A) Height of plant (cm)
 - (B) Type of medium (soil vs. sand)
 - (C) Amount of medium
 - (D) Types of plant
- 1107.** Which of the following is NOT necessary when determining causal relationship between variables?
- (A) The two variables must be correlated
 - (B) All other possible factors must be considered
 - (C) The research must be based on entire populations, not just representative samples
 - (D) A change in the independent variable must occur before a change in the dependent variable can occur
- 1108.** The term used to describe a memory location whose value changes during program execution
- (A) Constant.
 - (B) Volatile.
 - (C) Variable.
 - (D) Dynamic.
- 1109.** What is the independent variable in the study of the effect of sleep on memory?
- (A) Memory test performance score
 - (B) Amount of sleep
 - (C) Type of memory test
 - (D) Time of day
- 1110.** Which term refers to the level of exactness or consistency in a measurement or result?
- (A) Falsifiability
 - (B) Parsimony
 - (C) Precision
 - (D) Replicability
- 1111.** Letter grades (A, B, C, D, or F) that an English 100 class received on their essays. what type of variable is this?
- (A) Qualitative/ categorical
 - (B) Quantitative/ numeric
 - (C) Quantitative and discrete
 - (D) Quantitative and continuous
- 1112.** The variable that researchers manipulate so that they can determine its effect
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Variable variable
 - (D) Beyonce variable Edit
- 1113.** Identify the independent variableThe number of hours, h, worked and the amount of money, m, earned
- (A) Hours, h
 - (B) Money, m
 - (C) The type of job, j
 - (D) There are no independent variables in this situation

- 1114.** A scientist conducted an experiment to determine how the amount of salt in a body of water affects the number of plants that can live in the water. In this experiment the dependent variable is
- (A) The amount of salt in the water
 - (B) The temperature
 - (C) The number of plants in the water
 - (D) None of above
- 1115.** Which of the following is an example of an operationalised behaviour in a checklist on student behaviour in the library
- (A) Student chills out
 - (B) Student gets moody
 - (C) Student gets happy
 - (D) Student is making notes for 20 minutes
- 1116.** A dependent variable is:
- (A) A controlled factor in research
 - (B) The outcome measured based on independent variables
 - (C) A variable with no significance in research
 - (D) A randomly selected component
- 1117.** ___ are those variables the researcher is unable to control, or does not choose to control, and which can influence the results of a study.
- (A) Extraneous Variables
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Controlled Variable
- 1118.** True or False. Gender is a qualitative variable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1119.** A measurement error is:
- (A) The scale to measure variation
 - (B) The difference between a true and obtained score
 - (C) The measurement of a construct
 - (D) None of above
- 1120.** The operations (measurements) a researcher must perform to collect the desired information; putting the conceptual definition into observable or measurable terms
- (A) Conceptual definition
 - (B) Operational definition
- 1121.** The factor that researchers manipulate in an experiment is called the dependent variable.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) False; placebo
 - (C) False; independent
 - (D) None of above
- 1122.** The course for the race is 5 miles long.
- (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) Qualitative observation
 - (C) An observation
 - (D) None of the answers
- 1123.** The variable that is being measured
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1124.** In the context of experimental design, what does 'DV' stand for?
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Direct Value
 - (C) Derived Vector
 - (D) Design Variable
- 1125.** In research, what does the term 'operationalization' refer to?
- (A) Formulating a research hypothesis
 - (B) Defining how variables will be measured
 - (C) Collecting data from participants
 - (D) Analyzing the results of a study
- 1126.** In an experiment to find out the effects of sunlight on a plant's growth the experimenter completes the following steps. They allow one plant to get sunlight for 2 hours a day. Another plant receives 4 hours of sunlight,

- and the last plant receives 8 hours of sunlight. What is the independent variable?
- (A) The growth of the plant
 - (B) The amount of sunlight
 - (C) The amount of water
 - (D) The experimenter
- 1127.** Which of the following is true about control variables in a research study?
- (A) Control variables are independent variables that potentially influence the dependent variable.
 - (B) Control variables are variables that stand between the independent and dependent variables.
 - (C) Control variables are variables that researchers use statistical procedures to control.
 - (D) Control variables are variables that are not measured or observed in a study.
- 1128.** What could be a potential variable to study in relation to the number of push-ups a person can do?
- (A) 1 rep max bench press/body weight
 - (B) Favorite type of music
 - (C) Favorite color
 - (D) Number of books read per year
- 1129.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the times for the 100 m freestyle event at the world championships over the last 10 years.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 1130.** If I water the plant more often, then it will grow taller. Name the independent variable.
- (A) The height of the plant
 - (B) The size of the pot
 - (C) The amount of water
 - (D) The amount of light.
- 1131.** Which of the following is essential for ensuring reliability and validity when assigning numerical values to variables in research measurement? It requires the ___ and consistent observation of variables.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) Qualitative
- 1132.** Input is also known as what?
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Additive Relationship
 - (D) None of above
- 1133.** A scientist wants to study the effects of different quantities of Aspirin on the cold. Which is the independent variable?
- (A) The different quantities of Aspirin.
 - (B) An improvement in the symptoms of the illness. Edit
- 1134.** An element that exists between the independent to the dependent variable. An integral part of the cause-effect relationship.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Moderating variable
 - (D) Mediating variable/ intervening variable
 - (E) Control variable
- 1135.** What is the word in statistics for any characteristic or attribute of a person, place, or thing?
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Descriptive statistic
 - (C) Inferential statistic
 - (D) Parameter
- 1136.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the colours of the cars in the school car park.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical

- (C) Discrete Numerical
(D) None of above
- 1137.** In order for a variable to be measured, a researcher must provide a
(A) Operational definition
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Theory
(D) Scale
- 1138.** What is a variable measured by the researcher as a small number of groups or categories?
(A) Variable measured as continuous
(B) Variable measured in categories
(C) Variable measured as a whole
(D) Variable measured in elements
- 1139.** The research method is True Experimental. The researcher will investigate on the relationship between students' perception on Outcome Based Education (OBE) and teachers' teaching strategy. What type of variable is "teachers' teaching strategy"
(A) Independent
(B) Dependent
(C) Extraneous
(D) Moderator
- 1140.** A student is planning an experiment to find out how the height from which he drops a ball affects how high the ball bounces. What is the control variable?
(A) The ball used
(B) The height the ball bounces
(C) Height of the ball being dropped
(D) None of above
- 1141.** What is the name of the variable that is PURPOSELY kept the same in an experiment, so it can be a fair experiment?
(A) Constant
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) None of above
- 1142.** In a controlled experiment, it is important to only change or test 1 variable while keeping everything else the same. These things we need to be sure to keep the same are called ____
(A) Control
(B) Independent variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Controlled variables/constant
- 1143.** In research, something that does not "vary" is called a ____
(A) Variable
(B) Method
(C) Constant
(D) Control group
- 1144.** What is the term for the following definition? The factors within an experiment that are kept the same for all groups or trials in an attempt to reduce the influence of extraneous variables.
(A) Constants
(B) Variables
(C) Controls
(D) Hypotheses
- 1145.** Constant
(A) A variable that can change over time.
(B) A fixed value that does not change.
(C) An unpredictable outcome.
(D) A temporary measure.
- 1146.** One researcher classified the participants as "good," "average," or "poor" readers. This researcher used a(n)
(A) Nominal scale.
(B) Ordinal scale.
(C) Interval scale.
(D) Ratio scale.
- 1147.** Ms. Stowe set up an experiment to see how the mass of a ball affects the distance it rolls off a ramp. Identify the responding variable.
(A) Distance traveled by the ball
(B) Height of the ramp
(C) Mass of the ball
(D) Where the experiment took place.

1148. Extraneous variables can produce explanations of an outcome separate from the independent variable, thereby creating a ____
(A) Rival hypothesis
(B) Supportive hypothesis
1149. Mr. Johnson wants to know if he could teach his dog tricks if he brought a new kind of treat. What is the Independent Variable?
(A) How many tricks the dog does
(B) The New Treat
(C) Mr. Johnson
(D) None of above
1150. Hypothesis: the louder a classroom environment is, the lower test scores will be. What is the independent variable?
(A) Test scores
(B) Level of noise in the classroom
(C) Type of class
(D) Seating arrangement in the classroom
1151. Which topic can BEST be studied with sleep quality?
(A) Fashion style-Fashion Style and Sleep Quality
(B) Movie genre-Movie Genre and Sleep Quality
(C) Bedtime-Bedtime and Sleep Quality
(D) Sports-Sports and Sleep Quality
1152. A researcher measures aggression by counting how many times a child hits a doll. This is an example of:
(A) Operationalization
(B) HARKing
(C) P-hacking
(D) Theory generation
1153. Which statement characterizes a confounding variable?
(A) A precise description of how to measure
(B) A baseline group not receiving treatment
(C) An external influence affecting both IV and DV
(D) A constant factor ensuring reliable results
1154. What is a 'Dependent Variable'? The variable being tested and measured in an experiment.
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Control Variable
(D) Constant
1155. How many independent and dependent variables are there in a One-Way Within Groups ANOVA?
(A) 1 independent variable and 1 dependent variable
(B) 2 independent variables and 1 dependent variable
(C) 1 independent variable and 3 dependent variables
(D) 1 independent variable and 2 dependent variable
1156. These are variables that are categorical, such as eye color and hair color, and gender.
(A) Composite Variables
(B) Confounding variables
(C) Qualitative Variable
(D) Quantitative Variable
Explanation: Qualitative variables are categorical variables, such as eye color, hair color, and gender. They are not numerical or quantitative.
1157. A ____ is an element of an experiment that can change.
(A) Placebo
(B) Variable
(C) Ethic
(D) Value
1158. The independent variable is the ONE thing you ____ to test your hypothesis.
(A) Change
(B) Keep the same
(C) Experiment with
(D) Investigate

- 1159.** The outcome factor; the variable that is measured in the end of the experiment
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Controlled variable
 - (D) Uncontrolled variable
- 1160.** Choose the option that correctly completes the definition: Operationalization of variables is the process of taking a variable from the Abstract level to a ____ level.
- (A) Symbolic
 - (B) Conjectural
 - (C) Concrete
 - (D) Hypothetical
- 1161.** What word best describes stratified sampling method?
- (A) Demographics
 - (B) Platform
 - (C) Quantity
 - (D) Numbered
- 1162.** Ranking system is part of which classification?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1163.** Bias means the tendency for a test to overstate or understate the true performance of one or more groups.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1164.** What is a dependent variable?
- (A) It is a variable that stands alone and isn't changed by the other variables you are trying to measure. For example, someone's age might be an independent variable.
 - (B) An element, feature, or factor that is liable to vary or change.
 - (C) The variable that depends on other factors that are measured. e.g. in a study looking at how tutoring impacts test scores. Test scores would be this variable.
 - (D) None of above
- 1165.** How many variables should be tested at a time?
- (A) Three
 - (B) Zero
 - (C) Two
 - (D) One
- 1166.** A scientist wants to see if watering a flower every day will result in better growth. What is the manipulated variable?
- (A) Amount of water
 - (B) Plant growth
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Ruler
- 1167.** What term refers to a variable that is not directly observable?
- (A) Construct
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Index
 - (D) Items
- 1168.** Which of the following is an example of a discrete variable?
- (A) Temperature
 - (B) Distance
 - (C) Age
 - (D) Year/Grade Level
- 1169.** The consequence of the effect of independent variables, showing the nature of the research problem, is the:
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Confounder variable
 - (D) Intermediate variable
 - (E) Neutral variable

- 1170.** A variable that is obtained by counting like number of patients.
- (A) Continuous Variable
 - (B) Discrete Variable
 - (C) Numerical-Valued or Quantitative Variable
 - (D) Categorical or Qualitative Variable
- 1171.** The process of assigning numerals to objects according to some rules is termed as
- (A) Measurement.
 - (B) Observation.
 - (C) Analysis.
 - (D) Statistics.
- 1172.** If an examiner, inadvertently, allows three minutes extra time to some subjects in the group on a test of intelligence used in a research, this will introduce in the experiment
- (A) Sampling error of random nature.
 - (B) Measurement error of random nature.
 - (C) Measurement error of constant nature.
 - (D) Sampling error of constant nature.
- 1173.** In an experiment that looks at the effects of sugar consumption on hyperactivity in children, what would the independent variable be?
- (A) Hyperactivity
 - (B) Cookies
 - (C) The age of the experiment
 - (D) Sugar
- 1174.** Below are the examples of external interference except..
- (A) The voices of people talking at the corridor
 - (B) The ringing of mobile phones
 - (C) The pain of the back due to slipped disc
 - (D) The malfunctions of the LCD projector used
- 1175.** A variable that explains the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is:
- (A) Moderating variable
 - (B) Intervening variable
 - (C) Demographic variable
 - (D) Mediating variable
- 1176.** Classify this data variable: Number of Seats
- (A) Quantitatively Discrete
 - (B) Quantitatively Continuous
 - (C) Categorically Nominal
 - (D) Categorically Ordinal
- 1177.** Waiting time in a waiting room
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1178.** When starting research, to avoid hard-to-correct errors later, one must:
- (A) Identify community participation
 - (B) Identify resources for the research
 - (C) Clearly identify the research variables
 - (D) Identify statistical algorithms to be applied
 - (E) Identify unimportant variables that can be omitted
- 1179.** In statistics, it is the characteristic, property or attribute that makes members of a group vary.
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Polynomic
 - (D) Variable
- 1180.** What is the variable that the researcher measures to see how much effect the independent variable had?
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1181.** There are four basic measurement scales: the nominal, the ordinal, the interval, and the ratio. The nominal scale is strictly a qualitative scale. It is the simplest type of scale. It is used to distinguish logically separated groups.

- Which of the following illustrates the function of the nominal scale?
- (A) The weight of an Olympic barbell set
 - (B) A DSM or ICD diagnostic category
- 1182.** The independent variable is
- (A) The part the scientist measures
 - (B) The part the scientist changes or is testing, do not depend in any other variable
 - (C) A letter
 - (D) None of above
- 1183.** It is also known as STIMULUS VARIABLE
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Intervening variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1184.** In an experiment, what is manipulated by the researcher?
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Control Variable
 - (D) Random Variable
- 1185.** Dependent variable means
- (A) The scientist controls what to test
 - (B) Educated guess
 - (C) Ask a question
 - (D) What is being measured
- 1186.** Variables are things other than the independent variable that might influence the dependent variable
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1187.** Does changing the scent of a brand of dog food affect how much the dog eats? How much the dog eats is the ____
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
- 1188.** Any quality or quantity in which the researcher is interested and which varies in the course of the research
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Goal
- 1189.** The number of individuals in an area of a specific size:
- (A) Population
 - (B) Population density
 - (C) Quadrat
 - (D) Demography
- 1190.** A description of the specific procedure used to determine the presence of a variable. Created so that the experiment can be replicated by others.
- (A) Operational definition
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) None of above
- 1191.** A(n) ____ is a variable that mediates the effect of one variable on another.
- (A) Intervening variable
 - (B) Moderator variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Independent variable
- 1192.** What is the independent variable in the Sample Geology Research Design Table?
- (A) Soil sample from different depths (meters)
 - (B) Type of rock found in the sample
 - (C) Amount of water present in the soil
 - (D) Temperature of the environment
- 1193.** Which of the following refers to any systematic change that occurs over time in the way in which the dependent variable is assessed?
- (A) Maturation.
 - (B) Selection.
 - (C) Testing.
 - (D) Instrumentation.

- 1194.** Something that can be changed in an experiment that may affect the outcome
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) None of above
- 1195.** A student wanted to see if the temperature of water would effect how fast a duck can swim. A baby duck was timed swimming across a small pool in 60°F and 80°F temperature water. What is the independent variable?
- (A) The size of the pool
 - (B) The temperature of the water
 - (C) The time to swim across the pool
 - (D) The duck that was swimming
- 1196.** In an experimental investigating the effects of two types of rewards on employee motivation, the type of rewards is the:
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Extraneous variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Employee salary
- 1197.** The ONE thing you, as the experimenter, change is called the:
- (A) Control
 - (B) Constants
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Dependent variable
- 1198.** Which answer provides examples of situational variables?
- (A) Independent variables, dependent variables
 - (B) Time of day, noise level, temperature, location
 - (C) Prior experience, motivation, intelligence, educational background
 - (D) Extraneous variables, confounding variables Edit
- 1199.** A control variable is best described as which statement?
- (A) Unobserved construct inferred indirectly
 - (B) Measured response to manipulation
 - (C) Variable combined into composite index
 - (D) Factor kept constant to ensure fairness
- 1200.** The Control variables
- (A) Are intentionally changed in an experiment.
 - (B) Are what gets measured in an experiment.
 - (C) Are what must stay the same in an experiment.
 - (D) None of above
- 1201.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the brands of cars in the school car park.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 1202.** Which of the following is an independent variable?
- (A) “Love Your Heart” program
 - (B) Students’ attitude
 - (C) Student smokers
 - (D) Health status
- 1203.** What type of variable is manipulated by the researcher?
- (A) Dependent Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Control Variable
 - (D) Confounding Variable
- 1204.** In an experiment, the temperature of a solution is measured every minute. What type of variable is the temperature?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) Nominal

- 1205.** What is the INDEPENDENT variable? You are testing which type of paper airplane goes furthest?
- (A) The paper used
 - (B) The type of paper airplane
 - (C) The distance of each plane's flight
 - (D) How hard the plane is thrown
- 1206.** What variable in an experiment is measured?-it is also called the responding variable. For example:measuring the amount of mold on bread
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Operational Definition
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Control Variable
- 1207.** Less rainfall in an area and higher temperatures could lead to ____
- (A) Urbanization
 - (B) Deforestation
 - (C) Desertification
 - (D) Higher pollution
- 1208.** Action that can be observed or measured
- (A) Behavior
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Psychodynamic
- 1209.** The factors that remain the same in an experiment.
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Constants
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) None of above
- 1210.** When conducting an experiment people are assigned to the control group or experimental group by chance. This is called ____
- (A) Random Sampling
 - (B) Representative Sampling
 - (C) Random Assignment
 - (D) Representative Assignment
- 1211.** The controlled variables are the variables you:
- (A) Change
 - (B) Measure
 - (C) Keep the same
 - (D) All answers are correct
- 1212.** Factors that cause differences between the experimental group and control group other than the independent variable.
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Confounding variables Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 1213.** Identify the independent variable in this research study:At work, is leader support a factor explaining employee well-being?
- (A) Employees' well-being
 - (B) Leader support
 - (C) At work
 - (D) Leader
- 1214.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false.An operational definition is based on theory or standard reference.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1215.** These are variables that can be placed in distinct categories.
- (A) Discrete variables
 - (B) Continuous variables
 - (C) Qualitative variables
 - (D) Quantitative variables
- 1216.** Will drinking energy drinks increase how long an athlete can run? What is the dependent variable?
- (A) The type of energy drink
 - (B) How long the athlete can run
 - (C) Whether the athlete drinks energy drinks
 - (D) Who the athlete is

- 1217.** Is this Discrete or Continuous? The amount of money spent by customers in a store.
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
- 1218.** This is usually the independent variable of the study when using the IPO model
(A) Input
(B) Process
(C) Output
(D) None of above
- 1219.** What is the Independent Variable in this research question? "Will students' scores on a grammar test differ between grammar translation and communicative language teaching?"
(A) Grammar score
(B) Grammar translation method
(C) Communicative language teaching
(D) Teaching methods
- 1220.** Which of the following is NOT a method to control extraneous variables?
(A) Use of standardised procedures
(B) Counterbalancing
(C) Randomisation
(D) Ignoring them
- 1221.** What type of data? Student ID number
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 1222.** What is the first step researchers should take when selecting the specific operations for their construct?
(A) Look for measures in use that have documented reliability and validity
(B) Include several measures for each element of their construct
(C) Only use the operations developed by specialists in the discipline
(D) Include a pilot study to test the validity of the measure
- 1223.** Two-way and more complex ANOVAs are used only when:
(A) There is exactly one independent variable in the study design
(B) There are at least three independent variables in the design.
(C) We have two independent variables and two dependent variables in the study design.
(D) There is more than one independent variable in the study design.
- 1224.** What does the variable of interest refer to in a survey?
(A) The characteristic the surveyor wants to know about.
(B) The treatment given to participants.
(C) The number of questions in the survey.
(D) The location where the survey is conducted.
- 1225.** Which one of these is a rate?
(A) 5 seconds
(B) 15.6 yards
(C) 62 mph
(D) 23.57 feet
- 1226.** The population information is called parameter while the corresponding sample information is known as [2013-DECEMBER]
(A) Universe
(B) Inference
(C) Sampling design
(D) Statistics
- 1227.** Which best describes a confounding variable?
(A) Any variable, other than the IV, that may have systematically affected the DV
(B) Any variable that may potentially affect the IV or the DV
(C) Any cue from the researcher or research situation that may reveal the aims of the study
(D) Any effect of the investigator's behaviour that may affect the outcome of research Edit

1228. They analyzed four — to measure the health of animals used in the experiment.
- (A) Theories
 - (B) Factor
 - (C) Criterion
 - (D) Criteria
1229. Which of the following is an example of an independent variable?
- (A) Fitness scores
 - (B) Blood measures
 - (C) Completing an exercise program
 - (D) Number of shots made
1230. Variable that the scientist keeps CONSTANT or the SAME.
- (A) Control Variable
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Dependent Variable
 - (D) Independent Variable
1231. In an experiment, the variable that the experimenter plans to change.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
1232. The variable being measured in experiments.
- (A) Independent Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Operational Variable
 - (D) Validity Variable
 - (E) Reliability Variable
1233. Which of the following changes would remove the source of energy that generates the convection which makes wind here on Earth?
- (A) Growing more vegetation in barren areas.
 - (B) Removing all the salt from sea water.
 - (C) Blocking all solar radiation.
 - (D) Reversing the rotation of Earth.
1234. Which variable in psychological research is being described below? the factor that is manipulated
- (A) Confounding variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Correlation
1235. 'Confounding Variable(s)' in research methods and design are:
- (A) Variables that may affect the outcome of an experiment, making it difficult to determine the actual cause of the results.
 - (B) Variables that are intentionally manipulated by the researcher.
 - (C) Variables that are always kept constant throughout the experiment.
 - (D) Variables that have no impact on the results of the study.
1236. Mark the INCORRECT sentence about variables.
- (A) It can store different types of information: number, text, list
 - (B) The information in a variable can never be changed
 - (C) It is possible to create multiple variables in an app
 - (D) Each variable should have a different name
1237. What topic can you partner with the independent variable weight?
- (A) Weight and Self-confidence
 - (B) Weight and Collaboration
 - (C) Weight and Vocabulary Skills
 - (D) Weight and Creativity
1238. Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable.
- (A) DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (B) INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
 - (C) CONTROL VARIABLE
 - (D) EXTRANEIOUS VARIABLE

- 1239.** An operational definition of a construct is the one which defines it in terms of
- (A) Implied behavior pattern.
 - (B) Other constructs.
 - (C) Activities necessary to measure it.
 - (D) Other equivalent words in the dictionary.
- 1240.** Which of the following would not be an appropriate synonym for the dependent variable?
- (A) Outcome variable
 - (B) Response variable
 - (C) Effected variable
 - (D) Experimental variable
- 1241.** Specifies what researcher must do to measure the concept & collect needed info, congruent with conceptual def.
- (A) Operational
 - (B) Functional
 - (C) Relation
 - (D) Substantive
- 1242.** A company wants to explain consumers' purchase intention from the type of advertisement. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Company
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Type of advertisement
 - (D) Consumers' purchase intention
- 1243.** When observers see what they want to see?
- (A) Observer bias
 - (B) Observer effect
- 1244.** By applying variable's scale of measurement, what type of variable is "Academic Performance" as presented 70-74 75-79 80-84 85-89 90-94 95-99?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1245.** The variable we are trying to predict is called
- (A) Dependent variable.
 - (B) Explanatory variable.
 - (C) Independent variable.
 - (D) External variable.
- 1246.** Laboratory experiment often randomly allocate participants to the two conditions (of the IV) in order to minimise the problem of —
- (A) Participant variables
 - (B) Situational variables
 - (C) Order effects
 - (D) Counterbalancing
- 1247.** Otherwise known as effect variable
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Moderator variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Intervening Variable
- 1248.** Which variable is deliberately manipulated by an experimenter to investigate its effect?
- (A) Confounding variable.
 - (B) Dependent variable.
 - (C) Extraneous variable.
 - (D) Independent variable.
- 1249.** What do you call the number or numerical value that describes a population characteristic?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Population
- 1250.** What type of variable is used to hold constant in an experiment to test the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable?
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Moderator variable

- 1251.** Variable that can be manipulated or controlled is ____
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
- 1252.** Define the term: Intervening Variable.
(A) An intervening variable is a variable that mediates the relationship between an independent and a dependent variable.
(B) An intervening variable is a variable that directly causes the independent variable to change.
(C) An intervening variable is a variable that is always constant in an experiment.
(D) An intervening variable is a variable that is unrelated to both the independent and dependent variables.
- 1253.** Determine the role taken by each variable in Quantitative research. May compete with the independent variable in explaining an outcome (Ex. Perhaps an observed relationship between coffee drinking and cancer is actually due to smoking cigarettes)
(A) Independent Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Mediating (intervening) Variable
(D) Moderator Variable
(E) Extraneous Variable
- 1254.** Operational definitions provide precise, measurable definitions of the variables and procedures used in a study, ensuring ____ and replicability.
(A) Clarity
(B) Ambiguity
(C) Randomness
(D) Subjectivity
- 1255.** On which axis is the independent variable found?
(A) Z-axis
(B) W-axis
(C) Y-axis
(D) X-axis
- 1256.** You are managing a large feed lot. A pharmaceutical company wants you to try a new antibiotic to treat shipping fever in newly arrived cattle. The company claims that it is more effective at a lower cost than your current antibiotic you are using. You will measure the temperature of the cattle to see whether or not it works. WHAT IS THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (IV)?
(A) Type of cow
(B) Antibiotic
(C) No Antibiotic
(D) Temperature of Cattle
- 1257.** Data can be stored in a Scratch program, what is data saved in?
(A) Stage.
(B) Variable.
(C) Variant.
(D) Code drawer.
- 1258.** The number of women who died due to childbirth is what type of variable?
(A) Continuous quantitative variable
(B) Discrete quantitative variable
(C) Binary qualitative variable
(D) Ordinal qualitative variable
(E) Nominal qualitative variable
- 1259.** Cadburys, a manufacturer of chocolates, wants to study the market for their product on the basis of gender. Males have assigned the number 0 and females the number 1 as scales of measurement. What type of scaling method does Cadburys follow?
(A) Interval Measurement
(B) Ratio Measurement
(C) Ordinal Measurement
(D) Nominal Measurement
- 1260.** In a research study, what does the term 'operational definition' refer to?
(A) The theoretical framework of the study.
(B) The specific way in which a variable is measured.
(C) The overall aim of the research.

- (D) The background information on the topic.
- 1261.** Which variable can influence the strength of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables?
- (A) Confounding variable
 - (B) Moderating variable
 - (C) Mediating variable
 - (D) Control variable
- 1262.** According to the table, what is an example of an independent variable in the research on plant-based insect repellents?
- (A) Different brands of plant-based repellents (ideally with differing levels of the active ingredient)
 - (B) Number of insects repelled by each brand
 - (C) Amount of time the repellent lasts
 - (D) Temperature of the testing environment
- 1263.** The outcome variable. The factor that is being measured.
- (A) Representative Sampling
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Dependent Variable
- 1264.** Statistically, wind energy brings about more _____ than coal plants and 66% more _____ opportunities than nuclear power plants.
- (A) Jobs, employment
 - (B) Homes, business
 - (C) People, educational
 - (D) Jobs, economical
- 1265.** Variables vary in only two values
- (A) Active variables
 - (B) Demographic variable
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Dichotomous variable
- 1266.** Justin wants to determine the effect of different animal food brands on his guinea pig's weight. What is the dependent variable?
- (A) The food brand
 - (B) Guinea pig's weight
 - (C) The amount of food given
 - (D) The guinea pig's size
- 1267.** Careful standardisation should minimise the impact of
- (A) Situational variables
 - (B) Participants variables
 - (C) Demand characteristics
 - (D) Experimenter/researcher bias
- 1268.** Diego wants to know if drinking milk each morning affects how tall Dora grows. Which is the independent variable?
- (A) Drinking milk.
 - (B) Diego's growth.
 - (C) Dora's growth.
 - (D) Chocolate or plain milk.
 - (E) TV channel the show is on Edit
- 1269.** A dependent variable is something that
- (A) Stays the same
 - (B) Changes over time
 - (C) Measured and observed
 - (D) None of above
- 1270.** What does isolating variables help with in a research study?
- (A) It helps in drawing accurate conclusions about the causal relationship between variables being studied.
 - (B) It helps in increasing the number of variables in the study.
 - (C) It helps in making the study more complex and difficult to analyze.
 - (D) It helps in proving that no relationship exists between variables.
- 1271.** Which level of measurement represents rank order?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio

- 1272.** Quality of person or situation that varies/takes on different values (numeric), building blocks of quantitative studies.
- (A) Operational
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Relationship
 - (D) Variable
- 1273.** A person's income, IQ, or a country's literacy rate are examples of ____ variables, or variables that can be measured and given a numerical value.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 1274.** What is the term for the following definition? The group in an experiment that receives the exact treatment as the experimental groups except it does not receive any change of the independent variable. It is the group to which the experimental groups are compared.
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Experimental group
 - (C) Variable group
 - (D) Test group
- 1275.** What is the difference between a confounding variable and an extraneous variable?
- (A) Extraneous variables are controlled by the researcher, while confounding variables affect the outcome
 - (B) Confounding variables systematically vary with the independent variable, while extraneous variables are unrelated to the experimental conditions
 - (C) Extraneous variables only affect the control group
 - (D) Confounding variables are the dependent variable
- 1276.** What does a factorial design study?
- (A) One independent variable
 - (B) Two or more independent variables
 - (C) One dependent variable
 - (D) One treatment group
- 1277.** A simple correlation was calculated between two variables after removing the effect of a third variable from both, the resulting correlation is called
- (A) Multiple correlation.
 - (B) Canonical correlation.
 - (C) Partial correlation.
 - (D) Part correlation.
- 1278.** Any quality of a person, group, or situation that takes on different values.
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Number
 - (D) Behavior
- 1279.** The things that are kept the same to ensure the results are due to the experiment is called..
- (A) Control
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
- 1280.** What are extraneous variables (EV)?
- (A) The variable that is measured
 - (B) The variable that is manipulated
 - (C) Everything else that can happen in and around the study
 - (D) The predictor variable
- 1281.** In an experiment to determine the effects of listening to loud music on test scores, what would the x-axis label be?
- (A) Type of music
 - (B) Test score
 - (C) Volume of music
 - (D) Grade in class
- 1282.** Attrition generally occurs in research where ____
- (A) The study fails.
 - (B) You do demographic research.
 - (C) Some participants do not complete the study.
 - (D) The study is very brief.

- 1283.** This is anything that can vary and is feasible and ethical to measure.
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Variable
(D) Scatterplot
- 1284.** Many experiments have titles in the format of "The effect of the ___ on the ___"
(A) Dependent variable; independent variable
(B) Independent variable; dependent variable
(C) Control variable; dependent variable
(D) Independent variable; control variable
- 1285.** What type of variable is used on a study or test that ranks competitors from best to worst?
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
- 1286.** Which of the following best describes a research variable?
(A) A constant element in a study
(B) An element that can change in a study
(C) A final conclusion drawn from data
(D) A summary of the research aim
- 1287.** This refers to the presumed cause of the research problem.
(A) Dependent Variable
(B) Independent Variable
(C) Variable
(D) Statement of the Problem
- 1288.** A variable that changes due to the action of another variable is known as the
(A) Independent variable
(B) Extraneous variable
(C) Complex variable
(D) Dependent Variable
- 1289.** How high can an average 6th grader jump? What would be a constant in this experiment?
(A) The average 6th grader
(B) The surface they are jumping from
(C) The height they can jump
(D) None of above
- 1290.** A Discrete variable with no quantitative value, used for labeling (gender, religion)
(A) Nominal variable
(B) Ordinal variable
- 1291.** An 'M' (Male) or 'F' (Female) in a demographic section of a questionnaire represents a:
(A) Categorical variable
(B) Unknown variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Continuous variable
- 1292.** In predicting the cases of COVID-19, the final number of total patients can be considered as the ____
(A) Features
(B) Observation
(C) Attribute
(D) Outcome
- 1293.** In an experiment, a factor that does not change.
(A) Constant
(B) Variable
- 1294.** This variable serves as the outcome, result or effect of the experiment. Which of the following is being described in the statement?
(A) Controlled Variable
(B) Dependent Variable
(C) Independent Variable
(D) Uncontrolled Variable
- 1295.** What you measure or observe in an experiment.
(A) Constant variable
(B) Controlled variable
(C) Dependent variable
(D) Independent variable

- 1296.** All are examples of quantitative variables EXCEPT ____
(A) Height
(B) Weight
(C) Age
(D) Gender
- 1297.** State the level of measurement for the variable; Classification of students according to their programme
(A) Nominal
(B) Ratio
(C) Ordinal
(D) Interval
- 1298.** Independent variables are
(A) Those that depend on the independent variables; they are the outcomes or results of the influence of the independent variables.
(B) New variables constructed by a researcher by taking one variable and multiplying it by another to determine the joint impact of both.
(C) Those that (probably) cause, influence, or affect outcomes. They are also called treatment, manipulated, antecedent or predictor variables.
(D) All of the above.
- 1299.** On which axis would you place the dependent variable?
(A) X
(B) Y
(C) Z
(D) None of above
- 1300.** At the hospital of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy, patient height is what type of variable?
(A) Discrete quantitative variable
(B) Continuous quantitative variable
(C) Quantitative variable
(D) Qualitative variable
(E) Nominal qualitative variable
- 1301.** A student measured heights of each of 12 classmates. What are the proper labels for the axes of this graph?
(A) X-axis = student and y-axis = height (cm)
(B) X-axis = weight (g) and y-axis = height (cm)
(C) X-axis = age (years) and y-axis = height (cm)
(D) X-axis = height (cm) and y-axis = student
- 1302.** The concepts in a hypothesis are stated as
(A) Variables
(B) Theories
(C) Indices
(D) Ideas
- 1303.** Dilcia wants to know how drinking milk affects how tall a Monica grows. Which is the independent variable?
(A) Monica's growth
(B) Drinking milk
- 1304.** Variables in research as seen in research title refers to a person, thing, place, idea, or a ____
(A) Organization
(B) Program
(C) Task
(D) Phenomenon
- 1305.** Any unaccounted for variable that confuses the relationship between the IV and DV. (a)
(A) Extraneous variable
(B) Response variable
(C) Antecedent variable
(D) Extra variable
- 1306.** The factor that may change in response to the independent variable
(A) Independent variable
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Empirical evidence
(D) Data

- 1307.** Which of the following variable is sometimes called “the manipulated variable”?
- (A) Controlled Variable
 - (B) Dependent Variable
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) Uncontrolled Variable
- 1308.** Dealing with these type of variables gives you difficulty in determining the real cause of changes in the dependent variables.
- (A) Nuisance
 - (B) Extraneous
 - (C) Confounding
 - (D) Situational
- 1309.** Erica is running a study to investigate the effect of exercise on insomnia symptoms. She recruits participants who report having experienced insomnia at least once a week and assigns them to either exercise for 30 minutes every day or to read a book for 30 minutes every day. What is the dependent variable in her study?
- (A) Exercise condition
 - (B) Participants with insomnia
 - (C) Insomnia symptoms
 - (D) Time taken to exercise or read a book
- 1310.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the number of Blu-ray discs someone owns.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous numerical
 - (C) Discrete numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 1311.** Manipulated variable
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
- 1312.** An extra, unexpected variable that can lead to false conclusions and therefore render the experiment invalid (has an unwanted impact on the DV)
- (A) Confounding
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Neutral
- 1313.** Which of the following variables is most likely to be used as categorical?
- (A) Length of a garden hose
 - (B) Recorded rainfall for a day
 - (C) Flower color
 - (D) Weight of books on a shelf
- 1314.** What is the INDEPENDENT variable in this experiment? “I believe given equal amount of heat, the metal copper conducts heat faster than aluminum, steel, or silver.”
- (A) Size of metal
 - (B) Types of metal
 - (C) Time it takes to heat up
 - (D) Shape of the metal Edit
- 1315.** A data set where each data point consists of exactly two measurements is called ____
- (A) Univariate
 - (B) Multivariate
 - (C) Bivariate
 - (D) Interval
- 1316.** Mia is conducting an experiment to test the effect of sunlight on plant growth. What is the significance of using a control variable in her experiment?
- (A) To increase the sample size of the study.
 - (B) To isolate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
 - (C) To ensure that the experiment is conducted in a controlled environment.
 - (D) None of above
- 1317.** A group of people were asked to test the effectiveness of a new mouthwash compared to their regular mouthwash. What would be the independent variable for this experiment?
- (A) Type of mouthwash
 - (B) Number of times using the mouthwash
 - (C) Going to the dentist
 - (D) Freshness of breath

- 1318.** The respiration rate of a goldfish is measured. The goldfish is then placed in cold water and the respiration rate is measured again. What is the INDEPENDENT variable?
- (A) Respiration rate
 - (B) Temperature of water
 - (C) Type of goldfish
 - (D) Type of bowl
- 1319.** Research Question: Does the type of gasoline put in a car effect how fast the car can drive. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Type of gasoline
 - (B) Which car the gas is put into
 - (C) How fast the car can drive
 - (D) How much gas is put into the car
- 1320.** What is the term for the following definition? An 'undesirable' variable in addition to the independent variable that may influence the results of an experiment, introducing error if it is not, as much as possible, controlled or significantly decreased in the research design.
- (A) Extraneous variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Moderator variable
- 1321.** This is the stimulus variable which is chosen by the researcher to determine its relationship to an observed phenomenon.
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Control variable
 - (D) Intervening variable
- 1322.** How do you ensure high construct validity of your scale if you are measuring depression in children?
- (A) Use nonverbal scale (pictorial response)
 - (B) Use scale that is designed for adults
 - (C) Use scale full of words
 - (D) None of above
- 1323.** Which variable always goes on the x-axis (horizontal)?
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Control
- 1324.** This is a quality, property or characteristics of the person or thing to be studied that can be quantitatively measured. It is any factor that varies.
- (A) Constant.
 - (B) Objectives.
 - (C) Variable.
 - (D) Hypothesis.
- 1325.** Variables used to describe and measure factors considered causes are:
- (A) Independent variables
 - (B) Dependent variables
 - (C) Confounder variables
 - (D) Intermediate variables
 - (E) Neutral variables
- 1326.** What is the difference between independent and dependent variable?
- (A) Independent does not change: dependent changes
 - (B) Independent and dependent change
 - (C) Dependent only changes if there is a control group
 - (D) Independent only changes when there is a control group
- 1327.** A researcher had one group of children go trick-or-treating wearing masks and a second group of children go trick-or-treating without masks. The researcher found that the children who wore masks took more candy than the children who were not wearing masks. Which was the dependent variable in this study?
- (A) The amount of candy taken.
 - (B) Trick-or-treating
 - (C) Whether or not the children wore masks
 - (D) Whether or not the children wore masks and trick-or-treating

- 1328.** What is a “dependent variable” in psychological research?
(A) A variable that is manipulated by the researcher
(B) A variable that is measured in a study
(C) A variable that is not affected by other variables
(D) A variable that is constant in a study
- 1329.** What type of data? Gender
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
- 1330.** Classify the following variable as categorical, continuous numerical, or discrete numerical data: the highest temperature of the ocean each day.
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous numerical
(C) Discrete numerical
(D) None of above
- 1331.** Which of the following terms refers to the variable that is measured or recorded as the results of the experiment?
(A) Experimental Controls
(B) Test Controls
(C) Dependent Variable
(D) Independent Variable
- 1332.** Refers to how accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure.
(A) Validity
(B) Reliability
(C) Ethical Considerations
(D) Effectiveness
- 1333.** The factor that is manipulated by the researcher to determine its effect on another variable
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Experiment
(C) Independent variable
(D) Longitudinal method
- 1334.** Unreliable market research is due to b ____
(A) Bios
(B) Bias
(C) Buses
(D) Bees
- 1335.** Why do variables need to be defined in measurable terms in research?
(A) To ensure they remain constant
(B) To allow for accurate measurement and analysis
(C) To make them easier to ignore
(D) To prevent them from changing
- 1336.** Elijah is conducting an experiment to study the effects of long lectures on the sleeping behavior of college students. In Elijah’s study, the dependent variable is:
(A) The sleeping behavior of college students
(B) Long lectures
(C) The length of time a lecture runs
(D) College students
- 1337.** In a study of the effect of a driver training program on driving skill, a possible operationalisation of the dependent variable would be ____
(A) Driving quality
(B) Number of accidents
(C) Hours spent training
(D) Amount of traffic Edit
- 1338.** Which of the following best describes a role of the researcher with regard to variables?
(A) Researchers manipulate the independent variable.
(B) Researchers only measure all of the variables
(C) Researchers only manipulate the dependent variable.
(D) None of the above
- 1339.** Classify the following variables as categorical, continuous numerical or discrete numerical data: the number of cars per household.

- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Continuous Numerical
 - (C) Discrete Numerical
 - (D) None of above
- 1340.** Variable that influences the dependent variable in either a positive or negative way is called as?
- (A) Moderating Variable
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Mediating Variable
 - (D) Dependent Variable
- 1341.** What key term refers to making sure that all of the variables in research are clearly defined.
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Operationalisation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Gatekeeper
- 1342.** When the results of a test are impacted by a subject's awareness of a generalized belief about their subgroup, they are said to experience ____
- (A) Peer pressure.
 - (B) Stereotype threat.
 - (C) Hostile test threat.
 - (D) Functional fixedness.
- 1343.** Which variables are those that a researcher chooses to study in order to assess their possible effects on one or more other variables?
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Extraneous
 - (D) None of these
- 1344.** The variable that the researcher deliberately manipulates
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Confounding
- 1345.** Sally wanted to know which brand of pencils sharpened the quickest. What is the independent variable?
- (A) Color of pencil
 - (B) Brand of pencil
 - (C) How quick it sharpened
 - (D) Sound sharpener made

1.3.8 Research Design

1. Research design is:
 - (A) The procedures that will be used to collect data
 - (B) Overall structure of the research
 - (C) Predicts future phenomena
 - (D) Less associated with technology
2. Temporality in causality refers to:
 - (A) The order in which x and y occur
 - (B) The strength of association
 - (C) The number of variables
 - (D) The consistency of results
3. Replication in the context of research methods and design refers to:
 - (A) Repeating a study to see if the original results can be reproduced
 - (B) Collecting data from multiple sources at the same time
 - (C) Changing the variables in a study to get different results
 - (D) Analyzing data using different statistical methods
4. Which design uses existing groups and measures after treatment?
 - (A) One-shot case study
 - (B) Static-group comparison
 - (C) Time-series
 - (D) Solomon four group

5. What do we call a division of the sample into groups so that every individual has an equal chance of being put in any group or condition?
- (A) Single blind
 - (B) Double blind
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Random sampling
6. If a researcher wants to study the impact of social media on adolescent self-esteem over five years, which design is most appropriate?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Case study
7. Which research design is most appropriate for studying changes in public opinion over several years using different samples each time?
- (A) Trend
 - (B) Panel
 - (C) Cohort
 - (D) Cross-lagged
8. How does a longitudinal design help in understanding developmental processes?
- (A) By comparing different age groups
 - (B) By manipulating variables
 - (C) By observing the same individuals over time
 - (D) By using random sampling
9. What does this mean by “longitudinal”?
- (A) Carried out in the context in which the subjects normally live and work
 - (B) Interpretative analysis of data.
 - (C) The research involves the interaction between participants
 - (D) The research takes a relative long time
10. Generalizing validity is another term for ____ validity.
- (A) External
 - (B) Internal
 - (C) Construct
 - (D) Statistical conclusion
11. One of the major advantages of a pretest-posttest design is that the pretest provides evidence that two groups were not significantly different between the initial treatment. Thus any group differences observed at the end of the study can be attributed to the treatment
- (A) True
 - (B) False
12. Martina believes that high doses of caffeine slow a person’s reaction time. To test this belief, she has five friends each drink three 8-ounce cups of coffee and then measure their reaction time on a learning task. What is wrong with Martina’s research strategy?
- (A) No independent variable is specified.
 - (B) No dependent variable is specified.
 - (C) There is no control condition.
 - (D) There is no provision for replication of the findings.
13. What is the question that defines the location of doing the research?
- (A) When
 - (B) Where
 - (C) Who
 - (D) Why
 - (E) Not Given
14. The research designs and procedures are replicated to enable the researcher to arrive at valid and conclusive results.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
15. In a research proposal, what should the methodology section explain?
- (A) The researcher’s theoretical perspective on the topic
 - (B) Detailed description of the research design, techniques, and tools used to collect data
 - (C) A review of related literature

- (D) A summary of conclusions drawn from the study
16. How is 'research inquiry' fundamentally linked to research design?
- (A) Through the research funding process
 - (B) Through the selection of research topics
 - (C) Through the methods of data analysis
 - (D) Through the underlying research purpose
17. Which type of validity refers to the factual accuracy of an account as reported by the researcher?
- (A) Ecological validity.
 - (B) Temporal validity.
 - (C) Descriptive validity.
 - (D) None of the above.
18. Which statement best distinguishes research design from method in scientific studies?
- (A) Design is logistics only, method is theory building
 - (B) Design is data analysis only, method is hypothesis testing
 - (C) Design is a list of instruments used, method is sampling steps
 - (D) Design is a preplanned study blueprint, method is technical procedures
19. What kind of logic do confirmatory researchers follow in designing and carrying out studies?
- (A) Exploration
 - (B) Discovery
 - (C) Justification
 - (D) None of above
20. What is necessary to establish for later experiments?
- (A) Basal
 - (B) Ceiling
 - (C) Attrition
 - (D) Foundation
21. Which of the following is NOT an issue to consider when evaluating studies?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Generalisability
 - (D) Simplicity
22. The results found in a lab don't always generalize well to the real world. Which concept is reflected when this occurs?
- (A) Internal validity
 - (B) External validity
23. What do researchers have to do to get validity in their research?
- (A) To pay attention to bias, distortion, and unsupported assumptions and conclusions from every step and aspect of the research
 - (B) To eliminate bias, distortion, and unsupported assumptions and conclusions from every step and aspect of the research
 - (C) To consider bias, distortion, and unsupported assumptions and conclusions from every step and aspect of the research
 - (D) None of above
24. What is a longitudinal study in communication research?
- (A) A study that focuses on a single point in time
 - (B) A study that examines historical documents
 - (C) A study conducted over an extended period to observe changes over time
 - (D) A study involving statistical analysis
25. What is the role of a literature review in research design?
- (A) To provide context and background for the study
 - (B) To collect new data
 - (C) To formulate new hypotheses
 - (D) To write new conclusions
26. What is the relationship between research questions and a conceptual framework?

- (A) They serve different functions in a research project
(B) They are identical in scope
(C) They are mutually exclusive
(D) They may overlap and complement each other
27. What does the term 'theoretical framework' refer to in research?
(A) A set of guidelines for data collection
(B) A structure that supports the research study
(C) A method for analyzing numerical data
(D) A summary of the research findings
28. Having a ____ in our study makes our Research Study more scientific and empirical.
(A) Plan
(B) Time
(C) Framework
(D) Theory
29. It is a framework or blueprint for conducting a marketing research project.
(A) Survey
(B) Research Design
(C) Data collection
(D) Problem Definition
30. Type of research design is used when the causes of research problem are not known to the researcher
(A) Descriptive
(B) Conclusive
(C) Diagnostic
(D) Exploratory
31. Research Design Strategy depends on
(A) Time frame
(B) Purpose
(C) Environment
(D) All of the above
32. What is the primary focus of a research adviser's feedback in a scientific study?
(A) Grammar and spelling
(B) Research methodology and analysis
(C) Formatting and style
(D) Length of the paper
33. What does the Methodology section include?
(A) Data collection methods
(B) A summary of findings
(C) A list of tables and figures
(D) A critical review of literature
34. What aspect is crucial for maintaining research rigor?
(A) Large sample sizes
(B) Advanced technology
(C) Methodological consistency
(D) High funding
35. What role does 'research design' play in a study?
(A) It outlines the publication process
(B) It guides the method decisions
(C) It defines the research problem
(D) It provides a statistical analysis plan
36. In which chapter would population and sampling procedures be discussed?
(A) Chapter 1:Introduction
(B) Chapter 2:Review of Related Literature
(C) Chapter 3:Design of the Study
(D) Chapter 4:Data Analysis and Interpretation
(E) Chapter 5:Summary and Conclusion
37. What research design is used when one wants to follow up the development of certain conditions or particular sets of people?
(A) Evaluative Study
(B) Case Study
(C) Tracer Study
(D) Survey Research

38. What are the potential limitations of using a conceptual framework in quantitative research?
- (A) Oversimplification, lack of flexibility, potential bias, difficulty in capturing complexity
 - (B) Inability to generalize findings, lack of empirical evidence, limited scope
 - (C) Lack of relevance, limited applicability, inadequate theoretical basis
 - (D) Difficulty in data collection, lack of statistical analysis, limited sample size
39. A company's marketers hold a meeting to lay out the master plan for conducting a marketing research project. This plan is known as the research
- (A) Questionnaire.
 - (B) Design.
 - (C) Variable.
 - (D) Focus.
40. The proposal's literature review is important because:
- (A) It is expected by the university
 - (B) Your lecturer said you should
 - (C) It shows that you are knowledgeable about the literature that relates to your research topic
 - (D) You have to copy what other people say
41. When data is gathered at one point in time, it is called:
- (A) Longitudinal study
 - (B) Cross-sectional study
 - (C) Experimental study
 - (D) Correlational study
42. This is rarely done in a content analysis but it can be applied.
- (A) Analyzing Data
 - (B) Checking Statistics
 - (C) Checking reliability and validity
 - (D) Locating relevant data
43. Research designs may be broadly classified as ____ or ____
- (A) Exploratory; causal
 - (B) Conclusive; causal
 - (C) Exploratory; conclusive
 - (D) Conclusive; descriptive
44. "Do anxious people tend to sleep less?" This question would be best answered by a ____
- (A) Experimental Design
 - (B) Correlational Design
45. Which type of research design is often used when it's impossible or impractical to manipulate the independent variable?
- (A) Experimental design
 - (B) Correlational design
 - (C) Survey design
 - (D) Qualitative design
46. A company's marketers want to begin marketing research, but they are unfamiliar with the nature of the problem. The most appropriate research design for them would be
- (A) Exploratory research.
 - (B) Descriptive research.
 - (C) Causal research.
 - (D) Discovery research.
47. Which section of a research report typically includes pilot study results?
- (A) Chapter 1:Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2:Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Chapter 3:Design of the Study
 - (D) Chapter 4:Data Analysis and Interpretation
 - (E) Chapter 5:Summary and Conclusion
48. Which type of validity is established if two different measures hypothesized to be assessing the same psychological trait (e.g., self-esteem) are shown to have a strong positive correlation?
- (A) Divergent validity
 - (B) Content validity
 - (C) Convergent validity
 - (D) Face validity

49. It specifies where the study will be conducted.
- (A) Research locale
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Categorical variable
50. This section of your paper includes what type of research design you will use in answering the questions of your paper. It also includes the methods of data collection and analysis.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
51. It involves determination of what method (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed) should be best used, the number of respondents, the use of questionnaire (adopted or self-formulated), the data gathering procedure (including on-line platform), and the statistical tool to be used (descriptive or inferential).
- (A) CONCEPTUALIZATION PHASE
 - (B) DESIGN PHASE
 - (C) EMPIRICAL PHASE
 - (D) ANALYTICAL PHASE
 - (E) DISSEMINATION PHASE
52. Quasi-Experimental research design differs from Experimental research design because:
- (A) It does not use any groups
 - (B) It does not randomly assign participants to groups
 - (C) It does not measure variables
 - (D) It does not use a control group
53. Represents the researcher's synthesis of the literature on how to explain a phenomenon. It maps out the actions required in the course of the study, given his previous knowledge of other researchers' point of view and his observations on the subject of research.
- (A) CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
 - (B) THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
 - (C) (IV-DV) Model
 - (D) (IPO) Model
54. Research design involves:
- (A) Construction of new research tool
 - (B) Development of theory
 - (C) Planning and preparing blue print of the research work
 - (D) None of these
55. Schematic diagram that shows the variables included in the study.
- (A) Assumptions
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) Research Locale
 - (D) Significance of the Study
56. When choosing the right design, it is important to prioritize — occurring behaviours and the full range of behaviours.
- (A) Naturally
 - (B) Rarely
 - (C) Artificially
 - (D) Sporadically
57. Generalize research findings to individuals who did not take part in the study
- (A) Generalizability
 - (B) Empirical evidence
 - (C) Assumption of determinism
 - (D) None of above
58. Reliability in research context aligns with
- (A) Consistency
 - (B) Transparency
 - (C) Trustworthiness
 - (D) Reliance
 - (E) Measurement
59. What research design develops theory about phenomena of interest, rooted in observation?
- (A) Narrative Inquiry
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Grounded Theory

60. When forming basic research questions, sociologists develop an ____, that is, they define the concept in terms of the physical or concrete steps it takes to objectively measure it.
- (A) Operational definition
 - (B) Functional definition
 - (C) Non-functional definition
 - (D) Objective definition
61. A research design in which the same group of participants is tested or observed repeatedly over a long period of time is known as
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Correlation
62. Each instrument administered once. Two different versions of the same concept or variable. Each participant in the study completes each instrument
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Alternate forms reliability
 - (C) Alternate forms and test-retest reliability
 - (D) Interrater reliability
 - (E) Internal consistency reliability
63. James is conducting a research study on the effects of a new teaching method. How can the validity of his study be improved?
- (A) Ensuring the sample size is large enough to be representative.
 - (B) By using a control group to compare results.
 - (C) Using standardized procedures to minimize bias.
 - (D) None of above
64. How can researchers enhance the feasibility of their recommendations for practical implementation?
- (A) By proposing complex and abstract solutions
 - (B) By excluding input from stakeholders
 - (C) By conducting more research to refine recommendations
 - (D) By considering the resources and context of the target audience
65. The most significant decision during the process of designing a research study is:
- (A) The sampling plan.
 - (B) The choice of research approach.
 - (C) The quality of the research design.
 - (D) The details of tactical research problems.
66. What threat to internal or external validity does this statement suggest: "It's a good thing that I'm in this new diet study. I couldn't believe it when the researcher told me that I was 10 lbs. overweight."
- (A) History
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Selection bias
 - (D) Hawthorne effect
67. Which type of validity is established when a newly created assessment of professional ethics is found to highly correlate with a long-established, respected assessment of professional ethics when both are administered at the same time?
- (A) Predictive validity
 - (B) Face validity
 - (C) Concurrent validity
 - (D) Construct validity
68. Which design is best for evaluating a new curriculum across multiple schools?
- (A) Cross-over
 - (B) Factorial
 - (C) Randomized block
 - (D) Quasi-experimental
69. A key threat to internal validity, stemming from preexisting group differences is the:
- (A) Random threat
 - (B) External threat
 - (C) Selection threat
 - (D) None of above

70. Designing a research is thinking ____
(A) Critically
(B) Skilfully
(C) Literally
(D) Imaginatively
71. Experts in line with the field of study will test the validity of a research instrument.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
72. What does a research plan involve selecting?
(A) The style and format of media products
(B) The quality of sources
(C) The number of respondents required
(D) Appropriate research methods
73. A blueprint of research Work is called as
(A) Research Problem
(B) Research Design
(C) Research Tool
(D) Research Technique
74. Cross-sectional survey is a form of research design
(A) True
(B) False
75. Which reliability measure compares scores from two equivalent test forms?
(A) Split-half reliability
(B) Test-retest reliability
(C) Parallel forms reliability
(D) Inter-rater reliability
76. A single formal theory.
(A) Conceptual Framework
(B) Theoretical Framework
(C) Paradigm
(D) Review of Related Literature
77. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events.
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Independent variable
(D) Operational definition
78. Dr. Dawson is conducting a study with military veterans from the Vietnam and Gulf wars. He plans to evaluate them every year for 10 years to see if those with PTSD have a more pronounced decline in mental abilities and overall memory. This is a ____ study.
(A) Longitudinal
(B) Eugenic
(C) Cross-sectional
(D) Factor analytic
79. Explains the approach that will be used in gathering data to answer the research questions.
(A) Introduction C.
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
80. A study which has a nonexperimental design involving the comparison of a case and a matched counterpart is:
(A) Case-control study
(B) Qualitative study
(C) Descriptive study
(D) None of above
81. What is the main purpose of cross-sectional research?
(A) To monitor the effects of remedial action
(B) To solve practical problems
(C) To develop or refine theory models
(D) To collect data from a specific point in time
82. Which statement best captures the core definition of research design?
(A) A plan aligning data collection with purpose efficiently
(B) A list of hypotheses to test in future studies

- (C) A statistical formula for calculating sample variance
(D) A narrative review summarizing existing literature
83. Why is repetition important in scientific research?
(A) It makes the report longer
(B) It ensures results are reliable
(C) It impresses supervisors
(D) It helps reduce cost
84. A Blue print of Research work is called
(A) Research design.
(B) Research methods.
(C) Research Problem.
(D) Research tools.
85. Mr. Gringo tried to correlate the scores of his pupils in the Social studies test with their grades in the same subject last 3rd quarter. What test validity is he trying to establish?
(A) Content validity
(B) Construct validity
(C) Concurrent validity
(D) Criterion related validity
86. "A researcher was interested in the effect of a new therapy on depression. The researcher may choose to conduct a time-series design because depressive symptoms may change throughout the year." This is a ____
(A) Noninterrupted time-series design
(B) Interrupted time-series design
87. Methodology is considered the "blueprint" of a research study because:
(A) It provides the overall plan and structure for conducting the research.
(B) It only describes the results of the study.
(C) It focuses solely on data analysis techniques.
(D) It is used to summarize the literature review.
88. What does operationalising concepts mean?
(A) Turning abstract ideas into measurable factors
(B) Creating new abstract ideas
(C) Eliminating vague concepts
(D) Simplifying complex theories
89. What is the essential component of experimental design that increases the probability of creating 'equal groups'?
(A) Random assignment
(B) Control group selection
(C) Repeated measures
(D) Matched pairs
90. A ____ is a conceptual framework for organizing knowledge and providing a blueprint for action.
(A) Strategy
(B) Prediction
(C) Theory
(D) Doctrine
91. Leonardo, Addison, and Patty are researchers who want to understand how memory changes with age. They recruit groups of children, teenagers, and adults and study all of them at the same time, comparing the results across these age groups. What type of research design are they using?
(A) Longitudinal
(B) Cross-sectional
(C) Sequential
(D) Cross-cultural
92. The results of a quasi-experiment can be easily misinterpreted because ____
(A) The subjects are not chosen randomly.
(B) The subjects are not randomly assigned to treatment groups.
(C) Both options are correct.
(D) None of above
93. When an instrument is said to have high face validity, it means:

- (A) It appears to measure what it is supposed to measure
(B) It yields consistent results
(C) It measures a complex theoretical construct
(D) It is similar to other instruments used in the same study
94. The research design refers to:
(A) The framework and plan for conducting the study
(B) The conclusion of the study
(C) The title of the research
(D) The bibliography
95. This refers to the overall location for the research:
(A) Site
(B) Cite
(C) Population
(D) Respondents
96. Includes one or more formal theories (in part or whole) as well as other concepts and empirical findings from the literature.
(A) Paradigm
(B) Review of Related Literature
(C) Conceptual Framework
(D) Theoretical Framework
97. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDY HABITS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF LANTON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. What will be the research design of the research title?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Correlative
(C) Historical
(D) Analytical
98. This refers to the overall strategy and analytical approach that you have chosen to integrate in a logical way.
(A) Research Design
(B) Research Methodology
(C) Research Proposal
(D) Research Statement
99. A quasi-experiment cannot be considered a controlled experiment because
(A) Subjects cannot be randomly selected
(B) Subjects cannot be randomly assigned
(C) Experimenter bias is unavoidable
(D) Demand characteristics are unavoidable
(E) Too few subjects participate in the procedure
100. It relates to the conditions under which the observations are to be made
(A) The sampling design:
(B) The observational design:
(C) The statistical design:
(D) The operational design:
101. What is feasibility?
(A) It means that the research design should be applied by researchers using less time, skills, and resources
(B) It means that the research design should be doable for researchers in terms of time, skills, information access, and resources
(C) It means that the research design should be doable for researchers expending a lot of time, skills, and resources
(D) None of above
102. Which design is suitable for agricultural research with two extraneous factors?
(A) Factorial
(B) Latin square
(C) Cross-over
(D) Solomon
103. The researcher must state the type of research design, its meaning, and how it is applicable to his study.
(A) The DESIGN PHASE
(B) Determination of Research Design
(C) Adopting Statistical Tool
(D) Identifying Subjects of the Study

- 104.** The ____ effect (also called the experimenter-expectancy effect, expectancy bias, observer effect, or experimenter effect) is a form of reactivity in which a researcher's cognitive bias causes them to subconsciously influence the participants of an experiment.
- (A) Hypothetical
 - (B) Researcher
 - (C) Participant
 - (D) Personal
- 105.** When both the researchers and the participants do not know which conditions the participants are assigned to, the research design is known as ____
- (A) Experimenter bias
 - (B) Operational study
 - (C) Double-blind
 - (D) Single-blind
- 106.** What type of design combines features of both posttest-only and pretest-posttest designs?
- (A) Solomon randomized four-group design
 - (B) Switching replications design
 - (C) Factorial design
 - (D) True experimental design
- 107.** In research, what is the term for the overall plan for addressing the research problem?
- (A) Research question
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research objective
 - (D) Research hypothesis
- 108.** This part of the research show the graphical narrative form of the process of the main concepts and variables of the research topic.
- (A) Conceptual framework
 - (B) Theoretical framework
 - (C) Significance of study
 - (D) Statement of the problem
- 109.** The question of whether the research has uncovered the truth about social life and is accurate in its findings is known as what?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Certainty
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Accuracy
- 110.** Which of the following is a method to ensure reliability in psychological research?
- (A) Using a large sample size
 - (B) Standardizing procedures
 - (C) Conducting a pilot study
 - (D) Using qualitative data
- 111.** Using qualitative design helps us determine and better understand relationships between variables or phenomenon crucial to reducing the range of uncertainty because the mathematics behind quantitative studies helps us make close estimates of the outcome from a given condition/s
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) PARTIALLY TRUE
 - (D) PARTIALLY FALSE
- 112.** A 'Theory' in the context of research methods and design is defined as:
- (A) A set of interrelated concepts and propositions that explains or predicts events or situations.
 - (B) A list of data collection techniques used in a study.
 - (C) A summary of previous research findings without interpretation.
 - (D) A personal opinion about a research topic.
- 113.** Type of reasoning that begins with general statements accepted to be true and ends up with a specific factual statement
- (A) Abductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above

114. Which of the following is true about research design?
- (A) Research design should be the first consideration in a research project.
 - (B) Research design should be selected after thoroughly considering the problem and research objectives.
 - (C) Research design should be selected during the initial meeting with a client.
 - (D) Research designs should be made after data collection.
115. What are the elements of a research design section?
- (A) Defining the paradigm and approach, and describing the method
 - (B) Defining the instruments and sample
 - (C) Defining the procedures of analysis
 - (D) All except from defining the sample
 - (E) All
116. Which concept BEST reflects validity?
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Accurate
 - (C) Knowledgeable
 - (D) None of above
117. A repeated measures design obtains two or more measurements from the same participant
- (A) True
 - (B) False
118. ____ gives the over-all outline of the entire research study as it shows the key variables and their interrelationships clearly and logically.
- (A) Conceptual Framework
 - (B) Theoretical Framework
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Introduction
119. Which type of validity refers to the degree to which you can infer that the relationship between two variables is causal?
- (A) Internal validity.
 - (B) Ecological validity.
 - (C) Population validity.
 - (D) Statistical conclusion validity.
120. Which situation most likely requires cross-cultural research design?
- (A) Training one employee for cashier duties
 - (B) Launching one product in diverse countries
 - (C) Selling one item in a single neighborhood
 - (D) Renewing a lease for a local kiosk only
121. Bias is not a limitation of research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
122. This chapter is focused on the research procedures which contains the research design, descriptions of the samples and the measures to be used, and the steps to be taken in carrying out the study.
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
123. Which of the following terms fails to capture the meaning of a research design?
- (A) Map
 - (B) Blue print
 - (C) Manual
 - (D) Dictionary
124. Which statement best captures why reviewing literature strengthens research design?
- (A) It replaces fieldwork with past conclusions
 - (B) It builds on accumulated knowledge to guide inquiry
 - (C) It ensures every study tests brand-new concepts
 - (D) It focuses only on the most recent publications

125. A research design in which one sample of participants receives each condition of an experiment.
- (A) Independent samples design
 - (B) Matched pairs design
 - (C) Repeated measures design
 - (D) None of above
126. Which design includes an intervention but lacks random assignment?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Quasi-experimental
127. What is a key weakness of correlational research?
- (A) It cannot establish causation
 - (B) It is too expensive
 - (C) It lacks real-world applicability
 - (D) It cannot measure variables
128. It can be difficult (and time-consuming) to find and match participants.
- (A) Weakness of Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Weakness of Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Weakness of Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
129. Why are large sample sizes valuable in quantitative business studies?
- (A) They remove all bias sources
 - (B) They make qualitative insights
 - (C) They guarantee perfect accuracy
 - (D) They improve external validity
130. What is the purpose of the methodology?
- (A) To describe why the research was conducted
 - (B) To prove your group did a lot of work
 - (C) To describe the steps followed in conducting your research
 - (D) To talk about Microsoft Forms and how it is used
131. Which design controls for the sensitization of subjects to a pretest?
- (A) Pretest-posttest control group design
 - (B) Solomon four-group design
 - (C) One-shot case study
 - (D) Time-series design
132. It deals with the specific techniques by which the procedures specified in the sampling, statistical and observational designs can be carried out
- (A) The sampling design:
 - (B) The observational design:
 - (C) The statistical design:
 - (D) The operational design:
133. It is the backbone of the research procedure.
- (A) Research Design
 - (B) Statistical Tools
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) None of above
134. Considering this analogy research design as the "Backbone" of research procedure
- (A) Quasi-Experimental
 - (B) Research Design
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Population
135. A nurse maps how intake, output, and medication timing interact to affect blood pressure. Which theory is most directly applied?
- (A) Maslow's Needs Theory
 - (B) Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
 - (C) Adaptation Theory
 - (D) General Systems Theory
136. In which design are preexisting groups compared without manipulation?
- (A) Experimental design
 - (B) Quasi-experimental design
 - (C) Case study design
 - (D) Non-experimental design

137. Find the definition of purpose statement:
- (A) A statement that advances the overall direction or focus for the study.
 - (B) A definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing.
 - (C) A document setting out items of debit and credit between a bank or other organization and a customer.
 - (D) The reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists.
138. According to the text, what does causation imply?
- (A) A relationship between variables that is coincidental.
 - (B) A relationship between variables in which a change in one does not affect the other.
 - (C) A relationship between variables in which a change in one indirectly produces a change in the other.
 - (D) A relationship between variables in which a change in one directly produces a change in the other.
139. Research design that identifies the relationship between variables
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Narrative
140. What is a characteristic of cross-sectional research design?
- (A) Involves observations of the same participants over a long period
 - (B) Requires waiting for participants to age from one stage to another
 - (C) Makes observations of different participants at different ages over a shorter period
 - (D) Measures the performance of the same individuals at various ages
141. It consist of different existing theories from different studies that serve as foundation of a research study.
- (A) Theoretical Framework
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) P-Model
 - (D) Statistical
142. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF INSTRUMENTATION PLAN IN RESEARCH PROCESS?
- (A) FOR COLLECTING THE DATA
 - (B) ROAD MAP FOR ENTIRE STUDY
 - (C) DEFINING THE TERMS
 - (D) HELPS IN TO UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT
143. Mira is working on a project that requires her to structure techniques and strategies to effectively answer her research inquiry.
- (A) Research Blueprint
 - (B) Research Design
 - (C) Qualitive Inquiry
 - (D) Research Techniques Edit
144. What is the primary focus of research design?
- (A) Choosing the right statistical tool
 - (B) Determining the research question
 - (C) Integrating different components of a study
 - (D) Ensuring the research is published
145. Which design examines whether a change in one variable relates to change in another without manipulation?
- (A) Predictive exploratory modeling
 - (B) Correlational study of variable relationships
 - (C) Experimental study with manipulated variables
 - (D) Quasi-experimental study using existing groups
146. This relates to the validity and reliability of the study
- (A) Delimitation
 - (B) Scope
 - (C) Limitation
 - (D) Range

147. Sources of bias in pretest post test design: events that occur during the course of a study to all or individual participants that can result in bias
- (A) Regression toward the mean
 - (B) History effect
 - (C) Hawthorne effect
 - (D) Testing effect
148. Why is reliability important when conducting research?
- (A) It ensures that the results can be generalized to the population.
 - (B) It ensures that the research measures what it claims to measure.
 - (C) It ensures that the research findings are consistent and replicable.
 - (D) It ensures that the participants are aware of their rights. Edit
149. The longitudinal method in developmental studies has the advantage of:
- (A) More extensive data on individual subjects
 - (B) Data for different age groups at the same point in time
 - (C) Prompt data gathering
 - (D) No sampling errors
150. What does the term "longitudinal design" mean?
- (A) A study completed far away from where the researcher lives
 - (B) A study completed over a distinct period of time to map change in social phenomena
151. What kind of study design did Lewis Terman use when he found a positive correlation between giftedness and 1) high-status jobs and 2) better physical and mental health?
- (A) Aptitude
 - (B) Personality
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Cross-section
152. "What is the level of acceptance of the parents to the online teaching in the new normal of education for this academic year 2020-2021?" Looking at this statement, what can be the possible Scope and Limitation when referring to the parameter?
- (A) Academic Year 2020-2021
 - (B) Online Teaching in the New Normal
 - (C) Level of Acceptance
 - (D) Parents of the Students who are using On-line Teaching
153. Which of the following is a characteristic of a simple research design?
- (A) It includes multiple variables
 - (B) It is straightforward and easy to execute
 - (C) It requires complex statistical methods
 - (D) It involves several researchers
154. The who, what, why, and how of your research study are determined by your research —
- (A) Data
 - (B) Design
 - (C) Question
 - (D) Title
155. True or False. Time related effects do not pose a threat to internal validity of pre-post design.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
156. Single subject research design is useful when the researcher is attempting to change the behavior of an individual or a small group of individuals and wishes to document that change.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
157. Scarlett notices a correlation between hours spent studying and test scores, but it is unclear which variable is causing the other. Which scenario illustrates the directionality problem in correlational research?

- (A) A third factor explains both variables
(B) Measurement error inflates effect sizes
(C) It is unclear which variable is causing the other
(D) Scores move toward the average over time
- 158.** The methodology section is one of the most important components of a proposal and consists of ____
(A) The statement of the problem
(B) A literature review
(C) A description of the research design
(D) A description of the timeline
- 159.** Practice and fatigue effects are more likely in which type of research designs?
(A) Designs with repetitive tasks
(B) Designs with no tasks
(C) Designs with only one trial
(D) Designs with no measurement
- 160.** Identifying a problem regarding a situation or process and developing a strategy
(A) Action research design
(B) Participatory action research
(C) Meta-analysis design
(D) None of the above
- 161.** Procedure
(A) Provide clear directions to conduct the experiment so anyone can duplicate the experiment
(B) Outline the materials needed for the experiment
(C) Summarize the results of the experiment
(D) List the safety precautions for the experiment
- 162.** The basic structure that serves as mental window of the researcher and gives the direction of the study. It is presented with a paradigm. What part of Chapter 1 is it?
(A) Analytical Framework
(B) Conceptual Framework
(C) Input Process Output
(D) Virtual Presentation
- 163.** It comprises the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.
(A) Research Instrument
(B) Statistical Treatment
(C) Research Design
(D) The Subjects
- 164.** A design consisting of an experimental and a control group but participants are not randomly assigned to the groups is which of the following?
(A) Interrupted time-series design.
(B) Nonequivalent comparison-group design.
(C) Single case design.
(D) All of the above.
- 165.** Identify the Population:Gwinnett County Public Schools randomly selected 230 teachers to find out which technology resource is the most effective. 30 teachers chose Safari Montage, 45 selected Learn Zillion, 100 chose Ed Puzzle, and 55 chose Kahoot. GCPS concluded that all teachers prefer Ed Puzzle.
(A) 230 Teachers
(B) All teachers
(C) 100 Teachers
(D) 55 Teachers
- 166.** What is a benefit of clear operationalisation in research?
(A) It allows others to understand and repeat the research
(B) It makes research more expensive
(C) It limits the scope of research
(D) It focuses only on theoretical aspects
- 167.** When reading a research journal article, the nursing student knows that the research design will be described in:
(A) The introduction
(B) The method section
(C) The discussion section
(D) The references

- 168.** The effectiveness of the research approach that can be tested by repeating the research
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Representativeness
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Reliability
- 169.** A researcher wants to study how individual social media use changes over time by following the same group of people. Which longitudinal design should they use?
- (A) Panel
 - (B) Trend
 - (C) Cohort
 - (D) Cross-lagged
- 170.** Indicate a suitable type of research design for the following research project: Research Project: "The relationship between the level of anxiety experienced during examinations and the exam performance among the 3rd year students at Tshwane University of Technology"
- (A) Qualitative-Exploratory
 - (B) Quantitative-Descriptive
 - (C) Quantitative-Causal
 - (D) None of above
- 171.** An explicit specification of a set of variables and their interrelationships designed to represent some real system or process in whole or in part is called a(n) ____
- (A) Analytical model
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Objective
 - (E) Broad-based research
- 172.** The term "external validity" is concerned with:
- (A) The question of whether the result of a study can be generalized beyond the specific research context
 - (B) Whether the research question is judged to be a good research question by those outside the study
- 173.** Exclusion criteria are established to include a broad range of participants in the study
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 174.** An example that shows a conjecture is incorrect is called ____
- (A) Deductive Reasoning
 - (B) Inductive Reasoning
 - (C) Conjecture
 - (D) Counterexample
- 175.** It is a "GLUE" that holds all elements in a research project together, in short it is a plan of the proposed research work.
- (A) Research Design
 - (B) Sampling Strategy
 - (C) Causality Research
 - (D) None of above
- 176.** If a psychologist predicts that excluded participants will report more distress than included participants, which process are they using?
- (A) Inductive reasoning from observed patterns of social behaviour to general principles
 - (B) Operational definition to specify how distress will be measured in the study
 - (C) Deductive reasoning from evolutionary theory to a specific testable prediction
 - (D) Peer review to ensure that the prediction is scientifically valid
- 177.** It is questionable whether all relevant variables can be matched.
- (A) Weakness of Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Weakness of Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Weakness of Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
- 178.** The most frequently used quasi-experimental design is the ____ design.
- (A) Regression discontinuity.
 - (B) Changing-criterion.
 - (C) Interrupted time-series.
 - (D) Non-equivalent comparison-group.

179. Which is not a type of research design?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Experimental
180. What is a Research Design? [2014-DECEMBER]
- (A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory.
 - (B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods.
 - (C) The style in which you present your research findings e.g. a graph.
 - (D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.
181. Define: Research Design
- (A) Research Design is the overall strategy or plan for a research project, outlining how data will be collected, measured, and analyzed.
 - (B) Research Design is a type of statistical test used to analyze data.
 - (C) Research Design refers to the process of writing a literature review for a research paper.
 - (D) Research Design is the method of presenting research findings in a conference.
182. Jamie spent the summer at music festivals having a great time and collecting data on how festival goers behaved through personal interviews. Which research design is this?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) None of above
183. What distinguishes a conceptual framework from isolated concepts?
- (A) It focuses solely on measurable variables
 - (B) It uses statistics to test hypotheses only
 - (C) It organizes concepts into an understandable pattern
 - (D) It eliminates abstract impressions from theories
184. Hazel gave her control and experimental groups an assessment before their exposure to the different treatments. Then, gave them another assessment after the exposure.
- (A) Posttest Only
 - (B) Pretest-Posttest Only
 - (C) Solomon Four Group
 - (D) Factorial
 - (E) Crossover
185. Another factor to consider is how participants were recruited for the study when criticizing the research
- (A) True
 - (B) False
186. What is a common problem that can occur during recruiting by condition in experimental design?
- (A) Sometimes another condition is added in the middle of collection.
 - (B) Participants always follow instructions perfectly.
 - (C) All data is collected without any errors.
 - (D) Recruitment is always completed ahead of schedule.
187. The plan on how a research study will be conducted is known as ____
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research process
 - (D) Data collection method
188. Which issue affects the credibility of the Methodology section most?
- (A) Lack of references
 - (B) Missing procedures
 - (C) Short discussion
 - (D) Fewer tables
189. What type of design compares the same people at different times or under different conditions?
- (A) Cross-sectional design
 - (B) Between-subjects design

- (C) Longitudinal design
(D) Within-subjects design
- 190.** Division of the sample into groups so that every individual has an equal chance of being put in the experimental group or the control group.
(A) Single blind
(B) Double blind
(C) Random assignment
(D) Random sampling
- 191.** What helps students use flowcharting to understand the attributes and relationships of the main subject and provides a visual tool for brainstorming and planning.
(A) Flowcharts
(B) Inspiration
(C) Visual learning techniques
(D) Concept map/story web
- 192.** Which type of definition explains how a term will be measured in the study?
(A) Conceptual
(B) Operational
(C) Descriptive
(D) Procedural
- 193.** Which of the following is a general rule of the thumb for designing questions?
(A) Always bear in mind your research questions.
(B) Never ask a closed question.
(C) Always use vignettes rather than open questions.
(D) Use ambiguous terms to put respondents at ease.
- 194.** The extent to which the findings from a study could be applied to a different context (e.g. other people, places or situations).
(A) Participant variability
(B) Extraneous variable
(C) Ethical consideration
(D) Generalizability
- 195.** Which check best ensures the Methodology section is sound?
(A) Focuses on researcher's personal workflow
(B) Minimizes replication details for brevity
(C) Contains numerous acronyms and jargon
(D) Methods appropriate and clearly described
- 196.** A ____ is a set of stringent guidelines specifying a procedure that must be followed if an agency is to accept the results.
(A) Technique
(B) Method
(C) Procedure
(D) Protocol
- 197.** At what point in quantitative research are hypotheses and variables most appropriately established?
(A) Simultaneous with sampling decisions
(B) After analyzing collected data
(C) Immediately after reviewing literature
(D) Just before communicating findings
- 198.** What is a key characteristic of a good research design?
(A) Lack of clarity in objectives
(B) Well-defined methodology
(C) Non-reproducible results
(D) Incomplete data
- 199.** Used when there are inherent differences between subjects and possible differences in experimental conditions.
(A) Factorial Design
(B) Randomized Block Design
(C) Post-test only design
(D) Crossover Design
- 200.** It is an overall strategy that you choose to integrate in your study to effectively address the research problem
(A) Sampling Method

- (B) Qualitative Approach
(C) Research Design
(D) Analysis of Data
- 201.** Money is a limitation for studies when designing a feasible experiment group.
(A) True
(B) False
- 202.** This section provides a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. e.g. population, sample size, and sampling techniques and tools used in the study.
(A) Results And Discussion
(B) Analysis of Data
(C) Design of the Study
(D) The Review of Related Literature
- 203.** Discusses the approach that the researcher used for the study (Quantitative or Qualitative) and the design (Phenomenology, Ethnography, Grounded theory).
(A) Population and Sampling
(B) Research locale
(C) Research design
(D) None of above
- 204.** Alternative explanation of phenomena and serves as a basis of formulation of research hypothesis.
(A) Related Literature
(B) Related Studies
(C) Conceptual Framework
(D) Theoretical Framework-
(E) Research Paradigm
- 205.** Experimental design is a balancing act between specificity and
(A) Generality
(B) Precision
(C) Control
(D) Measurement
- 206.** Before selecting the research design, it is important to consider the type of phenomenon being studied and the possible characteristics of the research design.
(A) True
(B) False
- 207.** Which are examples of time dimension research designs?
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Experimental
(D) Exploratory
(E) Qualitative
- 208.** Which of the following would be done first when designing and planning a quantitative study
(A) Develop intervention protocols
(B) Identify the population
(C) Design the sampling plan
(D) Formulate a research design
- 209.** TRUE OR FALSE: Conceptual Framework consists of concepts that are placed within a logical and sequential design.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 210.** Research design is a blue print, outline and a —
(A) System.
(B) Strategy.
(C) Guide.
(D) Plan.
- 211.** Nonexperimental designs cannot declare —, only correlation.
(A) Causation
(B) Association
(C) Variation
(D) Prediction
- 212.** During the execution of a project, what is crucial for maintaining research integrity?
(A) Altering data to fit the hypothesis

- (B) Following the predefined research design
 - (C) Ignoring participant consent
 - (D) Using unverified sources
- 213.** Why is it necessary for every study to be designed in a way that it can be repeated?
- (A) To ensure the study can be patented
 - (B) To confirm results, or to observe and measure variation between studies
 - (C) To make the study more complex
 - (D) To increase the funding for the research
- 214.** Specify exactly what the intervention will entail & what alternative condition would be.
- (A) Necessity of Research
 - (B) Intervention Protocol
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
- 215.** Research plans include the following except ____
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Study timeframe
 - (C) Resources needed
 - (D) Initial results
- 216.** In a (____) study, the participants do not have the outcome of interest to begin with. They are selected based on the exposure status of the individual
- (A) Cohort
 - (B) Quasi-experimental study
 - (C) Before and after study
 - (D) Clinical trial
- 217.** Stage of the research process with which we can conduct the project:
- (A) Design.
 - (B) Analysis.
 - (C) Problem.
 - (D) Harvest
- 218.** A research design for the topic “The Effect of Peer Tutoring on Math Performance” should include which of the following elements?
- (A) Participants, variables, and procedures
 - (B) Only participants
 - (C) Only procedures
 - (D) Only variables
- 219.** Construct validity refers to:
- (A) The tool’s reliability
 - (B) The extent to which it measures the theoretical construct
 - (C) The sample’s size
 - (D) The cost of the instrument
- 220.** The ways researchers strategically plan, design, and structure research processes for them to answer research questions in the most complex, rigorous, and nuanced ways possible. This requires data triangulation, the strategic sequencing of methods, and adopting a reflexive approach to design and data collection.
- (A) Purposeful sampling
 - (B) Data set
 - (C) Design complexity
 - (D) Unit of analysis
- 221.** Research designs may be categorized according to their fundamental objective. Which of the following are research design categories?
- (A) Scientific, exploratory, descriptive
 - (B) Descriptive, research, experimental
 - (C) Descriptive, causal, exploratory
 - (D) Causal, experimental, scientific
- 222.** What is the role of a conceptual framework in a research proposal?
- (A) To provide a summary of the literature review
 - (B) To outline the methodology section
 - (C) To establish a clear direction for the study
 - (D) To present the results of the study
- 223.** What term refers to the extent to which a study’s results can be generalized across populations of persons, settings, times, outcomes, and treatment variations?
- (A) Statistical conclusion validity

- (B) Internal validity
(C) External validity
(D) Causal validity
- 224.** CRITERION VALIDITY involves ____
(A) ____ predictive and concurrent validity.
(B) .. predictive and content validity.
(C) ____ proficiency and assessing validity.
(D) ____ concurrent and construct validity.
- 225.** What are the benefits of using a conceptual framework in quantitative studies?
(A) A conceptual framework is not necessary for conducting quantitative studies.
(B) Using a conceptual framework can lead to biased results in quantitative studies.
(C) A conceptual framework provides a clear structure and organization for conducting quantitative studies.
(D) A conceptual framework limits the flexibility and creativity in quantitative studies.
- 226.** Which step in the research process is essential for ensuring that data collection aligns with research objectives?
(A) Literature review
(B) Research design
(C) Hypothesis formulation
(D) Data analysis
- 227.** A type of research design used when the investigator is after uncovering data on a phenomenon little is known about, the exploratory design.
(A) Action research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Scientific research
- 228.** A research design is best described as:
(A) A blueprint of the research process
(B) A list of results
(C) A tool for data storage
(D) None of these
- 229.** It is a kind of quantitative research where in it is popular in the fields of special education and counseling. This research design is useful when the researcher is attempting to change the behavior of an individual or a small group of individuals and wishes to document that change.
(A) Experimental Research
(B) Quasi-Experimental Research
(C) Single Subject Design
(D) Correlational Design
- 230.** Which of the following is NOT a condition for causality?
(A) Association
(B) Temporality
(C) Random guessing
(D) Contingency/consistency
- 231.** Under 'Research is Mostly Statistics,' which area deals with selecting sample sizes, identifying variables, and choosing control groups?
(A) Analysis & Interpretation
(B) Hypothesis Testing
(C) Designing Research
(D) Decision Making
- 232.** Researcher employs to answer research questions or test hypotheses. It encompasses the framework and structure of the study, including the selection of research methods, data collection techniques, and data analysis procedures. The ____ acts as a roadmap that guides the researcher throughout the research process.
(A) Research instrument
(B) Methodology
(C) Research design
(D) Practical research
- 233.** The ____ that the researcher wants to develop is Vocabulary Game
(A) Data
(B) Source
(C) Gap
(D) Product

234. Why is clarity important in writing the Methodology?
- (A) To confuse readers
 - (B) To ensure procedures are understood
 - (C) To avoid data analysis
 - (D) To shorten the research
235. Which type of research design involves studying a group of individuals over an extended period of time?
- (A) Cohort study
 - (B) Case-control study
 - (C) Cross-sectional study
 - (D) None of above
236. What is a potential benefit of a researcher successfully reviewing related literature and forming hypotheses?
- (A) It can guide the research design and analysis.
 - (B) It ensures the research will be published.
 - (C) It eliminates the need for data collection.
 - (D) It guarantees the research will be funded.
237. In adhering to the general writing structure of the proposal the researcher should:
- (A) Only report findings at the end of the research
 - (B) Never list the references cited
 - (C) Include only some documents in the appendices
 - (D) Describe the procedure guiding the study
238. This refers to the primary focus of a study. It is the “who”, and/or “what” at the center of the study which can focus on people, perspectives, structure, geographical units, and/or social interactions.
- (A) Purposeful sampling
 - (B) Data set
 - (C) Design complexity
 - (D) Unit of analysis
239. The researchers collect information about people’s lives and then describe and analyze it. This refers to:
- (A) Action research design
 - (B) Explanatory designs
 - (C) Narrative design
 - (D) Correlational design
240. What is a concern regarding internal validity in quasi-experimental designs?
- (A) The treatment and control groups may not be comparable at baseline.
 - (B) The study participants are always randomly assigned.
 - (C) The intervention group always receives a placebo.
 - (D) The comparison group is always larger than the intervention group.
241. Which of the following is/are true about Ex-post Facto Study?
- (A) The investigators attempt to trace an effect which has already occurred to its probable causes.
 - (B) The effect becomes dependent variable.
 - (C) The investigators have no direct control over such variables.
 - (D) All of these.
242. Nonexperimental methods tend to be ____ for establishing definitive conclusions without the presence of manipulation.
- (A) Weaker
 - (B) Stronger
243. What is a research design?
- (A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
 - (B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
 - (C) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
 - (D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data

244. Reliability: a measure of whether something stays the ___ or is consistent each time the experiment is carried out using the same design, procedures and measurements.
- (A) Same
 - (B) Different
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Inconsistent
245. Why is it important to provide a clear and detailed explanation of the research procedure?
- (A) To ensure the replicability of the study.
 - (B) To demonstrate the researcher's expertise.
 - (C) To justify the research design.
 - (D) To avoid ethical issues.
246. Quasi-experimental research designs do not randomly assign participants to treatment or control groups for comparison.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
247. How can researchers enhance the external validity of their study?
- (A) By using a double-blind procedure
 - (B) By increasing the sample size
 - (C) By using random assignment
 - (D) By ensuring the study setting is similar to real-world conditions
248. A university teacher intends to study the relationship between the level of aspiration and the achievement of rural children. Which design of research will be most appropriate in the context?
- (A) Experimental research design
 - (B) Ex post Facto research design
 - (C) Historical research design
 - (D) Survey research design
249. Which of the following is a characteristic of nonexperimental research design?
- (A) No manipulation of independent variables
 - (B) Active manipulation of independent variables
 - (C) Random assignment of groups
 - (D) None of above
250. Which design includes four groups with pretest and posttest combinations?
- (A) Latin square
 - (B) Solomon four-group
 - (C) Factorial
 - (D) Cross-over
251. In a pre-post design, random assignment does not apply.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
252. What is the significance of a conceptual framework in research design?
- (A) A conceptual framework in research design is a step-by-step guide for conducting the study.
 - (B) A conceptual framework in research design is a tool used to analyze the results of the study.
 - (C) A conceptual framework in research design is a visual representation of the data collected.
 - (D) A conceptual framework in research design provides a theoretical foundation and structure for the study.
253. This type of design is one where all participants participate in all experimental treatment conditions.
- (A) Factorial design.
 - (B) Replicated design.
 - (C) Repeated measures design.
 - (D) Pretest-posttest control-group design.
254. Pattern of thought that starts with a theory and ends with confirmation or rejection of a hypothesis:
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive

255. When designing a research study, which of the following elements is critical for ensuring reliability?
- (A) Using multiple research methodologies
 - (B) Including a large sample size
 - (C) Ensuring consistent measurement tools and procedures
 - (D) Conducting a pilot study
256. When different interviewers are used in a pretest from those used in the posttest and this produces different results in the study, this is an example of a
- (A) History effect.
 - (B) Cohort effect.
 - (C) Instrumentation effect.
 - (D) Mortality effect.
257. Which of the following terms describes the ability to generalize from the sample of individuals on which a study was conducted to the larger target population of individuals and across different subpopulations within the larger target population?
- (A) External validity.
 - (B) Population validity.
 - (C) Temporal validity.
 - (D) Ecological validity.
258. Which of the following best describes the relationship between theory and data in science?
- (A) Data always come before theory
 - (B) Theory guides research and is tested by data
 - (C) Theory is irrelevant
 - (D) Data are always interpreted without theory
259. Research desing that examines the extent to which two variables are associated
- (A) Depth perception
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Correlation design
 - (D) Acuity
260. After conceptualizing, it is the time of formulating the research plan.
- (A) CONCEPTUALIZATION PHASE
 - (B) DESIGN PHASE
 - (C) EMPIRICAL PHASE
 - (D) ANALYTICAL PHASE
 - (E) DISSEMINATION PHASE
261. A scientist wishes to support the findings of her previous study. By conducting a second study, the scientist is aiming to demonstrate what in her study's design?
- (A) Control
 - (B) Replicability
262. In a ____ design, participants act as their own control/comparison group (i.e., pre-and post-test).
- (A) Within-subjects
 - (B) Between-subjects
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Longitudinal
263. Which research design is most likely to involve manipulating variables to observe effects?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Longitudinal
264. Dr. Christy selects one group of children and assesses their fine motor skills every six months over a two-year period. Dr. Christy is using a ____ research design
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Sequential
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Longitudinal
 - (E) Experimental
265. Which concept BEST reflects reliability?
- (A) Accuracy of the measure
 - (B) Consistency of the measure
 - (C) The alignment with theory
 - (D) None of above

266. What approach to research design is characterized by the flexibility to adapt to findings?
- (A) Fixed design
 - (B) Experimental design
 - (C) Emergent design
 - (D) Cross-sectional design
267. The most important question when selecting an instrument for research is generally —
- (A) Is the instrument reliable?
 - (B) Does the instrument have norms?
 - (C) Is the instrument objective?
 - (D) Is the instrument valid?
268. Which type of research design involves comparing two or more groups on one or more variables?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Longitudinal
269. Which of the following is a feature of a good research design?
- (A) Flexibility
 - (B) Rigidity
 - (C) Ambiguity
 - (D) Complexity
270. Which type of reasoning is used when you make a generalization based on specific observations?
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Abductive Reasoning
 - (D) Analogical Reasoning
271. Which of the following is required for a psychological experiment?
- (A) More than one independent variable
 - (B) Sophisticated equipment
 - (C) Highly generalizable results
 - (D) Precise operational definitions
 - (E) A longitudinal design
272. Which of the following is the best design to test a causal relationship?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Correlational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Quasi-experiment
273. Which type of nonexperimental design is best for studying developmental changes?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Survey
274. The multiple baseline approach
- (A) Varies the amount of time between each intervention and baseline measure.
 - (B) Is also known as the ABAB design.
 - (C) Increases the ability of researchers to generalize their findings.
 - (D) Requires researchers to measure the subject's baseline at least three times.
275. Which statement best describes the primary purpose of a research protocol?
- (A) Provide a flexible, informal outline for study
 - (B) Offer a clear, structured plan for conducting research
 - (C) Summarize previous studies without procedures
 - (D) Serve only as a budget proposal for funding
276. Which one of the following tasks is NOT accomplished by theoretical framework?
- (A) Elaborate the relationship among the variables.
 - (B) Explain the logic underlying the relationship between the variables.
 - (C) Describe the nature, and direction of the relationships among the variables.
 - (D) Relates the previous studies.

277. In selecting a statistical test, which factor is crucial to consider?
- (A) The researcher's preference
 - (B) The research objective and data scale
 - (C) The length of the questionnaire
 - (D) The number of participants
278. An equal likelihood that a participant will be assigned to at treatment, control, or comparison groups is know as
- (A) Equal sampling
 - (B) Pre-experimental design
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Random assignment
279. Blinding in research refers to:
- (A) A method to prevent bias by keeping study participants, investigators, or both unaware of the assigned interventions.
 - (B) A process of collecting data from multiple sources.
 - (C) A technique to increase the sample size.
 - (D) A way to analyze data using statistical software.
280. All observed houses on South Street have roofs that are falling apart. Sherry lives on South Street. Her roof is falling apart.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
281. What makes the theoretical and conceptual framework similar?
- (A) They both use concept model
 - (B) They both anchor a theory that supports the study
 - (C) They both focus on specific theories already used in the field
 - (D) They are both narrower or more focused
282. Delimitation is research refers to ____
- (A) What is covered in the study
 - (B) What is not covered in study
 - (C) Scope of the Study
 - (D) None of above
283. Which of the following refers to a plan or provides a direction of how the research will be executed?
- (A) Method
 - (B) Design
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Plan
284. Which design compares different age groups at one point in time?
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Case study
285. What is the type of research design used to study the relationships between two or more quantifiable variables?
- (A) Causal-comparative research design
 - (B) Action research design
 - (C) Correlational research design
 - (D) Mixed methods design
286. Lisa is conducting a study on hours of TV watched throughout one's lifespan. She begins by taking a group of two 10 year olds, three 15 year olds, three 20 year olds and so on (increments of 5 years, up to 35 years of age.) Which method of research is she using?
- (A) Cross sectional study
 - (B) Experimentation
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) Case study
287. What threat to internal or external validity does this statement suggest: "I'm glad I remembered those questions from the first test."
- (A) History
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Selection bias
 - (D) Hawthorne effect

288. What concept refers to whether findings from research give a true picture of what or who is being studied?
- (A) Representativeness
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Generalisability
289. The research design and procedures are replicated
- (A) Replicability
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) Empirical
290. Which of the following designs permits a comparison of pretest scores to determine the initial equivalence of groups on the pretest before the treatment variable is introduced into the research setting.
- (A) One-group pretest-posttest design.
 - (B) Pretest-posttest control group design.
 - (C) Posttest-only design with nonequivalent groups.
 - (D) Both b and c.
291. Which design examines the effects of multiple independent variables and their interactions?
- (A) Factorial designs (factorial ANOVA).
 - (B) Repeated measures design.
 - (C) Single-subject design.
 - (D) Correlational design.
292. When respondents know-or suspect-the sponsor or subject of the research, their feelings and opinions may bias or alter their answers. This is known as
- (A) Confirmation Bias
 - (B) The Halo Effect
 - (C) The Hawthorne Effect
 - (D) Culture Bias
293. What is the benefit of using a longitudinal study design in research?
- (A) It allows researchers to observe changes over time.
 - (B) It requires fewer resources than cross-sectional studies.
 - (C) It eliminates the need for a control group.
 - (D) None of above
294. A theoretical structure or model that guides the research process by providing a framework for understanding and analyzing the relationships between key variables or concepts, helping researchers organize their thoughts, develop hypotheses, and interpret findings within a theoretical framework.
- (A) Conceptual Framework
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Review of Related Literature
 - (D) Scope and Limitations
295. The research plan should be presented in a written proposal. The proposal should include all of the following EXCEPT ____
- (A) The predicted results
 - (B) Research objectives
 - (C) How the results will help management's decision making
 - (D) Estimated research costs
 - (E) The information to be obtained
296. On what does Validity depend?
- (A) Reality
 - (B) Content
 - (C) Truth
 - (D) Form or structure of reasoning
297. Which of the following is a key component of effective research design?
- (A) Personal bias
 - (B) Unstructured data
 - (C) Subjective interpretation
 - (D) Random sampling
298. Which approach involves observing a group over an extended period of time?
- (A) Cross-sectional

- (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Cohort-sequential
 - (D) Experimental
- 299.** In the context of relating findings to pertinent literature, what is the purpose of a theoretical framework?
- (A) To summarize the study methodology
 - (B) To provide a historical context for the research
 - (C) To guide the interpretation of findings based on established theories
 - (D) To present statistical analyses
- 300.** What is the type of research design that seeks to describe, understand, and interpret the meanings of human life experiences?
- (A) Narrative design
 - (B) Phenomenological design
 - (C) Ethnographic design
 - (D) Case study design
- 301.** Research design has no impact on the choice of data collection methods in a thesis
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 302.** Research design is defined as the rational and coherent overall strategy that the researcher uses to incorporate all the vital components of the research study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 303.** Which of these elements is typically found in a theoretical framework?
- (A) A review of statistical analyses
 - (B) Established theories that support the research question
 - (C) Raw data from past studies
 - (D) A detailed discussion of sampling techniques
- 304.** “A supposition or system of ideas that is proposed to explain a given phenomenon” best defines which of the following.
- (A) A concept
 - (B) A conceptual framework
 - (C) A theory
 - (D) A paradigm
- 305.** Experimental process for materials and methods
- (A) How did I solve the problem?
 - (B) Who helped me out?
 - (C) Whose work did I refer to?
 - (D) What does it mean?
 - (E) What did I find out?
- 306.** During operationalization, what may occur to the conceptual definition and method choice?
- (A) Definition stays fixed while methods vary
 - (B) Neither definition nor methods should change
 - (C) Methods stay fixed while definition varies
 - (D) Both may influence each other in a circular process
- 307.** What does “External validity” refer to in research terminology?
- (A) The accuracy of the data collection methods
 - (B) The extent to which the results are generalizable to the real world
 - (C) The consistency of the results across different studies
 - (D) The transparency of the research findings
- 308.** When a researcher wants to study a counseling intervention with individuals who live at a homeless shelter versus individuals who live at a domestic violence shelter, the best research design would be
- (A) Experimental design
 - (B) Predictive design
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Quasi-experimental design

- 309.** What is the third step in the research process, where the researcher identifies the procedures, research design, methods, and tools to be used in collecting data?
- (A) Procedures/Design Phase
 - (B) Data Analysis Phase
 - (C) Problem Identification Phase
 - (D) Reporting Phase
- 310.** Participants in an experiment are said to be blind if they are uninformed about
- (A) The experimental hypothesis being tested.
 - (B) Whether the experimental findings will be statistically significant.
 - (C) How the dependent variable is measured.
 - (D) Which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.
- 311.** To be able to conduct a power analysis while designing a study, you first need to have an idea of the size of the effect that you are studying.
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 312.** When a researcher is interested in linking or making an association between two or more phenomena, the design that should be used is
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Grounded theory
- 313.** Which design would best suit a study on seasonal effects on student performance?
- (A) Time-series
 - (B) Static-group
 - (C) One-shot case study
 - (D) Factorial
- 314.** In a treatment-control, pre-post design, what is the purpose of the pre-measurement of the dependent variable (DV)?
- (A) To see if that phenomenon was already happening/assessing how sensitizing a test is.
 - (B) To eliminate the need for a control group.
 - (C) To ensure random assignment of participants.
 - (D) To measure the effect of the independent variable before the intervention.
- 315.** Which research design is flexible in nature?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Causal
 - (D) Conclusive
- 316.** Which type of research design is most appropriate for studying cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Correlational design
 - (B) Descriptive design
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Longitudinal design
- 317.** Explain how logic can be applied in experimental design.
- (A) Logic helps in structuring hypotheses, defining variables, and analyzing relationships in experimental design.
 - (B) Logic is only useful for statistical analysis.
 - (C) Logic is irrelevant in defining experimental variables.
 - (D) Logic can replace the need for hypotheses in experiments.
- 318.** Which type of research design involves following an individual or group for an extended period?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Nonexperimental
- 319.** An operational definition is:
- (A) One that bears no relation to the underlying concept

- (B) An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept
(C) A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures
(D) One that refers to opera singers and their work
- 320.** Which is not a direct threat to the internal validity of a research design?
(A) Testing.
(B) Differential selection.
(C) History.
(D) Sampling error.
- 321.** Nora is conducting a research study and unintentionally treats participants in the experimental group differently from those in the control group. This experimenter bias most likely threatens which aspect of research?
(A) Statistical conclusion from low power
(B) Internal validity from differential treatment
(C) External validity from small samples
(D) Construct validity from poor measures
- 322.** Causal-comparative research is considered the best design for establishing a cause-and-effect relationship.
(A) True
(B) False
- 323.** The overall plan or structure of a research project refers to ____
(A) Research method
(B) Research hypotheses
(C) Research report
(D) Research design
- 324.** The researcher's qualifications, preparation, and experience should be adequate for the problem.
(A) Practicality
(B) Feasibility
(C) Relative Importance
(D) Research Knowledge
- 325.** Which of the following is NOT possible using causal-comparative design?
(A) Seeking possible causes for a given effect.
(B) Seeking possible effects for a given cause.
(C) Demonstrating causation.
(D) Comparing groups that differ on some variable.
- 326.** A carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study that allows for replication of the study.
(A) Random assignment
(B) Operational definition
(C) Operant chamber
(D) Hypothesis
- 327.** What is standardization in research?
(A) Making the experiment as flexible as possible
(B) Keeping the procedure the same for each participant
(C) Allowing for individual participant differences
(D) Manipulating variables freely
- 328.** A multinational brand wants to compare satisfaction scores across countries. What is the most likely research challenge to address first?
(A) Shortage of cloud storage for raw datasets
(B) Cultural differences affecting scale use and meaning
(C) Lack of any statistical methods for comparison
(D) Inability to recruit any respondents at all
- 329.** TRUE OR FALSE: Conceptual Framework clarifies concepts and propose no relationships among the concepts in a study.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

330. It describes the specific research approach you will use in the study. This can be ethnography, case study, historical, phenomenological, narrative, grounded theory and the like.
- (A) Data Collection
 - (B) Research Procedures
 - (C) Research Locale
 - (D) Research Design
331. Which type of validity refers to the extent to which a study is free from confounding factors or alternative explanations?
- (A) External validity
 - (B) Construct validity
 - (C) Statistical validity
 - (D) Internal validity
332. In quasi-experimental designs, what does ecological validity refer to?
- (A) The ability to generalize findings to real-life situations outside of a lab setting
 - (B) The ability to randomize participants
 - (C) The ability to use multiple baselines
 - (D) The ability to collect qualitative data
333. What is a research describing developmental changes in personality characteristics by studying the same group at different age-levels?
- (A) Cross-sectional growth study.
 - (B) Trend study.
 - (C) Longitudinal growth study.
 - (D) Developmental study.
334. Who has defined Ex-Post Facto Research by saying that it is a systematic scientific exploration in which the scientist (researcher) does not have direct control on the independent variable?
- (A) George J. Mouly.
 - (B) John W. Best.
 - (C) Fred Karlinger.
 - (D) Monroe.
335. Which of the following designs does an excellent job of controlling for rival hypotheses that threaten the internal validity of an experiment?
- (A) Posttest-only design with nonequivalent groups.
 - (B) Posttest-only control-group design.
 - (C) Pretest-posttest control-group design.
 - (D) Both B and C are excellent designs.
336. What research design studies changes over time within a group?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Case Study
337. Why is research design compared to a blueprint?
- (A) It guides the research process logically.
 - (B) It decorates the project.
 - (C) It is optional.
 - (D) It is used only in architecture.
 - (E) It ensures plagiarism.
338. Specifies which research questions must be answered, how and when the data will be gathered, and how the data will be analyzed
- (A) Research Design
 - (B) Primary Data
 - (C) Survey Research
 - (D) Secondary Data
339. What is a major disadvantage of longitudinal designs?
- (A) Cheap and fast
 - (B) Expensive, difficult, high attrition
 - (C) Lack of cohort effects
 - (D) No generational divides
340. Why is understanding the unit of analysis you wish to study important?
- (A) Because this shapes the kinds of hypotheses you can make
 - (B) Because it will guide the data collection
 - (C) Because it determines what inferences can be made
 - (D) All of the above

- 341.** This part is the core of your paper as it is proof that you use the scientific method.
(A) Introduction
(B) Review of Related Literature
(C) Statement of the Problem
(D) Methodology
- 342.** It is the application of theory in explaining the existence of a phenomenon.
(A) Conceptual Framework
(B) Theoretical Framework
(C) Conceptual Definition of terms
(D) Operational Definition of terms
- 343.** The inclusion and interpretation of historical events by the historian often depends on the ___ framework adopted by him.
(A) Experimental
(B) Abstract
(C) Dialectic
(D) Conceptual
- 344.** The framework or plan for a study that guides the collection and analysis of the data is called ____
(A) Variable of the study
(B) Research Design
(C) Universe of the study
(D) Inclusion Criteria
- 345.** Research design and procedures are repeated to enable the researcher to arrive at valid and conclusive results.
(A) Critical
(B) Analytical
(C) Replicable
(D) Methodical
- 346.** Which answer choice has the correct order of the scientific method?
(A) 1.Observation/Question2. Research3. Hypothesis4. Experiment5. Analyze Data6. Conclusion
(B) 1. Observation/Question2. Hypothesis3. Research4. Analyze Data5. Experiment6. Conclusion
- 347.** What is the relationship between research purpose and research design?
(A) Purpose dictates design.
(B) There is no relationship between the two.
(C) Design is more important than purpose.
(D) Design is unnecessary.
- 348.** Before collecting any data, Dr. Alvarez uploads her study's hypotheses and planned analyses to a public, time-stamped site. Later, she finds an unexpected result but chooses not to change her original plan.What practice is Dr. Alvarez following?
(A) Meta-analysis
(B) Pre-registration
(C) Double-blind review
(D) Peer reviewing
- 349.** Refers to the overall strategy that you choose in order to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way
(A) RESEARCH DESIGN
(B) RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
(C) RESEARCH BACKGROUND
(D) METHODOLOGY
- 350.** Which design can be adjusted to what is being learned during data collection?
(A) Quantitative design
(B) Qualitative design
(C) Probability design
(D) None of above
- 351.** A strong methodology should include details about the sampling method, data collection tools, and ethical protocols.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 352.** This design studies a group of people over a long period of time.
(A) Longitudinal

- (B) Experimental
(C) Descriptive
(D) Sequential
353. What research design emphasized the discovery of ideas and insights?
(A) Correlational
(B) Descriptive
(C) Exploratory
(D) Causal
354. Which distinction best separates factor naming questions from relationship questions in research design?
(A) Selecting the measurement instrument carefully
(B) Defining the study population in detail
(C) Exploring association between two variables
(D) Determining ethical approval requirements
(E) Labeling a single variable precisely
355. Preparation of the plan for the research is popularly known as
(A) Research design.
(B) Setting a hypothesis for the research.
(C) Organizing a research.
(D) Execution of research work.
356. Which is the research design design that generates and modifies a theory?
(A) Grounded Theory
(B) Ethnographic Research
(C) Phenomenological Research
(D) Narrative Inquiry
357. The stages shown (1. Identify and describe problems; 2. Design an action plan; 3. Gather data; 4. Analyze data and form conclusions; 5. Report results; 6. Adjust the theory and begin again) describe the steps of which research design?
(A) Action research
(B) Experimental design
(C) Case study
(D) Cross-sectional survey Edit
358. A 'Causal mechanism' is:
(A) The process or pathway through which a cause leads to an effect.
(B) A random event with no explanation.
(C) An unrelated sequence of events.
(D) A result without a cause.
359. The conceptual underpinnings of a study is known as its ____
(A) Framework
(B) Literature Review
360. The framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher.
(A) Research Instruments
(B) Research Objectives
(C) Research Design
(D) Quantitative Data
361. A quasi-experimental design lacks:
(A) Variables
(B) Control group
(C) Random assignment
(D) Hypothesis
362. What is a design that simply compare groups on preexisting characteristics?
(A) Differential design
(B) Post test only NECG
(C) Pretest posttest NECG
(D) Between group design
363. When a researcher need to define the operational terms which part they need to define it?
(A) Research objective
(B) Research questions
(C) Problem statement
(D) Definition of terms

- 364.** The overall strategy that a researcher chooses to investigate the research problem and test their hypothesis.
- (A) Road Map
 - (B) Proposal
 - (C) Research design
 - (D) Blueprint
- 365.** An advantage of a correlational design over an experimental design is that researchers can find out what caused an effect
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 366.** It is a plan for conducting research which usually includes specification of elements to be examined and the procedure to be used.
- (A) Method of research
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research methodology
 - (D) None of above
- 367.** The time-frame in which a study explores a situation or problem is also called the:
- (A) Reference period
 - (B) Age
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Retrospective time
- 368.** What aspect of research design ensures rigor and validity?
- (A) The length of the study
 - (B) The type of publication
 - (C) Methodological consistency
 - (D) The number of participants involved
- 369.** In a research study, a 'theoretical framework' is best described as:
- (A) A summary of previous studies
 - (B) A set of theories guiding the research questions
 - (C) A list of all sources referenced
 - (D) An analysis of data collected
- 370.** It exposes research decisions to evaluation before they are carried out.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Design
- 371.** A filtering tool for selecting appropriate research questions and related data collection methods.
- (A) Theoretical
 - (B) Conceptual
 - (C) Research Paradigms
 - (D) None of above
- 372.** Which of the following is the best description of research design?
- (A) Set of advance decisions that makes up the master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information
 - (B) The specific pieces of information are necessary to solve the problem at hand
 - (C) Set of advance decisions that are made after the data have been collected in order to determine how the data will be analyzed
 - (D) None of above
- 373.** A replicable research design allows for ___ to verify results.
- (A) Repetition
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Speculation
 - (D) Estimation
- 374.** Subjects are grouped based on a characteristic they already possess such as age, gender (Ex post facto design), is this a quasi-experiment?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 375.** Which of the following research designs compares two variables but does NOT include a manipulation of variables?
- (A) Descriptive Design
 - (B) True Experimental Design
 - (C) Correlational Design
 - (D) Quasi-Experimental Design

- 376.** The conceptual framework of a study:
- (A) Is a visual or written representation of the variables and relationships in the study
 - (B) Details the statistical analysis methods used
 - (C) Describes the sampling procedures
 - (D) Is only necessary in quantitative research
- 377.** It deals with matters such as selecting the participants in the study, preparing for data collection, and planning for data analysis.
- (A) RRL
 - (B) The locale of the Study
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Respondents
- 378.** In this design, the same group of participants is exposed to two (or more) conditions, and the conditions are compared.
- (A) Independent measures
 - (B) Repeated measures
 - (C) Matched pairs
 - (D) None of above
- 379.** Which of the following will complete the statement “Research plan serves as the guide and “ — “ in the conduct of a research.
- (A) Framework
 - (B) Preliminary blueprint
 - (C) Outline
 - (D) Statement
- 380.** Observational studies maximise internal validity.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 381.** Testing Freshmen, Sophomores, and Juniors at the beginning of the school year demonstrates which research design?
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Cross-sectional
- 382.** The overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way
- (A) Research Approach
 - (B) Research Design
 - (C) Research Problem
 - (D) None of above
- 383.** What type of research design studies the same participants over an extended time?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Exploratory
- 384.** What is a possible cover for teachers conducting covert research?
- (A) Principal
 - (B) Supply teacher or classroom assistant
 - (C) Janitor
 - (D) Librarian
- 385.** Researchers can attempt to eliminate the threat of bias from the selection-maturation effect in the non-equivalent comparison-group design by matching experimental and control participants on important variables.
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 386.** Research design in which neither the experimenter nor the participants know who is in the experimental group and who is in control group.
- (A) Single blind study
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Double blind study
 - (D) None of above
- 387.** What is the most critical component of a research proposal that determines its feasibility?
- (A) Literature review

- (B) Methodology
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Conclusion
- 388.** The strategy or structure for conducting research.
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Sampling method
 - (D) Literature review
- 389.** What is a “construct” in research?
- (A) A specific, observable behavior
 - (B) An abstract concept being studied (e.g., aggression)
 - (C) A type of research design
 - (D) A statistical test
- 390.** Rationale
- (A) A strong belief about someone or something that cannot completely be explained and does not have to be decided by reasoning
 - (B) An ability to understand or know something immediately based on your feelings rather than facts
 - (C) The reason(s) for doing something or making a decision about something
 - (D) None of above
- 391.** What criterion influences the selection of a research approach according to Creswell?
- (A) Predetermined methods
 - (B) Audience preferences
 - (C) Theoretical frameworks
 - (D) Researcher’s personal training and experiences
- 392.** A researcher conducts an experimental study by imposing several controls in respect of samples, data collection tools and situational variables. The likelihood of threat in arriving at generalization in this context will be to:
- (A) Internal validity
 - (B) External validity
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) Neither A & B
- 393.** A research design in which members of the sample are randomly allocated to one condition of the experiment.
- (A) Independent samples design
 - (B) Matched pairs design
 - (C) Repeated measures design
 - (D) None of above
- 394.** True or False: A test which is valid for one population is necessarily valid for another.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 395.** In a study comparing three antihypertensive drugs across patient types, which design is appropriate?
- (A) Latin square
 - (B) Factorial
 - (C) Randomized block
 - (D) Cross-over
- 396.** Consider the example: A researcher recruits students with low grades (an ‘at risk group’). The pre-measure is ‘How likely are you to drop out?’ The treatment is a social club formed with other participants. The post-measure is ‘How likely are you to drop out?’ What type of design is being used?
- (A) Pre-post design
 - (B) Between-subjects design
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Cross-sectional design
- 397.** Which of the following best describes the purpose of research design?
- (A) To outline how data will be collected and analyzed to answer research questions
 - (B) To list out the results of the study
 - (C) To define the population and sampling procedure
 - (D) To summarize the literature review

- 398.** A business wants to track customer satisfaction changes over three years with the same respondents. Which design is most appropriate?
- (A) Cross-sectional study across demographics
 - (B) Longitudinal panel following individuals
 - (C) Quasi-experiment without randomization
 - (D) Content analysis of online reviews
- 399.** Which is not a criterion for a good research project design?
- (A) Clarity of objectives
 - (B) Relevance to the field
 - (C) Alignment with budget and time
 - (D) Complexity without purpose
- 400.** How does a clear conceptual framework improve the coherence of a research proposal?
- (A) It limits the scope of the literature review
 - (B) It visually organizes and clarifies the relationships among key concepts
 - (C) It shortens the methodology section
 - (D) It simplifies data collection
- 401.** A different group of participants is used for each IV level (e.g. one group will doodle and the other one will not).
- (A) Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
- 402.** Which of the following is the best definition of conceptual framework?
- (A) It explains the research design and tools
 - (B) It presents previous researches or studies
 - (C) It contains variables, constructs, and concepts of the present study
 - (D) None of above
- 403.** Which of the following classification of research designs is based on the dimension of control over independent variables?
- (A) Structured and flexible
 - (B) Cross-sectional and longitudinal
 - (C) Retrospective and prospective
 - (D) Experimental/quasi experimental and non-experimental
- 404.** In the context of research, what does 'feasibility' refer to?
- (A) The ability to conduct the research within time and resource constraints
 - (B) The popularity of the research topic
 - (C) The complexity of the research question
 - (D) The number of researchers involved
- 405.** Which of the following is not a function of a conceptual framework in research?
- (A) Providing a theoretical basis for the study
 - (B) Selecting the appropriate statistical analysis techniques
 - (C) Helping to interpret research findings and draw conclusions
 - (D) Guiding the development of hypotheses or research questions
- 406.** Emphasizes the issues, language, contexts, and standards of stakeholders.
- (A) Goal-Free Model
 - (B) Responsive Model
 - (C) Effectiveness Model
 - (D) Objectives-Centered Model
- 407.** The extent to which we can draw cause-and-effect inferences from a study
- (A) Internal validity
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Analytical thinking
 - (D) Debriefing
- 408.** What is Selection Bias?
- (A) Non-random assignment or sampling leads to unrepresentative groups.

- (B) Preference for publishing positive results over null findings.
(C) Researcher unintentionally influences participants through tone.
(D) Skewed analysis based on subjective interpretation.
- 409.** Indicate a suitable type of research design for the following research project: Research Project: "A study on the efficiency of a new admission system, compared to the previous admission system which is still being practiced"
(A) Qualitative-Exploratory
(B) Quantitative-Descriptive
(C) Quantitative-Causal
(D) None of above
- 410.** The authenticity of the research relates to?
(A) Data analysis tools and research institutions originate
(B) Topic, theory, measuring tools, subject, and place/setting
(C) Sponsorship, ethics, and researcher background
(D) None of above
- 411.** THE VALUE OF AN INVESTIGATION DEPENDS ON
(A) THE HYPOTHESIS.
(B) HOW WELL IT IS DESIGNED.
(C) THE RESEARCH TOPIC.
(D) THE SPONSOR.
- 412.** Select people for extreme standing in something (either really low or really high) and then that will lead to regression to the mean. What is this threat to internal validity called?
(A) Statistical regression to the mean
(B) Selection bias
(C) Testing effect
(D) Instrumentation
- 413.** How can a researcher test the long-term effect of a treatment?
(A) Use posttest only
(B) Use time-series design
(C) Use static-group comparison
(D) Use one-shot case study
- 414.** A good research design should ensure:
(A) Bias
(B) Reliability and validity
(C) Randomness only
(D) Errors
- 415.** In presenting written methodology, a researcher should NOT include:
(A) Participants or respondents
(B) Data collection plan
(C) Analysis procedures
(D) Final recommendations
- 416.** The extent to which results in an experiment generalize to other people, settings, and times is referred to as:
(A) Internal validity
(B) External validity
(C) Empirical validity
(D) Experimental control
- 417.** Delimitation means:
(A) Limiting the aspects covered in the study
(B) Expanding the study to all areas
(C) Including unrelated topics
(D) Removing the conclusion
- 418.** Which of the following sequences best describes the deductive logic of inquiry?
(A) Theory → data → hypothesis
(B) Data → theory → hypothesis
(C) Data → empirical pattern → theory
(D) Theory → hypothesis → data
(E) Empirical pattern → hypothesis → theory
- 419.** Which type of design uses aspects of both between-and within-subjects designs and uses a mixed ANOVA?
(A) True experimental design
(B) Mixed design
(C) Between-subjects design
(D) Within-subjects design

420. What does operationalising concepts facilitate for other researchers?
- (A) Confusion
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Misinterpretation
 - (D) Obfuscation
421. A longitudinal study is characterized by:
- (A) Data collected at a single point in time
 - (B) Collecting data over an extended period to observe changes
 - (C) Observing participants in a controlled environment
 - (D) Surveying a large group of participants once
422. It is best to use the method of working multiple hypotheses when —
- (A) You are finished with your research.
 - (B) You are planning your research study.
 - (C) You are hoping to publish your already obtained research results.
 - (D) None of the above.
423. This type of research design is characterized by the long duration of the research process in order to observe possible effects or changes in the trend being studied
- (A) Longitudinal
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Cross-sectional
424. A type of longitudinal study in which data are collected from the same people at two or more points in time
- (A) Case control study
 - (B) Panel study
 - (C) Prospective study
 - (D) Retrospective study
425. Why is it important to have a research design in quantitative research?
- (A) A research design enables the researcher to obtain more valid, objective, reliable, and accurate answers to the research questions.
 - (B) A research design ensures that the research is always qualitative.
 - (C) A research design eliminates the need for data analysis.
 - (D) A research design guarantees that the results will be published in top journals.
426. What is the role of a conceptual framework in quantitative research?
- (A) A conceptual framework in quantitative research is a research design methodology.
 - (B) A conceptual framework in quantitative research provides a theoretical foundation for the study.
 - (C) A conceptual framework in quantitative research is a statistical analysis tool.
 - (D) A conceptual framework in quantitative research is used to collect data.
427. In a prospective (cohort) design, it is correct to say that:
- (A) Data about causes are collected before data about effects
 - (B) Data are collected at a single point in time
 - (C) Data is called narratives
 - (D) None of above
428. Researchers must — important concepts in their studies so others would have a clear understanding of exactly how those concepts were defined.
- (A) Randomly assign
 - (B) Randomly select
 - (C) Operationalize
 - (D) Generalize
429. What is the role of a literature review in improving research methodology?
- (A) To provide examples of successful methods
 - (B) To collect data
 - (C) To analyse results
 - (D) To write the conclusion

- 430.** The design in which one group of research participants is administered a treatment and is then compared, on the dependent variable, with another group of research participants who did not receive the experimental treatment is ____
- (A) One-group posttest-only design.
 - (B) One-group pretest-posttest design.
 - (C) Posttest-only design with nonequivalent groups.
 - (D) Time series design.
- 431.** Which design allows each subject to receive all treatments in different orders?
- (A) Factorial
 - (B) Cross-over
 - (C) Solomon
 - (D) Latin square
- 432.** Deductive reasoning derives
- (A) Logical Conclusion
 - (B) Magical Conclusion
 - (C) Radical Conclusion
 - (D) None
- 433.** Why is the Methodology section considered important in a research report?
- (A) To provide references
 - (B) To summarize key elements
 - (C) To evaluate research quality and allow replication
 - (D) To discuss results
- 434.** Which design uses intact groups without randomization?
- (A) True experimental
 - (B) Quasi-experimental
 - (C) Pre-experimental
 - (D) Factorial
- 435.** As a student nurse researcher, you know the following functions of theoretical framework, except:
- (A) Specifies relationship among the concepts
 - (B) Give a graphic view of the data
 - (C) Clarifies the concept on which the study is built
 - (D) States assumptions or scientific guess
- 436.** Which design starts with quantitative data and follows with qualitative data?
- (A) Convergent
 - (B) Exploratory sequential
 - (C) Explanatory sequential
 - (D) Embedded
- 437.** The Methodology section of a full research report should include:
- (A) Only expected results
 - (B) Research design, procedures, materials, tools, and analysis methods
 - (C) A summary of previous studies
 - (D) Conclusions and recommendations
- 438.** A definition that includes information from the real world.
- (A) Technical Definition
 - (B) Operational Definition
 - (C) Expanded Definition
 - (D) Sentence Definition
- 439.** Your research design dictates your research methods and or procedures
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 440.** In designing the structure of a proposal, the researcher should:
- (A) Be conventional in their approach
 - (B) Study a unique sample and focus on a timely topic
 - (C) Collect typical forms of data
 - (D) Observe a common field site
- 441.** Analysis of how traits vary in individuals raised apart from their biological relatives
- (A) Adoption study
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Twin study
 - (D) Transduction

442. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent —
(A) Sensitivity.
(B) Hypothesis.
(C) Procedure.
(D) Results.
443. It is a likeness of something which consists of symbols serving as the imitation or an abstraction from reality to serve the purpose of ordering and simplifying our view of reality, while still representing its essential characteristics.
(A) Model.
(B) Communication.
(C) Research.
(D) None of the above.
444. Proposition of some occurrences or considerations that may be considered in eliminating the area of the study.
(A) Assumptions
(B) Conceptual Framework
(C) Research Locale
(D) Significance of the Study
445. The methods section of a study includes
(A) The literature review
(B) The results
(C) The design
(D) The framework
446. Research design is a:
(A) Rough guess
(B) Blueprint of research
(C) Random framework
(D) None
447. If a systematic review fits your topic, the next step is to determine the quality of that review
(A) True
(B) False
448. Which of the following best defines a theoretical framework in research?
(A) A broad explanation of a phenomenon using existing theories
(B) A method for detailing the research variables and relationships
(C) A detailed model for interpreting qualitative data
(D) A framework used only in experimental research
449. Participant variables are controlled as the same people do both conditions.
(A) Strength of Independent Measures Design
(B) Strength of Repeated Measures Design
(C) Strength of Matched-Pair Design
(D) None of above
450. The basic difference between causal-comparative and experimental research is that in causal comparative studies —
(A) There is no independent variable.
(B) The independent variable has already been manipulated by factors outside the researcher's control.
(C) The selection of dependent variables has been predetermined for the researcher.
(D) They use different statistical tests.
451. This is a figurative representation of research framework that includes all the variables, related studies, concepts, related theses and other literatures used in the study.
(A) Conceptual Background
(B) Conceptual Framework
(C) Theoretical Background
(D) Theoretical Framework
452. Which of the following is not a research design?
(A) Natural
(B) Repeated Measures
(C) Independent Samples/Measures
(D) Matched Pairs

- 453.** What is the goal of grounded theory research?
- (A) Developing descriptive summaries of cases
 - (B) Testing pre-existing hypotheses
 - (C) Generating conceptual or theoretical models
 - (D) Analyzing large datasets
- 454.** The research methodology section primarily focuses on:
- (A) Presenting findings
 - (B) Detailing the research design and procedures
 - (C) Listing statistical tools
 - (D) Describing results and recommendations
- 455.** TRUE OR FALSE: Conceptual Framework is based on general concepts and propositions and taken from practical observations and proven investigation.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 456.** Which design is most powerful for establishing causality?
- (A) Pre-experimental
 - (B) Quasi-experimental
 - (C) True experimental
 - (D) Descriptive
- 457.** Complete the strategy statement: Seek out expert assistance to ____ the questionnaire.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Design
 - (D) Types
- 458.** Mira is conducting a research project to understand the dietary habits of teenagers in her city. How does using a cross-sectional study design benefit her research?
- (A) It allows for the collection of data at a single point in time.
 - (B) It provides insights into changes over a long period.
 - (C) It requires fewer participants than longitudinal studies.
 - (D) None of above
- 459.** Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: A depression-treatment trial reports that 20% of participants dropped out, mostly those who saw little improvement.
- (A) Publication Bias
 - (B) Attrition Bias
 - (C) Measurement Bias
 - (D) Confounding
 - (E) Selection Bias
- 460.** TRUE OR FALSE: Conceptual Framework represents less formal structure and uses for studies in which existing theory is sufficient.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 461.** Which of the following is not a type of longitudinal research design?
- (A) Cross-sectional design
 - (B) Cohort design
 - (C) Panel design
 - (D) Trend design
- 462.** Researchers who use the ____ method study the same group over the course of their lifespan to understand changes.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Longitudinal
- 463.** Karina wanted to know the effects of playing Mobile Legends to the academic performance of Grade 11 STEM 3 students. What research design would she best use to realize her main objective?
- (A) Exploratory design
 - (B) Cohort design

- (C) Causal design
(D) Action research
- 464.** Statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Principle
(C) Theory
(D) Cognitive activity
- 465.** Theoretical framework is trying to develop a ____ model of our study.
(A) Conceptual.
(B) Functional.
(C) Practical.
(D) Operational.
- 466.** Which type of research design involves studying a phenomenon over an extended period, collecting data at different time points?
(A) Stratified sampling
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Reliability
(D) Informed consent
- 467.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a quasi-experimental design?
(A) Random assignment of participants
(B) Use of control groups
(C) Lack of random assignment
(D) Double-blind procedures
- 468.** The choice of the research design heavily depends on;
(A) Research questions
(B) Research strategy
(C) Research philosophy
(D) Research approach
- 469.** These are plans and procedures for research that composed the steps from paradigms to research design (procedures of inquiry), detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation
(A) Research approaches
(B) Variables
(C) Statement of the problem
(D) Methods
- 470.** This design refers to a study in which the same subjects are exposed to two or more condition in random order:
(A) Crossover
(B) Case-control
(C) Descriptive
(D) None of above
- 471.** TRUE OR FALSE: Conceptual Framework provides a context for interpreting the study findings.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 472.** If the design of a research study permits researchers to accurately infer that the independent variable is the cause of the changes observed in the dependent variable, then the design of the study is said to have ____ validity.
(A) Internal
(B) Construct
(C) Statistical conclusion
(D) None of above
- 473.** Which type of design can be used when the goal is to create a step-by-step increase (or decrease) in the amount, accuracy, or frequency of some behavior over a period of time?
(A) Nonequivalent comparison-group design.
(B) Changing-criterion design.
(C) Both A and B.
(D) None of the above.
- 474.** John is interested in understanding how people's attitudes toward climate change change over time. He surveys the same group of participants every year for five years. What type of research design is John employing?
(A) Cross Sectional Design
(B) Experimental Design
(C) Longitudinal Design
(D) Survey

475. Concern with the quantitative, & statistical aspects of the design such as technique of study, the methods of model building etc.
- (A) Sample design
 - (B) Observation design
 - (C) Statistical design
 - (D) Operational design.
476. This gives the information about the kind of design to be used in the study in relation to the title and SOP.
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Sampling procedure
 - (C) Respondents of the study
 - (D) Research locale
477. Which is an example of delimitation?
- (A) Only Grade 11 students from one school are included
 - (B) Including all schools in the region
 - (C) Studying all grade levels in the country
 - (D) Using an unlimited time frame
478. In this research design, the implementation of a variety of methodologies forms a critical part of achieving the goal of developing a scale-matched approach, where data from different disciplines can be integrated.
- (A) Comparative
 - (B) Normative
 - (C) Evaluative
 - (D) Methodological
479. Making a conclusion based on facts, definitions, properties, theorems or laws of logic is called
- (A) Inductive Reasoning
 - (B) Deductive Reasoning
 - (C) Valid Reasoning
 - (D) Invalid Reasoning
480. Visualized construct of the present study
- (A) Theoretical Framework
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Conceptual Framework
 - (D) Research Statement
481. Which of the following refers to the process of developing indicators or items for measuring constructs?
- (A) Operationalizing
 - (B) Conceptualizing
 - (C) Measuring
 - (D) Codifying
482. What does replication determine?
- (A) Replication encrypts data in a database.
 - (B) Replication deletes data from one database to another.
 - (C) Reliability of original research design
 - (D) Replication moves data within the same database.
483. Why is replicability important in research?
- (A) It ensures that research is conducted only once.
 - (B) It allows researchers to compare similarities and differences in replicated studies.
 - (C) It eliminates the need for critical thinking in research.
 - (D) It focuses solely on the study of professional trends.
484. How the research is to be conducted, including a description of the research design
- (A) When
 - (B) Why
 - (C) Where
 - (D) How
485. Research — refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way.
- (A) Instrument
 - (B) Design
 - (C) Approach
 - (D) None of above
486. Tend to yield more diverse group of study participants, potentially enhancing generalizability of findings
- (A) Study site
 - (B) Multisite studies

487. A study in which events or cases are observed or studied as they occur, or in which human subjects are identified and followed forward in time, often to enable predictions to be made
- (A) Prospective study
 - (B) Longitudinal study
 - (C) Retrospective study
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
488. It will provide structure to the research at hand
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
489. A qualitative researcher wants to collect data on a phenomenon and then develop a theory that describes the data. Which research design should this researcher choose?
- (A) Narrative inquiry
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Grounded theory
 - (D) Ethnography
490. True or False: The methodology section should include only the tools used for data collection, not the research design.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
491. What is the purpose of a prediction research design?
- (A) To study complex associations among many variables
 - (B) Is to identify variables that will predict an outcome or criterion
 - (C) To determine the tendency or pattern for two (or more) variables
 - (D) To practically control influences in the project
492. A single question that attempts to cover two issues is called a ____
- (A) Filtered question
 - (B) Double-barreled question
 - (C) Random question
 - (D) Coefficient question
 - (E) Two-issue query
493. Identify what chapter of a research study the given element belongs. RESEARCH DESIGN
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
494. Research design is a ____ for conducting the marketing research project.
- (A) Strategy
 - (B) Framework
 - (C) Blueprint
 - (D) Both B & C
495. What is the first step in survey design?
- (A) Analyzing data
 - (B) Writing random questions
 - (C) Defining the purpose and objectives
 - (D) Collecting responses
496. Which of the following should the researcher consider to be able to determine the type of data to be collected?
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Scientific method
 - (C) Pilot study
 - (D) Research process
497. A ____ is one that minimizes bias and maximizes the reliability of the data
- (A) Research process
 - (B) Research methodology
 - (C) Research design
 - (D) Research
498. This refers to the researcher's summary of the overall goal.
- (A) Statement of Purpose

- (B) Statement of Problem
 - (C) Paradigm
 - (D) Evidence-Based Practice
- 499.** This kind of research design derives conclusion from observations and manifestation that already occurred in the past and now compared to some dependent variables.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Ex-Post Facto
 - (D) Normative
- 500.** What is the term for a detailed plan that outlines how a research study will be conducted?
- (A) Research Proposal
 - (B) Data Collection Plan
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Methodology
- 501.** Which of the following is related to research design
- (A) Sample selection.
 - (B) Formulation of experimental design.
 - (C) Selection and construction of the tool.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 502.** It is known as the process of structuring techniques and strategies that help researchers answer their inquiry.
- (A) Research Blueprint
 - (B) Research Design
 - (C) Qualitative Inquiry
 - (D) Research Techniques Edit
- 503.** This represents the researcher's understanding of how the various variables in his research project connect with each other.
- (A) Theoretical Framework
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Research Methodology
- 504.** How does a conceptual framework contribute to the validity of research findings?
- (A) A conceptual framework contributes to the validity of research findings by providing a theoretical foundation and guiding the development of the study.
 - (B) A conceptual framework is not necessary for conducting valid research.
 - (C) A conceptual framework limits the scope of research findings.
 - (D) A conceptual framework has no impact on the validity of research findings.
- 505.** Research design includes
- (A) Sampling, observational, statistical and operational designs.
 - (B) Statistical techniques alone.
 - (C) Only sampling design.
 - (D) Only data collection methods.
- 506.** What is a history effect in experimental design?
- (A) An effect caused by repeating the same test multiple times
 - (B) An external effect that happens between pre and post measure
 - (C) The natural development that happens during an interval
 - (D) The tendency for scores to cluster around the average
- 507.** What must a student do to test their hypothesis?
- (A) Write a conclusion
 - (B) Design an experiment
 - (C) Do research
 - (D) Ask a teacher
- 508.** Participants are arranged in pairs. Each pair is similar in important ways to the study, and one member performs at a different level of the IV (e.g. Two boys with similar IQs are divided into doodling and non-doodling).
- (A) Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above

509. Planning the research design involves decisions regarding ____
- (A) Data collection mode
 - (B) Type of study
 - (C) . sampling plans
 - (D) All of the above
510. Theoretical generalizability is when we try to apply our findings of one study to explain the behaviour of another population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
511. What is the significance of methodological suitability?
- (A) Ensures ethical compliance
 - (B) Aligns methods with research questions
 - (C) Determines funding eligibility
 - (D) Selects the research team
512. Why must procedures in the Methodology be detailed?
- (A) To impress readers
 - (B) To allow replication of the study
 - (C) To increase page count
 - (D) To hide errors
513. What does an operational definition describe?
- (A) The process of hypothesis testing
 - (B) The significance of a research problem
 - (C) How variables and conditions are measured or manipulated
 - (D) The relationship between variables
514. Which research design is best for predicting future events?
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Predictive
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Historical
515. Method triangulation is important to rule out the possibility that it was the choice of research method that led to the findings.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
516. This framework is considered to be the logical masterplan of your research.
- (A) Conceptual Framework
 - (B) Theoretical Framework
 - (C) Hypothetical Framework
 - (D) Research Framework This framework is considered to be the logical masterplan of your research. Hypothetical Framework Research Framework Theoretical Framework Conceptual Framework
517. "Are people who eat canned food more likely to get cancer?" This question would be best answered by a ____
- (A) Experimental Design
 - (B) Correlational Design
518. In a 2 x 2 factorial design, when a main effect is significant
- (A) The other main effect should also be significant.
 - (B) The other main effect need not be significant.
 - (C) The interaction should be significant only if the other main effect is also significant.
 - (D) The interaction should not be significant if the other main effect is significant.
519. A longitudinal study follows:
- (A) Different ages at one time
 - (B) The same people over a long period
 - (C) Only twins
 - (D) Animals in natural habitats
520. What is emphasized in an emergent research design?
- (A) A fixed research plan
 - (B) Adaptability as research progresses
 - (C) Strict adherence to initial design
 - (D) Quantitative data analysis

521. How does a conceptual framework help in organizing research ideas?
- (A) A conceptual framework is not necessary for organizing research ideas.
 - (B) A conceptual framework helps in organizing research ideas.
 - (C) A conceptual framework only adds complexity to research ideas.
 - (D) A conceptual framework limits the scope of research ideas.
522. "Groups of 3-year-olds and 10-year-olds are tested each year over 10 years on their ability to pay attention on a task" This is an example of ____
- (A) Cross-sectional design
 - (B) Longitudinal design
 - (C) Cohort-sequential / cross-sequential design
 - (D) Baseline design
523. Which research design involves picking groups of participants of various age ranges at the same time?
- (A) Longitudinal design
 - (B) Cross sectional design
 - (C) Quasi developmental design
 - (D) Internal focus group
524. Which component of the research method ensures that other researchers can repeat the study and validate the findings?
- (A) Research Objectives
 - (B) Data Collection
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Replicability Statement
525. It explains the research design, data collection methods, and analysis techniques used in the study.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Title
 - (D) Conclusion
526. An error in the design of the experiment making an certain result more likely
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Dependent variable
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Bias
527. What is a research design in communication research?
- (A) A type of statistical analysis
 - (B) The plan or blueprint for conducting a research study
 - (C) The process of manipulating variables
 - (D) The analysis of media content
528. The importance of clearly defining the research design before conducting the study is:
- (A) It ensures the study is systematic and valid.
 - (B) It allows for random data collection.
 - (C) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
 - (D) It guarantees positive results.
529. Which of the following is not a form of measurement validity?
- (A) Concurrent validity
 - (B) Face validity
 - (C) Conductive validity
 - (D) Convergent validity
530. ____ occurs when two or more extraneous variables (EVs) or possible outcomes overlap so much that the effects cannot be differentiated from one another.
- (A) Confounds
 - (B) Controls
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Biases
531. What is the purpose of developing a theoretical framework?
- (A) To provide a structure for the research
 - (B) To collect data
 - (C) To analyse results
 - (D) To write the conclusion

532. Which of the following research scenarios best demonstrates deductive reasoning?
- (A) Noticing that anxious patients often had overprotective parents and developing a parenting theory
 - (B) Using attachment theory to predict that secure toddlers will explore new toys more
 - (C) Observing that children share more after praise and forming a pro-social behavior theory
 - (D) Interviewing elite athletes and discovering they all use self-talk before competing
533. A research design is a blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data, based on ____ of the study
- (A) The purpose
 - (B) The research questions
 - (C) The introduction
 - (D) None of above
534. When adjusting an instrument for cultural context, researchers should conduct:
- (A) Translation only
 - (B) Back-translation and pilot testing
 - (C) Random sampling only
 - (D) Factor analysis only
535. What is the purpose of a conceptual framework?
- (A) The purpose of a conceptual framework is to provide a theoretical foundation for understanding and analyzing a subject or problem.
 - (B) The purpose of a conceptual framework is to provide a step-by-step guide for solving a problem.
 - (C) The purpose of a conceptual framework is to limit creativity and innovation.
 - (D) The purpose of a conceptual framework is to confuse and complicate the subject or problem.
536. The design chosen for a given study depends on the
- (A) Subject area being studied.
 - (B) Assumed answer.
 - (C) Question being asked.
 - (D) Types of variables
537. In research design, what does "logistics" refer to?
- (A) The philosophical underpinnings
 - (B) The data analysis methods
 - (C) The work plan for data collection and analysis
 - (D) The publication strategy
538. How can a researcher minimize the Hawthorne effect?
- (A) Use random sampling
 - (B) Blind the subjects to observation
 - (C) Increase sample size
 - (D) Use pretest-posttest design
539. A study measuring the same individuals repeatedly over years is:
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Quasi-experimental
 - (D) Ethnographic
540. TRUE or FALSE. Causal-comparative research looks at the possible causal relationships among variables that can be manipulated by the researcher.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
541. Research design used to compare groups on some criterion:
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Causal-comparative
542. Why is there a need for research design?
- (A) To ensure the research problem is clearly defined
 - (B) To collect data
 - (C) To analyse results
 - (D) To write the conclusion

- 543.** What are the characteristics of a research design?
- (A) Time-bound, specific, objectivity, attainable
 - (B) Neutral, reliable, general, valid
 - (C) Valid, specific, attainable, reliable
 - (D) Time-bound, attainable, valid, neutral
- 544.** Indicate a suitable type of research design for the following research project: Research Project: "How does the image of the ideal man influences the male population between the ages 20 and 35?"
- (A) Qualitative-Exploratory
 - (B) Quantitative-Descriptive
 - (C) Quantitative-Causal
 - (D) None of above
- 545.** Restricts the generalizability of the results of a study to other populations/context
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Limitation
 - (C) Implication
 - (D) Literature
- 546.** Which type of research design is used when the topic is new and unclear?
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Experimental
 - (E) Cross-sectional
- 547.** What are research designs?
- (A) The overall structure of your research
 - (B) Using multi-methods to collect data
 - (C) A way of measuring validity of your data collected
 - (D) Your aims and objectives of research
- 548.** Which design would be most appropriate to use in trying to determine if clients' low back pain changes after they were taught an exercise to help correct back alignment?
- (A) One-group pretest-posttest design
 - (B) Posttest-only control group design
 - (C) One-shot case study
 - (D) Pretest-posttest control group design
- 549.** In the criteria of Within your Reach, this means that your study
- (A) Is something you are interested to begin with
 - (B) Is within the bounds of your time, budget and locale
 - (C) Can contribute and add new information for peers scholar and future researcher
 - (D) Must be beneficial to other and can help improve quality of human life
- 550.** A mathematical representation of an object or event is a
- (A) Model
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Theory
- 551.** How does research design affect the reliability of results?
- (A) It has no direct impact
 - (B) It only matters in qualitative studies
 - (C) A solid design ensures reliable and repeatable results
 - (D) It allows data to be ignored out of context
- 552.** In a study examining the effects of different teaching methods on student performance, researchers want to ensure that the groups they are comparing are as similar as possible before the experiment begins. Which technique should they use?
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Counterbalancing
 - (C) Group matching
 - (D) Generalizability
- 553.** To ensure that other researchers can repeat their work, psychologists use
- (A) Control groups.
 - (B) Random assignment.
 - (C) Double-blind procedures.
 - (D) Operational definitions.

554. Which of the following belongs in the Methodology section?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Research design and procedures
 - (C) Interpretation of data
 - (D) Recommendations
555. A study design that examines a group of people who have experienced an event and a group of people who have not experienced the same event. the study looks at how exposure to suspect agents differed between the two groups. this study design is most useful for trying to ascertain the cause of rare events
- (A) Randomized controlled trial
 - (B) Controlled clinical trial
 - (C) Cohort study
 - (D) Case control study
 - (E) Case series
556. A means of setting out an explanation set that might be used to define and make sense of the data that flow from the research question.
- (A) Research Paradigm
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Conceptual
 - (D) None of above
557. Which of the following is not a potential source of bias in longitudinal research?
- (A) Attrition bias
 - (B) Selection bias
 - (C) Recall bias
 - (D) Regression to the mean
558. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when designing a good treatment/experiment group?
- (A) Does it follow from the hypothesis?
 - (B) Is it feasible?
 - (C) Is it the right 'strength'?
 - (D) Is it the most expensive option?
559. It does not possible or even desirable to rule out the differential effects of all relevant variables by means of experimental control. In such instances psychologists employ controlled conditions by mathematical methods. This is called
- (A) Mathematical Control.
 - (B) Physiological Control.
 - (C) Psychological Control.
 - (D) Statistical Control.
560. FEATURES OF A GOOD RESEARCH DESIGN are
- (A) The availability and skills of the researcher and his staff
 - (B) The objective of the problem to be studied;
 - (C) The nature of the problem
 - (D) All of the above
561. A ____ is an image or abstract idea specifically invented for a given research and/or theory-building purpose.
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Construct
 - (C) Concept
 - (D) Theory
 - (E) Model
562. It is a foundational review of existing theories that serves as a roadmap for developing the arguments you will use in your own work.
- (A) Theoretical framework
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Conceptual framework
 - (D) Organizational framework
563. Operationalization of a construct
- (A) Means to investigate a reading topic
 - (B) Is doing construction on a building
 - (C) Means expressing it in terms of observable behaviour
 - (D) Is the theory of knowledge
564. It refers to the theory that a researcher chooses to guide him/her research.
- (A) CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- (B) THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
 - (C) (IV-DV) Model
 - (D) (IPO) Model
- 565.** In an ABA design, the letter A refers to a baseline measure.
- (A) T
 - (B) F
- 566.** Purpose of methodology in research
- (A) To explain how the study was conducted
 - (B) To present the results of the study
 - (C) To summarize the literature review
 - (D) To discuss the implications of the findings
- 567.** Managers and researchers have decided to conduct their marketing research study by looking at individual customers rather than at households. They have determined the
- (A) Unit of analysis.
 - (B) Relevant variable.
 - (C) Decision problem.
 - (D) Research problem.
- 568.** What research design aims to determine a cause from already existing effects?
- (A) Descriptive Research Design
 - (B) Correlational Research Design
 - (C) Quasi-Experimental Research
 - (D) Ex Post Facto
- 569.** These are set so that your goals do not become impossibly large to complete.
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Delimitations
 - (C) Scope and delimitations
 - (D) None of above
- 570.** For a study on anxiety among first-time mothers, which criterion aligns with the inclusion list shown?
- (A) Participants must have multiple prior births
 - (B) Participants must be hospital administrators
 - (C) Participants must be fathers of newborns
 - (D) Participants must be first-time mothers
- 571.** There is no control for participant variables. For example, participants in one group may be naturally better at the task given.
- (A) Weakness of Independent Measures Design
 - (B) Weakness of Repeated Measures Design
 - (C) Weakness of Matched-Pair Design
 - (D) None of above
- 572.** Methodology allows other researchers to replicate the study.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 573.** The extent to which a study's results are the product of the manipulation of the independent variable (and not extraneous variables).
- (A) External validity
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Internal validity
 - (D) Population validity
- 574.** What is the purpose of research design?
- (A) The purpose of research design is to manipulate data.
 - (B) The purpose of research design is to analyze existing data.
 - (C) The purpose of research design is to provide a framework for conducting a study and collecting data.
 - (D) The purpose of research design is to determine the sample size.
- 575.** What does the symbol R indicate in an experimental design?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experimental variable
 - (C) Comparison groups
 - (D) Random assignment

576. What is the goal of internal validity in quantitative research?
- (A) To ensure generalizability
 - (B) To ensure research is unbiased
 - (C) To measure what was intended
 - (D) To confirm the research findings
577. What type of validity refers to the extent to which the results of a study can be generalized across time?
- (A) Ecological validity.
 - (B) Temporal validity.
 - (C) External validity.
 - (D) Internal validity.
578. Develop a scenario where an illogical conclusion is made and explain why it is illogical.
- (A) Scenario: If it is snowing, it is cold. Therefore, if it is cold, it must be snowing.
 - (B) Scenario: My friend is good at math, so all my friends must be good at math.
 - (C) Scenario: I like chocolate, so everyone must like chocolate.
 - (D) Scenario: Some dogs are friendly.
579. What is the type of research design that focuses on predicting outcomes using certain variables as predictors?
- (A) Correlational research design
 - (B) Action research design
 - (C) Causal-comparative research design
 - (D) Mixed methods design
580. What does a conceptual framework provide in a study?
- (A) Summary of findings
 - (B) Theoretical basis and study structure
 - (C) Statistical analysis methods
 - (D) Research methodology
581. What does "external validity" in marketing research refer to?
- (A) Accuracy of survey wording
 - (B) Ability to apply results to a larger population
 - (C) Honesty of participant responses
 - (D) Complexity of data analysis
582. Which of the following is a type of predictive validity?
- (A) Content validity
 - (B) Construct validity
 - (C) Criterion-related validity
 - (D) Face validity
583. True or False: All studies shape the research design, while research design simultaneously shapes the study.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
584. Which of the following is a longitudinal design?
- (A) Studying the same people over time
 - (B) Studying different people at one time
 - (C) A lab experiment
 - (D) A survey
585. Ex Post Facto research means [2012-JUNE]
- (A) The research is carried out after the incident
 - (B) The research is carried out prior to the incident
 - (C) The research is carried out along with the happening of an incident.
 - (D) The research is carried out keeping in mind the possibilities of an incident.
586. It is done to check the correctness and verify the findings of the study.
- (A) Large Sample Size
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Replication
587. Quasi experiments are specifically conducted on:
- (A) Randomly allocated groups of participants
 - (B) Pre-existing groups of participants
 - (C) Participants in controlled environments
 - (D) Participants using manipulated variables

- 588.** Which of the following would be a limitation of a marketing research study focused only on Instagram users aged 18-25?
- (A) Generalizability to all digital users
 - (B) Increased cost of research
 - (C) Availability of respondents
 - (D) Too many data points
- 589.** What do researchers create to help keep a research project on track?
- (A) Research Design
 - (B) Marketing Plan
 - (C) Marketing Concept
 - (D) Cost Analysis Report
- 590.** A study is said to have ____ if it yields consistent results each time it is repeated.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Correlation Edit
- 591.** What is the importance of a theoretical framework in a research study?
- (A) To provide historical context
 - (B) To guide the research process and analysis
 - (C) To summarize the major findings
 - (D) To list all the references used
- 592.** They affect the inferences you can draw from your study
- (A) Scope and delimitations
 - (B) Delimitations and limitations
 - (C) Assumptions and limitations
 - (D) None of above
- 593.** An argument that is right in form and has to do with the right way of thinking
- (A) Propaganda
 - (B) Truth
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Informal logic
- 594.** The various types of research design include:
- (A) Exploratory, exploitive, and competitive
 - (B) Deductive, descriptive, and exploitive
 - (C) Exploratory, causal, and competitive
 - (D) Exploratory, descriptive, and causal
- 595.** Research design is mainly concerned with:
- (A) Data entry
 - (B) Blueprint of research process
 - (C) Writing reports
 - (D) Proofreading
- 596.** A research design that determines associations?
- (A) Sequential
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Cross-sectional
- 597.** V conducted a study on the effectiveness of Self-Paced Learning approach. After randomly assigning his subjects to the control (CG) and experimental (EG) group, he exposed the EG to the Self-Paced Learning approach while the CG retained the traditional approach. After which, he assessed the performance of both groups.
- (A) Posttest Only
 - (B) Pretest-Posttest Only
 - (C) Solomon Four Group
 - (D) Factorial
 - (E) Crossover
- 598.** Which kind of study looks at a person over a long period of time?
- (A) Longitudinal Study
 - (B) Correlational Study
 - (C) Experimental Study
 - (D) Descriptive Study
- 599.** This gives the information about the place where the study will be conducted.
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Sampling procedure
 - (C) Research respondents
 - (D) Research locale

- 600.** Having a well-developed design will enable the researcher to achieve the following, EXCEPT:
- (A) Review and synthesize previous studies and literature related to the topic.
 - (B) Describe the methods of analysis that will be used on the data gathered.
 - (C) Clearly identify hypothesis that are significant to the problem.
 - (D) Promote cost-effectiveness through documentation.
- 601.** Jaime is running a study comparing the performances on monolinguals and bilinguals on memories for pictures. This study uses a ____ and is a ____
- (A) Participant variable; between-subjects design
 - (B) Participant variable; within-subjects design
 - (C) Experimenter independent variable; between-subjects design
 - (D) Experimenter independent variable; within-subjects design
- 602.** The boundaries of the study are called:
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Delimitation
 - (C) Limitation
 - (D) Synthesis
- 603.** Which is NOT an element of a good research design?
- (A) Sampling design
 - (B) Observational design
 - (C) Financial statement
 - (D) Statistical design
- 604.** It underpins the present study with a cognitive structure that the study intends to verify or support.
- (A) Theoretical Framework
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Introduction
- 605.** What is a major disadvantage of cross-sectional design?
- (A) It cannot study changes over time.
 - (B) It is too expensive.
 - (C) It requires too many years.
 - (D) It always involves experiments.
 - (E) It lacks questionnaires.
- 606.** If the research objective is to gain background information, it is likely that the most appropriate research design would be:
- (A) Exploitive
 - (B) Exhaustive
 - (C) Deductive
 - (D) Exploratory
- 607.** The Research design is the place where the study is conducted. Other authors call this the research locale.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 608.** Limitations in a study could include factors like sample size, methodological constraints, and potential biases.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 609.** Which design involves studying the same subjects over time?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Case study
- 610.** Ex-Post Facto Research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of
- (A) Independent Variables.
 - (B) Dependent Variables.
 - (C) Both Independent and Dependent Variables.
 - (D) Controlled Variables.

- 611.** Which term refers to the trustworthiness or consistency of a measure—yielding the same results across multiple applications to the same sample when free of random error?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Standard error
 - (D) Normalization
 - (E) Objectivity
- 612.** What role does a conceptual framework play in the process of relating research findings to the literature?
- (A) It provides a summary of the study design
 - (B) It outlines the statistical procedures used in data analysis
 - (C) It offers a theoretical foundation for understanding relationships between variables
 - (D) It guides the selection of participants in the study
- 613.** This refers to the overall plan followed by the research upon starting and finishing the research project.
- (A) Quantitative Analysis
 - (B) Data Gathering Procedure
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Instrumentation
- 614.** What are constraints?
- (A) Sharing ideas
 - (B) Guidelines that are needed to be successful
 - (C) Factors that limit what can be done
 - (D) A model of a new design
- 615.** What is the threat to internal validity that occurs in a test-retest situation where there's a break between the first and second test, and must account for any shared experiences or natural maturation between tests?
- (A) Maturation
 - (B) Instrumentation
 - (C) Selection Bias
 - (D) Testing Effect
- 616.** If a researcher wants to study the effect of teaching method and class size, which design is best?
- (A) Latin square
 - (B) Factorial
 - (C) Solomon
 - (D) Cross-over
- 617.** If a researcher follows the same group of people for 20 years, what kind of a study is that?
- (A) Cross-sectional
 - (B) Longitudinal
- 618.** To establish reliability a study must show
- (A) Consistency
 - (B) Durability
 - (C) Accurate results
 - (D) Useful conclusions
- 619.** Research design is a plan to answer your research questions or problems.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 620.** For which of the following studies does the researcher not control which individuals are assigned to which group?
- (A) Between subject experiment
 - (B) Within subject experiment
 - (C) Nonequivalent group design
 - (D) Pre-post design
- 621.** What is a benefit of crowdsourced studies?
- (A) No need for software
 - (B) Reduced researcher bias
 - (C) Guaranteed accuracy
 - (D) Real-time feedback
- 622.** The overall location for a study
- (A) Study site
 - (B) Multisite studies
- 623.** A theoretical framework helps in:
- (A) Collecting raw data
 - (B) Structuring concepts and relationships

(C) Testing random ideas

(D) Listing studies

1.3.9 Pilot Study

1. What is the aim of a pilot study?
 - (A) To test the feasibility of a full-scale study
 - (B) To publish final results
 - (C) To gather data for a thesis
 - (D) To conduct a literature review
2. A(n) ____ is a preliminary small-scale study that researchers conduct in order to help them decide how best to conduct a large-scale research project
 - (A) Field experiment
 - (B) Pilot study
 - (C) Triangulation
 - (D) Sampling technique
3. A small experiment to designed to test logistics and gather information prior to a larger study
 - (A) Focus group
 - (B) Secondary data analysis
 - (C) Pilot study
 - (D) Case analysis
4. A pilot study is:
 - (A) Final study
 - (B) Preliminary study
 - (C) Large-scale study
 - (D) Not required
5. What is the main purpose of conducting a pilot test before the main data collection?
 - (A) To confirm the research question
 - (B) To test the reliability and validity of the instrument
 - (C) To analyze data
 - (D) To select the sample population
6. When a researcher conducts a small-scale study to check the questionnaire so as to detect possible errors due to improper design, it is called a(n):
 - (A) Pretest study.
 - (B) Expert study.
 - (C) Experimental study.
 - (D) Secondary data research.
7. Which helps in providing a preliminary idea about the survey?
 - (A) Sampling
 - (B) Telephone interview
 - (C) Personal interview
 - (D) Pilot survey
8. A trial run of the data collection process to determine if any revisions should be made before actual data collection occurs.
 - (A) Pilot study
 - (B) Cross-Sectional Survey
 - (C) Cover letter
 - (D) Response Rate
9. Pilot testing is conducted to:
 - (A) Finalize sample size
 - (B) Pre-test instruments
 - (C) Interpret results
 - (D) Prove hypothesis
10. Using a small sample to pilot a questionnaire helps test:
 - (A) Statistical significance
 - (B) Practicality and clarity of items
 - (C) Hypothesis direction
 - (D) Population parameters
11. ____ refers to the testing of the questionnaire on a small sample of respondents to identify and eliminate potential problems.
 - (A) Post testing
 - (B) Pre-testing
 - (C) Full-scale testing
 - (D) Mock survey

12. One of the best ways to ensure the quality of your questionnaire is to ____
(A) Follow-up with respondents.
(B) Pretest it in a pilot study
(C) Spell-check the document
(D) Proofread it several times.
13. What is the process of refining data collection instruments before the main study?
(A) Triangulation
(B) Pilot Testing
(C) Sampling
(D) Theoretical Framework
14. Before doing the real study, a researcher needs to do a pilot study. A pilot study sample needs to calculate based on ____
(A) 5%
(B) 10%
(C) 15%
(D) 20%
15. In the pre-test, the questionnaire is given to a few researchers or subject experts to assess its wording, logic, flow and its face validity.
(A) True
(B) False
16. Pilot study helps in:
(A) Saving time
(B) Testing feasibility
(C) Publishing faster
(D) Avoiding ethics
17. A pilot study is conducted to:
(A) Finalize the conclusions of a study
(B) Determine the effectiveness of the research design
(C) Test and refine the research instrument
(D) Train the research team
18. A survey on a smaller scale conducted before a large scale field study is termed as ____ survey.
(A) First
(B) Primary
(C) Pilot
(D) Field
19. The process of refining a research instrument through testing and revisions is called:
(A) Sampling
(B) Validation
(C) Piloting
(D) Implementation
20. Pilot testing contributes to the reliability of an instrument by:
(A) Identifying and correcting potential issues before full implementation
(B) Increasing the sample size for the main study
(C) Eliminating the need for further validation
(D) Guaranteeing perfect results in all situations
21. Pilot tests typically use a sample size of ____ participants.
(A) Less Than 100
(B) 100-500
(C) 501-1000
(D) More than 1000
22. What is the primary purpose of pilot testing in research instrument development?
(A) To gather preliminary data
(B) To assess the reliability of the instrument
(C) To finalize the research questions
(D) To select the sample population
23. How does a pilot study help with research clarity?
(A) By simplifying the research topic
(B) By ensuring the research runs smoothly on a larger scale
(C) By reducing the number of participants
(D) By focusing on theoretical aspects

24. Pilot study is a standard scientific tool for soft research, allowing scientists to conduct a ___ analysis before committing to a fullblown study or experiment
- (A) Important
 - (B) Preliminary
 - (C) Last
 - (D) Direct
25. Pilot testing is primarily conducted to collect a large amount of data for the final analysis
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
26. A ___ study is a practice / small-scale study conducted before the main study. It allows the researcher to try out the study with a few participants so that adjustments can be made before the main study, so saving time and money.
- (A) Initial
 - (B) Pilot
 - (C) Alpha
 - (D) None of above
27. How could a sociologist increase the likelihood of increasing the reliability of his/her interview?
- (A) Previous to the interview, ask the interviewees what type of questions they believe would be suitable to ask when talking about a certain topic.
 - (B) Conduct a Pre-examination study before the interview
 - (C) Ask another sociologists advice on the questions to ask
 - (D) Conduct a pilot study
28. What is one benefit of conducting a pilot study?
- (A) It guarantees research success
 - (B) It allows researchers to refine their methods
 - (C) It eliminates the need for a main study
 - (D) It provides immediate results
29. What is the purpose of a pilot study in research?
- (A) To test the hypothesis
 - (B) To analyze data
 - (C) To select the final sample
 - (D) To test the research instruments and procedures
30. The survey which helps in pre-testing the questionnaire is:
- (A) Pilot Survey
 - (B) Census Survey
 - (C) Sample Survey
 - (D) None of these
31. What is the main purpose of pilot testing?
- (A) To identify potential problems.
 - (B) To accumulate responses.
 - (C) To identify respondent.
 - (D) To evaluate the research.
32. Pilot testing a questionnaire before full-scale data collection helps to:
- (A) Improve the sample size
 - (B) Identify and fix any issues with the instrument
 - (C) Increase the validity of the entire study
 - (D) Gather a larger number of responses
33. The value of piloting a questionnaire is that it helps you to:
- (A) Test out your questions on some of the people who will be in the final sample.
 - (B) Identify and amend any problems in the question wording, order and format.
 - (C) Find out what a trained pilot would think of the subject matter.
 - (D) All of the above.
34. Before implementing a large, multisite research investigation, a researcher conducts a smaller study of the planned study to identify any problematic areas. This smaller study is known as a(n):
- (A) Abstract

- (B) Exploratory design
 - (C) Pilot study
 - (D) Proposal
35. Which one of the following is not one of the steps researchers take when specifying constructs?
- (A) Choosing the most suitable measurement approach
 - (B) Choosing the specific process for measuring the construct
 - (C) Conducting a pilot study to test the measurement strategy
 - (D) Developing a definition of the concept that uses easily understandable terms
36. This is term which describes the trial run of your study
- (A) Primary method
 - (B) Falsification
 - (C) Pilot study
 - (D) Correlational analysis
37. Which would not be tested in a pilot study?
- (A) The hypothesis
 - (B) The procedures
 - (C) The standardised instructions
 - (D) The materials to be used
38. An initial study undertaken to test the reliability of the research design is known as ____
- (A) A prequel study
 - (B) A pre-emptive study
 - (C) A primary study
 - (D) A pilot study

1.4 Data Collection and Sampling

1.4.1 Data Collection

1. What methods are used to assess the value of the measured indicator in experimental studies?
 - (A) Direct and indirect;
 - (B) Whole and fractional;
 - (C) Old and new;
 - (D) True and old;
 - (E) True and accurate;
2. What is the main advantage of using a data recording sheet?
 - (A) It allows for random data entry.
 - (B) It ensures consistent and accurate data collection.
 - (C) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
 - (D) It is a substitute for statistical software.
3. Scientists determine current climate conditions by
 - (A) Making direct measurements.
 - (B) Creating computer models.
 - (C) Examining ice cores.
 - (D) Using proxy indicators.
4. Any text used to describe data
 - (A) Label
 - (B) Cell
 - (C) Value
 - (D) What-if
5. Which of the following is a research tool where there is a verbal conversation between two people with a objective of relevant information?
 - (A) Observation
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Rating Scale
 - (D) Intelligence Test
6. What is the role of a research tool in a scientific study?
 - (A) To formulate hypotheses
 - (B) To collect and measure data
 - (C) To publish results
 - (D) To conduct peer reviews

7. People asked to write description of their experiences of phenomenon
(A) Interviews
(B) Observation
(C) Written descriptions by participant
(D) None of above
8. What is a collection of info consisting of one or more related fields about a specific entity?
(A) Table.
(B) Field.
(C) Record.
(D) Database.
9. Diagrams, tables, and graphs are used by scientists mainly to
(A) Organize data
(B) Design a research plan for an experiment
(C) Predict the independent variable
(D) Test a hypothesis
10. Data from Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Blogs are considered ____ data.
(A) Unstructured/Internal
(B) Unstructured/External
11. Pieces of information obtained in study.
(A) Research
(B) Data
(C) Survey
(D) Questionnaire
12. What is the main characteristic of a good research tool?
(A) Complexity
(B) Reliability
(C) Ambiguity
(D) Length
13. It occurs when data are obtained erroneously or samples are biased.
(A) Non-random sampling
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Non-sampling error
(D) Sampling error.
14. The tools for information collection in the focus group discussion (FGD) technique are:
(A) Checklists and sample forms for data collection
(B) Eyes, ears, pen and paper, watch, board, video camera, etc.
(C) Interview plans and checklists
(D) Discussion guides and audio recorders
(E) Questionnaires and audio recorders
15. If you want to find out the reasons why people prefer playing mobile games to reading, you will use ____
(A) Open-ended questions
(B) Closed questions
16. Olivia conducted an experiment to measure the growth of plants under different light conditions. The name of the information that she gets from her experiment (she organizes it into charts and graphs) is called what?
(A) Observations/conclusion
(B) Data
(C) Variables
(D) Hypothesis
17. Direct observation enables the observer to note how often a behavior occurs and to establish which of the following?
(A) A baseline
(B) Rapport for follow-up interview
(C) Target analysis
(D) Consequences
18. ____ are caused by human mistakes in recording, processing or analysing data, or because of faulty information given by respondents
(A) Biases
(B) Observations
(C) Non-sampling errors
(D) Sampling errors Edit
19. Which of the following are sources of data?
(A) Sensors
(B) Surveys
(C) Web scrapers
(D) All of these

20. What do you mean by Data collection?
- (A) Gathering and measuring information on variables of interest
 - (B) Gathering and measuring books on variables of interest
 - (C) Gathering and measuring newspapers on variables of interest
 - (D) Gathering and measuring diaries on variables of interest
21. What is the measure of agreement among observers on how they record and classify a particular event?
- (A) Inter-rater reliability
 - (B) Observer bias
 - (C) Classification accuracy
 - (D) Event consistency
22. Which method is most appropriate for gathering quantitative data from a large group of users?
- (A) One-on-one interviews
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Contextual inquiry
23. What does it mean when researcher records inform from individuals in one of two ways: Asking them to answer questions on a questionnaire or observing an individual and recording scores on a log or checklist?
- (A) Measurement
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Comparison
24. It is the name given to a session with seven to ten members present. Discussions are led by a moderator, and may be monitored through a one-way mirror.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Executive interview
 - (D) None of above
25. Which evidence suggests a need to formalize data collection in a multinational?
- (A) Unanimous agreement from every local manager
 - (B) Perfectly consistent weekly sales patterns
 - (C) Stable identical preferences in all markets
 - (D) Conflicting regional reports on consumer demand
26. An ordinal scale is used to rank people, objects, or characteristics
- (A) True
 - (B) False
27. When data are classified according to a single characteristic, it is called:
- (A) Quantitative classification
 - (B) Qualitative classification
 - (C) Area classification
 - (D) Simple classification
28. Data that describe a group of people in terms of their tastes, opinions, personality traits, and lifestyle habits is called ____
- (A) Demographic data
 - (B) Psychographic data
 - (C) Geographic data
 - (D) None of above
29. There are many problems that may be faced in collecting data for measurement of criteria, most common one is that people are not always cooperative.
- (A) Step 1: Develop Criteria:
 - (B) Step 2: Choose Design:
 - (C) Step 3: Choosing Measures of Criteria:
 - (D) Step 4: Collecting Data:
 - (E) Step 5: Data Analysis and Interpretation:
30. The following definition is associated with what key concept? A second variable is measured for a group of participants to obtain a set of scores in each treatment condition
- (A) Measurement

- (B) Control
(C) Manipulation
(D) Comparison
31. A scientist put together data that shows different body cells, their total mass and count. Which of the following statements is he most likely studying?
- (A) The number of cells of the same type are in the average human body
(B) Increasing the number of adipocytes will lead to increased muscle cells
(C) Decreasing the number of adipocytes will lead to increased muscle cells
(D) The number of cells of different types are found in the average human body.
32. A literature review requires
- (A) Planning
(B) Odd & clear writing
(C) Lot of rewriting
(D) All
33. What is required to have more confidence in a theory?
- (A) Literature reviews
(B) Data
(C) Parsimony
(D) None of the above
34. Information recorded in your experiment which is used to draw a conclusion is called
- (A) Reliable
(B) Data
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Observation
35. Data acquisition involves compilation of
- (A) New Data
(B) Existing and new data
(C) Existing data
(D) Past Data
36. The ____ scale consists of a number of statements that communicate a favourable or unfavourable attitude toward the concept that is under investigation.
- (A) Likert
(B) Stapel
(C) Ordinal
(D) Semantic differential
37. Scientists observe the thickness of a tree's ____ to learn about past climate conditions.
- (A) Rings
(B) Branches
(C) Roots
(D) Bark
38. Tell which material is MOST suited for the research: Gambling v/s online gaming
- (A) A news article on trending online games
(B) A comprehensive definition of gambling and gaming
(C) An article about the blurry line between online gaming and online gambling
(D) A blog on What is the Difference Between Gambling and Gaming?
39. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. What tool should he/she prefer for the study?
- (A) Rating scale
(B) Interview
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Schedule
40. When the data collected is grouped together and processed at a later point of time such as weekly or monthly this is called
- (A) Batch processing.
(B) Online processing.
(C) Real-time processing.
(D) Time sharing.
41. Reliability means the consistency of measurement
- (A) True
(B) False

42. To reduce nonresponse error,
- (A) Have rigorous administration procedures to achieve as large a return rate as possible.
 - (B) Select as large a sample from the population as possible.
 - (C) Use a good instrument, with clear, unambiguous question and response options.
 - (D) Have a good sampling frame list on which to select individuals.
43. Limitations in the technology/instruments used to collect your data,
- (A) Issues
 - (B) Lack
 - (C) Insufficient
 - (D) Limitations
44. Valid research requires that conclusions are based on actual ____
- (A) Findings
 - (B) Opinions
 - (C) Guesses
 - (D) Assumptions
45. Which data collection method involves monitoring customers either in person or electronically?
- (A) Exploratory Research
 - (B) Predictive Research
 - (C) Causal Research
 - (D) Observation Research
46. Information that is gathered out in the field is known as:
- (A) Empirical data
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Sources
 - (D) Questionnaires
47. What kind of errors arise if there is inability of the respondent responding to come up with answer?
- (A) Type 1 error
 - (B) Error 2
 - (C) Errors of observation
 - (D) Errors of non-observation
48. What do you call a group of numbers or pieces of information collected together?
- (A) Data Set
 - (B) Spreadsheet
 - (C) Row
 - (D) Column
49. The step of the scientific method that involves gathering information about your problem or topic
- (A) Analyzing data
 - (B) Research & observations
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Hypothesis
50. Which of the following best describes "data collection"?
- (A) Gathering information relevant to the project
 - (B) Testing the model
 - (C) Cleaning the data
 - (D) Presenting results
51. Dr. Chen finds in her study of people's charitable habits that individuals overestimate the amount of money they give to their churches and private schools. Dr. Chen's results may reflect
- (A) Over-representation bias.
 - (B) Social desirability bias.
 - (C) Poor random sampling.
 - (D) Large sample bias.
52. Collections or groups of related data are generally referred to as ____
- (A) Data Intelligence
 - (B) Data Analytics
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) Datasets
53. Laboratory observation enables use of sophisticated equipment for measuring and recording ____

- (A) Hypotheses
 - (B) Behavior
 - (C) Natural behavior
 - (D) Validity Edit
54. The process of extracting large amount of information from a website is known as ____
- (A) Spoofing.
 - (B) SYN Flood.
 - (C) Interlaced.
 - (D) Scraping.
55. What type of evidence is being used here to support his claim? According to Academically Adrift—a book based on a study about undergraduate education in the United States—as many as 45 percent of students show “no improvement in critical thinking, complex reasoning or written communication during their first two years in college.”
- (A) Data (percentages, numbers, etc.)
 - (B) A short story
 - (C) Personal opinion
 - (D) None of above
56. Which of the following is an example of external information?
- (A) Payroll System
 - (B) Government Statistics
 - (C) Accounting System
 - (D) Strategic planning system
57. The race was over in ten minutes.
- (A) QUALITATIVE OBSERVATION
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATION
58. Which of these would reduce bias in surveys?
- (A) Clear, neutral wording
 - (B) Suggesting the “best” answer
 - (C) Only asking loyal customers
 - (D) Using complicated terms
59. The name of the information that you get from your experiment (you organize it into tables).
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Hypothesis
60. Research procedures refer to
- (A) Activities related to collecting data about research problem/ issue
 - (B) Activities related to reviewing existing literature
 - (C) Activities related to comparing different findings of various research
 - (D) Activities related to accumulating findings from related research
61. It is a type of data that can be expressed in numbers.
- (A) Number Theory
 - (B) Numerical data set
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Statistical question
62. Which of the following is part of data collection?
- (A) Identifying how and when data will be gathered
 - (B) Analyzing the results of the data
 - (C) Presenting the data to stakeholders
 - (D) Ignoring the data collection process
63. Siya is conducting a survey to understand the eating habits of teenagers in her school. However, she only surveys her friends, who all have similar tastes. How can bias affect data collection?
- (A) Bias improves data accuracy.
 - (B) Bias has no effect on data collection.
 - (C) Bias ensures data is representative.
 - (D) Bias can lead to inaccurate or unrepresentative data.
64. Data tables are used to record information.
- (A) Create data tables to record information for analysis.
 - (B) Data tables are only for numerical data.

- (C) Data tables are not useful for analysis.
(D) Data tables can only be used in spreadsheets.
65. Which term refers to facts and statistics collected together for analysis?
(A) Data
(B) Media
(C) Product
(D) Survey
66. What is the definition of data?
(A) Processed information
(B) Raw facts and figures
(C) An organized set of records
(D) Contextual information
(E) An analytical result
67. How can you use a tally chart to collect data?
(A) A tally chart is used to analyze data trends over time.
(B) A tally chart is used to record and count occurrences of data in different categories.
(C) A tally chart is used to display data visually without counting.
(D) A tally chart is only for numerical data and not for categories.
68. What are some Collection of Data methods that can be used?
(A) Hosting a party, playing soccer and having a family barbeque
(B) Dancing, running and singing
(C) Interviews, Surveys and Observations
(D) None of above
69. This is a source that is written for academics and professionals, written by experts, uses reliable references, and peer-reviewed by experts.
(A) Popular Sources
(B) Secondary Sources
(C) Scholarly Sources
(D) Primary Sources
70. When a scientist uses a microscope to observe cell structures, what type of data is primarily being collected?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Hypothetical
(D) Theoretical
71. Which path allows you to record data from an experience then observe and display it later?
(A) Manual Entry
(B) Sensor Data
(C) Remote Logging
(D) None of above
72. Statistics presented using figures
(A) Objective
(B) Clearly defined research questions
(C) Structured research instruments
(D) Numerical data
73. What is an advantage of using online surveys?
(A) Time-consuming
(B) Costly
(C) Quick to distribute
(D) Limited reach
74. What does a census involve?
(A) Studying a subset of a population
(B) Selecting respondents based on convenience
(C) Studying every member of a population
(D) Collecting data from list brokers
75. When respondents often show signs of fatigue, such as mentioning that the questions seem repetitive, or start giving similar responses across multiple questions, the research may be seeing
(A) Acquiescence Bias
(B) Habituation
(C) The Hawthorne Effect
(D) Question-Order Bias

76. ____ are first-person accounts of social events or experiences, they generally include the writers feelings and attitudes.
- (A) Official documents
 - (B) Secondary documents
 - (C) Personal documents
 - (D) Unofficial documents
77. Researchers ____ undertaking the data collective process.
- (A) Specify the research design
 - (B) Evaluate the problem
 - (C) Draw inferences
 - (D) Implement the project
78. Data acquired in the project should be ____
- (A) Correct
 - (B) Reliable
 - (C) Authentic
 - (D) All the above
79. The following are qualities of good information except
- (A) Relevance
 - (B) Timeliness
 - (C) Accuracy
 - (D) Observation
80. Information gathered from your experiment.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Data
81. What type of data does not change during processing?
- (A) Direct data
 - (B) Indirect data
 - (C) Static data
 - (D) Dynamic data
82. What is the role of data collection in research?
- (A) To gather information for analysis
 - (B) To write conclusions
 - (C) To present data
 - (D) To formulate hypotheses
83. A measurement scale with five response categories ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree," which requires the respondents to indicate a degree of agreement or disagreement with each of a series of statements related to the stimulus object is called a(n) ____
- (A) Likert scale
 - (B) Semantic differential scale
 - (C) Stapel scale
 - (D) Opinion rating scale
 - (E) Penta scales
84. Why is it important to choose sources of information carefully?
- (A) To ensure data is reliable
 - (B) To save time
 - (C) To reduce costs
 - (D) To increase complexity
85. Questionnaire is a ____
- (A) Research method
 - (B) Measurement technique
 - (C) Data collection method
 - (D) Sampling technique
86. Which of the following methods of data collection would be most useful in determining an antecedent event?
- (A) Anecdotal recording
 - (B) Frequency counting
 - (C) Latency recording
 - (D) Duration recording
87. When will information on independent and dependent variables be collected-looking forward or backward in time?
- (A) Crossover
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Prospective
 - (D) Retrospective

88. Which word is a synonym for EVIDENCE in this sentence? Despite all this, there is limited empirical EVIDENCE to suggest that streaming results in better outcomes for students.
- (A) Trace
 - (B) Iconic
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Popularize
89. Which one of the following is used by Mira to collect data for her AI project cycle?
- (A) Data Acquisition
 - (B) Modelling
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Project Scoping
90. A brand sent a researcher to visit their main competitors retail store and observe the shop environment. This brand is using ____ a technique to collect data form their market.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Mystery shopping
 - (D) Like-to-like comparison
91. You are designing methods for data collection in a new project. Which literature review objective supports this task?
- (A) Suggest procedures and appropriate techniques
 - (B) Gather comparative findings for interpretation
 - (C) Enable expertise growth in the topic area
 - (D) Keep abreast of the latest developments
92. What activity occurs during Step 5 of the Scientific Method?
- (A) Collecting the data
 - (B) Drawing conclusions
 - (C) Designing the experiment
 - (D) Conducting the experiment
93. Complete: They ____ data on daily living
- (A) Pick
 - (B) Collect
94. Match each description with the method of data collection it describes. Data obtained by having participants fill out an instrument or preform a behavior designed to measure their ability or degree of skill
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Test
95. A systematic error that occurs when participants do not remember previous events or experiences accurately or omit details: the accuracy and volume of memories may be influenced by subsequent events and experiences or knowledge of the exposure being studies
- (A) Recall bias
 - (B) Confounding
96. Observations and facts gained from experiments are ____:
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Predictions
 - (C) Hypotheses
 - (D) Inferences
97. The following survey question best yield which type of data? At school, every class reports the number of students enrolled in the class.
- (A) Data change over time
 - (B) Numerical data
 - (C) Categorical data
 - (D) None of above
98. What resources do scientists use to predict when and where future catastrophic events may occur?
- (A) Scientists map historic catastrophic events caused by natural processes to help predict future events. They also use current technology such as weather tracking technology, doppler radar, etc. to collect data.
 - (B) They use their Magic 8 Ball to help them predict catastrophic events.

- 99.** Which of the following is the most popular data-collection method:
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Situation Analysis
- 100.** When gathering background information, scientists should:
- (A) Only look for sources that support their own opinions
 - (B) Collect information from multiple credible sources
 - (C) Avoid reviewing past experiments
 - (D) Focus only on recent discoveries
- 101.** Data obtained by measuring, monitoring, logical or arithmetic operations presented in a form suitable for storage, transmission and processing
- (A) Information processes
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Protocol
 - (D) Information
 - (E) Computer
- 102.** Assigning males the value of zero and females the value of one in a database to record the gender of the respondents is an example of
- (A) Test tabulation.
 - (B) Verification.
 - (C) Coding.
 - (D) Editing.
- 103.** How does the use of social media as a research tool impact the quality of information gathered?
- (A) It is the best source for academic research
 - (B) It can lead to the spread of misinformation and biased perspectives if not critically evaluated.
 - (C) It has no impact on research quality
 - (D) It always provides accurate and reliable information
- 104.** Which of the following is a possible source of information about customers' satisfaction?
- (A) Verbal comments
 - (B) Informal surveys
 - (C) Toll-free phone numbers
 - (D) All of the above
- 105.** Data collection is most effective when:
- (A) Instruments are validated before use
 - (B) The research design is finalized during data collection
 - (C) Sampling is excluded from the process
 - (D) Results are predetermined
- 106.** Nielsen collects data to provide an overview of current consumer preferences and trends.
- (A) Sales data
 - (B) Consumer behavior data
 - (C) Weather data
 - (D) Stock market data
- 107.** Brian is measuring the weight of each rat and writing it down on a chart. Which stage of the scientific method is this?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Collecting Data
 - (C) Question or Problem
 - (D) Conclusion
- 108.** What type of data would your name be?
- (A) Real.
 - (B) Boolean.
 - (C) Integer.
 - (D) String.
- 109.** Recording and quantifying behavior in a lab notebook should be done by:
- (A) Using objective, systematic, and quantifiable measures
 - (B) Relying on memory to recall behaviors
 - (C) Writing only subjective impressions
 - (D) Recording behaviors sporadically without a system

110. Typical quantitative data gathering strategies include the following expect ____
(A) Survey
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Essay
(D) None of above
111. It refers to any information that has been collected, generated, or created to validate original research findings.
(A) Result
(B) Reference
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Data
112. A census is a statistical study in which an entire population is counted, not just a sample. Which of the following stats is most likely to be based on a census?
(A) The mean number of stars in visible galaxies
(B) The average SAT Score for a high school
(C) The number of jobless adults in a country
(D) The average wind speed of a tornado
113. This stage includes selection and construction of measuring tools and collection of needed data.
(A) Filter Facts
(B) Find Facts
(C) Focus Facts
(D) Finalize Facts
114. Surveys and/or questionnaires are used to find out
(A) Demographic information
(B) Psychographic information
(C) Geographic information
(D) All of the options
115. A research method which obtains data by asking participants to provide information about themselves
(A) Experimental tests
(B) Observations
(C) Self reports
(D) None of above
116. This data source specifically provides a useful source of information, serving as a primary source of information about historical and current events.
(A) Podcasts
(B) Magazines
(C) Interviews
(D) Newspapers
117. Raw Data are
(A) Highly Organised
(B) Well Classified
(C) Dis organised
(D) None of these
118. The search for answers to research questions is called collection of:
(A) Data
(B) Information
(C) Forms
(D) Schedules
119. Raw facts or figures, generate useful information, used for collaborations, can be created through data collection, searching, interview, knowledge, etc.
(A) Data
(B) Information
(C) Software
(D) Hardware
120. In Focus groups, mark the one that does NOT relate.
(A) Relatively unstructured
(B) Quantitative
(C) Facilitator is usually the researcher
(D) Can be used as primary and supplementary sources of data
(E) Can be used in a multi-method study

121. Colgate-Palmolive's marketing manager needs information on brand change behavior in the bar soap category. Which of the following sources of information would be more appropriate to use to know the details of purchase in that category monthly?
- (A) Retail store audit.
 - (B) Arbitron diary panel.
 - (C) Starch Scores.
 - (D) Mail diary method.
122. What helps monitor progress of SDG 10?
- (A) Polls
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Speculation
123. Number of views of a YouTube channel is..
- (A) Discrete numerical data
 - (B) Continuous numerical data
124. Which is not an advantage of a telephone survey
- (A) Many people do not like strangers asking questions over the phone
 - (B) Relatively inexpensive
 - (C) The response is immediate
 - (D) A large number of people can be surveyed quickly
125. What type of Argumentative evidence is this: At the dog park there were 15 dogs on a leash; 10 of which were larger breeds.
- (A) Opinion
 - (B) Fact
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Research Study
126. A table which uses tally marks to show data is called ____
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Frequency table
 - (C) Pictograph
 - (D) Tally chart
127. In collecting the data, which of the following describes consultation of experts:
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Delphi technique
 - (D) Questionnaire
128. The process of collecting information/data from the sample.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Questionnaire
129. Which type of data sources are sales records, financial statements, and inventory records?
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Internal Data
 - (C) External Data
 - (D) Quantitative Data
130. Small groups of consumers that interact with products or services and give their feedback based on their experiences are known as ____
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Survey takers
 - (C) Market research audiences
 - (D) Test subjects
131. Which of the following is NOT considered a type of data?
- (A) Physical objects
 - (B) Text
 - (C) Images
 - (D) Audio
132. What can be defined as:Scientific data that supports the claim. It is generated from the experiment. This evidence can be qualitative or quantitative.
- (A) Evaluate
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Recognize

133. Scientists must ____ their data before they can analyze it.
- (A) Report
 - (B) Draw conclusions
 - (C) Organize
 - (D) Bar graph
134. The process of can be described as “bringing to light all the hidden values and extracting all possible information from a questionnaire, while adding nothing extraneous.”
- (A) Field work
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Editing
 - (D) Auditing
135. If an outside agency was brought in to conduct work for a research project after the first three steps in the marketing research process were completed, which step would the agency conduct?
- (A) Define the problem
 - (B) Develop an approach to the problem
 - (C) Formulate the research design
 - (D) Correct the problem
 - (E) Doing fieldwork or collecting data
136. Respondent is one who gives
- (A) Response to the investigator
 - (B) Takes interviews
137. What does Fujita need before presenting his theory?
- (A) Approval from the pilot
 - (B) More financial support
 - (C) More evidence
 - (D) A better research team
138. Data collection method is generally divided into ____
- (A) Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method
 - (B) Survey, interview, and observation
 - (C) Population, sample and sampling method
 - (D) None of above
139. When one examines the entire population instead of a subgroup of the population, this is called a ____
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) None of above
140. If your friend tells you today’s lunch menu, is that current data or historical data?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Current
 - (D) Historical
141. One way to obtain reliable and up-to-date information about employment trends in a certain career or field is by.
- (A) Speaking with a salesperson
 - (B) Reading older periodicals
 - (C) Asking retired workers
 - (D) Visiting government websites
142. How do we get the information about what consumers want or need with regard to a particular brand
- (A) Market research
 - (B) Market share
 - (C) Market segment
 - (D) Market challenger
143. Which of the following are techniques for collecting data from primary sources?
- (A) Conducting interviews, accessing websites and books
 - (B) Making observations, accessing journal articles and magazines
 - (C) Conducting questionnaires and surveys, viewing documentaries
 - (D) Making observations, conducting questionnaires and experiments

144. You need to collect ____ in your experiment that supports your hypothesis.
- (A) Graphs
 - (B) Plants
 - (C) Microscopes
 - (D) Data
145. Both structured and unstructured documents can contain knowledge.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
146. The source of data and information in research can be classified into ____
- (A) Financial and primary data
 - (B) Historical and primary data
 - (C) Primary and secondary data
 - (D) Historical and secondary data
147. Which one of the following is used to collect data for the AI project cycle
- (A) Data Acquisition
 - (B) Modelling
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Project Scoping
148. Students are asked to complete a research project on climate change. Which of the following is the best set of data to use in the report?
- (A) The average temperatures of two cities in North America for 20 years
 - (B) Earth's average temperatures since the year 1800
 - (C) A classroom log of temperatures since September
 - (D) Day and night temperatures over the Atlantic Ocean for 10 years
149. A Likert scale measures:
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Attitudes or perceptions
 - (C) Population distribution
 - (D) Statistical correlations
150. Prof. Lee wants to know the strategies on how women became successful leaders. Which of the following research techniques can best help the researcher gather pertinent data?
- (A) Drama
 - (B) Life Story
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Participant Observation
151. The method best suited for illiterate respondents:
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Email survey
 - (D) Online form
152. John is conducting a market research for his new product. He is distributing questionnaires to potential customers. This is an example of which step in the data analysis process?
- (A) Defining the problem
 - (B) Obtaining Data
 - (C) Analyzing Data
 - (D) Applying results
153. It is a collection of data from every element in a population
- (A) Population
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) All of the above
154. The person whose help is needed by the investigator in collecting the information.
- (A) Respondent
 - (B) Enumerator
 - (C) Interviewer
 - (D) None of these
155. Which type of test will produce a qualitative data in a crop fertilizer research?
- (A) Height Test
 - (B) Yield Test
 - (C) Color test
 - (D) Soil Acidity test

- 156.** What is the term for the process of ensuring the accuracy of data collected in a research study?
- (A) Data validation
 - (B) Data anonymization
 - (C) Data aggregation
 - (D) None of above
- 157.** A scale that connects two bipolar words is called a ____
- (A) Dichotomous question
 - (B) Multiple-choice question
 - (C) Likert scale
 - (D) Semantic differential
 - (E) Word association
- 158.** Data acquisition is the process in which, physical variables from the real world are
- (A) Converted into electrical signals
 - (B) Modified and converted into a digital format for processing
 - (C) . both a. and b
 - (D) None
- 159.** What are the two types of data collected in an experiment?
- (A) Measurements and observations
 - (B) Hypotheses and theories
 - (C) Guesses and assumptions
 - (D) Facts and opinions
- 160.** Which will prove most useful as a reflective assessment tool during Field Study courses?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Portfolio
 - (C) Writing Essay
 - (D) Journal
- 161.** A collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, and observations
- (A) Data
 - (B) Categorical data
 - (C) Numerical data
 - (D) Trend
 - (E) Central tendency
- 162.** Scientific explanations must be formed and supported by empirical evidence. Which of the following is an example of empirical evidence?
- (A) Measurements
 - (B) Hunches
 - (C) Intuition
 - (D) Opinions
- 163.** This is one of the criteria for selection and use of data sources in which the data should address the dimensions which the researcher wants to study:
- (A) Adequacy
 - (B) Truthfulness
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Relevance
- 164.** Doing research in a natural setting means all of the following except:
- (A) Seeing participants behave
 - (B) Observing participants interacting
 - (C) Talking to participants
 - (D) Using structured questionnaires with participants
 - (E) Having face-to-face interaction with participants
- 165.** Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by analyzing written or spoken language, with a focus on understanding social and cultural meanings?
- (A) Discourse analysis
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Narrative analysis
 - (D) Grounded theory analysis
- 166.** The name of the information that you get from your experiment (you organize it into charts and graphs).
- (A) Observationsconclusion
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Hypothesis

167. What should you create for effective focus group discussions?
- (A) A strict agenda
 - (B) A silent atmosphere
 - (C) A comfortable environment
 - (D) A competitive environment
168. Name the phase which comes before data exploration. In this phase data needed for an AI project is collected through various sources and generally in different formats.
- (A) Modelling
 - (B) Problem Scoping
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Data Acquisition
169. Scientific inquiry includes many different types of activities and processes. When someone makes measurements using scientific tools, they are performing (a).
- (A) Collecting data
 - (B) Evaluating data
 - (C) Communicating evaluations
 - (D) Formulating questions
170. What is the process of quantifying physical quantities using calibrated instruments and established procedures to obtain numerical values of varying degree called?
- (A) Measurement
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Standard
 - (D) Calibration
171. In a recent community health initiative, Anika was tasked with gathering opinions from residents about their healthcare experiences. The data collection method used to learn information from this large group of people is called ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
172. Which of the following is not an example of online surveys?
- (A) Google Forms
 - (B) SurveyMonkey
 - (C) Microsoft Excel
 - (D) Qualtrics
173. What type of data would your age in years be?
- (A) Real.
 - (B) Integer.
 - (C) String.
 - (D) Boolean.
174. Which of the following research tools is used to measure attitudes?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Rating scale
 - (D) Observation
175. What is one method to collect relevant information?
- (A) Guessing results
 - (B) Using interviews or surveys
 - (C) Writing the introduction first
 - (D) Making up facts
176. Types of Data
- (A) Internal and External
 - (B) Primary and Secondary
177. “ Mathematics is boring “ 1 2 3 4 51-Strongly Disagree2-Disagree3-Not sure4-Agree5-Strongly AgreeThe sample scale above is an example of a ____
- (A) Likert scale
 - (B) Guttman scale
 - (C) Thurstone scale
 - (D) Rosenberg scale
178. Direct quotations are often useful to provide objective data and to establish the severity of a problem as seen by experts.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 179.** An automated call that asks 2 questions about the upcoming election is an example of a(n) ____
(A) Poll
(B) Interview
(C) Program Evaluation
(D) Case Study
- 180.** In an ____, the respondents are provided with a scale that has a number or brief description associated with each category.
(A) Itemized rating scale
(B) Rank order
(C) Constant sum
(D) Q-sort scaling
- 181.** Advantages of this type of data collection include relatively low cost, the elimination of interviewers and field supervisors, and centralized control. But it suffers from at least two significant limitations: slow and low response rates.
(A) Mail Survery
(B) At Home
(C) Executive interview
(D) None of above
- 182.** A ____ can be a person, document, or method of research used to discover the truth of a story.
(A) Source
(B) Interview
(C) Research
(D) Transcript
- 183.** Interviewing all members of a given population is called
(A) A sample.
(B) A Gallup poll.
(C) Census.
(D) Nielsen audit.
- 184.** What data does a tsunami buoy collect?
(A) Number of fish
(B) Water pressure
(C) The height of waves
(D) Ocean temperature
- 185.** You could use this technique to evaluate the preferences of a group of people when planning to improve your product (example: new image, new flavor, new brand)
(A) Interview
(B) Ethnography
(C) Focus group
(D) Social experiment
- 186.** A researcher asks users to describe their experience using a new app. What type of question is this?
(A) Binary
(B) Likert scale
(C) Open-ended
(D) Closed-ended
- 187.** Which type of data can be easily organised in a database or spreadsheet format?
(A) Structured
(B) Unstructured
- 188.** Organized rows and columns used to record Raw data.
(A) Line Graph
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Data Table
(D) A piece of paper
- 189.** The following are data-gathering procedure among audience, except
(A) Survey
(B) Observation
(C) Ask a representative
(D) Deduction
- 190.** Scientists can use aerial photos to collect data to determine the biodiversity index of an area.
(A) True
(B) False

191. Any tool that you may use to collect or obtain data, measure data, and analyze data that is relevant to the subject of your research. The format may consist of questionnaires, surveys, interviews, checklists, simple tests.
- (A) Research Instrument
 - (B) Research Paper
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Variable
192. What type of data would be required to show that the amount of carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy can be reduced by using renewable resources?
- (A) The amount of emissions from the burning of fossil fuels
 - (B) The amount of scrubbers on a smoke stack
 - (C) The amount of emissions from renewable sources
 - (D) The amount of renewable resources in a landfill
193. Occurs when there is a difference in the data collection method between two groups which may lead to an error in the conclusion of the association
- (A) Information bias
 - (B) Selection bias
194. People were surveyed about how they got to school. How many ride their bike?
- (A) 112 people
 - (B) 847 people
 - (C) 130 people
 - (D) 110 people
195. This question method are used when there are many possible responses to a particular problem.
- (A) Close-ended questions
 - (B) Open-ended questions
196. What are the two main ways to categorize marketing research data?
- (A) Quantitative data and qualitative data
 - (B) Primary data and secondary data
 - (C) Internal data and external data
 - (D) Historical data and predictive data
197. What is essential for data collection?
- (A) Random guessing
 - (B) Using outdated methods
 - (C) Systematic and accurate collection
 - (D) Ignoring sample size
198. Narrative research uses stories as ___ to have a depth understanding of culture, historical experiences, identify, and lifestyles of the narrator.
- (A) Techniques
 - (B) Tools
 - (C) Data
 - (D) None of above
199. Data collected from 'The Hindu' is
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Internal Data
 - (D) Unpublished Data
200. What do you called the information that the researchers obtain about subjects?
- (A) Data
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Subject
201. A good research will not both primary and secondary methods.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
202. Which example best illustrates subjective data underpinning traditional knowledge?
- (A) Nurse reports "patient seems anxious" during rounds
 - (B) Serum potassium measured at 3.2 mmol/L

- (C) Blood pressure recorded at 138/84 mmHg
(D) Urinalysis showing positive nitrites
- 203.** A focus group typically consists of:
(A) 1-2 people
(B) 6-10 people
(C) 20-30 people
(D) None of these
- 204.** Identify the research tool from the following options.
(A) Research Proposal
(B) Research Methodology
(C) Survey Questionnaire
(D) Research Hypothesis
- 205.** Which statement best describes what a focus group is?
(A) Primary research / a group interview
(B) Secondary research
(C) Primary research / questionnaires
(D) Secondary research / provides generalisations of a social group
- 206.** Provide an example of how you can synthesize information from a variety of sources.
(A) Ignoring conflicting data from different sources
(B) Copying information from a single source without verification
(C) Using only one source to draw conclusions
(D) Gathering data from multiple sources and combining it to form a comprehensive understanding.
- 207.** If a community leader wants to identify the strengths and resources within a neighborhood, which method would be most effective?
(A) Needs Assessment
(B) Asset Mapping
(C) Random Sampling
(D) Statistical Analysis
- 208.** It is the step by step process of gathering information from participants
(A) Discussion
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Data gathering / collection procedure
- 209.** People who provide information by answering questions are called:
(A) Subject
(B) Study Participants
(C) Respondents
(D) Informants
- 210.** The timeframe within which the data is to be collected.
(A) When
(B) Which
(C) Where
(D) How
- 211.** What is a quick method of collecting opinions from a group of people, typically asking a single question with limited response options?
(A) Poll
(B) Debate
(C) Interview
(D) Lecture
- 212.** Why have online surveys become the dominant quantitative method?
(A) Superior nonverbal observation, deep context
(B) Guaranteed random sampling, no bias
(C) Fast deployment, scalable distribution
(D) Exclusive to desktop users, limited reach
- 213.** Values or Affective Assessment-Measures attitudes, values, and emotional responses rather than just cognitive abilities.
(A) Teacher Observations
(B) Interviews
(C) Self-Reflection Journals
(D) Surveys and Questionnaires

- 214.** In the context of NTCC, which of the following activities would be considered most appropriate for research-based learning?
- (A) Attending a guest lecture
 - (B) Writing a literature review and conducting field-based primary research
 - (C) Memorizing definitions from textbooks
 - (D) Participating in a recreational sports event
- 215.** What kind of work is carried out continuously throughout the entire duration of the research topic, up to its completion and the writing of a scientific work:
- (A) Search, collection and processing of STI
 - (B) Registration of research results
 - (C) Calculation of the effectiveness of research results
 - (D) Preparation for the experiment
 - (E) Physical
- 216.** A census means:
- (A) Studying only a small sample
 - (B) Including every element in the target population
 - (C) Excluding non-respondents
 - (D) None of these
- 217.** Qualitative data are least likely to be collected by ____
- (A) Diaries
 - (B) Official records
 - (C) Photographs
 - (D) Questionnaires
- 218.** A questionnaire, interview, and observation checklist are examples of:
- (A) Research methodology
 - (B) Data gathering instruments
 - (C) Sampling methods
 - (D) Analysis procedures
- 219.** A non-experimental technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Survey
- 220.** A special type of semi-structured interview that is conducted with a group of 6-10 people.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Focused observation
 - (C) Focused interview
 - (D) Focused case study
- 221.** A moderator handles a very open, free flowing and in-depth discussion with a group of people, including Jackson, Henry, and Sophia, who can provide insightful ideas about a new product or service that will fill a market need.
- (A) Brain-writing
 - (B) Brainstorming
 - (C) Problem Inventory Analysis
 - (D) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- 222.** Which of these are necessary for capturing data?
- (A) Traps and observations
 - (B) Observations and measurements
 - (C) Traps and cages
 - (D) Cages and measurements
- 223.** One of the needs in gathering data for your research is through gathering research notes. The following are the types of research notes except for one.
- (A) Critiques
 - (B) Paraphrases
 - (C) Summaries
 - (D) Direct Quotations
- 224.** Books, records, surveys, and experiments are the common sources for ____
- (A) Graphing data
 - (B) Collecting data
 - (C) Analyzing data
 - (D) None of above

225. Ready-made and readily available data is ____
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Personal
 - (C) Organizational
 - (D) Secondary
226. Tell whether the statement is True or False: The choice of a data collection method is not a critical point in the research process.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
227. What is validity in data collection?
- (A) The accuracy of a tool in measuring what it intends to measure.
 - (B) The consistency of data collection.
 - (C) The number of participants in the study.
 - (D) The type of sampling technique.
 - (E) The use of online surveys.
228. Definition: To gather and organize information from various sources for research purposes
- (A) Compose
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Cite
 - (D) Compile
229. Back up of the data files will help to prevent ____
- (A) Loss of confidentiality.
 - (B) Duplication of data.
 - (C) Loss of data.
 - (D) Virus infection.
230. Which data collection method involves gathering information from a small group of people in a moderated setting?
- (A) Focus group discussion
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Document analysis
231. Which data collection method places the greatest emphasis on participant observation and detailed field notes to capture the daily patterns and behaviors of a culture-sharing group?
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
232. Which of the following methods would provide the most accurate information for students collecting data about local attitudes concerning the use of alternative fuels for automobiles?
- (A) Listen to speeches given by politicians
 - (B) Take an opinion poll of drivers
 - (C) Track prices at nearby gas stations
 - (D) Study newspaper articles
233. Any material thing or traces created or left by humans that might provide information about a phenomenon of interest to a researcher (e.g. wear on floor tiles in museums, wear on library books, soil from shoes and clothing, radio dial settings, fingerprints, etc)
- (A) Physical Data
 - (B) Physical Information
234. You want to gather feedback from a group of users discussing a new feature. What method is this?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Interview
235. Means the survey of people who have practical experience with the problem.
- (A) Exploratory research design
 - (B) Survey literature
 - (C) Experience survey
 - (D) Case study.
236. What common scaling technique consists of several declarative statements that express viewpoint on a topic?

- (A) Semantic Differential Scale
(B) Completion Type
(C) Observation Checklist
(D) Likert Scale
237. Which data type can hold exactly two different values?
(A) Boolean.
(B) Char.
(C) Byte.
(D) Binary.
238. A process of preparing and collecting data to obtain information for record-keeping or decision-making.
(A) Collection of Data
(B) Analysis of Data
(C) Presentation of Facts
(D) Presentation of Data
239. The process of finding two or more sources for the same information
(A) Attribution
(B) Data Triangulation
(C) Journalism
(D) Sources of Information
240. The facts, figures and other evidence gathered through observations.
(A) Data
(B) Material
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Science
241. This is a method of gathering the student's school performance data to specify and verify problems concerning his/her learning achievement. Thus, the teacher can make decisions regarding the student's learning performance.
(A) Assessment
(B) Testing
(C) Evaluation
(D) Measurement
242. Discuss the potential sources of bias in data collection and how to mitigate them.
(A) Random sampling, standardized measurement tools, and minimizing non-response rates
(B) Conducting non-random sampling
(C) Encouraging non-response rates
(D) Using biased measurement tools
Explanation: To mitigate bias in data collection, use random sampling, standardized measurement tools, and minimize non-response rates.
243. What is an important factor in selecting literature?
(A) Its length and complexity
(B) Its popularity among readers
(C) Its publication date only
(D) Its relevance to the study
244. What data was collected?
(A) Colors
(B) Student's Birthdays
(C) Favorite Birthdays
(D) Favorite Months
245. It refers to the act of providing a written account of spoken words from a recorded interview.
(A) Coding.
(B) Theming.
(C) Transcribing.
(D) None of the above.
246. What is the most appropriate method to gather data from a large group across multiple regions?
(A) Focus Group
(B) Survey
(C) Experiment
(D) Case Study
247. The focus group as a social science method was developed by ___ colleagues in the 1940s
(A) Lewin

- (B) Skinner
 - (C) Bandura
 - (D) Trutkowski
 - (E) Holzl
248. Scientists gather ____ before they make conclusions.
- (A) Stories
 - (B) Idioms
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Area
249. A method to collect data where EVERY person is counted.
- (A) Sample Survey
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Population
 - (D) None of above
250. What is the thing that you use in gathering data?
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Instrument
 - (D) SOP
251. What can researchers do when they develop research in a natural environment?
- (A) The researchers can obtain very old information that is irrelevant
 - (B) The researchers can access the most relevant and up-to-date information
 - (C) The researchers can obtain not useful and not relevant information
 - (D) None of above
252. A tally chart is only used for counting people.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
253. When does “Data Saturation” occur in qualitative research?
- (A) At the beginning of the study
 - (B) When data collection is complete
 - (C) During participant recruitment
 - (D) None of above
254. What is meant by a method of data collection?
- (A) The computer program that runs statistical calculations on data
 - (B) The steps that are involved in selecting participants for a study
 - (C) The procedures that are followed to obtain data
 - (D) The overall design and strategy for a research study
255. The process of examining the data collected through various methods to detect errors and omissions and correct them for further analysis.
- (A) Editing
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Processing
 - (D) None of above
256. Zoe is conducting a research project on student study habits. What is essential for data collection?
- (A) Collecting data randomly
 - (B) Using only one method
 - (C) Ensuring data is accurate and reliable
 - (D) Ignoring previous studies
257. This is an organization template that allows students to collect resources that will be used within the research paper. This is the process of gathering and measuring information in an organized fashion.
- (A) Outline
 - (B) Template
 - (C) Data Collection Grid
 - (D) Database
258. Respondant is one who gives
- (A) Response to the investigator.
 - (B) Takes interviews.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

- 259.** It refers to the information that can be numbers or words that is used in research writing.
- (A) Significance of the study
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Statement of the problem
 - (D) Validity
- 260.** This refers to the quality of being trustworthy.
- (A) Authority
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Attention Getter
 - (D) Overall Quality
- 261.** What is inputted into a computer system?
- (A) Data
 - (B) Knowledge
 - (C) Code
 - (D) Information
- 262.** What research strategy is used by a linguist studies the content of different Web sites and rates their level of English.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) Survey
- 263.** What type of response bias is the following? Tendency to agree with most statements
- (A) Social desirability responding
 - (B) Moderacy bias
 - (C) Extremity bias
 - (D) Acquiescence bias
 - (E) Reference group effect
- 264.** 'Focus Groups' are:
- (A) A method of collecting data through group discussions
 - (B) A type of statistical analysis
 - (C) A marketing strategy involving advertisements
 - (D) A financial planning tool
- 265.** Ask respondents to construct their own response to the question
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Open-ended questions
 - (D) Forced-choice questions
- 266.** Survey results are likely to be more reliable if they are given on the condition of ____
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Debriefing
 - (C) Anonymity
 - (D) Self-serving bias
- 267.** What is field research in business management?
- (A) Collecting information from newspapers
 - (B) Gathering primary information directly from the public/consumer
 - (C) Accessing existing information from competitors
 - (D) None of the above
- 268.** The collection of data from every member of a population
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Census
 - (D) Statistics
- 269.** Collecting data by yourself
- (A) Secondary Data
 - (B) Primary Data
 - (C) Information
 - (D) Raw data
- 270.** Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by asking participants to report on their own behaviors or experiences at multiple points in time?
- (A) Longitudinal studies
 - (B) Cross-sectional studies
 - (C) Case-control studie
 - (D) Cohort studies

271. What action is done after developing final tools for data collection
- (A) Piloting the tools
 - (B) Collecting necessary data
 - (C) Tabulating data
 - (D) Administering tools
272. Why might data from social media posts be considered less reliable compared to official statistics?
- (A) Social media posts do not cover large populations.
 - (B) Social media posts are usually outdated.
 - (C) It is difficult to verify the authenticity of social media information.
 - (D) Official statistics are biased.
273. Validity refers to:
- (A) Ability to replicate findings
 - (B) Precision of data entry
 - (C) Accuracy of measurement
 - (D) Honesty of the researcher
274. Which factor most threatens quantitative survey validity through interviewer influence?
- (A) Speed of data collection across modes
 - (B) Potential for interviewer bias during administration
 - (C) High perceived participant anonymity in responses
 - (D) Use of physical stimuli in measurement
275. To know if an environmental solution is working, which of the following is necessary?
- (A) Specific measurements tracked over time
 - (B) Occasional observations without data
 - (C) Ignoring baseline measurements
 - (D) Relying on predictions only
276. The entirety of data gathered for all study participants
- (A) Data
 - (B) Data set
277. The car is blue
- (A) Quantitative data
 - (B) Qualitative data
278. Person participating in the empirical study as a source of oral and written information-are
- (A) Sociologist
 - (B) Respondent
 - (C) Columnist
 - (D) Journalist
 - (E) Publicist
279. Quantifying characteristics using standards and rules is known as
- (A) Evaluation
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) Test
 - (D) Scale
280. Which type of question works best for quick, quantifiable data?
- (A) Open-ended
 - (B) Closed-ended
 - (C) Essay-style
 - (D) None of the above
281. It is the process of determining or describing the attributes or characteristics of physical objects generally in terms of quantity.
- (A) Evaluation
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) Test
282. A survey is limited by the willingness and ____ of respondent
- (A) Help.
 - (B) Access.
 - (C) Attitude.
 - (D) Co-operation.
283. Six Major Methods of Data Collection: Tests, Interviews, Questionnaires, Focus

- Groups, Observation, CONSTRUCTED, SECONDARY, and EXISTING DATA.
- (A) True
(B) False
- 284.** Which type of question is most likely to be used when the researcher is just starting to explore what people think about a particular topic?
- (A) Structured.
(B) Open-ended.
(C) Closed-ended.
(D) Semi structured.
- 285.** What is the first step in the data collection process?
- (A) Analyzing data
(B) Defining the data collection methods
(C) Preparing the final report
(D) Formulating the hypothesis
- 286.** In what scenario might a psychologist choose archival research over longitudinal research?
- (A) When the researcher needs to analyze pre-existing data from past studies.
(B) When the researcher needs real-time data over an extended period.
(C) When the researcher is focused on observing behavior in a natural setting.
(D) When the researcher wants to follow participants over time to study developmental changes. Edit
- 287.** Which of the following is true with regard to problems faced by international researchers?
- (A) Translation of questionnaires increases research costs and risks of error.
(B) Erratic purchasing patterns limit data reliability and validity.
(C) More often than not, cultural differences enrich research findings.
(D) Diverse markets always yield conflicting data.
(E) The primary data obtained by international researchers are almost always error prone
- 288.** Scientists need to — the impact of climate change on various ecosystems.
- (A) Measure
(B) Experiment
(C) Infection
(D) Observe
- 289.** Name any 2 methods of collecting data.
- (A) Surveys and Interviews
(B) Rumors and Myths
(C) AI models and applications
(D) Imagination and thoughts
- 290.** Gathering of crime data from those that are directly involved with criminal or delinquent activity.
- (A) Uniform Crime Report
(B) Victim Survey
(C) National Crime Victimization Survey
(D) Self-reported Survey
- 291.** The term 'instrument' in research refers to:
- (A) The theoretical framework used
(B) A tool or device used for data collection
(C) The sample used in the study
(D) The statistical methods employed
- 292.** Reliability in surveys can be assessed through which methods?
- (A) Test-retest and inter-rater methods
(B) Random sampling
(C) Double-blind procedures
(D) Placebo effect
- 293.** What is the term for a measurement method where the researcher directly interacts with participants, such as by asking questions or giving tests, and how could this affect the responses compared to when the researcher does not interact with participants?
- (A) Obtrusive
(B) Unobtrusive
(C) Indirect
(D) Passive

- 294.** Procedures for making empirical observations and measurements
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Previous Studies
 - (C) Data collection techniques
 - (D) Post-Test
- 295.** The information you collect while doing your experiment is called
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Hypotheses
 - (D) Procedures
- 296.** What is the recommended number of participants in a focus group?
- (A) 2 to 4
 - (B) 15 to 20
 - (C) 3 to 6
 - (D) 6 to 10
- 297.** Which of the following can be the source of information
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Thinking
 - (D) Compilation of results
- 298.** What validation type would you use to check that numbers fell within a certain range?
- (A) Range check.
 - (B) Presence check.
 - (C) Check digit.
 - (D) Type check.
- 299.** What type of data typically describes qualitative characteristics and is often categorical in nature?
- (A) Nominal Data
 - (B) Ordinal Data
 - (C) Interval Data
 - (D) Ratio Data
- 300.** A research group has limited funding. Which data collection method would serve a large population over several years that is geographically and economically stratified?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Tests
- 301.** Science begins with:
- (A) Theoretical modeling
 - (B) Hypothesis testing
 - (C) Systematic observation
 - (D) Data interpretation
- 302.** The researcher gather information through experience and direct data collection. What type of sources of knowledge is used?
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Nonempirical
 - (C) Basic
 - (D) Evaluation
- 303.** Pottery from an archaeological dig is considered ____
- (A) Biased
 - (B) A secondary source
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) A conclusion
- 304.** A company is planning to launch a new product. Before the launch, they decide to conduct a survey to understand the potential market. This is an example of which step in the marketing research process?
- (A) Defining the problem
 - (B) Obtaining Data
 - (C) Analyzing Data
 - (D) Applying results
- 305.** If the area of interest is quite wide and the problem of research and development is at the intersection of various industries, then it is better to obtain scientific and technical information through ____
- (A) Interdisciplinary sources

- (B) Single-industry journals
(C) Company newsletters
(D) Local newspapers
- 306.** The main purpose of an open-ended question is to:
(A) Limit the types of responses
(B) Encourage participants to provide detailed answers
(C) Provide options for responses
(D) Measure quantitative data
- 307.** Anya is sending a persuasive memo to her staff asking them to participate in the new wellness program. Which of the following sources of information would be most appropriate to help Anya shape an effective persuasive message for her staff?
(A) Tightly controlled scientific experimentation
(B) Library research rooms
(C) Questionnaires and surveys of employees
(D) Research in company files
- 308.** Data can be collected using
(A) Self observation
(B) Secondary data for example financial data
(C) Online Survey
(D) All of the above
- 309.** You colleague sends you a text message saying how good they thought your warm up activity was. What type of data is this?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 310.** A well-developed research instrument can enhance the response rate and reduce ____ to participate in the research study.
(A) Refusals
(B) Willingness
(C) Follow-ups
(D) Suggestions
- 311.** Which bias involves giving socially acceptable answers?
(A) Central Tendency Bias
(B) Extreme Response Bias
(C) Social Desirability Bias
(D) Acquiescence Bias
- 312.** Why is accuracy and precision important in recording data during collection?
(A) To reduce participant dropout rates
(B) To limit researcher intervention
(C) To verify assumptions in the research
(D) To ensure validity and reliability in results
- 313.** In research, what is a questionnaire primarily used for?
(A) Data collection
(B) Data analysis
(C) Data interpretation
(D) Data presentation
- 314.** What is a common challenge of conducting field research?
(A) It is always less accurate.
(B) It can take longer to carry out than desk research.
(C) It is less detailed.
(D) It uses only secondary data.
- 315.** What is a data gathering procedure wherein the questions asked are both closed and open-ended questions?
(A) Structured
(B) Semi-structured
(C) Unstructured
(D) Questionnaire
- 316.** In a survey there is an enumerator and a ____
(A) Messenger.
(B) Supervisor.
(C) Respondent.
(D) Guide.

317. According to the textbook, a basic rule of research is to " ____
- (A) Examine primary data first
 - (B) Examine secondary data first
 - (C) Examine experimental data first
 - (D) Examine virtual data first
 - (E) Examine special data first
318. A set of data values, all of a single type; Appear vertically in a table.
- (A) Row
 - (B) Column
 - (C) Cell
 - (D) None of above
319. Which of the following BEST defines the term 'data collection method'?
- (A) The act of collecting data for a research.
 - (B) The process used to gathered information using specific tools or instruments to establish the truth.
 - (C) The tools used to determine the end result of a study.
 - (D) Surveys, interviews and focus groups that are used to conduct a research.
320. Facts, figures, and other evidence learned though observation are called
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Experimentd
 - (C) Questions
 - (D) Data
321. Neha is conducting research for her thesis and needs to gather information from a large group of people. Describe one popular method of data collection that she could use.
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Focus Groups
 - (D) Observations
322. The CSEW is a face-to-face ____ survey run by the Office for National Statistics.
- (A) Offender
 - (B) Victim
323. What is the second process step in qualitative data collection?
- (A) To consider what types of information will best answer your research questions.
 - (B) To engage in a sampling strategy that will best help you understand your central phenomenon and the research question you are asking
 - (C) Gain access to these individuals and sites by obtaining permissions
 - (D) To design protocols or instruments for collecting and recording the information
324. A historian's responsibility is to have ____
- (A) Clear arguments
 - (B) Precise issues
 - (C) Accurate data
 - (D) Concise answers
325. Focus groups usually include ____ participants.
- (A) At least ten
 - (B) No more than three
 - (C) Six to twelve
 - (D) A minimum of twenty-five
326. ____ represents raw facts, whereas ____ is data made meaningful.
- (A) Information, reporting.
 - (B) Data, information.
 - (C) Information, bits.
 - (D) Records, bytes.
327. Another name for a collection of information is called ____
- (A) A line
 - (B) A line plot
 - (C) A frequency table
 - (D) Data
328. A measurement tool that uses pairs of opposite adjectives is known as a
- (A) Likert scale
 - (B) Sociometric device
 - (C) Semantic differential
 - (D) Graphic rating scale

- 329.** Research Step #1:Gathering means ____
(A) Collecting information
(B) Showing how information connects
(C) Creating a format to show research
(D) Putting information in order (like an outline)
- 330.** A scale for measuring attitudes that consist of a single adjective in the middle of an even-numbered range of values is called a ____
(A) Likert scale
(B) Semantic differential
(C) Stapel scale
(D) Balanced rating scale
(E) Mid-range scale
- 331.** Which of the following best defines *data*?
(A) Raw facts and figures
(B) Organized information
(C) Processed knowledge
(D) A type of software
- 332.** Data gathered by discussing issues with multiple research participants at the same time in a small-group setting
(A) Focus group
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Test
(D) Interview
- 333.** A tool within Google Drive for creating on-line survey forms.
(A) Google Docs
(B) Google Sheets
(C) Google Forms
(D) Google Exam
- 334.** A mail survey has the advantage of a wide coverage. There are however drawbacks. Which of the following poses a major problem?
(A) Lack of space
(B) Lack of time
(C) Lack of control
(D) Increased costs
(E) Poor Delivery
- 335.** Who is the principal party for collecting data?
(A) Custodian/steward
(B) Owner
(C) Controller
(D) Processor
- 336.** What does data accuracy depend on?
(A) Size of the sample
(B) Competency in data analysis
(C) Consistency and error-free recording
(D) Currency of the data
- 337.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-designed research tool?
(A) Ambiguity
(B) Bias
(C) Clarity
(D) Complexity
- 338.** The results of experimental data are obtained as a result of carrying out:
(A) Measuring the values of indicators
(B) Measuring the values of acidity
(C) Measuring the values of aeration
(D) Measuring the values of foaming
(E) Measuring the size of the population
- 339.** The five types of researcher-completed instruments used in educational research are
(A) Rating scales, tally sheets, flowcharts, performance checklists, interview schedules
(B) Questionnaires, tally sheets, flowcharts, performance checklists, interview schedules
(C) Rating scales, tally sheets, personality inventory, performance checklists, interview schedules
(D) Rating scales, tally sheets, flowcharts, performance checklists, personality inventory

- 340.** A researcher wants to determine if ponds and lakes downwind of a coal-burning power plant are affected by the plant's emissions. Which of the following would be the best parameter from the water in the ponds and lakes to measure in order to determine the effect of the plant's emissions on the aquatic ecosystems?
- (A) PH
 - (B) Biological oxygen demand (BOD)
 - (C) Carbon Dioxide
 - (D) Volatile organic compounds (VOC's)
- 341.** Proving the accuracy of information gathered for the intent of including it in a news story is an essential activity known as
- (A) Verification.
 - (B) Critical review.
 - (C) Proofreading.
 - (D) Editing.
- 342.** Data that help you determine how often potential customers use a particular service are called
- (A) Geographic data
 - (B) Demographics
 - (C) Psychographics
 - (D) Use-based data
- 343.** In ____ the interviewer interviews the respondents over the phone. The interviewer has only verbal contact with the respondents. The environment plays a relatively minor role in the data collection process.
- (A) Personal Interview
 - (B) Telephone Interview
 - (C) Mail Survey
 - (D) Fax Survey
- 344.** Which stages of data analysis identifies the sales figures, customer surveys?
- (A) Identify the need
 - (B) Define scope
 - (C) Identify potential sources
 - (D) Source and select information
- 345.** Using only sources that you know have a good reputation for checking and double checking their facts are known as ____ sources.
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Online sources
 - (D) Periodicals
- 346.** In a 'blitz' study of a forest ecosystem, what is most likely to be prioritized?
- (A) Long-term biodiversity monitoring
 - (B) Rapid species inventory
 - (C) Detailed soil analysis
 - (D) Theoretical modeling
- 347.** Which of the following is an example of an open-ended question?
- (A) Do you want beef or Chicken?
 - (B) Why swimming is your favorite sport?
 - (C) How old are you?
 - (D) Is your mother home?
- 348.** A research watching the behavior of lions in a savannah observes the frequency, duration, and type of social behaviors exhibited. He is gathering ____
- (A) Empirical evidence
 - (B) Anecdotal evidence
 - (C) Critical evidence
 - (D) Pseudo Evidence
- 349.** In conducting marketing research it is necessary to do ____
- (A) Research method
 - (B) Questionnaire development
 - (C) Data development
 - (D) Sampling report
- 350.** What is the best way to collect and record data?
- (A) In a data table
 - (B) On post-it notes
 - (C) On scrap paper
 - (D) Interpretive dance

351. To obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, when we ask general question before a specific question then this procedure is called as the
- (A) Quantitative technique.
 - (B) Qualitative technique.
 - (C) Funnel technique.
 - (D) Research technique.
352. For collecting data from respondents
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Clearly defined research questions
 - (C) Structured research instruments
 - (D) Numerical data
353. Imagine Emma, Sophia, and Luna are on a treasure hunt. In research terms, what would “Data” be?
- (A) The clues that help prove your hypothesis
 - (B) The final answer after gathering evidence
 - (C) The information you collect during your research
 - (D) The most important message in a text
354. Which term encompasses methods, mechanisms of information transmission, and devices for recording information?
- (A) Computer
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Communication
 - (D) Technology
355. Which of the following is a key aspect of accuracy in research?
- (A) Using precise measurements
 - (B) Striving for personal beliefs
 - (C) Increasing sample size
 - (D) Reducing time spent
356. Information from which a conclusion can be drawn or a prediction can be made:
- (A) Data
 - (B) Opinions
 - (C) Inferences
 - (D) Analysis
357. The information acquired by observation or experimentation.
- (A) Empirical evidence
 - (B) Scientific theory
 - (C) Scientific law
 - (D) Scientific method
358. Mia conducted an experiment in her science class. The name of the information that she got from her experiment (she organized it into charts and graphs) is called what?
- (A) Observationsconclusion
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) Hypothesis
359. It is important to identify the electronic sources ___ when conducting a research
- (A) Unreliable
 - (B) Reliable
 - (C) Informal
 - (D) None of above
360. “I need to figure out why one class scored so much better on the midterm than the other class.”
- (A) Active experimental/observational testing of the hypothesis
 - (B) Hypothesis of possible solution
 - (C) Data-collection/field work strategy
 - (D) None of above
361. Which of the following is a weakness of focus group research?
- (A) It relies too much on the individual as opposed to social interaction.
 - (B) It lacks generalizability.
 - (C) It lacks flexibility.
 - (D) All of the above
362. A good research combines primary, secondary and tertiary methods.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 363.** Research method where questions are asked to subjects who report their own answers. What type of data collection method is this?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
- 364.** What errors might be occurred due to the interview, respondent, instrument or method of data collection?
- (A) Type 1 error
 - (B) Error 2
 - (C) Errors of observation
 - (D) Errors of non-observation
- 365.** dat is a:
- (A) Word file.
 - (B) Deleted file.
 - (C) Data file.
 - (D) Driver file.
- 366.** What kind of data has values that are numbers?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
- 367.** Data collected during an experiment must be:
- (A) Accurate and unbiased
 - (B) Estimated
 - (C) Irrelevant
 - (D) Ignored unless convenient
- 368.** Identify if the following is primary or secondary data. Definition: results from sources other than the researcher's own investigations (Source: Edrolo)
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
- 369.** What is the primary purpose of surveys and interviews in research?
- (A) To collect self-reported data on behaviors and opinions from specific groups
 - (B) To observe natural behaviors
 - (C) To conduct experiments
 - (D) To analyze statistical data
- 370.** A class collects data on which place they would like to visit for a vacation.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Change Over Time
 - (D) None of above
- 371.** If you look up how many inches of rain fell in our town last year, is that current data or historical data?
- (A) Current
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Secondary
- 372.** For data handling we take surveys with the help of
- (A) MICR
 - (B) Bar code reader
 - (C) OMR and OCR
 - (D) RFID devices
- 373.** Julie took a survey. She asked her classmates, "What is your favorite place to swim in the summer?" She received the following responses: lake, pool, pool, lake, ocean, lake, pool, ocean, ocean, lake, pool, lake, ocean, pool, lake, pool, pool. Which table shows the data that Julie collected?
- (A)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - (D)
- 374.** In a 'blitz' study, which of the following is typically a priority?
- (A) Detailed theoretical modeling
 - (B) Comprehensive long-term data
 - (C) Rapid data acquisition
 - (D) Minimal data collection

375. What property of soil could be tested by rubbing soil between fingers?
- (A) Color
 - (B) Ability to retain water
 - (C) Weathering
 - (D) Texture
376. In the information search stage, which of the following is considered an "internal source" of information?
- (A) Word-of-mouth recommendations.
 - (B) Personal experiences and knowledge.
 - (C) Advertising.
 - (D) Product reviews.
377. Which of these activities is most likely part of a research internship?
- (A) Taking attendance
 - (B) Filing legal papers
 - (C) Collecting and analysing data
 - (D) Running marketing campaigns
378. This section indicates the tools that you will use for data collection.
- (A) Design
 - (B) Instruments
 - (C) Respondents and Sampling
 - (D) None of above
379. What is an attitude scale in which each item's value is calculated by finding out the mean or median of the ratings of a large number of judges on an eleven-point rating scale?
- (A) Guttman type.
 - (B) Likert type.
 - (C) Thurstone type.
 - (D) Bogardus type.
380. It means to obtain information about "what is."
- (A) Measurement
 - (B) Assessment
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) None of above
381. Documents which can be used for content analysis are:
- (A) Books, newspapers, magazines, television content among others
 - (B) Internet documents only
 - (C) Films and documentaries only
 - (D) None of above
382. Designing a plan for primary data collection requires decisions on all of the following EXCEPT ____
- (A) Research instruments
 - (B) Contact methods
 - (C) Sampling plan
 - (D) Research results
 - (E) Research approaches
383. Which of the following is a disadvantage of desk research?
- (A) It is easier to gather information.
 - (B) It is always relevant.
 - (C) The information could be biased.
 - (D) It is more expensive than field research.
384. Data is collected about the age of all students sent to the nurses office.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Observational Study
 - (D) Experiment
385. A procedure carried out to gather data about an object or event.
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Inquiry
 - (C) Investigation
 - (D) Experiment
386. Which of the following is most likely to be a benefit of collecting data via a focus group?
- (A) The data collected is usually quantitative and easy to analyse
 - (B) Detailed information can be collected about consumer tastes

- (C) They are quick and inexpensive to conduct
(D) A large sample size is usually involved making the data fully reliable
- 387.** What is the term used to describe the information collected in an experiment?
(A) Inference
(B) Variables
(C) Data
(D) Observations
- 388.** The type of questions allow participants to give a free-form answer, called?
(A) Qualitative questions
(B) Survey
(C) Open-ended questions
(D) Close-ended questions
- 389.** Identify the objective of the data acquisition stage in the data science lifecycle.
(A) To solve problems and answer questions through data analysis.
(B) Understand the business and its objective.
(C) Understand the data and all the different needs.
(D) To visualize the data.
- 390.** What is the first step in the data flow of a company?
(A) Collecting data
(B) Integrating Data
(C) Cleaning Data
(D) Data Governance
- 391.** When making an argument about how climate change is affecting Earth, which one of the following would not be a strong type of evidence?
(A) Data tracking glacier size for the last 2 years.
(B) Data tracking the surface temperature for the last 200 years.
(C) Data tracking carbon dioxide levels for the last 100 years.
(D) None of above
- 392.** A gross error must necessarily be excluded from:
(A) From experimental data;
(B) From the thesis;
(C) From a discussion of the results;
(D) And do not repeat;
(E) From research practice;
- 393.** To obtain results that are defensible and trustworthy, what should action researchers do?
(A) Informally describe any observations made during the investigation
(B) Gather and keep track of evidence of successful and effective interventions
(C) Verbally communicate observations to others in regular meetings
(D) Keep repeating the action cycle until noticeable change occurs and then document it
- 394.** Data is:
(A) A collection of facts, numbers, and symbols stored electronically
(B) A physical storage device
(C) A type of spreadsheet file
(D) A programming language
- 395.** Credible source
(A) People/places/texts in which you gathered reliable information
(B) Unverified online articles
(C) Personal opinions and anecdotes
(D) Social media posts
- 396.** Camera, tape recorder, video tape etc are ____ Devices of observation
(A) Casual
(B) Mechanical
(C) Technical
(D) Manual

397. Research organizations conduct periodic surveys about ____ by asking questions such as Do you intend to buy a car in the next six months?, and placing the answers on a purchase probability scale.
- (A) Buyer Intent survey
 - (B) Expert opinion
 - (C) Previous Sales analysis
 - (D) Market test method
398. Method of Collecting Data: Based on questionnaires
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
399. Which of the following types of resources should you not use for research?
- (A) Nonfiction Books
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Magazines
 - (D) Fiction Books
400. What is an example of validity?
- (A) A set of questions fully answering what the business wants to know about a target market
 - (B) A set of questions that are poorly written
 - (C) A set of questions that vaguely answer the company's question
 - (D) A long survey asking the consumer random questions
401. Within variation can be observed with:
- (A) Longitudinal data
 - (B) Cross-sectional data
402. Which of the following is not valid for Data Acquisition?
- (A) Web scraping
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Sensors
 - (D) Announcements
403. The pieces of information researchers collect in a study
- (A) Data
 - (B) Data set
404. What aspect of advancing renewable energy sources involves collecting data about how they work in different environments?
- (A) Data Deletion
 - (B) Data Encryption
 - (C) Data Manipulation
 - (D) Data Collection & Analysis
405. What is a census?
- (A) A tool used to collect statistical data
 - (B) Statistics collected from an entire population
 - (C) The factual information collected from a survey or other source
 - (D) A group chosen from a population
406. "A data-gathering technique in which respondents record their purchases online or in a diary." What is this?
- (A) Online interview
 - (B) Telephone survey
 - (C) In-person focus group
 - (D) Purchase panels
407. Response from others in the form of information, opinions, and feelings
- (A) Transformational communication
 - (B) Trust
 - (C) Feedback
 - (D) Disclosure
408. This is the second phase of the AI project cycle, which is focused on obtaining the necessary data for the project. While developing an AI system for predictive purposes, it's essential to begin by training it with relevant data.
- (A) Project Scoping
 - (B) Data Acquisition
 - (C) Data Exploration
 - (D) Modeling

- 409.** Which term below is defined as the process of obtaining information to be used to make decisions about curriculum, students, programs, and educational policies?
- (A) Evaluation
 - (B) Measurement
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) None of above
- 410.** The information you record in an experiment is called your ____
- (A) Data
 - (B) Conclusions
 - (C) Notebook
 - (D) Inquiry Edit
- 411.** Archival data allows us to estimate a trend of something, however ____
- (A) It is time consuming
 - (B) It is difficult
 - (C) It may not directly respond to the research question
 - (D) It is too easy to be analysed
- 412.** Data collection is the process of ____
- (A) Gathering and measuring information on variables of interest
 - (B) Gathering and measuring books on variables of interest
 - (C) Gathering and measuring newspapers on variables of interest
 - (D) Gathering and measuring diaries on variables of interest
- 413.** The following are sources of reliable information except
- (A) Universities
 - (B) Museums
 - (C) Government agencies
 - (D) Advertisements
- 414.** These are units of information, often numeric, recorded and used for the purpose of analysis.
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) None of above
- 415.** What is the role of field observations in geospatial data collection?
- (A) To entertain
 - (B) To provide firsthand data
 - (C) To confuse researchers
 - (D) To create art
- 416.** 'Using data from deep-sea cameras, Tharp and Heezen's job was to locate airplanes that had crashed and sunk to the bottom of the ocean.' What is data?
- (A) Facts and statistics
 - (B) False information
 - (C) Theories
 - (D) Spelling mistakes
- 417.** Facts, figures, and other evidence collected during a scientific investigation
- (A) Data
 - (B) Subjective reasoning
 - (C) Objective reasoning
 - (D) Skepticism
- 418.** Why might a researcher use open-ended questions?
- (A) To limit choices
 - (B) To collect detailed insights
 - (C) To make surveys faster
 - (D) To confuse respondents
- 419.** In a scientific experiment, data is often classified into which two main categories?
- (A) Qualitative and Quantitative
 - (B) Primary and Secondary
 - (C) Theoretical and Practical
 - (D) Experimental and Control
- 420.** In this step you identify what additional information is needed and what is the best way to collect it
- (A) Define the problem

- (B) Analyze the situation
 - (C) Develop data collection
 - (D) Gather and study info
 - (E) Propose a solution
- 421.** Census data is an example of
- (A) Basic data
 - (B) Primary data
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Casual data
- 422.** For any study, you should question the validity and reliability of:
- (A) The sampling procedure
 - (B) The interviewing process
 - (C) The questionnaire
 - (D) All that are mentioned above
- 423.** Data gathered during an investigation
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Investigation
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 424.** Which of the following best describes raw data?
- (A) Data that has already been analyzed.
 - (B) Unprocessed data that has just been collected.
 - (C) Data that is always numerical.
 - (D) Data that is always qualitative.
- 425.** Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
- (A) Coding.
 - (B) Tablet ion.
 - (C) Transcription.
 - (D) Editing.
- 426.** Observations made during an experiment are called:
- (A) Data
 - (B) Problems
 - (C) Conclusions
 - (D) Questions
- 427.** Which data is less expensive to obtain?
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
- 428.** What is the definition of raw data?
- (A) Aggregated and summarized data
 - (B) Data with errors and inconsistencies
 - (C) Data that has not been aggregated or summarized
 - (D) Qualitative data transformed into quantitative data
- 429.** Which data are MOST useful for analyzing the climate of the region?
- (A) Average time of sunrise and sunset in July
 - (B) Average temperatures for July, measured over 30 years
 - (C) The highest and the lowest daily rainfall in July of this year
 - (D) The daily high temperature for every day in July of this year
- 430.** In survey research, primary data collection techniques are applicable except?
- (A) Desk Review
 - (B) Key informant interview
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Focus group discussion
- 431.** Types of Quantitative Data and Measuresan instrument used to record observations about individual behavior. (Flanders' Interaction Analysis)
- (A) Personal assessment
 - (B) Affective scale
 - (C) Behavioral checklist
 - (D) Public document or school records
- 432.** In what kind of data researcher transfers the data from the responses on instruments to a computer file for analysis?
- (A) Cleaning for missing data
 - (B) Selecting the database
 - (C) Inputting the data
 - (D) Gathering the data

433. Gathering accurate information is essential for making sound communication decisions.
(A) True
(B) False
434. To find the missing information in a research, look for it in another source
(A) True
(B) False
435. Maps made with satellites use ____ to collect data/ features
(A) Star gazers
(B) Electron emission
(C) Proton pumps
(D) Radar
436. How many participants are typically involved in a focus group?
(A) 2-4 participants
(B) 5-10 participants
(C) 15-20 participants
(D) 25-30 participants
437. This Part of the survey asks the respondent certain important personal details.
(A) Introduction
(B) Profile of the Respondent
(C) Questions to Answer
(D) None of above
438. A typical data acquisition system consists of ____
(A) Op amps
(B) Sensors
(C) Rectifiers
(D) Transistors
439. T/F: Whenever possible, you should combine primary and secondary research.
(A) True
(B) False
440. In narrative research this step can be carried out through conversations or interviews, and written information through field texts. Journal or diary entries, letters sent by the individual, photographs, memory boxes, and stories.
(A) Collect the story from the participant
(B) Restory or retell the individuals story
(C) Select one or more participants to study
(D) None of above
441. Not all problems with data in manuscripts come from authors committing fraud. It can also be
(A) Data entry or management errors.
(B) Reviewer fraud.
(C) Editors misinterpreting findings.
(D) Authors' predictions being contradicted.
442. Process of collecting data for information is:
(A) Data acquisition
(B) Date acquisition
(C) Bar codes
(D) Real time
443. Raw facts, observations, and figures collected from various sources.
(A) Data
(B) Information
(C) Knowledge
(D) Statistics
444. What is the main purpose of using a Likert scale in a survey?
(A) To collect numerical facts
(B) To measure attitudes or opinions
(C) To test a software program
(D) To visualize complex data
445. Raw data is data that has not been processed for use.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
446. When analyzing survey data, one common method to ensure the quality of responses is:

- (A) Random assignment
(B) Pre-testing the survey instrument
(C) Increasing the sample size
(D) Reducing the number of questions
- 447.** Connected with or related to the matter at hand
(A) Relevant
(B) Conclusion
(C) Argument
(D) Claim (noun)
- 448.** Empirical study consist of ____
(A) Putting data through preliminary checking
(B) Synthesis of discussion
(C) Gathering of data
(D) Determining growth rate
- 449.** One of the most important components of a research design is the ____ because they gather or collect data or information.
(A) Statistical Treatment
(B) Research Instrument
(C) Research Design
(D) The Subjects
- 450.** What type of Data are we collecting when asking: "Where were you born?"
(A) Categorical Data
(B) Quantitative Data
- 451.** The researcher can draw up conclusions regarding the research even if the research instrument used to collect data is not reliable.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 452.** Which method is commonly used to study consumer behavior?
(A) Laboratory experiments
(B) Observation, interviews, and surveys
(C) Genetic testing
(D) Brain imaging
- 453.** Which is not a tool of data collection?
(A) Interview Schedule
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Verbal message from someone
(D) Observation
- 454.** Which of these is typically done during the data collection stage?
(A) Writing bibliography
(B) Creating graphs
(C) Conducting surveys or interviews
(D) Reviewing literature
- 455.** When you ____ something, you look for the size or quantity of it.
(A) Network
(B) Fundraiser
(C) Help out
(D) Measure
- 456.** SCORES OF STUDENTS: 25,49,47,43,36,27,12,27,50,45,33
(A) SOURCE: PRIMARY
(B) SOURCE: SECONDARY
(C) ARRANGEMENT: UNGROUPED
(D) ARRANGEMENT: GROUPED
- 457.** Information is gathered twice a year, every six months, on the experience of those involved in a crime.
(A) Uniform Crime Report
(B) Victim Survey
(C) National Crime Victimization Survey
(D) Self-reported Survey
- 458.** Questions a person is to answer in his/her own words
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Sample
(C) Open-Ended
(D) Closed-Ended
- 459.** These are all sources of information you can use for your Review of Related Literature except ____
(A) POLICY REPORTS

- (B) EXECUTIVE ORDER
 - (C) ENCYCLOPEDIA
 - (D) BLIND ITEM NEWS
- 460.** In a community project aiming to reduce water contamination, which systematic method would best track pollution sources and their impact?
- (A) Statistical Sampling
 - (B) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping
 - (C) Qualitative Interviewing
 - (D) Case Study Analysis
- 461.** Which of the following is a key responsibility of researchers in a scientific study?
- (A) Funding the research
 - (B) Guiding the research process
 - (C) Conducting experiments and collecting data
 - (D) Publishing the research
- 462.** Which tool of quantitative research best suits collecting standardized responses from a large audience quickly?
- (A) Unscheduled conversations at events
 - (B) Online surveys with structured questions
 - (C) Telephone interviews during peak hours
 - (D) Face-to-face interviews in public places
- Edit
- 463.** The first step of AI process is ____
- (A) Data Representation
 - (B) Evaluation
 - (C) Testing
 - (D) Data Collection
- 464.** What is the purpose of data collection?
- (A) To gather information for analysis
 - (B) To write conclusions
 - (C) To present data
 - (D) To formulate hypotheses
- 465.** What is the role of the moderator in a focus group?
- (A) To simulate discussion and keep the conversation on track.
 - (B) To ask leading questions.
 - (C) To sit apart from the group and observe their behavior.
 - (D) To evaluate the group's performance on a particular task
- 466.** The tools used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to your subject.
- (A) Research Instruments
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Previous Studies
- 467.** When researching, you should evaluate each source to find the most relevant and suitable ones.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 468.** Respondents might alter their answers due to social desirability bias because they want to:
- (A) Appear more favorable to others
 - (B) Provide accurate information
 - (C) Express their true feelings
 - (D) Avoid answering
- 469.** What are the resulting measurements called?
- (A) Data
 - (B) Variables
 - (C) Instruments
 - (D) Labels
- 470.** Complete: ____ and ____ became standard data collection procedures in an ethnographic design.
- (A) Observations and questionnaires
 - (B) Survey and interviews
 - (C) Observations and interviews
 - (D) Questionnaires and survey.

471. Which type of data may be out-dated?
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
472. The Research Instruments describes the tools for data collection.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
473. Two types of data scientists collect are ____
(A) Random and sample
(B) Qualitative and quantitative
(C) Descriptive and inferential
(D) Parameter and statistic
474. One of the reasons why Online Survey nowadays is the preferred means of collecting data and responses from students like Aiden and William is convenience. They can take surveys from home or school, at their own pace.
(A) Agree
(B) Disagree
475. Data
(A) Information that you and a co worker discussed
(B) Group of people or target market on which research is done
(C) Pieces of information gathered during research
(D) None of above
476. Which of the following types of sources is not a periodical?
(A) Scholarly journal
(B) Magazine
(C) Textbook
(D) Newspaper
477. How can people take attitude research?
(A) Economic forecasting
(B) Advertisement recall
(C) Mail surveys
(D) Sales forecasting
478. Transcripts and public records rely on ____ as sources of information.
(A) People
(B) Documents
(C) Computers
(D) Data
479. When creating a research plan, what should you consider when selecting sources for your research?
(A) The number of participants
(B) The quality of sources, including relevance and accuracy
(C) The color preferences of the audience
(D) Conducting focus groups
480. Which type of question provides respondents with fixed choices?
(A) Open-ended questions
(B) Closed-ended questions
(C) Rating scale questions
(D) Probing questions
481. Precise, logical, and consistent data collection
(A) Empirical evidence
(B) Subjective reasoning
(C) Objective reasoning
(D) Skepticism
482. An institution that for years has collected and shared reliable and correctly sourced information are known as ____ sources.
(A) Primary
(B) Good
(C) Reputable
(D) Secondary
483. An information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help with making decisions. It is called?
(A) Facts
(B) Data
(C) Input
(D) Information simulation

- 484.** Which of the following is a quantitative observation?
- (A) The petals are red
 - (B) There are eight petals
 - (C) The petals are shaped like hearts
 - (D) The petals are smooth
- 485.** Satisfaction surveys used to gather information about existing products would be an example of
- (A) Market Intelligence
 - (B) Market Info Systems
 - (C) Product Research
 - (D) Attitude Research
- 486.** What type of questions would you want to use in a survey so that the results could be precisely measured, easily compared, large numbers could be collected, and statistical techniques could be used to make sense of the data?
- (A) Open-ended
 - (B) Closed-ended
- 487.** The researchers use a scale that uses an opposing pair of words, constituting the endpoint of the scale. What type of scale do they use?
- (A) Likert scales
 - (B) Rankd order scales
 - (C) Visual analogue scale
 - (D) Semantic differential scale
- 488.** Photographs, Audio Recording, Diary accounts, Transcriptions are samples of —
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
- 489.** Which of the following is NOT a method of desk research?
- (A) Internet
 - (B) Newspapers
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Books
- 490.** All are analog computers except
- (A) Clinical thermometer.
 - (B) Voltmeter.
 - (C) Speedometer.
 - (D) Laptop.
- 491.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of direct data collection?
- (A) It often provides outdated information
 - (B) It may be time-consuming and expensive
 - (C) It can be less reliable
 - (D) It is usually more accurate
- 492.** Refers to the collection of facts where the researcher gets information.
- (A) Collection of Data
 - (B) Organization of Data
 - (C) Analysis of Data
 - (D) None of the above
- 493.** If research instruments are not prepared carefully, which of the following is most likely to happen?
- (A) The results may be inaccurate or unreliable.
 - (B) The research will always be successful.
 - (C) The instruments will become more expensive.
 - (D) The research will require less time.
- 494.** A person or thing that gives information
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Inform
 - (D) Source
- 495.** What type of data is being collected when an organizations using spreadsheets and forms for data input?
- (A) Structured data.
 - (B) Application data.
 - (C) Unstructured data.
 - (D) Raw data.

496. Data from ____ questions are easily measured, but more limited in value.
(A) Close-ended
(B) Open-ended
497. About 12 participants are gathered in a room for a two-hour feedback session lead by a moderator. They are doing ____
(A) A focus group
(B) An in-depth interview
(C) An observation study
(D) None of above
498. In designing a research plan, these are utilized for data gathering procedures.
(A) The sampling plan
(B) The data sources/resources
(C) The research instruments
(D) The research approaches
499. Data documented clearly and consistently to ensure effective communication is described as 'Recorded in a standard manner.'
(A) True
(B) False
500. Quantifying an event or behavior according to generally accepted rules.
(A) OBSERVATION
(B) MEASUREMENT
(C) EXPERIMENTATION
(D) RESEARCH
501. Which type of data is more challenging for computers to understand?
(A) Structured data
(B) Unstructured data
(C) Machine-generated data
(D) Relational data
502. Which example will give you quality data?
(A) A person asks you for clarification
(B) A person misunderstands a question
(C) A person completes only three questions
(D) A person lies about their age
503. A focus group activity in which participants assemble photos or other objects that represent their thoughts and feelings.
(A) Word association
(B) Cartoons
(C) Collages
(D) Usability tests
504. True or False: It is possible to completely eliminate all researcher and respondent bias in a survey.
(A) True
(B) False
505. Poor data collection procedures can affect the overall credibility of the study by:
(A) Introducing bias and reducing the reliability of results.
(B) Ensuring accurate and consistent findings.
(C) Improving the validity of the study.
(D) Strengthening the study's conclusions.
506. What kind of questions should you ask?
(A) Close ended
(B) Open ended
507. The people and institutions from whom you gather your information are your ____
(A) Friends
(B) Audience
(C) Sources
(D) Snitches
508. What is the role of data acquisition systems (DAQs)?
(A) To calibrate instruments
(B) To collect and process data from sensors
(C) To display data on screens
(D) To design new sensors
509. Which of the following is NOT a method of collecting direct data?
(A) Interviews
(B) Observation
(C) Data logging
(D) Purchasing data from a vendor

- 510.** Which research method best validates customer reactions to a new product idea before development?
- (A) Post-launch sales trend analysis
 - (B) Internal brainstorming workshops
 - (C) Concept testing with target respondents
 - (D) Historical benchmarking of rivals
- 511.** What is a con of qualitative data?
- (A) Easier to analyze
 - (B) Faster to gather
 - (C) Slower to gather
 - (D) Easier to make decisions from
- 512.** Newspapers, books, magazines, and reports are examples of:
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Electronic sources
 - (C) Empirical data
 - (D) Print sources
- 513.** Methods in which participants provide information about themselves (ex. surveys, questionnaires)
- (A) Case studies
 - (B) Observational research
 - (C) Self-report methods
 - (D) None of above
- 514.** Which aspect of research does the following explanation belong to? Decide how I want to take and organize my notes. Then use that method to take notes from each source.
- (A) Arrange your notes
 - (B) Broaden or narrow your topic
 - (C) Take well-organized notes
 - (D) Identify and evaluate sources
- 515.** What type of evidence is Dale Stephens using in this part? Furthermore, some recent college graduates are not faring too well in the job market. According to the economist Andrew Sum of Northeastern University, more than 44 percent of college graduates under 25 who were area studies majors were unemployed in 2009 or working in a job that did not require their degree.
- (A) Data and facts: 44% of graduates were unemployed
 - (B) A short story about a 25 year old graduate
- 516.** Experimental research designs involve collecting — and performing statistical analysis on them during research.
- (A) Variables
 - (B) Quantitative Data
 - (C) Qualitative Data
 - (D) Information
- 517.** What is an advantage of using open-ended questions in data collection?
- (A) They are easy to analyze statistically
 - (B) They encourage detailed responses
 - (C) They limit the scope of responses
 - (D) They produce only quantitative data
- 518.** Which source of data error is the MOST frequent?
- (A) Human
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Statistical
 - (D) Randomized
- 519.** Which is the most effective way of recording steps taken when conducting research?
- (A) Asking people you know to help with your research
 - (B) Using social media to obtain respondents for your questionnaire
 - (C) Entering everything you observe in your diary or notebook
 - (D) Being organised and developing a time line
- 520.** These are the pieces of information obtained in a study:
- (A) Information
 - (B) Resonses
 - (C) Research Data
 - (D) Variables

521. Tools for Data Collection In health science research are ____
- (A) Questionnaires, observations
 - (B) Questionnaires, questions, observations
 - (C) Questionnaires, interviews and observations
 - (D) Ethics, questionnaires, interviews and observations
522. The numbers, words, images and symbols which do not bear a meaning, when standing alone are called as ____
- (A) Data
 - (B) Information
 - (C) System
 - (D) Computer
523. Which of the following are types of data that need to be collected in order to know what kind of weather to expect over the next few days?
- (A) Air Pressure
 - (B) Air Temperature
 - (C) Wind
 - (D) All of these
524. Which among the below options is not an offline data?
- (A) Sensor
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Web Scraping
 - (D) Cameras
525. Which scientific method is commonly used to assess pollution levels in the waters around Rio de Janeiro?
- (A) Spectroscopy
 - (B) Chromatography
 - (C) Mass Spectrometry
 - (D) Titration
526. What is Data
- (A) Information
 - (B) Consists of observations, counts, responses
 - (C) Collection of Data
 - (D) None of above
527. True/False: A researcher gets a more holistic understanding of the topic being studied in a focus group as compared to an interview.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
528. The major weakness of mail survey is
- (A) The impersonality of communication.
 - (B) The inability to direct your message to a specific person.
 - (C) The strong risk of non-response.
 - (D) The inability to secure confidential information.
529. The main sources of data are:
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Primary and Secondary
 - (D) Neither (a) nor (b)
530. This process involves methods to determine the participants in the study, how variables are measured, and how data will be documented and collected.
- (A) Data Collection
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Recommendation
 - (D) None of above
531. Mira and Ishaan are conducting a research project on the effectiveness of a new teaching method. How does triangulation enhance the credibility of their research findings?
- (A) By using multiple data sources to confirm results.
 - (B) By increasing the sample size significantly.
 - (C) By ensuring that only quantitative data is used.
 - (D) None of above

532. Three of these words might be put into the same category. Which word does NOT belong in that category?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Source
533. What is a research instrument?
- (A) A tool used to collect and analyze data
 - (B) A statistical method
 - (C) A type of experimental control
 - (D) A software program
534. This refers to data that has been compiled and organized to answer research questions. This may include data from interviews, archival documents, and/or focus groups.
- (A) Purposeful sampling
 - (B) Data set
 - (C) Reflexivity
 - (D) Unit of analysis
535. Which of the following is a potential weakness of FGDs?
- (A) Lack of interaction
 - (B) Groupthink
 - (C) Long data collection times
 - (D) High costs
536. Information gathered from observations, surveys and experiments
- (A) Data
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Stats
537. Each row in a table is called ____
- (A) Entity
 - (B) Data line
 - (C) Field
 - (D) Record
538. Which of the following is a tool used to gather data in research?
- (A) Research Hypothesis
 - (B) Research Instrument
 - (C) Research Conclusion
 - (D) Research Analysis
539. Information gathered from your observations are called
- (A) Data
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
540. The major problem with mail surveys is the:
- (A) Low response rate
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Time required
 - (D) Training required
541. Step 6: Information collected on charts and tables.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Procedure Edit
542. In temporal classification, data are classified on the basis of:
- (A) Location
 - (B) Time
 - (C) Originality
 - (D) Purpose
543. It is important to collect data and record it.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
544. Who developed the Likert scale?
- (A) Albert Likert
 - (B) Rensis Likert
 - (C) Marie Likert
 - (D) Likert Reton

545. When deciding on sampling and data collection within an action study, researchers consider ____ method(s) to cover the entirety of the study's focus.
- (A) Multiple
 - (B) One
546. The facts, figures, and other information you collect while doing your experiment is called
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Trials
 - (D) Procedures
547. Data saved in a table structured format.
- (A) Comma Separated Values (CSV).
 - (B) File Extension.
 - (C) File Name.
 - (D) Types of data.
548. The collection of data through primary and secondary sources is classified as
- (A) Observational Research
 - (B) Objective Research
 - (C) Data Sources
 - (D) Applied Research
549. Is a combination of questionnaire & interview method.
- (A) Schedule method
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling.
550. Luisa is conducting an investigation about trees. She will use a meter stick to measure the length of the trees. Which of the following best describes why Luisa should write down her measurements in a data table as part of this investigation?
- (A) To help her use a meter stick
 - (B) To help her control variables
 - (C) To help her organize her data
 - (D) To help her plan the steps to follow
551. It is a collection of observations from which conclusions can be drawn. It can be words, numbers or images.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Data
552. What is a key factor in determining how revealing a source is?
- (A) The color of the source material
 - (B) The amount and quality of information
 - (C) The size of the source document
 - (D) The age of the source
553. What are the types of data according to nature?
- (A) Qualitative.
 - (B) Quantitative.
 - (C) Both of them.
 - (D) None of the above.
554. Which of the following is not an example of a 'unit of analysis'?
- (A) Significant actors
 - (B) Words
 - (C) Validity
 - (D)) subjects and themes
555. A table that uses tally marks to record data
- (A) Tally table
 - (B) Frequency table
 - (C) Vertical bar graph
 - (D) Picture graph
556. The process of converting audiotape recordings or field notes into text data
- (A) Transcription
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) Sampling

- 557.** When one examines the entire population instead of a subgroup of the population, this is called a ____ This is what is happening in the US this year, 2020.
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) None of above
- 558.** An organized way to collect and record scientific observations is with a(n) ____
- (A) Data table
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Model
 - (D) Definition
- 559.** If you wanted to estimate the number of students in your school who play video games more than 10 hours per week. What is the best method of data collection?
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
- 560.** While Clara was talking to John, a glass fell off the table and broke. This incident interfered Clara's flow of communication with John. This interference is called ____
- (A) Lapse
 - (B) Noise
 - (C) Blockage
 - (D) Distortion
- 561.** Teacher Dane wants to investigate if the behavior of his students are linked to their consumption of media (e.g., watching action TV shows/ movies, etc.). To do this, he plans to gather data on the shows they watch. What tool should he use?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Records/ documents
 - (D) Interviews
- 562.** What is the primary goal of Literature Discovery?
- (A) To collect and organize research data
 - (B) To identify relevant and high-quality research literature
 - (C) To analyze and interpret research findings
 - (D) To publish research results
- 563.** One of the key benefits of online focus groups is:
- (A) Geographical flexibility and cost-effectiveness
 - (B) Lack of engagement from participants
 - (C) The ability to avoid ethical considerations
 - (D) Increased response bias
- 564.** A vertical line of cells
- (A) Maximum
 - (B) Minimum
 - (C) Column
 - (D) Formulas
- 565.** What type of data was collected for this line plot?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) Data
- 566.** The intersection of a column and a row is called a ____
- (A) Gridline
 - (B) Cell
 - (C) Value
 - (D) Formula
- 567.** Below is the approach used in quantitative research data collection EXCEPT ____
- (A) Mail Questionnaire
 - (B) Online Interview
 - (C) Telephone Interview
 - (D) Internet data

568. Among the steps of the research process, which step is most likely to go wrong?
- (A) Identify the problem
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Collect information
 - (D) Report
569. The facts or numbers gathered in a survey is an example of?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Census
 - (D) Statistics
570. Which of the following is the best way to collect research?
- (A) Use only electronic sources.
 - (B) Use as few resources as possible.
 - (C) Use a variety of sources.
 - (D) Use only books and magazines. Edit
571. Answer: This question type produces a “rich array of information based on the respondent’s frame of reference.”
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Open ended question
 - (C) Closed ended question
 - (D) None of above
572. Information and facts
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Focus Groups
 - (D) External Factors
573. The reliability of a research instrument refers to:
- (A) Its ability to measure what it intends to
 - (B) Consistency in results when the instrument is used repeatedly
 - (C) Its alignment with other measures in the study
 - (D) Its applicability in various settings
574. This is collecting data through interviews with a group of people, typically 4 to 6. What is this?
- (A) One on one interview
 - (B) Telephone interview
 - (C) Electronic email interview
 - (D) Focus group discussion
575. Raw facts and figures before they have been processed.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Data dictionary
 - (C) Data encryption software
 - (D) Data subject
 - (E) Data theft
576. Which data collection method would you use to collect data for this study? A study of U.S. residents’ approval rating of the U.S. president.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Simulation
577. Which type of data is contained by census of india?
- (A) National Income
 - (B) Industry
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Agriculture
578. Which term best matches this definition? Counting how often a behavior occurs.
- (A) Frequency Recording
 - (B) Percentile Rank
 - (C) Errorless Learning in Assessment
 - (D) Criterion-Referenced Test
579. Data should be available for easier completion of the study.
- (A) Interest
 - (B) Magnitude
 - (C) Level of expertise
 - (D) Data availability

580. The most complete and continuous demographic record of population is provided by
(A) Statistical Organisation (CSO)
(B) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
(C) Registrar General of India (RGI)
(D) Census of India
581. A ___ is a collection of numbers gathered to give some information.
(A) Tally mark
(B) Data
(C) None of these
(D) Pictograph
582. You can list all the ways you collected data, including surveys, experiments, or field research.
(A) Abstract
(B) Methodology
(C) Introduction
(D) Conclusion
583. Which type of validity examines if an instrument truly represents all aspects of the concept being measured?
(A) Criterion validity
(B) Content validity
(C) Construct validity
(D) Face validity
584. How do we record our observations?
(A) With our mobile phones.
(B) From memory.
(C) Data recording sheet.
(D) None of the above
585. Interviews or questionnaires are classed as a market research strategy, and collect data in a variety of techniques.
(A) True
(B) False
586. It is necessary to carry out as many comparisons as possible combinations of two elements.
(A) Constant Sum
(B) Rank Order
(C) Q sort
(D) Paired Comparison
587. An instrument for data collection is:
(A) Tool to gather information
(B) Data analysis method
(C) Sampling technique
(D) Theory building method
588. Focus groups are a useful data-collection tool because they
(A) Generate in-depth discussion
(B) Are intimidating to respondents
(C) Are inexpensive
(D) Eliminate the need for quantitative data
589. A set of data organized in a participants(rows)-by-variables(columns) format is known as a "data set."
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
590. Which of the following is not a form of data obtained by a focus group?
(A) Body language
(B) Conversation, including tone of voice
(C) Silence/pauses
(D) All of the above are forms of data collection
591. A dataset is an unorganized collection of data.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
592. A student is interested in researching the educational requirements for becoming a registered nurse. What steps should they take to gather accurate information?
(A) Ask a friend who is interested in nursing

- (B) Search official nursing association websites and speak with school counselors
(C) Guess based on TV shows
(D) Only look at social media posts
- 593.** Accepts data
(A) Input
(B) Output
(C) Menu desktop
(D) Hardware
- 594.** Observable behavior is ____.
(A) Anything that you can see only
(B) Anything that you can see but not hear
(C) Anything that you can see, hear, or experience with the senses
(D) Anything that can be measured
- 595.** The students from the school decided to conduct a project to solve the problem of water pollution. Which suggestion is the most suitable solution?
(A) Feed the fishes near the factories.
(B) Test water and dead fish from the canal to see if the fish actually die from polluted water.
(C) Release more fishes into the water near the factories to rejuvenate the fish population.
(D) Plant more trees near the factories.
- 596.** Identify the type of data collection method: Surveys with closed-ended questions.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Both
(D) Neither
- 597.** The liquid in the test tube is 90 degrees Fahrenheit.
(A) Quantitative Observation
(B) Inference
(C) Qualitative Observation
(D) None of above
- 598.** Answer: This is the next step to be undertaken once a researcher has (1) defined the problem, (2) planned the research design, and (3) specified the sampling procedure.
(A) Collect the data
(B) Analyze the data
(C) Follow up
(D) Prepare report
- 599.** Information collected by the researcher in quantitative or qualitative form are named as:
(A) Single score
(B) Raw score
(C) Variable
(D) Attributes
- 600.** A credible source is a source of information that is:
(A) Unbiased
(B) Supported by evidence
(C) Written by a professional author
(D) Posted on social media
- 601.** What is included in the list of research tools?
(A) Only a question list
(B) Only a list of sources
(C) Collection folder, question list, and list of sources
(D) Only a collection folder
- 602.** Which of the following is a common method for collecting data?
(A) Using unstructured interviews
(B) Ignoring participant feedback
(C) Analyzing historical data only
(D) Relying solely on theoretical frameworks
- 603.** Which method of data gathering has the advantage of collecting the data from a large group at once?
(A) Text messaging
(B) Audience response system
(C) Audio conferencing
(D) None of above

- 604.** Information collected during a scientific investigation
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Conclusions
 - (C) Inferences
 - (D) Opinions
- 605.** What type of response bias is the following? Responding in a way that disguises one's true feelings so as to appear more socially acceptable
- (A) Social desirability responding
 - (B) Moderacy bias
 - (C) Extremity bias
 - (D) Acquiescence bias
 - (E) Reference group effect
- 606.** This part consists of questionnaires, surveys, interviews, checklists or simple tests.
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Respondents of the study
 - (C) Instrument used
 - (D) Validation
- 607.** It is a collection of information that can be classified into groups.
- (A) Categorical data set
 - (B) Numerical data set
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Statistical question
- 608.** The process of gathering information/data from EACH member of the population.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 609.** Which of the following is an example of unstructured data?
- (A) Dates and times
 - (B) Cell phone numbers
 - (C) Social security numbers
 - (D) Text-only files
- 610.** The process of quantifying data is referred to as ____
- (A) Enumeration.
 - (B) Diagramming.
 - (C) Typology.
 - (D) Coding.
- 611.** This data collection strategy makes use of books, journals, magazine, art works, songs, pictures and others to obtain common themes or construct for analysis.
- (A) Documentary Analysis
 - (B) FGD
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Interview
- 612.** Data for an AI project can be collected through ____
- (A) Web Scraping
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Sensor
 - (D) All the above
- 613.** What kind of observation is this: 30 mL of water
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Neither quantitative nor qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 614.** Which challenge of big data storage is characterized by the need to make data accessible from anywhere at anytime?
- (A) Access.
 - (B) Security.
 - (C) Management.
 - (D) Analytics.
- 615.** Klay wanted to check the events during the Spanish colonial period. She went to museums and searched for books and articles. What is the data collection method used?
- (A) In-depth interviews
 - (B) Focus group discussion
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Document reviews

- 616.** What should be closely referenced in resource checking according to the notes?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Theoretical framework
 - (C) Results of observation, interviews, or any other form
 - (D) Data collection methods
- 617.** Data collection is based on the physical evidence of past behaviour
- (A) Audits
 - (B) Trace analysis
 - (C) Content Analysis
 - (D) Observation
- 618.** Which of the following examples of data collection instruments is used for recording frequency of behavior, remarks, activities, etc.?
- (A) Tally sheets
 - (B) Flow charts
 - (C) Anecdotal records
 - (D) Time logs
- 619.** Fieldwork includes all the activities you need to carry out in order to collect you data
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 620.** Pick the letter of the term that best matches the description. site where continuous CO₂ records have been maintained since 1958
- (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Zooplankton
 - (C) Mauna Loa, Hawaii
 - (D) Computer model
 - (E) Global warming
- 621.** What is a common challenge in data collection?
- (A) Obtaining data from reliable sources
 - (B) The ease of conducting surveys
 - (C) The unlimited number of participants
 - (D) There are no challenges in collecting data
- 622.** An enquiry in which each unit of the universe is studied is called ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Complete enumeration
 - (C) Incomplete enumeration
 - (D) Sample
- 623.** What does data refer to in the context of statistics?
- (A) A method of presenting information visually
 - (B) A type of software used for calculations
 - (C) Pieces of information collected for analysis
 - (D) A collection of random thoughts
- 624.** What is a data capture form specifically designed to collect?
- (A) Tags
 - (B) Data.
 - (C) Tables
 - (D) Records
 - (E) Files
- 625.** What does empirical evidence consist of in research?
- (A) Hypotheses and theories
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Personal experiences
 - (D) Philosophical reasoning
- 626.** Who compiles statistical sources?
- (A) Only government agencies
 - (B) Only research organizations
 - (C) Only private companies
 - (D) Government agencies, research organizations, and private companies
- 627.** Comments made on Twitter can be monitored and provide businesses with useful qualitative research. Which of the following methods of data collection is this an example of?
- (A) Social media
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Questionnaires

628. Which bias involves systematic differences between those who drop out and those who remain in a study?
- (A) Volunteer Bias
 - (B) Response Bias
 - (C) Dominant Responder Bias
 - (D) Attrition Bias
629. Which of the following are types of fieldwork? I. Controlled experiments. (a) II. Within subjects. (b) III. Yarning circles. (c) IV. Focus groups. (d) V. Direct observation. (e)
- (A) Not fieldwork
 - (B) Fieldwork
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
630. If you read about how many people attended a parade five years ago, is that current or historical data?
- (A) Historical
 - (B) Current
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) Primary
631. True/False: It is less difficult to preserve anonymity and confidentiality in a focus group than in an interview.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
632. Agreeable relationship between source and reporter
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) 5 W;s and H
 - (C) Rapport
 - (D) Observing details
633. What is the term for the following definition? A behavioral recording technique where behaviors that occur within a sequence are recorded in the order in which they occur.
- (A) Sequence sampling
 - (B) Event sampling
 - (C) Time sampling
 - (D) Interval recording
634. In an AI project, historical salary information used for training is termed as ____
- (A) Testing data
 - (B) Prediction data
 - (C) Training data
 - (D) Acquired data
635. If the title of the study is “Evaluation of Modular Learning Approach of Elementary Students of Sto. Nino De Praga Academy for Academic Year 2020-2021”. Who are the possible respondents of the study?
- (A) Parents, school, students
 - (B) Community, students, teachers
 - (C) Students, parents, teachers
 - (D) Elementary pupils, staff
636. Researchers may reword or rephrase a respondent's answer in order to confirm a hypothesis, build rapport or overestimate their understanding of the respondent. This is known as
- (A) Leading Question & Wording Bias
 - (B) Confirmation Bias
 - (C) The Hawthorne Effect
 - (D) Habituation
637. The part of the methodology that explains how data will be collected is called:
- (A) Data gathering procedure
 - (B) Research locale
 - (C) Research instrument
 - (D) Population and sampling
638. Quantitative observation involves the standardization of all observed procedures. Including all of the following EXCEPT ____
- (A) Who is being observed
 - (B) Why observations take place
 - (C) When observations occur
 - (D) None of above

- 639.** The process of collecting and converting data for information systems:
- (A) Data acquisition
 - (B) Real-time
 - (C) RF/ID
 - (D) MES
- 640.** A well-balanced paper would contain information from
- (A) One single comprehensive website
 - (B) Several different types of information sources
 - (C) Wikipedia and .com URLs
 - (D) Only current newspaper articles
- 641.** Mary is assigned a science project. Where should she begin her research?
- (A) A science website for kids
 - (B) A television show
 - (C) A magazine
 - (D) A science fiction book
- 642.** What do qualitative studies use to gather data?
- (A) Data Collection Method
 - (B) Data Gathering Process
 - (C) Data Instrument
 - (D) Data Reports
- 643.** What does not lead to unreliable data?
- (A) Participants are not happy to participate in the research
 - (B) Test administration procedures are consistent and standardized
 - (C) Ambiguous and unclear questions on instruments
 - (D) Research sample is collected from one person
- 644.** Which primary market research method involves watching and analyzing customer behavior in real-world settings?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Consumer trials
 - (D) Questionnaires
- 645.** Data that are collected using scientific processes that describe particular observations
- (A) Empirical evidence
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Subjective reasoning
 - (D) Objective reasoning
- 646.** These types of images can help scientists track severe weather patterns such as Hurricanes and Volcanic Ash.
- (A) Doppler radar
 - (B) Hazard maps
 - (C) Satellite Images
 - (D) Infrared Images
- 647.** Which source provides quantitative information?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Questionnaires
 - (D) Books and journals
- 648.** Community mapping can be used in a conceptual sense, to refer to a store of information with or without a ___ representation.
- (A) Symbol
 - (B) Visual
 - (C) Vision
 - (D) Group
- 649.** Data that includes longitude and latitude coordinates of a particular research area is called ___
- (A) De-identified
 - (B) Cross-sectional
 - (C) Public use
 - (D) Geospatial
- 650.** What kind of questions could you ask?
- (A) Open and closed questions
 - (B) Only open questions
 - (C) Yes/no questions
 - (D) None of above

651. What are the two ways scientists get data for making maps?
- (A) Through ground surveys and satellite imagery
 - (B) Through archaeological excavations and weather forecasts
 - (C) Through analyzing ancient maps and counting tree rings
 - (D) Through underwater exploration and studying fossils
652. What type of panel asks the panel members the same questions on each panel measurement?
- (A) Inquisitional panel
 - (B) Discontinuous panel
 - (C) Repeatability panel
 - (D) Continuous panel
653. The use of multiple observers to allow cross-checking of observations to make sure that the investigators agree with what took place is known as ____
- (A) Multiple Operationalism.
 - (B) Interpretive validity.
 - (C) Investigator triangulation.
 - (D) Researcher bias.
654. A ____ is a small group of research participants discussing issues in one setting at a time
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Focus group
655. Which data collection method is most likely to involve open-ended questions?
- (A) Survey questionnaires
 - (B) Structured interviews
 - (C) Case studies
 - (D) Experiments
656. Which of the following is NOT a data gathering technique?
- (A) Interview Method
 - (B) Questionnaire Method
 - (C) Communication Method
 - (D) Experimental Method
657. Data collected in Data acquisition is used for:
- (A) Training
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Training & testing
 - (D) None of these
658. Which bias involves a preference for using extreme ends of a scale?
- (A) Extreme Response Bias
 - (B) Recall Bias
 - (C) Hawthorne Effect
 - (D) Central Tendency Bias
659. What do you call the type of scale used to measure behaviors and attitudes quantitatively?
- (A) Rank-Order Scale
 - (B) Likert Scale
 - (C) Open-ended scale
 - (D) Dichotomous Scale
660. The primary purpose of a computer is to process ____ and convert it into information.
- (A) Electricity.
 - (B) Data.
 - (C) Raw material.
 - (D) A bit.
661. A research team using focus groups finds that some participants dominate the discussion. What is the best solution?
- (A) Ask dominant participants to leave
 - (B) Conduct individual interviews instead
 - (C) Use a skilled moderator to ensure balanced participation
 - (D) Ignore the issue and continue data collection
662. Which of the following is not an authentic source for data acquisition?

- (A) Sensors
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Web Scraping
 - (D) System Hacking
- 663.** Why is it recommended to over-recruit participants for focus groups?
- (A) To increase the diversity of participants
 - (B) To account for participants who may not attend after being recruited
 - (C) To reduce the number of focus groups needed for the research
 - (D) To ensure that the recruited participants are new to the company
- 664.** All the facts and information scientists gather
- (A) Data
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Control group
- 665.** Which tool is best for collecting large-scale quantitative data quickly?
- (A) Surveys.
 - (B) Interviews.
 - (C) Focus groups.
 - (D) Case studies.
- 666.** During an experiment you collect?
- (A) Food
 - (B) Ideas
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Apples
- 667.** Which of the following is an example of empirical evidence?
- (A) Guesses
 - (B) Inferences
 - (C) Data
 - (D) None of above
- 668.** Sources of Data Collection
- (A) Interview and observation
 - (B) Questionnaires and survey
 - (C) Primary sources and secondary sources
 - (D) Books and journal
- 669.** What is data gathering?
- (A) The process of collecting and evaluating information
 - (B) A collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations.
 - (C) Exchange of data between a source and a receiver
 - (D) Systematic process of gathering observations or measurements
- 670.** Which research tool is typically used to gather quantitative data?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Focus Group
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Observation
- 671.** Data that can be counted or measured.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Statistical Data
 - (C) Numerical Data
 - (D) None of above
- 672.** The final step before full-scale administration of an instrument is typically:
- (A) Publishing results
 - (B) Training data collectors and confirming administration procedures
 - (C) Hypothesis formulation
 - (D) Sampling frame listing
- 673.** This data collection strategy involves a series of the same questions to eight to ten people in a room together:
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Panel discussion
 - (D) Survey
- 674.** Raw facts are referred to as ____
- (A) Information
 - (B) Data

- (C) Request
(D) Sequence
- 675.** A researcher used a computer program to help determine how fast a virus might spread through a city. What kind of data collection method is this?
(A) Survey
(B) Simulation
(C) Experiment
(D) Observational study
- 676.** Students use a dissolved oxygen probe during a laboratory activity involving 1,000 mL samples of pond water. The function of the probe is to-
(A) Create a model
(B) Gather accurate data
(C) Test a hypothesis
(D) Analyze investigation conditions
- 677.** The data collection methods are:
(A) Qualitative and Research
(B) Quantitative and Research
(C) Qualitative and Quantitative
(D) Quantitative and Sources
- 678.** Which answer shows numerical data?
(A) Favorite animal
(B) Hours of sleep last night
(C) Hair color
(D) Elementary school you attended
- 679.** A question that respondents can answer in an almost unlimited number of ways is called a ____ question.
(A) Structured
(B) Closed-end
(C) Completely unstructured
(D) Dichotomous
(E) Multiple choice
- 680.** Which of the following data collecting methods is not normally used in qualitative research?
(A) Participant observation
(B) Focus groups
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Semi-structured interview
- 681.** When making an argument about how climate change is affecting the ice cover on Earth, which of the following would be the least effective type of evidence to support your argument? Responses
(A) Data tracking the amount of snowfall for the last 50 years
(B) Data tracking the surface temperature for the last 200 years
(C) Data tracking carbon dioxide levels for the last 100 years
(D) Data tracking glacier size for the last 2 years
- 682.** Can we conduct test using Google Form
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 683.** A brief data collection plan for research about “Academic Stress and Sleep Patterns among SHS students” should include:
(A) Selecting participants, choosing data collection methods, and determining analysis techniques.
(B) Only interviewing teachers about student stress.
(C) Focusing solely on sleep patterns without considering stress.
(D) Collecting data only from university students.
- 684.** Data entry can be performed with all of the following except
(A) OCR /OMR.
(B) COM.
(C) Voice-recognition systems.
(D) MICR.

- 685.** Which specific data can satellites provide for global warming research?
(A) Ocean currents, earthquake activity, volcanic eruptions
(B) Temperature changes, sea level rise, ice melt, greenhouse gas concentrations, and land use changes
(C) Wind speed, cloud cover, precipitation
(D) Crop yields, population growth, urban development
- 686.** When would it be better to do research in the library rather than on the Internet?
(A) You are writing a report on recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions.
(B) You want to know the historical performance of a stock you are considering purchasing.
(C) You need to compare credit card interest rates.
(D) You want to find out more about the old trails through the forest in your town.
- 687.** Which question can best be answered using remote sensing image data?
(A) How much of the Amazon river basin has been deforested?
(B) How many frog species have become extinct as a result of deforestation?
(C) How can biodiversity be restored on deforested lands?
(D) None of above
- 688.** What is a common method used by researchers to ensure the reliability of their findings in educational settings?
(A) Triangulation of data
(B) Relying on anecdotal evidence
(C) Conducting multiple interviews
(D) Using a single data source
- 689.** Data is collected from satellites, aerial photos, and scanners. Maps are made by adding many different layers of data to one map.
(A) Global Positioning System
(B) Geographic Information System
- 690.** How are data organized in a spreadsheet ____
(A) Layers and planes.
(B) Rows and columns.
(C) Height and width.
(D) None of these.
- 691.** Implies the creation of a continuum wherein the measured objects are located
(A) Scaling
(B) Measuring
(C) Isomorph
(D) None of above
- 692.** Firms that are engaged in sentiment mining are analyzing data collected from?
(A) Experiments.
(B) Social media sites.
(C) Focus groups.
(D) In-depth interviews.
- 693.** The government census could be used today as
(A) Primary data
(B) Rich data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Qualitative data
- 694.** Which of these sources is likely to be non-reliable?
(A) A peer-reviewed journal
(B) A book from a well-known publisher
(C) A random website with no contact information
(D) An official government report
- 695.** Which type of data is classified as volatile evidence?
(A) Data on a backup tape
(B) Archived emails
(C) Data stored in RAM
(D) Data stored on a hard drive

- 696.** All the persons involved in the collection of data and supervision of data collection process are called
- (A) Fieldworkers.
 - (B) Researchers.
 - (C) Research assistants.
 - (D) None of the given options.
- 697.** What is the best source of information used in scientific research?
- (A) An article published in a peer-reviewed science journal.
 - (B) A blog of a graduate student at a prestigious university
 - (C) An interview by a news reporter of a Nobel laureate
 - (D) A Wikipedia article on the topic.
- 698.** Are discrete entities that are described objectively without interpretation
- (A) Data
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Knowledge
 - (D) Null
- 699.** Which of the following is not a typical data classification category?
- (A) Public
 - (B) Internal
 - (C) Secret
 - (D) Random
- 700.** What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The pendulum made 17 full swings in 30 seconds.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 701.** Which survey question is collecting quantitative data?
- (A) Do you like chocolate or vanilla, yes or no?
 - (B) Why should marijuana be legalised?
 - (C) What kind of toppings do you like on your pizza?
 - (D) How should you discipline a child?
- 702.** This refers to using data from a variety of accessible sources.
- (A) Method triangulation
 - (B) Data triangulation
 - (C) Researcher triangulation
 - (D) Theory triangulation
- 703.** If you are asked to do a research on the CSR activities of a company then which of the following sources you will consider
- (A) Wikipedia
 - (B) Marketing research agencies Report
 - (C) Company website
 - (D) Newspaper and magazines
 - (E) All the above except Option 1
- 704.** What are the different types of data collection methods used in practical research?
- (A) Guessing the results
 - (B) The different types of data collection methods used in practical research include surveys, interviews, observations, experiments, and secondary data analysis.
 - (C) Sending emails to friends
 - (D) Asking random people on the street
- 705.** Process of translating verbal into numeric form.
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Numeral
 - (C) Translation
 - (D) Interpretation
- 706.** In Step 2, what does the CFO need to do concerning data sources?
- (A) Ignore non-financial data
 - (B) Analyze only financial data
 - (C) Identify essential data sources
 - (D) Stick to the chart of accounts

707. While an important benefit of focus groups is economy, what is the primary benefit of focus groups?
- (A) Highly detailed data
 - (B) Quick and plentiful data
 - (C) Group interaction and non-verbal communication
 - (D) Flexibility
708. Information you collect when you observe something or conduct an experiment
- (A) Data
 - (B) News
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) None of above
709. ____ require the respondent to arrange a set of objects with regard to common criterion: advertisements in terms of interest, product features in terms of importance, or new product concepts with regard to willingness to buy in the future.
- (A) Single-Item Scales
 - (B) Category Scales
 - (C) Graphic Rating Scales:
 - (D) Rank-Order Scale
 - (E) Itemized Rating Scales
710. The role of a gatekeeper in a field study is to:
- (A) Collect data from participants.
 - (B) Analyze the data collected.
 - (C) Facilitate access to the research site and participants.
 - (D) Write the final report.
711. Janie asked her coworkers how many emails they received one day. She organized her data into the graph below. How many coworkers did Janie survey?
- (A) 5 coworkers
 - (B) 15 coworkers
 - (C) 13 coworkers
 - (D) 20 coworkers
712. It explains the specific steps you will undergo in order to collect the data for your study
- (A) Data Collection Analysis
 - (B) Data Collection Procedure
 - (C) Data Process
 - (D) Data
713. Information written while doing an experiment is called
- (A) Data
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Materials
 - (D) Conclusion
714. Detailed and unambiguous instructions are particularly important for
- (A) Mail surveys.
 - (B) Internet surveys.
 - (C) Computer-assisted personal interviews.
 - (D) Computer-assisted telephone surveys.
715. The following statements are the purpose of using a source EXCEPT:
- (A) It is used for expressing opinions.
 - (B) It is used for verifying statements.
 - (C) It is used to compare results.
 - (D) It used to gather information and data.
716. The step in the research process that generates observations and data
- (A) Formulation of hypothesis
 - (B) Making conclusion
 - (C) Conducting the experiment
 - (D) Review of related literature
717. The process of conducting field research involves:
- (A) Collecting data in a natural setting
 - (B) Analyzing data in a laboratory
 - (C) Reading books in a library
 - (D) Writing reports in an office
718. What is one way to improve the reliability of measurements?

- (A) Take multiple measurements and average
 - (B) Use only one measurement
 - (C) Ignore fluctuations in data
 - (D) Change the measurement units
719. Sound must be converted from (what) into digital format before it can be processed
- (A) Music.
 - (B) Wave.
 - (C) Audio.
 - (D) Analogue.
720. Gathering information about your observations and measurements in a systematic way.
- (A) Measure
 - (B) Collect Data
 - (C) Observe
 - (D) Estimate
721. In this measurement, the attributes can be rank-ordered.
- (A) Ordinal Measurement
 - (B) Interval Measurement
 - (C) Ratio Measurement
 - (D) None of above
722. Raw facts and figures is called ____
- (A) Information
 - (B) Processed data
 - (C) Data
 - (D) None of the above
723. Which type of data is most likely to be biased due to personal opinions?
- (A) Secondary data from government reports
 - (B) Data collected from a controlled experiment
 - (C) Interview responses
 - (D) Census data
724. What are two methods of self-reports?
- (A) Tests and interviews
 - (B) Experiments and questionnaires
 - (C) Interviews and questionnaires
 - (D) Case studies and experiments
725. Which of the following best describes the term 'data' in a scientific context?
- (A) Raw facts and figures collected from experiments
 - (B) A hypothesis that explains a scientific phenomenon
 - (C) A theory that has been proven through experiments
 - (D) A law that governs scientific principles
726. What is the defining feature of a focus group?
- (A) Economy
 - (B) Manageable size
 - (C) Interaction between participants
 - (D) Narrow topics for discussion
727. Information about a population, such as ethnic background, age, and education is known as ____
- (A) Demographics
 - (B) Social graphics
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Investigation
728. Why are focus groups used?
- (A) To bring together a group of people to discuss a particular product or issue
 - (B) All of them
 - (C) It enables open ended questions
 - (D) It can generate 'rich' information rather than a standard response
729. What can happen during a focus group discussion?
- (A) Participants may only agree with the researcher
 - (B) Participants may react to each other's comments by disagreeing or reinforcing
 - (C) Participants are not allowed to react to each other's comments
 - (D) Participants must remain silent throughout the discussion

- 730.** Initial data management consists:
- (A) The organization of the data, the transcription of the interviews and the mechanization of the field notes, as well as the decision to analyze the data by hand or by computer.
 - (B) It is a technique for ordering the instruments used in the research
 - (C) Requires numerical data to obtain results
 - (D) None of above
- 731.** Which of the following is a common challenge faced by researchers?
- (A) Accessing reliable data
 - (B) Finding participants who are too eager to help
 - (C) Having too much funding
 - (D) Receiving too much feedback
- 732.** Which of the following is the best way to obtain necessary data for a study on academic adjustments of teachers and students on learning delivery modes during the COVID-19 pandemic?
- (A) Design a procedural flowchart and use surveys or interviews to collect data.
 - (B) Rely solely on anecdotal evidence from social media.
 - (C) Use only data from previous unrelated studies.
 - (D) Guess the adjustments based on personal experience. Edit
- 733.** Projective techniques rely on:
- (A) Standardised answers
 - (B) Structured interviews
 - (C) Open-ended responses
 - (D) Objective data
- 734.** Information that can be trusted and backed up with evidence
- (A) Credible sources
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Supporting details
- 735.** There should be enough data before conducting research.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 736.** One sunny day, Aaliyah, Oliver and Mason decided to have a little competition. They wanted to see who could spot the most birds in a tree. Priya, being the smart one, suggested they should record their findings. What is the best way for them to keep track of the number of birds they spot?
- (A) Draw a fun picture of the birds
 - (B) Make a wild guess
 - (C) Fill in a data table
 - (D) Tell their friend about it
- 737.** How many tools can be used for data collection?
- (A) Only 1
 - (B) Two
 - (C) One or more than one
 - (D) Five
- 738.** Maya is researching how cities in the U.S. manage their garbage. She wants to know: Where does the majority of U.S. municipal solid waste end up?
- (A) Composting facilities
 - (B) Incinerators
 - (C) Recycling centers
 - (D) Landfills or other disposal sites
- 739.** Data that depends on a data model and resides in a fixed field within a record
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Unstructured
 - (C) Graph based
 - (D) Streaming Data
- 740.** What is an important step in evaluating the credibility of online sources?
- (A) Analyzing the author's expertise and background.
 - (B) Ensuring the website loads quickly.

- (C) Reading reviews about the website on social media.
(D) Checking if the website has a .org domain.
741. Which of the following is an example of dynamic data?
(A) A newspaper story
(B) Data on a CD ROM
(C) Data stored in a hard copy
(D) Data on a webpage
742. What is presented in the findings section of a research report?
(A) A discussion of the results
(B) The quantitative or qualitative data that was collected
(C) The theoretical foundations for the research study
(D) The methods that were used to collect the data
743. Student Satisfaction Survey is conducted through
(A) Online
(B) Offline
744. Data collection is the process of ___ and ___ information from countless different sources.
(A) Gathering & Measuring
(B) Collecting & Saving
745. ___ is where the questionnaire is posted on a secure website where clients can instantaneously view results as soon as any respondent has completed the interview
(A) Personal interview
(B) Self-administered interview
(C) Omnibus survey
(D) Telephone interviewing
(E) Web survey
746. What does it mean to collect samples in a research project?
(A) To gather data or materials for analysis
(B) To write a summary of the experiment
(C) To draw a graph
(D) To publish an article
747. Census is
(A) The method of planning, organizing, and publishing data.
(B) The method in which no data is collected
(C) The method in which data is collected from each and every unit.
(D) The method in which few units out of the entire population are chosen.
748. One Source of data to produce accurate DEM is
(A) Paper map
(B) A-GPS measurement
(C) LANDSAT satellite image
(D) Terrestrial laser scanning (lidar)
749. Data collection is the process of gathering information that will answer the research questions.
(A) True
(B) False
750. Which of the following is a data collection method commonly used in media research?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Regression analysis
(C) Hypothesis testing
(D) Literature review
751. What makes a source relevant to your research?
(A) It was published in the last year
(B) It directly relates to your topic and answers your questions
(C) It has a lot of pictures
(D) It was written by a famous person
752. What is the main function of methodology in research design?
(A) Data collection and data analysis
(B) Hypothesis generation
(C) Literature review
(D) Result interpretation

753. Which of the following is the cyclical process of data collection?
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Iterative
 - (C) Coding
 - (D) Inductive
754. Rika is writing a report on school uniforms for the school newspaper. Which source would be the best resource for her report?
- (A) An advertisement from a company that sells school uniforms
 - (B) The website of a school that has decided to do away with school uniforms
 - (C) A blog post written by a student giving her opinion about wearing a school uniform
 - (D) An article written by an educator detailing the connection between dress and student achievement
755. What is a focus group?
- (A) A moderated group discussion used to explore opinions and experiences.
 - (B) A survey sent to hundreds of people.
 - (C) A laboratory experiment.
 - (D) A statistical test.
 - (E) A literature summary.
756. What is the last step you must consider in detailing your data collection plan?
- (A) The timeframe available for conducting the data collection
 - (B) The information that needs to be obtained
 - (C) The storage and retrieval management of the collected data
 - (D) The financial and human resources available and required for conducting the data collection
757. Which of the errors are more serious
- (A) Sampling error
 - (B) Non-sampling error
758. There are four “types” of research studies to collect in Primary Data, what are they?
- (A) Surveys, Focus Groups, Experiments, and Observations
 - (B) Product, Place, Promotion, and Price
 - (C) Problem, Data, Solutions, and Results
 - (D) Primary, Secondary, Survey, and Observation
759. Which method involves weighing all wastes collected from a sampling area for a period of time to determine the generation rate?
- (A) Materials Mass Balance Analysis
 - (B) Sampling from representative generation units
 - (C) Load Count Analysis
 - (D) Weight-volume analysis
760. In general, which type of question will garner more information?
- (A) Open Ended Questions
 - (B) Close Ended Questions
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
761. A 'Likert Scale' in research methods and design is:
- (A) A scale used to measure attitudes or opinions by offering a range of answer options from strongly agree to strongly disagree.
 - (B) A statistical method for analyzing data.
 - (C) A type of experimental design.
 - (D) A qualitative interview technique.
762. It involves interviewing people, observation, and collecting information.
- (A) Analyzing Data
 - (B) Reporting Findings
 - (C) Developing the research Design
 - (D) Collecting Data
763. In a research study, Alisha is using a specific instrument to gather data. This instrument is essential for her method. An instrument used in method is called ____
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Technique
 - (C) Tool
 - (D) Survey

764. If information is ____, it can be trusted as truth.
(A) Timely
(B) Newsworthy
(C) Secondary
(D) Reliable
765. What is a limitation of observational research?
(A) It can establish causation
(B) It cannot explain why behaviors occur
(C) It is always unethical
(D) It requires random assignment
766. Scientists can look at fossilized pollen found in soil. If pollen from an/a ____ is found, then the climate was warmer during that time period.
(A) Evergreen tree
(B) Palm tree
767. A study on teenage mental health finds that some participants provide conflicting answers in their interviews. What is the best course of action?
(A) Investigate possible reasons for inconsistencies
(B) Disregard responses that differ from the majority
(C) Assume participants are being dishonest
(D) Only include responses that fit the hypothesis
768. Leonardo is making an experiment, but he forgot to calibrate the instruments he used. What does this mean?
(A) His results will not be reliable or valid.
(B) His experiment is not objective.
(C) He'll have to adjust the results.
(D) It doesn't make a difference.
769. The development of a ____ scale commences with a concept which should be rated, such as the image of a brand or the quality of a service. The market researcher chooses opposite pairs of words or phrases (for instance, reliable (1) to unreliable (7)) which could be used to capture the concept.
(A) Semantic differential
(B) Nominal
(C) Likert
(D) Ordinal
770. Information, collected during an investigation, to support a hypothesis.
(A) Evidence
(B) Inquiry
(C) Experiment
(D) Control variable
771. Input device that reads printed text, scans it, and converts it to text that can be edited in a word processor.
(A) Magnetic stripe readers
(B) Optical Character Recognition
(C) Optical Mark Recognition
(D) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
772. Which instrument is commonly used for collecting quantitative data?
(A) Focus Group
(B) Diary
(C) Observation Notes
(D) Interview
(E) Questionnaire
773. A scale on which opposing adjectives are presented is called a
(A) Likert scale.
(B) Sociometric device.
(C) Semantic differential.
(D) Graphic rating scale.
774. "The data obtained is very basic" means ____
(A) It is based on data analysis.
(B) It is based on researcher's opinion.
(C) It is based on existing facts, events, and realities.
(D) It has no data researched before.

775. Application that allows you to get electronic information from a variety of people as surveys, etc.
- (A) Google Forms
 - (B) Google Slides
 - (C) Gmail
 - (D) Google Docs
776. Bias from people's responding in ways they presume a researcher expects or wishes
- (A) Wording effect
 - (B) Confirmation bias
 - (C) Social desirability bias
 - (D) Sampling bias
777. What does desk research involve?
- (A) Gathering existing data
 - (B) Conducting surveys
 - (C) Gathering new data
 - (D) None of above
778. The phase which is generally the most expensive and error-prone
- (A) Analyze the information
 - (B) Develop the Research Plan
 - (C) Collect the information
 - (D) Define the Problem
779. The tool/s to be used in gathering the data needed.
- (A) Research instruments
 - (B) Sampling procedure
 - (C) Research respondents
 - (D) Research locale
780. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of data collection?
- (A) To obtain information
 - (B) To keep on record
 - (C) To use for personal reasons
 - (D) To pass information
781. A major part of a wildlife technician's job includes:
- (A) Enforcing hunting regulations to control harvest
 - (B) Time at a drafting table designing land capability maps
 - (C) Working in a lab testing groundwater for pesticide contamination
 - (D) Working outdoors to tag animals for research
782. All are forms of data collection except ____
- (A) Forms and Questionnaires
 - (B) Oral Histories
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Data Accuracy
783. At the end of this module, you should be able to plan ____ collection procedure.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Music
 - (C) Art
 - (D) Food
784. There are 13 students making paper airplanes. What type of observation is this?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
785. In marketing research, the ____ phase is generally the most expensive and most subject to error.
- (A) Interpreting and reporting the findings
 - (B) Exploratory research
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Data validation
786. Information and measurements collected during an experiment.
- (A) Controlled variable
 - (B) Gather materials
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Collected data
787. The word "data" is originated from the latin word:
- (A) Datum

- (B) Datum
(C) Datam
(D) Detem
- 788.** Information in research is
(A) Raw data
(B) Processed data
(C) Input data
(D) Organized data
- 789.** A small group of people discuss a product, service, or concept.
(A) Focus Groups
(B) Observational Research
- 790.** Units of information or any statistics, facts, figures, general material evidence or knowledge collected during the course of the study.
(A) Information
(B) Data
(C) Statistics
(D) Parameter
- 791.** It is a data collection method in experimental research that can be shared with the respondents both physically and electronically.
(A) Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Simulation
(D) None of above
- 792.** Data tables help you to organize your observations and test results.
(A) True
(B) False
- 793.** Our recorded observations are called ____
(A) Data
(B) Control factors
(C) Hypotheses
(D) Experiments
- 794.** Any individual that answers questions during an interview or replies to a survey. For example, citizens responding to an annual census or students filling out course evaluations at the end of a semester.
(A) Respondent
(B) Researcher
(C) Observer
(D) Control group
- 795.** Why is validity important in data collection for quantitative research?
(A) Validity is not important in data collection
(B) Validity ensures that the data accurately measures what it is intended to measure.
(C) Validity only applies to qualitative research
(D) Data accuracy is not a priority in quantitative research
Explanation: Validity is important in quantitative research as it ensures accurate measurement of intended variables.
- 796.** As a researcher you are interested in how your subjects will behave in a laboratory situation. You will be interested in collecting what type of data?
(A) Test
(B) Self-Report
- 797.** It is the step by step process of gathering information from participants, we do this by coding, transcription, clustering and thematic analysis
(A) Data collection / gathering procedure
(B) Research instrument
(C) Methodology
(D) Sampling design
- 798.** When collecting data for an Independent Research Project, it is important that validity is demonstrated. Which is most likely to achieve validity?
(A) Using more than one method in data collection.

- (B) The identity of the respondents is kept confidential.
- (C) There is evidence of bias in the data collection.
- (D) Secondary research data is carefully selected.
- 799.** The places where you get information are called ____
- (A) Resources
- (B) Sources
- (C) Fountains Edit
- (D) None of above
- 800.** Which step involves gathering raw data for the AI project?
- (A) Creating visualizations for the data
- (B) Identifying data sources and collecting relevant information
- (C) Running machine learning algorithms
- (D) Cleaning the data before analysis
- 801.** Evidence (facts) that support the reasons (claims)
- (A) Reasons
- (B) Data
- (C) Claim
- (D) Rebuttal
- 802.** ____ are numerical information collected and used by the government and its agencies to make decisions about society and the economy.
- (A) Cross-sectional statistics
- (B) Interpretive statistics
- (C) Official statistics
- (D) Value-free statistics
- 803.** What is the main characteristic of structured data collection instruments?
- (A) Quantifiable
- (B) Objective
- (C) Subjective
- (D) Accurate
- 804.** ____ are facts and numbers that help us understand something better.
- (A) Data
- (B) Stories
- (C) Opinions
- (D) Drawings
- 805.** In what criterion in evaluating sources does this statement “Are the sources related to your research topic or title?” belong?
- (A) Authority
- (B) Accuracy
- (C) Relevance
- (D) Currency
- 806.** A tool used to gather or analyze data
- (A) Instrument
- (B) Variable
- (C) Hypothesis
- (D) Table
- 807.** Character readers are those devices which read the characters printed on the source documents and then convert them directly into computer-usable input. Which of the following is not a character reader?
- (A) OCR.
- (B) MICR.
- (C) OMR.
- (D) LCD.
- 808.** Which of the following represents an example of data?
- (A) A weather forecast for tomorrow
- (B) A list of temperature readings
- (C) A customer profile summarizing purchase behavior
- (D) A sales trend analysis
- 809.** Facts or statistics gathered from experimentation.
- (A) Qualitative
- (B) Quantitative
- (C) Energy
- (D) Data

- 810.** Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by asking participants to rate or rank items based on their preferences or opinions?
- (A) Semantic differential scales
 - (B) Likert scales
 - (C) Thurstone scales
 - (D) Guttman scales
- 811.** Why should you research information and use more than one source?
- (A) The second source could be better and more useful than first source
 - (B) The second source might not be reliable
 - (C) The second source is more reliable
 - (D) The second source is a primary source and is better to use
- 812.** Criminal activity report where data is gathered and reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (A) National Crime Victimization Survey
 - (B) Uniform Crime Report
 - (C) Self-reported Survey
 - (D) Crime Data Survey
- 813.** The need of objective observation is
- (A) In performing experiment.
 - (B) In research.
 - (C) In normal behavior.
 - (D) In all the situations.
- 814.** What is one advantage of desk research?
- (A) It is always up to date.
 - (B) It is normally cheaper to carry out than field research.
 - (C) It is specifically tailored for your needs.
 - (D) It is always unbiased.
- 815.** This data table shows the results of an investigation. What information should be used for the column headings marked X?
- (A) Trial number
 - (B) Number of seeds
 - (C) Predicted value for the results
 - (D) Average of the data in each column
- 816.** ____ are defined as people's written or oral accounts of their thoughts, feelings, or actions.
- (A) Physiological measures
 - (B) MIS reports
 - (C) Self-reports
 - (D) Behavioral measures
- 817.** What are two types of Self Reports?
- (A) Questionnaires and Interviews
 - (B) Observations and Experiments
 - (C) Case Studies and Surveys
 - (D) Tests and Measurements
- 818.** ____ is a collection of raw statistics and information generated by a research study.
- (A) Database
 - (B) Data table
 - (C) Dataset
 - (D) None of the above
- 819.** Data triangulation involves collecting data through the same method from different sources
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 820.** When trying to get accurate information it is best to ____
- (A) Use multiple credible sources
 - (B) Use one single, credible source
 - (C) Use as many sources as possible, even if they are unreliable
 - (D) Not use any sources
- 821.** Tell whether the statement is True or False One of the least important decisions a researcher must make is the way in which the data will be collected.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 822.** For quantitative data, what coding strategy is described?
- (A) Dual coding with external auditors
 - (B) Adaptive coding during analysis
 - (C) Pre-coded before collection
 - (D) Post-collection coding only

823. When working with other researchers to collect data to be interpreted it is necessary to establish
- (A) Ecological validity
 - (B) Inter-observer reliability
 - (C) Strong relationships
 - (D) Mutual respect
824. This section presents the tools in gathering data, whether in the form of a questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion, survey, and tests among others.
- (A) METHODOLOGY
 - (B) INSTRUMENT
 - (C) DATA GATHERING
 - (D) DATA ANALYSIS
825. During which part of an experiment would a scientist collect data?
- (A) Share results
 - (B) Drawing conclusion
 - (C) Asking a question
 - (D) Conducting an investigation
826. In which assessment tool for affect is the respondent asked to put a check or an X to determine presence or absence of a trait?
- (A) Rating scale
 - (B) Likert scale
 - (C) Checklist
 - (D) Bipolar adjective scale
827. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by examining the written or spoken language used by individuals or groups, with a focus on understanding how meaning is constructed and communicated?
- (A) Discourse analysis
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) Grounded theory
828. What is the relationship between data triangulation and reliability?
- (A) More triangulation increases data reliability.
 - (B) Triangulation decreases research validity.
 - (C) They are unrelated.
 - (D) Triangulation prevents qualitative research from being subjective.
829. Sample surveys and questionnaires primarily contributed which advantage to marketing research?
- (A) Perfect prediction accuracy
 - (B) Real-time purchase tracking
 - (C) Guaranteed causal proof
 - (D) Standardized comparable data
830. A scale from 'Strongly Agree' to 'Strongly Disagree' is:
- (A) Nominal scale
 - (B) Interval scale
 - (C) Likert scale
 - (D) Ratio scale
831. An Interview schedule is a
- (A) Sampling Method
 - (B) Research objective
 - (C) Data Collection method
 - (D) Variables
832. ___ consists of inviting 6 to 10 people to meet with a trained moderator to talk about a product, service, or organization.
- (A) Telephone interviewing
 - (B) Individual interviewing
 - (C) An online survey
 - (D) Focus group interviewing
833. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by examining existing documents, such as letters, diaries, or photographs?
- (A) Archival research
 - (B) Discourse analysis
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Grounded theory

834. Students were asked to monitor the behavior of the animals in their natural habitats. What type of setting is involved in the scenario?
- (A) Library
 - (B) Field
 - (C) Laboratory
 - (D) None of the above
835. Which type of data sources are U.S. Department of Labor Statistics and Advertising Age?
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Internal Data
 - (C) External Data
 - (D) Quantitative Data
836. Which of the following is NOT a method of field research?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Taste Tests
 - (D) Statistical analysis
837. What is the primary source used to determine the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere years ago?
- (A) Ocean data
 - (B) Ice core samples
 - (C) Trees
 - (D) Large lakes
838. A focus group is not a debate:
- (A) True
 - (B) False
839. Data where the columns and rows are not adjacent to each other and which is not that easy to use together.
- (A) Non-contiguous data.
 - (B) Contiguous data.
 - (C) Double Data Entry.
 - (D) Visual Verification.
840. What is the name of the technique where people would examine their own thoughts/behaviors?
- (A) Introspection
 - (B) Structuralism
 - (C) Functionalism
 - (D) Empricism
841. Select one item which is NOT a data collection instrument for a classroom Action research.
- (A) Songs
 - (B) Photos
 - (C) Questionnaires
 - (D) Interviews
 - (E) Journals
842. People who participating in surveys or helping researchers gather data are contributing to the research
- (A) False
 - (B) True
843. Which of the following is done after finalizing tools?
- (A) Testing hypothesis
 - (B) Formulating hypothesis
 - (C) Collecting data
 - (D) Drawing conclusion
844. A proofing technique whereby rules can be set up that prevent you from entering incorrect types of data.
- (A) Validation.
 - (B) Mail merge.
 - (C) Gridlines.
 - (D) Hanging paragraph.
845. These are the data-gathering devices used by the researchers to get the necessary data and information needed for the study.
- (A) Statistical tools
 - (B) Instruments
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Population
846. What is the first step in data collection for creating a pie chart?

- (A) Create the chart
 - (B) Gather data
 - (C) Analyze data
 - (D) Review data
- 847.** What is the importance of using a variety of sources in research?
- (A) To ensure a balanced perspective and comprehensive understanding
 - (B) To make the bibliography longer
 - (C) To confuse the reader with too much information
 - (D) To avoid having to analyze data
- 848.** You want to understand the challenges users face when using your app. Which method is best?
- (A) Open-ended survey
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Likert scale
 - (D) Closed-ended survey
- 849.** It involves an intensive interaction between the researcher and the subjects or participants.
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) Nonparticipant Observation
 - (C) Naturalistic Observation
 - (D) Participant observation
- 850.** What are the two criteria for data to be considered reliable?
- (A) Completeness and Accuracy
 - (B) Speed and Efficiency
 - (C) Simplicity and Clarity
 - (D) Cost and Accessibility
- 851.** Which of the following is not a data-collection method?
- (A) Research questions
 - (B) Unstructured interviewing
 - (C) Postal survey questionnaires
 - (D) Participant observation
- 852.** When conducting background reading, you should:
- (A) Use only personal blogs as sources
 - (B) Consult encyclopedias and reliable articles
 - (C) Avoid reading about similar research
 - (D) Limit yourself to social media posts
- 853.** A research team wants high response rates from busy consumers. Which administration method aligns best with this goal?
- (A) Mobile phone survey links via messaging apps
 - (B) Door-to-door interviews on weekends
 - (C) Phone calls on landlines during work hours
 - (D) Faxed questionnaires to office numbers
- 854.** Sourcing
- (A) Helps us get an accurate picture of the past
 - (B) Is original documents and objects created at the time of study.
 - (C) Identifies and answers questions about the origins of the source.
 - (D) Locates events and sources in time and space.
- 855.** Match the statement below to the correct description: There are five birds on the limb.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 856.** What is the main purpose of a source in research?
- (A) To play music
 - (B) To decorate a room
 - (C) To provide evidence or information
 - (D) To cook food
- 857.** Retrieving or processing data from unstructured data sources for further data processing, storage and/or analysis is the definition of
- (A) Cache
 - (B) Analytics
 - (C) Concatenation

- (D) Extraction
(E) Indexing
- 858.** Evidences in research are collected from
(A) Primary and secondary sources.
(B) Pure and applied sources.
(C) Active and passive sources.
(D) None of the above.
- 859.** Empirical evidence is
(A) A well supported explanation of nature.
(B) Conducting an experiment.
(C) All the measurements and data Scientists gather in support of a scientific explanation.
(D) None of above
- 860.** Which of these sentences is conveying information?
(A) "Could you open the window?"
(B) "I don't like spicy food."
(C) "I'm so tired today."
(D) "The library closes at 6 p.m."
- 861.** We can get information about past climates looking at
(A) Fossils
(B) Ice cores
(C) Geologic formations
(D) All of these
- 862.** Which of following is one type of subject-completed instrument used in educational research?
(A) Tally sheets
(B) Performance tests
(C) Interview scales
(D) Performance checklists
- 863.** The primary purpose of data gathering instruments is to:
(A) Make the research look professional
(B) Ensure data is collected systematically
(C) Shorten the research process
(D) Guarantee positive results
- 864.** What is the primary purpose of a research tool in a study?
(A) To analyze data
(B) To collect data
(C) To publish findings
(D) To review literature
- 865.** The person who leads a focus group discussion is called a ____
(A) Moderator
(B) Facilitator
(C) Recorder
(D) Influencer
- 866.** For researchers looking to gather information regarding study participant opinions, which tool would be recommended?
(A) Rating Scale
(B) Weighted Scale
(C) Grading Scale
(D) None of above
- 867.** ____ are the most costly form of data collection.
(A) Telephone interviews
(B) Mail surveys
(C) Personal interviews
(D) E-mail surveys
- 868.** When a respondent tells the interviewer that he reads "Best Selling English News Paper" on a daily basis so that he can impress the interviewer, this is an example of
(A) Administrative bias.
(B) Response bias.
(C) Submission bias.
(D) Interviewer bias.
- 869.** Reliable data can be gathered by the following means EXCEPT:
(A) Interview
(B) Expert Opinion
(C) Gossiping and Hearsay
(D) Research

- 870.** Which is objective information?
(A) 23 mm, 7.2 g
(B) Amazing, beautiful
- 871.** What is the primary purpose of the methodology section in a research proposal?
(A) To describe the research participants.
(B) To outline the data collection procedures.
(C) To present the research questions.
(D) To summarize the literature review.
- 872.** Which of the following is the largest unit?
(A) Data.
(B) Field.
(C) Record.
(D) Database file.
- 873.** What is reliability in data collection?
(A) The consistency of results when measurements are repeated.
(B) The accuracy of a measuring instrument.
(C) The flexibility of a questionnaire.
(D) The creativity of research questions.
(E) The ethical approval process.
- 874.** Great white sharks can grow up to 20 feet (6 meters) and weigh up to 5,00 pounds (2,268). This is an example of ____
(A) An observation
(B) A quantitative observation
(C) An inference
(D) A prediction
- 875.** In a research study, a Likert-scale survey is best used to:
(A) Collect numerical data about attitudes or opinions
(B) Record detailed narratives
(C) Measure physical behaviors
(D) Compute averages of height and weight
- 876.** A researcher measures the height of plants in centimeters. What type of observation is this?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Descriptive
(D) Subjective
- 877.** If a study requires strict control of the data collection setting to minimize distractions, which method is least appropriate?
(A) Supervised computer-assisted
(B) Controlled facility sessions
(C) Monitored lab interviews
(D) Unsupervised online surveys
- 878.** Reporters must pay close attention when gathering
(A) Facts
(B) Gossip
(C) Hearsay
(D) Opinions
- 879.** Which question helps you evaluate if a source is relevant?
(A) Is the text at an appropriate level for my needs?
(B) Are there errors, broken links, etc?
- 880.** Which of the following best describes the purpose of data collection in statistics?
(A) To create visual presentations of information
(B) To gather information from various sources for analysis
(C) To eliminate the need for statistical analysis
(D) To summarize existing data without further analysis
- 881.** Measurement techniques, extensive interviews and observations, or a set of documents are employed in?
(A) Presentation of findings
(B) Data Analysis
(C) Data Collection
(D) Testing Hypothesis

882. Sue wanted to research parental attitudes to toy advertising so she invited six mothers to get together, watch some carefully selected adverts and then discuss them. She asked them some questions but mainly just encouraged them to talk. Which research technique was she using
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Focus Group
 - (D) None of above
883. Level-I of Educational Research is concerned with
- (A) Data collection.
 - (B) Internal validity.
 - (C) External validity.
 - (D) None of these.
884. Which method is most suitable for collecting quantitative data?
- (A) In-depth interviews
 - (B) Focus group discussions
 - (C) Participant observation
 - (D) Structured surveys with closed-ended questions
885. Facts and information are examples of ____
- (A) Monitor
 - (B) Crisis mapping
 - (C) Crowdsourcing
 - (D) Data
886. What do we call the resource that is used to narrow the search for a topic?
- (A) Thesaurus
 - (B) Dictionary
 - (C) Keyword
 - (D) Index
887. How is scientific data collected for a journal article?
- (A) Using the scientific method to conduct and experiment
 - (B) Posting a poll on Facebook
 - (C) Reading the comments section on a YouTube video
 - (D) Conducting a survey of a random group of people in a public place
888. Shipping/inventory and billing records are examples of-
- (A) External data
 - (B) Internal data
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) Clickstream data
889. Which of the following cannot be considered as a criterion in evaluating sources?
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Affiliation
 - (C) Currency
 - (D) Relevance
890. Raw, unprocessed facts and figures are known as
- (A) Information
 - (B) Knowledge
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Wisdom
891. Eudora would like to gather quantitative data from the parents of her scholars. However, she found out that most of the parents are illiterate.
- (A) In-depth Interview
 - (B) Content Analysis
 - (C) Structured Interview
 - (D) Self-administered questionnaire
- Explanation:** Structured Interview is the best method to gather quantitative data from illiterate parents as it allows for direct interaction and guidance.
892. Which of the following is an example of a reliable information source?
- (A) Online forums and social media posts
 - (B) Popular opinion polls on news websites
 - (C) National statistical institutes like INEGI
 - (D) User-generated content on blogs

893. What should you do after deciding your sources?
- (A) Start writing your report
 - (B) Locate them and have them ready
 - (C) Create a presentation
 - (D) Summarize the information
894. You are assigned to present a group discussion on "Green Technology in Malaysia." Which is the BEST way to start gathering reliable information?
- (A) Watch a science-fiction movie
 - (B) Browse trending hashtags on Instagram
 - (C) Visit the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources website
 - (D) Ask your classmate who is not part of your group
895. What is a limitation of focus groups?
- (A) Halo effect
 - (B) Social Loafing
 - (C) Conformity effect
 - (D) None of above
896. Which of the following is an authoritative source for statistical data?
- (A) Personal blog
 - (B) Fictional novel
 - (C) Unverified online article
 - (D) National statistical agency report
897. The extent to which questions address the intended marketing-research topics.
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Order bias
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Data mining
898. Sally is 150 cm tall.
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Quantitative observation
899. What do you do after your brainstorm and pick your sources of information?
- (A) Think about a topic.
 - (B) Identify your audience
 - (C) Make up questions to research
 - (D) Do the research
900. Which of the following is NOT recognized as a classification for the various method of collecting survey data?
- (A) Telephone interview
 - (B) Mail interview
 - (C) Observational interview
 - (D) Electronic interview
901. Team A submitted their data logbook to the judges in one of the Division Science and Technology Fairs. The judges were amazed that the entries were all neatly written. However, they noticed that the data were dated earlier than the experimentation process. What do the researchers team failed to do?
- (A) The timetable
 - (B) The research plan
 - (C) The actual experimentation
 - (D) Data logbook and Photo-documentation
902. What is a common method for collecting direct data?
- (A) Using census data
 - (B) Analyzing social media
 - (C) Conducting surveys
 - (D) Reviewing historical records
903. Scientists collected and analyzed ____ for their research.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Crowdsourcing
904. Identify whether the statement is true or false. Errors in the course of measurement can be traced to a number of factors such as carelessness, negligence, ignorance in the usage of the instruments.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

905. It is the step in converting data to information where you gather all needed information or data.

- (A) Storage
- (B) Acquisition
- (C) Retrieval
- (D) Manipulation

906. A biology class of 24 students decides to measure the height of each student and then calcu-

late the average height for the class. Which of these is a possible source of error in this activity?

- (A) The total number of students in the class
- (B) The number of males and females in the class
- (C) The difference in the ages of the students in the class
- (D) The accuracy of making and recording measurements

1.4.2 Primary Data

1. An interview with Picasso is a:

- (A) Primary source
- (B) Secondary source

2. Which combination of type of research and research characteristic best describes a focus group?

- (A) Primary research / an interview schedule is often used
- (B) Secondary research / provides projections into the future
- (C) Primary research / questionnaires are necessary
- (D) Secondary research / provides generalisations of a social group

3. You are writing an argumentative essay on Viking warfare. What is the best way to support your argument? Choose your answer from the following.

- (A) "Viking warfare was effective because I saw it in a movie.
- (B) "Viking warfare tactics are supported by historical records and archaeological findings."
- (C) "Some historians disagree about Viking tactics, so I don't need to provide evidence."
- (D) "Viking warfare was impressive because I think it was."

4. ___ is the collected information for first-hand research

- (A) Secondary data

(B) Primary data

(C) Purpose of marketing research

(D) Marketing plan

5. What kind of source is a laboratory experiment?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary

6. What is the term for the following definition? Original data collected firsthand through surveys, interviews, experiments, or observations specifically for a research purpose.

- (A) Primary Research
- (B) Secondary Research
- (C) Meta-Analysis
- (D) Literature Review

7. Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Diary"

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary

8. A newspaper article created about 9/11 at the same time of 9/11

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary

9. An interview with a refugee about their journey to a new country is a:

- (A) Primary Source
- (B) Secondary Source

10. Is this a primary or secondary source? Jan takes a picture of a tornado
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
11. How can primary sources be used in different academic disciplines?
- (A) Primary sources are irrelevant in academic research
 - (B) Primary sources provide firsthand accounts, original data, and historical context for research and analysis.
 - (C) Primary sources are only useful in literature studies
 - (D) Primary sources are only used in scientific experiments
12. A common disadvantage of primary research for a small business is that:
- (A) It is time-consuming to obtain
 - (B) It doesn't answer the questions asked
 - (C) It doesn't allow for qualitative questions
 - (D) It can't be done online
13. Which of the following relates most to demographics?
- (A) People's age, gender or employment status
 - (B) A researcher's interviews, focus groups or questionnaires
14. The data of research is ____
- (A) Qualitative only
 - (B) Quantitative only
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) Neither (a) nor (b)
15. Data obtained first hand by the investigator for his specific purpose
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Dependent variable
16. Collecting firsthand data for a specific purpose
- (A) Primary research
 - (B) Secondary research
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) Quantitative data
17. When researching a topic, it is best to ____
- (A) Only use secondary sources
 - (B) Only use primary sources
 - (C) Ask your dad
 - (D) Get as close to the primary sources as possible, while using a few credible secondary sources
18. What is a self-report?
- (A) A type of observational study
 - (B) A research method where participants provide data about themselves
 - (C) An experiment with controlled variables
 - (D) A method of collecting quantitative data
19. Sources of data may be classified broadly as Internal and External Sources.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
20. You are looking for facts about your grandmother. Here is a list of places to find information. *letter *diary *piece of clothing *photo What kind of sources are these?
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
21. What is the primary purpose of an archive?
- (A) To provide a place where people can examine a collection of primary sources to gather facts, data, and evidence.
 - (B) To store large amounts of data, especially audiovisual data.
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

22. Data drawn from research that has been carried out by the researcher is known as
(A) Secondary data
(B) Reliable data
(C) Valid data
(D) Primary data
23. Observations, Interviews, Surveys, and Experiments are examples of
(A) Primary Data
(B) Secondary Data
24. John is conducting a survey in his neighborhood to understand their favorite ice cream flavor. This survey is an example of
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
25. As interns in human resource management, Ravi and his team are administering a professionally developed employee questionnaire to collect information on workplace violence. This type of research produces data that is considered
(A) Firsthand information.
(B) Informal documentation.
(C) Supplementary, secondary information.
(D) Scientific experimentation.
26. Things produced by your research participants during the research study such as drawings, paintings, diaries, recordings, videos, and newly produced personal documents. Used in qualitative, quantitative and mixed research
(A) Constructed Data
(B) Standardized Data
27. Emma saw the tornado touch down firsthand, so I guess you could call her a ____ source
(A) Secondary
(B) Primary
(C) Bias
(D) None of the above
28. Primary research allows:
(A) Use of previously published information
(B) High cost savings
(C) Control over data collection
(D) No customer engagement
29. How can primary data be collected from the following methods?
(A) Observation
(B) Experimentation
(C) Interview survey.
(D) And (c)
(E) All methods mentioned above.
30. Primary research can be obtained by several methods except for ____
(A) Observations
(B) Focus groups
(C) University academic publications
(D) Photographic evidence
31. Which source is considered primary research?
(A) Books and journals
(B) Internet sites/research
(C) Magazines and newspapers
(D) Interviews
32. If I needed to research Spanish colonialism in Puerto Rico, and wanted to understand the exact words and experience of the colonist's point of view. Which type of source would be most beneficial for the research?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
33. If you interviewed your classmates to find out their favorite school subjects, what is that data type?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
34. Is interviewing people about their holiday traditions primary or secondary data?
(A) Primary

- (B) Secondary
(C) Historical
(D) Current
35. Which of the following is not a way to collect primary data?
(A) Focus groups
(B) Consumer opinion blogs
(C) Surveys
(D) Observation
36. A letter written by a soldier during the Vietnam War is an example of what type of source?
(A) Secondary source
(B) Tertiary source
(C) Primary source
(D) Quaternary source
37. Which method is NOT a source of primary data?
(A) Interview
(B) Government report
(C) Direct observation
(D) Experiment
38. Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Focus Group"
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
39. Field research is primarily used to gather what type of data?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Primary/new data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Archived data
40. The focus group, individual respondent, and panel of respondents are classified as
(A) Pointed data sources
(B) Secondary data sources
(C) Primary data sources
(D) Itemized data sources
41. You create a survey to determine what other students like about your tote bag. What type of research is this?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Sales
(D) Consumer
42. Formal report writers conduct most of their research using primary sources
(A) True
(B) False
43. 'Primary research' is when we get first hand data from the sample
(A) True
(B) False
44. Which of the items below is a primary source?
(A) Magazine
(B) Letter
45. It is the name given to data that is collected for the first time to answer a specific research question.
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary Data
(C) Sample
(D) None of above
46. Primary-source data are data ____
(A) Collected by researchers themselves
(B) Collected by others
(C) Expected to overturn previous findings
(D) Provided by the American Sociological Association
47. This research involves collecting first-hand data directly from sources such as consumers, businesses, and industry experts. It is conducted to gather new insights tailored to specific business needs.
(A) Primary Market Research
(B) Secondary Market Research

48. A ____ source is information that was created at the same time as an event or by a person directly involved in the event.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary
49. Which one of the following is the best explanation of primary data?
(A) Data that is the most important information collected
(B) The opposite of secondary data
(C) Data that has been collected by a leading research institute and is considered prime
(D) Data that is collected specifically for the research at hand
50. What type of source can an interview be classified as?
(A) Print source
(B) Digital source
(C) Nonprint source
(D) None of the above
51. What type of source is the engraving?(hint: think about the image itself-not the book it is in)
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Encyclopedia
(D) Journal
52. What type of documents are considered primary sources?
(A) Documents made long after the event
(B) Documents made near the time of the event
(C) Documents that summarize other documents
(D) Documents that are fictional
53. Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Online Survey"
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
54. Conducting an online survey is an example of secondary research
(A) True
(B) False
55. Which type of data is gathered directly by the researcher?
(A) Secondary data
(B) Primary data
(C) Tertiary data
(D) None of these
56. A student is conducting a research project about the effectiveness of local community support services for parents and carers in a town. Which of the following methods would provide the most appropriate primary data for this project?
(A) Randomly surveying households in the town
(B) Examining statistics from local welfare agencies
(C) Interviewing Community Health Centre workers
(D) Interviewing all parents and carers who use support services
57. Primary data for the research process be collected through ____
(A) Survey
(B) Experiment
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
58. What is a disadvantage of primary research?
(A) May be outdated
(B) Less specific to needs
(C) Time-consuming
(D) Easily accessible
59. Which of the following is a primary source in scientific research?
(A) A research article presenting original findings
(B) A textbook summarizing various studies

- (C) A review article analyzing multiple research papers
(D) An encyclopedia entry on a scientific topic
60. What does the primary information contain?
(A) New, original research and development results;
(B) Information from the NTI and the result of processing the original source;
(C) Summary of the original source and its analysis;
(D) Full content of the original source and analysis of the development;
(E) Analysis of the results of processing the original source;
61. Which of the following are examples of primary sources?
(A) Diaries and letters
(B) Textbooks and encyclopedias
(C) Newspaper articles and documentaries
(D) Biographies and history books
62. What form of data is more likely to be up-to-date and relevant to the project at hand?
(A) Primary Data
(B) Internal Data
(C) External Data
(D) Secondary Data
63. What source of information is an interview with a politician?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) None of above
64. Why might a business carry out primary research?
(A) To gather data that does not already exist.
(B) To discover their customer needs and wants.
(C) To produce better goods or services for their customers.
(D) To gain more market share.
65. Discovering new information is
(A) Consumer Research
(B) Primary Research
(C) Secondary Research
(D) Marketing Research
66. My mom has CDs of my grandparents telling stories about when they were kids. We love to listen to these at family gatherings. What are we listening to?
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
67. Is a scientific practical report outlining the aim, method, results, discussion and conclusion of a Year 11 student's experiment that they designed and conducted; a primary or secondary source?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
68. Primary data is —
(A) Data that you have collected yourself.
(B) Data collected by a professional researcher.
(C) Data collected for a purpose.
(D) Data sourced on the internet.
69. What is an advantage of using primary data instead of secondary data?
(A) The research design can be tailored to address specific questions.
(B) It is less expensive and more efficient to collect and analyze.
(C) It relies on statistical data and is therefore more reliable.
(D) The data has already been collected, so it can be examined immediately.
70. Shreya is conducting a research project on consumer behavior. She decides to gather information directly from potential customers. What type of data is she collecting?
(A) Data collected from the internet

- (B) Data collected using other forms of media
- (C) Data collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations
- (D) Data not yet published
71. A Primary source of data would be
- (A) Crime statistics published by the police
- (B) NHS statistics on health
- (C) An observation you carried out in college
- (D) An experimental Journal you sourced in the library
72. The data that is collected directly from the data source
- (A) Research Background.
- (B) Primary Data.
- (C) Data collection techniques.
- (D) Interview.
73. When an event happened and you took part or experienced the event, what source of information would you call that?
- (A) Primary
- (B) Nursery
- (C) Secondary
- (D) Tertiary
74. Identify if the given item is PRIMARY, SECONDARY, or TERTIARY source studies published in academic journals
- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) None of the above
75. In the context of scientific experiments, what is a primary source?
- (A) A published review article
- (B) A textbook chapter
- (C) A research paper with original data
- (D) A scientific magazine article
76. If you create a survey to issue to people who eat fast food; what type of data would you be gathering.
- (A) Primary Research
- (B) Secondary Research
77. This kind of information source contains the most recent information or opinions.
- (A) Reference materials
- (B) Books
- (C) Government documents
- (D) News / magazine articles
78. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a primary source?
- (A) Contains original data or findings
- (B) Provides firsthand evidence
- (C) Summarizes existing research
- (D) Is created by someone directly involved in the research
79. An article about the Civil War written during the Civil War
- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
80. The Data which is collected by the researcher freshly for the first time is called
- (A) Primary data
- (B) Secondary data
- (C) Nil data
- (D) None of above
81. When we conduct our research, where can we obtain primary data?
- (A) Books
- (B) Journals
- (C) Personal interview
- (D) Newspapers and magazines
82. An audio recording of an eyewitness describing a recent natural disaster. Is this a contemporary account or a later analysis?
- (A) Primary (Contemporary account)
- (B) Secondary (Later analysis)
- (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
- (D) None of above

83. What kind of source is an online bulletin board?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (B) A documentary film about a historical period.
 - (C) A textbook summarizing historical events.
 - (D) A diary written by a historical figure.
84. An interview with Alexander Graham about how he invented the telephone
- (A) Primary source.
 - (B) Secondary source.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
85. Interviews of an eyewitness
- (A) Tertiary Source
 - (B) Primary Source
 - (C) Secondary Source
 - (D) None of above
86. Evidences in research collect from
- (A) Primary and secondary sources.
 - (B) Active and passive sources.
 - (C) Pure and applied sources.
 - (D) None of the above.
87. Which of the following sources of data can be classified as a primary source of data?
- (A) Data available in UGC reports
 - (B) Data collected by interviews of UGC experts
 - (C) Data available from socio-cultural tables of census of India, 2011
 - (D) Data on Educated unemployment available in Directorate of Employment and Training
88. Primary market research involves collecting new data directly from original sources.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
89. Which of the following is an example of Primary Source in Historical Context?
- (A) An article analyzing a historical figure's impact.
 - (B) A documentary film about a historical period.
 - (C) A textbook summarizing historical events.
 - (D) A diary written by a historical figure.
90. Primary research should always be carried out before secondary research is considered
- (A) True
 - (B) False
91. A company conducts a survey to collect new information directly from customers about their favorite product flavors. What type of data is this?
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Syndicated data
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Primary data
92. An original source of information: photographs, documents, video, artifacts
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Citations
 - (C) False analogy
 - (D) Primary source
93. A livestream of a world leader announcing a new environmental policy is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
94. Discovering new information is called
- (A) Consumer Research
 - (B) Primary Research
 - (C) Secondary Research
 - (D) Marketing Research
95. Primary sources are ones that ____
- (A) Compile data on a particular topic: encyclopedias
 - (B) Analyze or interpret original data: biographies
 - (C) Information that is original and not analyzed: speech
 - (D) None of above

96. Original photographs capturing scenes from the American Civil Rights Movement. Are these direct observations or modern reproductions?
- (A) Primary (Direct observations)
 - (B) Secondary (Modern reproductions)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
97. What is a drawback of qualitative data?
- (A) Smaller sample size
 - (B) Quick and simple to conduct
 - (C) Increased number of participants
 - (D) Easier to analyse
98. A soldier's diary describing daily life during the Vietnam War. Is this a firsthand account or a later interpretation?
- (A) Primary (Firsthand account)
 - (B) Secondary (Later interpretation)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
99. Primary Data is generated by researcher himself
- (A) True
 - (B) False
100. Since secondary data provide a good starting point for research and often help define problems and research objectives, companies do not need to collect primary data.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
101. A category of primary resource which presents visual documents published or made by an eyewitness or the participant.
- (A) Artifacts
 - (B) Images
 - (C) Oral testimonies
 - (D) Written sources
102. What are primary sources of information?
- (A) Original, firsthand sources of information
 - (B) Interpretations of primary sources by others
 - (C) Official records
 - (D) Collections of secondary sources
103. You are looking for facts about your grandmother. Here is a list of places to find information: Letter Diary Piece of clothing Photo
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
104. Primary data results from gathering — data from firsthand experience, from interviews and surveys, or from direct observation.
- (A) Second-hand
 - (B) Published
 - (C) Correct
 - (D) Original
105. Which of the following is not an advantage of primary data compared to secondary data?
- (A) Higher update frequency.
 - (B) Lower search costs.
 - (C) Higher reliability.
 - (D) Once collected, data processing will be faster.
106. This refers to the information supplied by participants in a study-the first order concepts.
- (A) Emic data
 - (B) Etic data
 - (C) Negotiation
 - (D) Schema
107. What type of source is typically used to verify experimental results?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) None of the above
108. Primary research collects data for
- (A) Marketers across the industry to use
 - (B) Understanding economic cycles
 - (C) The research project at hand
 - (D) Informational purposes only

- 109.** How is primary research different now than it was in the past?
- (A) It is more enjoyable.
 - (B) It is more affordable.
 - (C) It is more difficult.
 - (D) It is more time-consuming.
- 110.** The following are all examples of sources except
- (A) Written letter
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Table of contents
 - (D) Photograph
- 111.** Texts from ancient India that are part of a collection of the oldest surviving Hindu scriptures. They provide details about the religious practices and culture of ancient Indian civilization.
- (A) Brahmanism
 - (B) Caste System
 - (C) Varnas
 - (D) Vedas
- 112.** Government records
- (A) Tertiary Source
 - (B) Primary Source
 - (C) Secondary Source
 - (D) None of above
- 113.** Aarav is conducting a research project on consumer behavior. He needs to gather information directly from potential customers to understand their preferences. What are the characteristics of primary data?
- (A) Data that is collected from secondary sources
 - (B) Characteristics of primary data include being original, specific, current, and directly collected from the source.
 - (C) Data that is generalized and not specific
 - (D) Information that is outdated and irrelevant
- 114.** Which type of research involves collecting new data directly from sources?
- (A) Secondary research
 - (B) Primary research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Quantitative research
- 115.** You are doing a discussion on "Electric Vehicles in Malaysia." Which source is MOST LIKELY to provide recent and relevant data?
- (A) A car enthusiast's personal blog from 2018
 - (B) A 2024 news article from a trusted tech news website
 - (C) A 2010 automotive magazine
 - (D) An old textbook from the library
- 116.** Pieces of information collected directly by an individual or organization.
- (A) Dating
 - (B) Focus
 - (C) Primary Data
 - (D) Social Trend
- 117.** What type of source is the document?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Editorial
 - (D) Argumentative
- 118.** To gather information about a career in finance, which of the following would be considered a primary source of career information:
- (A) Watching a documentary film about finance outsourcing
 - (B) Reading a magazine article about finance job growth
 - (C) Examining online reviews of several finance companies
 - (D) Interviewing a finance director about their work experiences
- 119.** This type of source provides direct or first-hand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of art
- (A) Scholarly Source
 - (B) Primary Source

- (C) Secondary Source
(D) Popular Source
- 120.** What are facts obtained for the first time and used specifically for the particular problem or issue under study
(A) Primary Data
(B) Media Research
(C) Secondary Data
(D) Product Research
- 121.** Define 'primary' data
(A) Data collected from the internet
(B) Data collected using other forms of media
(C) Data collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations
(D) Data not yet published
- 122.** Type of research is defined by the fact that the data is collected directly from the source, that is, it consists of primary, first-hand information.
(A) Longitudinal research
(B) Cross-Sectional Study
(C) Primary research
(D) Secondary research
- 123.** Primary data refers to information that is gathered first-hand by the researcher.
(A) True
(B) False
- 124.** Aarav is conducting research for his history project and needs to gather information. He decides to look for the original documents and firsthand accounts related to the events he is studying. The original source from which Aarav collects information is ____
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
(C) Both primary and secondary
(D) None of these
- 125.** Which of the following would be considered a primary source in a study about the lifestyles of American colonists?
(A) A modern-day history textbook
(B) A painting from the 1700s depicting daily life
(C) A documentary made in the 21st century
(D) An article summarizing colonial diaries
- 126.** When determining sources of needed data, which option reflects appropriate focus?
(A) Primary archives, field observations, administrative records
(B) Personal opinions, viral posts, entertainment media
(C) Random blogs, unsourced quotes, private diaries
(D) Unverifiable rumors, anonymous comments, hearsay
- 127.** Primary data collection requires:
(A) Existing published materials
(B) Direct measurement tools
(C) Social media ads
(D) None of these
- 128.** Which of the following is not a primary source of problem
(A) Journals
(B) Diaries
(C) Bibliographies
(D) Speeches
- 129.** Which of the following best defines primary market research?
(A) It is data collection that always produces quantitative data
(B) It uses information that has already been collected
(C) It is also known as desk research
(D) It gathers original data by contacting consumers directly
- 130.** If you ask your friends what their favorite movies are, is that primary or secondary data?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Historical
(D) Current

131. An original source, such as a speech, diary, novel, legislative bill, laboratory study, field research report, or eyewitness account.
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Quote
 - (D) Journal
132. Data that a company collects specifically for a current research project is known as:
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Public data
 - (C) Internal data
 - (D) Primary data
133. A local mall conducts personal interviews with customers
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
134. Surveys can generate primary data economically and efficiently from large groups of people
- (A) True
 - (B) False
135. This type of data results from research specifically developed and conducted for explicit objectives and goals of the company or brand.
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
136. Thea is writing a report on President Donald J. Trump and wants to include both primary and secondary sources. Which of the following sources is not a primary source about President Trump?
- (A) A videotaped interview with him
 - (B) An encyclopedia entry about him
 - (C) A tweet he wrote and posted
 - (D) An email from him to his chief of staff
137. Someone's Twitter page is an example of a ____
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
138. Which statement best defines primary data in research?
- (A) Data generated by computer models without human input
 - (B) Data compiled from published reports and prior studies
 - (C) Data collected from first-hand experience by researchers
 - (D) Data synthesized across studies using statistical reviews
139. A marriage record is a ____
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
140. Which type of data is collected specifically for the research study at hand and is not previously available?
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) Observational data
141. Facts collected specifically for the problem at hand:
- (A) Decision problem
 - (B) Demographics
 - (C) Unit of analysis
 - (D) Primary data
142. A common disadvantage of primary research for a startup is that:
- (A) It is time-consuming to obtain
 - (B) It doesn't answer the questions asked
 - (C) It doesn't allow for qualitative questions
 - (D) It can't be done online
143. What is the purpose of primary market research?
- (A) To gather firsthand information about customer needs and preferences.
 - (B) To analyze existing data.
 - (C) To develop marketing strategies.
 - (D) To create new products and services.

144. A photograph of a protest in the 1960s is a:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Fictional representation
 - (D) None of the above
145. Which of the following is a con of a primary source?
- (A) Multiple perspectives presented
 - (B) Real human emotions
 - (C) Too many historical voices
 - (D) Usually biased
146. Primary data in a science context is ____
- (A) Data that you have collected yourself.
 - (B) Data collected by a professional researcher.
 - (C) Data collected for a purpose.
 - (D) Data sourced on the internet.
147. Documents containing the results of scientific research and development, new scientific information relate to:
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Review publications
 - (D) Abstract publications
 - (E) Book publications
148. Online surveys are an example of:
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Primary data
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) None
149. Which of the following is an example of primary data collection in marketing research?
- (A) Accessing data from online databases
 - (B) Reviewing government statistics
 - (C) Conducting interviews with potential customers
 - (D) Analyzing published industry reports
150. Primary research is ____
- (A) Data that has not been processed by a firm.
 - (B) Using questionnaires to collect quantitative data.
 - (C) Collecting new data for a specific purpose.
 - (D) Using experimentation and observations to find out what customers want or need.
151. Identify if the given item is PRIMARY, SECONDARY, or TERTIARY sourcecourt records
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of the above
152. It is a first-hand source
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
153. Data is collected to know the brand awareness of the customers
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Internal data
 - (D) None of these
154. Is an article published in the journal Nature a primary or secondary source?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
155. Interviews, surveys, and fieldwork are known as
- (A) Writings
 - (B) Primary
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) What trump does
156. Sources can be classified into which two categories?

- (A) Documents and videos
 - (B) Academic and government
 - (C) Primary and secondary
 - (D) Books and textbooks
- 157.** Which type of source do Diaries belong to?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of above
- 158.** Between primary and secondary data, it is the type of data that would be produced if Acme administered a survey questionnaire to its customers to solve a particular problem.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 159.** Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Interview"
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 160.** Immediate, first-hand accounts of a topic, from people who had a direct connection with it
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Perspective
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Reliable
- 161.** What is an advantage of collecting primary data?
- (A) It is usually readily available.
 - (B) It is always less expensive than secondary data.
 - (C) It can be tailored specifically to the research needs.
 - (D) It is less time-consuming than secondary data.
- 162.** A source that is original, from the time period & a first hand account
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 163.** Primary sources may include ____
- (A) Information from multiple sources
 - (B) Third person pronouns
 - (C) Very specific details
 - (D) Objective facts
- 164.** Witness Interview
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 165.** A speech given by a president during a war is a:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Fictional account
 - (D) Tertiary source
- 166.** Your parents describe how your great-grandfather came to the city where you live:
- (A) Primary Sources
 - (B) Secondary Sources
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) All other answers are not correct
- 167.** What is one key difference between primary and secondary marketing research?
- (A) Primary research collects new data directly from sources, while secondary research uses existing data.
 - (B) Primary research is always less expensive than secondary research.
 - (C) Secondary research is more accurate than primary research.
 - (D) Primary research is only used for historical analysis.
- 168.** Information that contains new, original results of research and development—monographs, articles in scientific and industrial journals, collections of proceedings of scientific conferences, descriptions of inventions, patents, dissertations or their abstracts:
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) New
 - (E) Scientific

169. Collecting new data like surveys and interviews
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Quantitative Research
170. Why are primary sources important in scientific research?
(A) They provide second-hand information
(B) They offer direct evidence of research findings
(C) They are easier to access
(D) They are more entertaining
171. Survey research is a form of ___ data
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
172. Data collected by investigator is called the secondary data.
(A) True
(B) False
173. Which of the following is NOT a source of primary data for marketers?
(A) Customers
(B) Employees
(C) Managers
(D) Competitors
174. Primary research is considered more:
(A) Expensive and time-consuming
(B) Inexpensive and fast
(C) Generalized
(D) Inaccurate
175. An autobiography is a
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
176. What are the two types of information?
(A) FIRST SOURCES AND SECOND SOURCES
(B) PRIMARY SOURCES AND SECONDARY SOURCES
(C) INITIAL SOURCES AND SUBORDINATE SOURCES
(D) None of above
177. Which of the following is an example of a primary source in research?
(A) A textbook summarizing various studies
(B) A newspaper article reporting on a study
(C) An interview conducted by the researcher
(D) A blog post discussing research findings
178. Primary data is ___ research that collects ___ data for a specific purpose.
(A) Desk, existing
(B) New, new
(C) Field, new
(D) Field, existing
179. If you interview an accountant to learn about his experiences on the job, he is considered a ___ source of information.
(A) Secondary
(B) Primary
(C) Alternative
(D) None of above
180. What type of data is collected through participant observation?
(A) Second-hand data
(B) Theoretical data
(C) First-hand empirical experience
(D) Hypothetical data
181. Which of the is most likely to be a primary data source:
(A) A sales invoice
(B) A customer record
(C) An expense report
(D) A customer survey
182. Facts collected specifically for the problem or project at hand

- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Marketing research
 - (D) Quantitative data
- 183.** A diary entry from a student describing their experiences during online learning in 2020 is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 184.** Which of the following is NOT an advantage of primary research?
- (A) Fits organization's specific needs
 - (B) Up to date
 - (C) Allows marketers to interact personally with respondents
 - (D) Provides data that is always free
- 185.** Sketches made by an artist during a live performance. Are these immediate observations or interpretations made later?
- (A) Primary (Immediate observations)
 - (B) Secondary (Interpretations made later)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
- 186.** Which statements below are benefits of primary and secondary data?
- (A) Builds knowledge on market trends
 - (B) Minimize risk
 - (C) Helps in customer data monetization
 - (D) All of the above
- 187.** Statistical data is a Primary Source because ____ (one answer)
- (A) They are numbers representing facts about an event
 - (B) Numbers never lie and neither do Primary sources
 - (C) They aren't! They are Secondary Sources
 - (D) None of above
- 188.** What type of data is collected directly from potential customers?
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Primary data
 - (C) Tertiary data
 - (D) Quaternary data
- 189.** Which of the following may be a primary source of information for a researcher?
- (A) Encyclopedia of Educational Research.
 - (B) Research paper in a professional journal.
 - (C) An abstract of a research study.
 - (D) A research review article.
- 190.** A government publication during a historical period is a:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) None of the above
- 191.** A source from the time in which an event being studied occurred and created by someone who was present at the event
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Impossible Source
 - (D) Works Cited source
- 192.** What is the term for a source of information that was created at the time under study and provides direct evidence about the topic?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Inquiry
- 193.** Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Video footage"
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 194.** Which of the following is a form of primary research?
- (A) Get information from a Company website

- (B) Get information from a Magazine
 - (C) Conduct an Interview
 - (D) All mentioned.
- 195.** Data that is freshly gathered for a specific purpose is called ____
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Explanatory data
 - (C) Behavioral data
 - (D) Syndicated data
 - (E) Primary data
- 196.** How can you use evidence from primary sources in your research?
- (A) By quoting them to support your thesis
 - (B) By changing the information to fit your argument
 - (C) By only using primary sources that agree with your viewpoint
 - (D) By ignoring any primary sources that contradict other research
- 197.** Which of the following is NOT an example of primary research?
- (A) Focus Groups
 - (B) Questionnaires
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Newspapers
- 198.** Primary data is collected from research while secondary data is collected by the researcher.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 199.** A scientist's lab notes documenting experiments in the 19th century. Are these original records or a later summary?
- (A) Primary (Original records)
 - (B) Secondary (Later summary)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
- 200.** Written, created or present during the time period; directly connected to the topic or event by time or participation; provide first-hand evidence of historical events
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Propaganda
 - (D) Opinion
- 201.** An Observation, Questionnaire and Interviews are examples of what type of research?
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Qualitative
- 202.** What is primary research?
- (A) Research you get from books
 - (B) Research you collect yourself, like surveys or experiments
 - (C) Research you copy from someone else
 - (D) Research from the internet
- 203.** The data collected by the investigator himself is called:
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Both primary and secondary data
 - (D) None of these
- 204.** Which type of data is gathered for the first time by the person using it?
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
 - (C) Forced Response
 - (D) Multiple Choice
- 205.** What is an advantage to primary research?
- (A) Results are specific to the business.
 - (B) Time consuming
 - (C) Costs the business money
 - (D) Poor design produces poor results
- 206.** You are studying the weather. Which of the items below is raw data and not organized information?
- (A) The temperature outside today
 - (B) Toothpaste *don't pick me

- 207.** Primary data is preferred over secondary data where:
- (A) Time available is short
 - (B) Accuracy is important
 - (C) Sufficient finance is not available
 - (D) Much accuracy is not required
- 208.** This is information that is collected for the first time to solve the problem being studied or for use in achieving the goal of the project.
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
- 209.** What is one way to ensure data reliability when using primary data?
- (A) Use complex jargon to impress respondents.
 - (B) Collect data from secondary sources.
 - (C) Ensure the data is collected by someone else.
 - (D) Follow a good methodology for gathering data.
- 210.** Anne Frank's diary describing her life during World War II
- (A) Primary source.
 - (B) Secondary source.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 211.** Which of the following is a primary source of market data?
- (A) Focus group interviews
 - (B) Historical fiction books
 - (C) Political speeches
 - (D) Product advertisements
- 212.** When developing new toys, Mattel Inc. creates a room for observing children playing with toy prototypes.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 213.** Fatima needs to use one PRIMARY source for her project on politics and culture in the US in the 1980s. Which would her teacher accept?
- (A) A novel of historical fiction set in 1985
 - (B) An article about Ronald Reagan written in 2004
 - (C) A diary entry written by Madonna in 1988
 - (D) An essay about how art of the 1980s influenced later decades
- 214.** What are the limitations of using primary sources?
- (A) They are easily accessible and widely available
 - (B) They provide a comprehensive and unbiased view
 - (C) They are always accurate and reliable
 - (D) They may be biased, limited in scope, or difficult to interpret.
- 215.** Data collected using focus group discussions is
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Tertiary data
 - (D) None of above
- 216.** Which of the following best describes a primary source?
- (A) A textbook summarizing historical events
 - (B) An original document or firsthand account
 - (C) A newspaper article analyzing a study
 - (D) A blog post discussing a novel
- 217.** 'Heezen gathered information at sea. He then sent it to Tharp, who began the difficult job of making sense out of the raw data.' What is raw data?
- (A) Uncooked data
 - (B) Information collected indirectly from a source
 - (C) False information
 - (D) Information collected directly from a source or study

- 218.** Primary data is collected directly from the source. Which of the following is NOT a method of collecting primary data?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Sensor readings
 - (C) Measurements
 - (D) Newspaper articles
- 219.** Identify if the given item is PRIMARY, SECONDARY, or TERTIARY sourcedictionaries
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of the above
- 220.** A researcher is interested in studying why the "new math" of the 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during the 1960s. These teachers are considered as
- (A) External critics.
 - (B) Secondary Sources.
 - (C) Primary sources.
 - (D) Internal critics.
- 221.** In scientific writing, which source is most likely to be cited for original data?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) None of the above
- 222.** The benefit of using primary research over secondary research is:
- (A) Customization to specific needs
 - (B) Faster data collection
 - (C) Lower costs
 - (D) Broad information
- 223.** An artifact, document, diary, manuscript, or other source of information created at the time of study is a ____
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 224.** What are the advantages of using primary sources in research compared to secondary sources?
- (A) Primary sources provide outdated information and are not reliable
 - (B) Secondary sources offer original data and firsthand information
 - (C) Primary sources provide firsthand information and original data.
 - (D) Primary sources are difficult to access and analyze
- 225.** What type of source is Anne Frank's diary?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Multimedia source
 - (D) Unreliable source Edit
- 226.** The following are example of primary sources, except
- (A) Movie reviews
 - (B) Legal documents
 - (C) Pieces of creative writing
 - (D) Interviews
- 227.** Which of the following is an example of primary data?
- (A) Literature review summaries
 - (B) Interviews conducted by the researcher
 - (C) Data gathered from textbooks
 - (D) Information taken from secondary articles
- 228.** Documents created by individuals who witnessed or participated in an event are known as
- (A) Secondary sources
 - (B) Point of view
 - (C) Primary sources
 - (D) Historian
- 229.** A firsthand testimony or direct evidence concerning a topic, an event, a person's life, original works of literature, and historical facts are all examples of
- (A) Primary sources

- (B) Secondary sources
(C) The Big6
(D) Subject searches
- 230.** Read the following titles carefully. Which one is an example of a primary source?
(A) Code Talker: A Novel About the Navajo Marines of World War Two by Joseph Bruchac
(B) The New Concise History of the Crusades by Thomas F. Madden
(C) The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie by Andrew Carnegie
(D) 1776 by David McCullough
- 231.** Which source of information is an example of a primary source?
(A) Encyclopedia
(B) Thesaurus
(C) Dictionary
(D) Journal entry
- 232.** Which of these is not a source of Primary Data collection?
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Newspaper
(C) Survey
(D) Interview
- 233.** A historical account created by individuals who were present during the events described is known as a ____
(A) Secondary Source
(B) Corroboration
(C) Primary Source
(D) Sourcing
- 234.** Neha is conducting research for her thesis and needs to gather information directly from her target audience. She is considering various methods to collect primary data. List two examples of primary data collection methods that Neha can use.
(A) Focus Groups
(B) Case Studies
(C) Surveys, Interviews
(D) Observational Studies
- 235.** How can one distinguish between primary and secondary sources?
(A) By looking at the font size and style
(B) By determining the popularity of the source
(C) By checking the publication date
(D) By understanding if the source is a first-hand account or original material (primary) or an interpretation or analysis of primary sources (secondary).
- 236.** How does primary research benefit marketers compared to secondary research?
(A) It is less time-consuming.
(B) It provides data that is up-to-date and specific to their needs.
(C) It is more affordable than secondary research.
(D) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
- 237.** Original materials or evidence from the time under study are called:
(A) Primary sources
(B) Secondary sources
(C) Tertiary sources
(D) Quaternary sources
- 238.** Primary Research is about collecting
(A) 2nd hand data
(B) Old data
(C) Firsthand data
(D) None of above
- 239.** Which type of source is shown in the image? (government document)
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 240.** Speeches, letters and diaries are examples of?
(A) Tertiary source
(B) Primary source
(C) Secondary source
(D) None of above

- 241.** Which of the following is a primary source when researching a topic?
- (A) A diary entry
 - (B) A textbook
 - (C) An encyclopedia
 - (D) A newspaper article
- 242.** Is this a primary or secondary source? An interview of Beyonce about her new album
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 243.** Publix conducts a focus group regarding customer attitudes toward its meat department
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 244.** Primary data is available in the form of published or unpublished reports.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 245.** Theses & dissertations
- (A) Primary Sources
 - (B) Secondary Sources
 - (C) Tertiary Sources
 - (D) None of the Choices
- 246.** A government report on the effects of lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 247.** Which type of source can include the author's personal opinions or bias?
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Neither
- 248.** Which of the following would NOT be considered a primary research method?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Online research from other studies
 - (D) Focus group
- 249.** The news articles are considered as ____ source.
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Artifacts
 - (C) Important
 - (D) Primary
- 250.** What is First hand data
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 251.** How can primary sources provide insight into the past?
- (A) By creating a distorted view of the past
 - (B) By providing firsthand accounts or direct evidence of events, people, or time periods.
 - (C) By offering biased opinions about historical events
 - (D) By providing fictional stories about the past
- 252.** True or False: Primary research can be very expensive and time consuming.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 253.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Primary sources are original research studies.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 254.** Which of the following is not a problem associated with primary research data?
- (A) Sample size.
 - (B) Bias.
 - (C) Focus.
 - (D) Cost.

255. Which of the following defines the concept of "primary source"?
- (A) Second-hand information summarizing an event
 - (B) First-hand information on the historic event
 - (C) Argumentative articles or sources of past historic events
 - (D) None of above
256. Which is NOT a primary data tool?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Textbook
257. What type of data is observed & recorded directly in order to address a specific issue?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Secondary
258. ___ data is that which is collected by sociologists themselves during their own research using research tools such as experiments, survey questionnaires, interviews and observation. ___ data can take a quantitative or statistical form, e.g. charts, graphs, diagrams and tables.
- (A) Participant
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Triangulated
 - (D) Primary
259. Primary Data:
- (A) Data obtained for the first time and used specifically for the particular problem or issue under study
 - (B) Data already collected for some purpose other than the current study
 - (C) This is the study of sales data
 - (D) The study conducted to determine the effectiveness of a company's advertising message and media placement
260. An original manuscript of a speech given by a famous civil rights leader is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
261. Autobiography
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
262. These are first hand accounts, raw data and considered authentic materials.
- (A) Primary Sources
 - (B) Secondary Sources
263. Primary sources of information in conducting research refers to
- (A) Collating the information available from business records
 - (B) The use of published data
 - (C) Getting first-hand information from the business
 - (D) Government statistics
264. First hand information such as autobiographies, photographs, letters and diaries.
- (A) Primary Source.
 - (B) Secondary Source.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
265. Is a survey a primary or secondary research method?
- (A) Primary.
 - (B) Secondary.
 - (C) Neither.
 - (D) Both. Edit
266. When doing scientific research, which is best?
- (A) Primary Sources
 - (B) Secondary Sources
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 267.** Which of the following is NOT a type of secondary data?
- (A) Financial records
 - (B) Employee records
 - (C) Customer feedback from social media
 - (D) Data from an unpublished survey
- 268.** Information describing the qualities of objects observed, but not measured.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Gravity
 - (C) Acceleration
 - (D) Net force
- 269.** What type of source is a photograph?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 270.** Primary sources are:
- (A) Secondary sources that interpret and analyze primary sources
 - (B) Books and articles written by historians
 - (C) Original materials or documents created at the time of the event or period being studied
 - (D) Photocopies or reproductions of original documents
- 271.** In historical research, diaries, journals, and other original records of an event are classified as what type of sources?
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Anecdotal
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Tertiary
- 272.** If you wanted to find more information about Missouri's natural resources, what would the best source be?
- (A) Historical fiction that takes place in Missouri
 - (B) A dictionary
 - (C) Newspaper article about economy
 - (D) Nonfiction text about Missouri's resources
- 273.** What is an example of internal data?
- (A) Social media trends
 - (B) Employee payroll records
 - (C) Government reports
 - (D) Competitor pricing data
- 274.** Primary data are characterized by which feature?
- (A) Aggregated from company databases
 - (B) Derived from statistical repositories
 - (C) Obtained from previous publications
 - (D) Collected first time, original and fresh
- 275.** Which of the following is a source of primary market research:
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) US Census Bureau
- 276.** A public opinion poll on what should be the next Mountain Dew flavor is an example of a —
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 277.** What characterizes subjective information in healthcare communication?
- (A) Directly measurable data
 - (B) Information reported by residents or families that may not be accurate
 - (C) Permanent medical records
 - (D) Standardized medical observations
- 278.** Which of the following is a primary data collection method in educational research?
- (A) Reviewing journal articles
 - (B) Administering surveys or questionnaires
 - (C) Reading textbooks
 - (D) Analyzing government reports
- 279.** A key difference between primary data and secondary data is that primary data is more time consuming and expensive to collect than secondary data
- (A) True
 - (B) False

280. Which type of primary data is represented by characteristics such as age, education, occupation, marital status or gender?
- (A) Personality/Lifestyle
 - (B) Awareness/Knowledge
 - (C) Demographic/Socioeconomic
 - (D) Attitudes
281. Adam told me that someone got hurt during gym when he was there. Adam is the?
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
282. Which of the following scenarios involves collecting primary data?
- (A) Analyzing data from a government database
 - (B) Conducting interviews with participants
 - (C) Reading a scientific review article
 - (D) Using data from a published book
283. What is true about all primary sources?
- (A) They are either handwritten or photographs only
 - (B) They are a way to learn about an event, object, or person
284. Discovering new information in your LHS survey is called
- (A) Consumer Research
 - (B) Primary Research
 - (C) Secondary Research
 - (D) Marketing Research
285. What type of source is an eyewitness to an accident?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
286. Manuscript
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Tertiary Source
 - (D) None of above
287. When interviewing, a ____ would be a person with first-hand information, meaning they witnessed what happened.
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Transcript
 - (C) Primary source
 - (D) Database
288. Which type of data is more time consuming and expensive to collect?
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
289. What is one advantage of primary data being up-to-date?
- (A) It is more expensive to collect.
 - (B) It is likely more valid.
 - (C) It is harder to gather.
 - (D) It is less reliable.
290. Primary sources of data include:
- (A) Interviews and surveys
 - (B) Textbooks
 - (C) Encyclopedias
 - (D) Review articles
291. Which of the following best describes a primary source in science?
- (A) It provides a summary of existing research
 - (B) It presents original data or findings
 - (C) It offers an analysis of multiple studies
 - (D) It compiles information from various sources
292. These are information collected directly from the subjects being studied, such as people, areas, or objects.
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Qualitative Data
 - (C) Primary Data
 - (D) Secondary Data
- Explanation:** Primary Data refers to information collected directly from the subjects being studied, such as people, areas, or objects. It is the correct choice in this context.

- 293.** How can primary sources be used to support an argument?
- (A) Primary sources provide firsthand evidence or direct information related to the topic.
 - (B) Primary sources can be used to provide background information on the topic.
 - (C) Primary sources can be used to present opposing viewpoints to the argument.
 - (D) Primary sources can be used to analyze the credibility of secondary sources.
- 294.** Which type of source is shown in the image? (letter of Columbus)
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 295.** Primary source
- (A) An original historical document or object created by someone who witnessed the event
 - (B) A summary of events written by a historian
 - (C) A fictional account of a historical event
 - (D) An analysis of primary sources by a researcher
- 296.** Which type of research provides firsthand evidence or direct testimony?
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Tertiary sources
 - (D) Quaternary sources
- 297.** Which statements are true about primary data?
- (A) Real-time data
 - (B) Always specific to researcher's needs
 - (C) More capable to solve a specific problem
 - (D) All of the above
- 298.** It refers to the information we received from our senses through experiences.
- (A) Empirical Data
 - (B) Nominal Data
 - (C) Ordinal Data
 - (D) Qualitative Data
- 299.** Which of the following would be the best primary source when writing a research paper about the Natives of Texas?
- (A) A map
 - (B) Photos from Instagram
 - (C) Excerpts from the Diary of Cabeza de Vaca
 - (D) A biography on Cabeza de Vaca
- 300.** ____ is the first place where information comes from, like a person who saw something happen.
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Encyclopedia
 - (D) Textbook
- 301.** What is the reliability of Primary data?
- (A) Depends on the agency collecting the data.
 - (B) Always more reliable compared to secondary data.
 - (C) Depends on the care with which data have been collected.
 - (D) Less reliable compared to secondary data.
- 302.** Information collected from marketing surveys is an example of ____ data.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) Observational
- 303.** What are the characteristics of a primary source data?
- (A) Resulting from an experiment
 - (B) Made available by others
 - (C) Data collected in an observational study
 - (D) Data collected by yourself

304. Which of the following is most likely to provide a business with primary market research?
- (A) A television show
 - (B) A customer survey
 - (C) A newspaper article
 - (D) An Australian Bureau of Statistics Publication
305. Which sources directly report or present a person's own experiences?
- (A) General references
 - (B) Primary sources
 - (C) Secondary sources
 - (D) Tertiary sources
306. The data collected for the first time by the researcher is known as
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Both a & b
 - (D) None of the above
307. A birth certificate is a
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
308. Primary data has an advantage over secondary data because ____
- (A) The data already exists so it is cheaper to gather.
 - (B) It is normally less time consuming to gather.
 - (C) It saves data collection time.
 - (D) It is unique to the purpose of the research.
309. A photography is an example of
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
310. Primary data consist of ____
- (A) Data that does not age
 - (B) Data obtained from the public domain
 - (C) Information collected for the specific purpose at hand
 - (D) Information that is the least expensive and the easiest to obtain
311. What are primary sources?
- (A) Original materials or first-hand accounts of an event, person, or topic
 - (B) Secondary materials or second-hand accounts of an event, person, or topic
 - (C) Materials that are not relevant to the topic
 - (D) Fictional stories about an event, person, or topic
312. The Declaration of Independence is a?
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
313. Which statement correctly describes the difference between primary and secondary sources in nursing research?
- (A) Primary sources summarize other researchers' findings.
 - (B) Secondary sources present original empirical data.
 - (C) Primary sources include firsthand research studies or case reports.
 - (D) Secondary sources contain unpublished experimental data.
 - (E) Primary sources are less reliable than secondary ones.
314. A primary source of information is gathered from:
- (A) A person through a survey
 - (B) A textbook
 - (C) A website such as Wikipedia
 - (D) The radio
315. Primary research means getting information ____ from the source by conducting interviews and surveys and by observing people, events, or processes in action.
- (A) Secondhand
 - (B) Directly

- 316.** Photo/video
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
- 317.** A researcher wants to study the impact of COVID-19 on mental health. Which of the following would be considered primary data?
(A) A published research article on COVID-19
(B) A government health report
(C) A survey conducted among students about their mental health
(D) A newspaper article
- 318.** Are data obtained (collected) for the first time and used specifically for the problem or issue under study
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Sample data
(D) Point of sale data
- 319.** Which of the following is unlikely to be a drawback of primary research
(A) Unrepresentative sample used to generate findings.
(B) Respondents may exaggerate their views.
(C) Wrong or inappropriate questions may be asked.
(D) May lack specific focus.
- 320.** What are primary data?
(A) Data collected specifically for the project at hand directly from individuals
(B) Data collected from external sources only
(C) Data that are always subjective in nature
(D) Data that are never measurable
- 321.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of primary data?
(A) Collected firsthand
(B) Original and unique
(C) Derived from existing sources
(D) Specific to the researcher's needs
- 322.** Manuscripts or material evidence written in the immediate aftermath of an incident is ____
(A) Primary tools
(B) Secondary tools
(C) Historical tools
(D) None of these
- 323.** Mail surveys, phone surveys, personal interviews, & online surveys are examples of what type of data collection?
(A) Tertiary
(B) Secondary
(C) Primary
(D) Unreliable
- 324.** Are government records like the Census considered primary or secondary sources?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 325.** Data that focuses on information that can be counted and subjected to statistical analysis is called?
(A) Secondary Data
(B) Primary Qualitative Data
(C) Primary Quantitative Data
(D) None of above
- 326.** Which of the following is a primary source for a scientific experiment?
(A) A published research paper
(B) A science textbook
(C) A documentary film
(D) A science news article
- 327.** These are original historical sources.
(A) Static sources
(B) Descriptive sources
(C) Primary sources
(D) Interpretative sources
- 328.** Which of the following is a primary data source in qualitative research?
(A) Newspaper articles
(B) Interviews with participants

- (C) Reports by other researchers
(D) Published books
- 329.** A personal interview response to a new cereal packaging design is
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
- 330.** A report of a research study written by the individuals who conducted the study is
(A) A primary source.
(B) A secondary source.
(C) Both a primary and a secondary source.
(D) Exempt from peer review when submitted to a journal for publication.
- 331.** A small business would primarily rely on which source of information for customer needs?
(A) Market research reports
(B) Customer surveys
(C) Social media analytics
(D) Direct customer feedback
- 332.** Asking customers if they like the new loyalty program.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 333.** A first-hand or contemporary account of an event or topic. They are the most direct evidence of a time or event because they were created by people or things that were there at the time or event.
(A) Integrate
(B) Primary Source
(C) Secondary Source
(D) Plagiarism
- 334.** What data is commonly used to monitor changes in the land?
(A) Remote Sensing Data
(B) Cross sections
(C) Local wildlife observations
(D) None of above
- 335.** Data collected directly from its original source without any intermediary is known as
(A) Personal data
(B) Village data
(C) Primary data
(D) Quarterly data
- 336.** A pro of primary research is:
(A) It's always free
(B) Information is highly specific
(C) It's widely available online
(D) It's quick to gather
- 337.** Why do we need to know what type of Source we are looking at?
(A) Primary Sources are more interesting and we only want to have interesting Sources
(B) Different Source types provide different perspectives
(C) We need to have an equal amount of both Sources
(D) We need to know how a Source relates to the topic and if a Source is valuable and valid
- 338.** What is the primary source of data in research methods?
(A) Books and articles
(B) Respondents and participants
(C) Tables and graphs
(D) Statistical analysis
- 339.** A photograph of a protest march taken by a journalist is a:
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
- 340.** Those from which you obtain information "first hand" from an original source and are typically more reliable —
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
(C) Treachery Source
(D) Location Source

- 341.** Which of the following is NOT a reason to use primary sources in research?
- (A) To gain a firsthand perspective of historical events
 - (B) To provide evidence that supports your thesis
 - (C) To replace the need for secondary sources
 - (D) To understand the historical context of an event
- 342.** Which of the following research sources will provide you with firsthand information?
- (A) Internet websites and articles
 - (B) Reference books
 - (C) Electronic databases
 - (D) Interviews
- 343.** Primary sources are always more reliable and credible than secondary sources.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 344.** When the researcher gets information from someone directly, that person is a:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Target population
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Informant
- 345.** True or False: Primary/Original research is information that has not already been found and written about by someone else.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
- 346.** When the data and information collected is fresh data collected for a specific purpose.
- (A) Personal data
 - (B) PERT
 - (C) Physical protection methods
 - (D) Primary research method
 - (E) Project life cycle
- 347.** Which of the following is an example of using a primary source in a scientific study?
- (A) Analyzing data from a recent experiment
 - (B) Reading a review article on the topic
 - (C) Consulting a textbook for background information
 - (D) Watching a documentary about the research area
- 348.** ____ are originated by a researcher for the specific purpose of addressing the problem at hand.
- (A) Synthesis
 - (B) Theories
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Primary data
- 349.** Which of the following is a benefit of using primary data?
- (A) It is more specific to the research question
 - (B) It is always more reliable
 - (C) It is less expensive to collect
 - (D) It requires less time to gather
- 350.** Primary data can be collected through
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment and Survey
 - (D) None of these
- 351.** What makes primary data more reliable than secondary data?
- (A) It is always collected faster.
 - (B) It is gathered by the researcher themselves.
 - (C) It is less expensive to collect.
 - (D) It is always more comprehensive.
- 352.** Which of the following is a Primary Source Document?
- (A) Movie about the Declaration of Independence
 - (B) Magazine Article about the Declaration of Independence

- (C) The Declaration of Independence in the National Archive Museum
(D) Commentary about the Declaration of Independence
- 353.** Which of the following data sources are more reliable?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 354.** Which is a more reliable source?
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
- 355.** Which of the following is a primary source in the study of a new chemical compound?
(A) A journal article detailing the synthesis and properties of the compound
(B) A textbook chapter on chemical compounds
(C) A review article on chemical synthesis
(D) A blog post about chemical research
- 356.** One of the claimed advantages of primary data is that: 1) it is quick and easy to collect 2) it is usually up-to-date 3) it is always 100% accurate 4) it is cheap because it has already been collected
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
- 357.** What type of information does field research gather?
(A) Secondary information
(B) Primary/new information
(C) Historical information
(D) Theoretical information
- 358.** Written or created by someone who was present at an event
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary source
- 359.** What type of documents are scientific and technical reports, dissertations, deposited manuscripts, scientific translations, design documentation:
(A) Primary unpublished
(B) Primary published
(C) Reference secondary documents
(D) Abstract secondary documents
(E) There is no correct answer among the answers
- 360.** First hand information data are called
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Both
(D) None of these.
- 361.** Letters, diaries, autobiographies, eyewitness accounts
(A) Examples of third person point-of-view
(B) Contains only indirect quotes
(C) Examples of secondary sources
(D) Examples of primary sources
- 362.** Firsthand evidence of an event in history
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
(C) Third source
(D) Bias
- 363.** A document or other record of past events created by someone who was present during the events or the time period in which they occurred.
(A) Secondary Source
(B) Primary Source
- 364.** The researchers wanted to control their data collection. What data would they use?
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Qualitative data

365. A document or source that was created during the time under study is known as:
- (A) Secondary Source
 - (B) Tertiary Source
 - (C) Primary Source
 - (D) Quaternary Source
366. A ____ source is an original object or document-the raw material or first-hand information
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Main
 - (D) Reliable
367. Gathering data and information through interviews you conduct.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
368. Gathering data that has not been collected before. Methods to collect it can include interviews, surveys, observations or any type of research that you go out and collect yourself.
- (A) PARAPHRASE
 - (B) PLAGIARISM
 - (C) PRIMARY RESEARCH
 - (D) SECONDARY RESEARCH
369. Information collected for the very first time to fit a specific purpose.
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) None of above
370. An advantage of using primary data in a marketing research project is that they are
- (A) Easier to collect than secondary data.
 - (B) Quicker to collect than secondary data.
 - (C) Usually more up-to-date than secondary data.
 - (D) Less expensive to collect than secondary data.
371. A travelling is an example of?
- (A) Tertiary
 - (B) Primary
 - (C) Secondary
 - (D) None of above
372. One of the following is not included in the method of collecting primary data.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Schedule method
 - (D) All of the above.
373. Which of the following is not a method of primary data collection?
- (A) Direct personal investigation
 - (B) Collection of information through questionnaire
 - (C) Indirect oral investigation
 - (D) Reports of committees and commissions
374. A primary source is ____
- (A) Information created at the time that the topic happened that is being researched, first-hand
 - (B) Elementary kids telling you something
 - (C) Yellow, red, or blue source
 - (D) The first thing you research
375. The benefit of primary research is ____
- (A) It is quick to do
 - (B) It is cheaper
 - (C) You have more control and it might be more reliable
 - (D) None of above
376. User trials are classed as which type of data collection?
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) None of the above

377. Letters, diaries, and government records are examples of secondary sources.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
378. A document or object which was written or created by someone who saw or experienced the event
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
(C) Scholarly
(D) Encyclopedia
379. Original source from which researcher directly collects the data that has not been previously collected
(A) Primary data.
(B) Secondary Data.
(C) Tertiary Data.
(D) None of these.
380. How can you gather data yourself (otherwise known as primary data)?
(A) Surveys
(B) Ordering pizza
(C) Eating at panera
(D) None of above
381. What is the term for data that is collected specifically for the study at hand?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Attitude
(D) Media
382. The main difference between primary sources and secondary sources is ____
(A) If you can find it in a dictionary
(B) Where they are from
(C) Perspective/point-of-view
(D) If it is fiction or nonfiction
383. Conducting Surveys is the most common method of generating
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) None of these
384. What source of data is referred to in this statement? Recording the observations on customers' behavior when choosing cosmetics products to purchase in a supermarket.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
385. You are researching 19th century acting styles. Which source is most credible?
(A) The New York Times theater reviews from the 19th century
(B) Diaries from 20th century actors
(C) Your teacher
(D) Wikipedia's page on "19th Century Acting"
386. Data that describes a group of people in terms of age, marital status, family size, ethnicity, gender, profession, education, and income is called ____
(A) Demographic data
(B) Psychographic data
(C) Geographic data
(D) None of above
387. A source created about an event or time-period by someone who was there
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
388. Why is primary data considered more relevant than secondary data?
(A) It is cheaper to obtain.
(B) It is collected by someone else.
(C) It can be directed to find precise data needed.
(D) It is always more accurate.
389. Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as
(A) Secondary data
(B) Foreign data

- (C) Primary data
(D) Third data
- 390.** Which of the following is a source of primary data collection method?
(A) Journals
(B) Newspapers
(C) Surveys
(D) Textbooks
- 391.** A photograph is an example of a
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Secondary Source
(C) Primary Source
(D) None of these
- 392.** Surveys, focus groups, customer interviews conducted by a business are considered ____
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Quantitative research
- 393.** Examples of primary data are
(A) Company records or archives, government publications, industry analysis, websites and the Internet.
(B) Individuals' responses on a set of questionnaires, and interviews generated from focus groups and panels of respondents.
- 394.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of using primary data?
(A) It may not be specific enough for the research question
(B) It is not reliable
(C) It requires more time and resources to collect
(D) It cannot be updated
- 395.** Which type of source includes original research studies?
(A) Secondary Sources
(B) Primary Sources
(C) Review Sources
(D) Mixed Sources
- 396.** What kind of data are contained in the census of population and national income estimates, for the government?
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Internal data
(D) None of these
- 397.** Internal secondary data may come from all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Inventory reports
(B) Quarterly sales reports
(C) New customer surveys
(D) Customer data
- 398.** What type of source is a autobiography?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 399.** There are four methods for collecting primary data
(A) True
(B) False
- 400.** Which formal research source is best to obtain firsthand information?
(A) Internet Web sites and articles
(B) Reference books
(C) Electronic databases
(D) Interviews
- 401.** Sources created by people who witnesses or took part in the events they describe are?
(A) Primary source
(B) Database
(C) Secondary source
(D) Index
- 402.** Contents analysis involves primary data.
(A) True
(B) False
- 403.** Information found in an encyclopedia is an example of a primary source.
(A) True
(B) False

- 404.** What type of source is a diary from World War II?
(A) Secondary source
(B) Primary source
(C) Tertiary source
(D) None of the above
- 405.** Which of the following is the source of primary data
(A) Personal records.
(B) Personal diaries, autobiography.
(C) Official records.
(D) All of the above.
- 406.** The original source from which researcher collects information is ____
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
(C) Both primary and secondary
(D) None of these
- 407.** An interview is an example of ____
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
- 408.** Which of the following is an example of a primary source?
(A) A scientist's original lab notes
(B) A newspaper article about a scientific discovery
(C) A documentary on a scientific topic
(D) A science magazine summarizing recent studies
- 409.** Court records
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) None of the above
- 410.** What makes a primary source reliable?
(A) It's a firsthand account of an event or time period
(B) It was written last year
(C) It has many advertisements
(D) It's written anonymously
- 411.** A Diary
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 412.** Researchers are conducting focus groups as part of their current marketing research project. The results of these focus groups are examples of:
(A) Secondary data.
(B) Relevant variables.
(C) Units of analysis.
(D) Primary data.
- 413.** An example of primary research is:
(A) Academic journals
(B) Customer surveys
(C) Newspaper articles
(D) Government reports
- 414.** Your environmental studies professor has assigned a research paper about dams in North America. At least 2 of your sources must be primary. Which of the following is an example of a primary source?
(A) PBS documentary about major dams
(B) Photos taken of Lake Powell in 1955 before the construction of the Glen Canyon Dam
(C) A manual published in 2012 about maintaining original electrical systems in dams
(D) All of the above
- 415.** Data from primary sources always contain accurate information, true or false
(A) True
(B) False
- 416.** Raw Data is defined as:
(A) Processed information
(B) Unorganized and unprocessed facts
(C) Summarized data
(D) Analyzed results

417. Metro Center mall conducts personal interviews with customers to find out why no one visits this mall anymore.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
418. A firsthand account of an event given by someone who was actually at the event is considered a ____
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
(C) Wikipedia entry
(D) Google search
419. What kind of source is a door to door interview?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
420. Suppose you want to study the social integration of Filipino nurses that immigrated to work in Ireland over the past 5 years. What method would be best suited?
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
421. What is data called that the researcher does themselves?
(A) Secondary
(B) Private
(C) Primary
(D) Autonomous
422. Research data, such as census statistics Official and unofficial records of organizations and government agencies Artifacts of all kinds, such as tools, coins, clothing, furniture, etc. Audio recordings, DVDs, and video recordings Government documents (reports, bills, proclamations, hearings, etc.) Patents Technical reports Scientific journal articles reporting experimental research results Are known as
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Documents
(D) None of above
423. The data which are collected from the place of origin is known as:
(A) None of these
(B) Primary & Secondary
(C) Secondary data
(D) Primary data
424. What type of source is this? An original photograph from the 1941 attack at Pearl Harbor that you found in your grandparents photo album
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
425. Which of the following best defines primary market research? 1) It is data collection that always produces quantitative (number based) results 2) It uses information that has already been collected 3) It is also known as desk research 4) It gathers original data by contacting consumers directly
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
426. Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as
(A) Foreign data
(B) Primary data
(C) Third data
(D) Secondary data
427. What type of research involves collecting data that does not yet exist?
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Market research
(D) Product research
428. ____ is information you obtain for the first time and use specifically for your study.
(A) Reputable data
(B) Primary data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Descriptive research

429. Which type of source is shown in the image?
(picture of the civil war)
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
430. A primary research is used to collect raw data from
(A) Competitors
(B) Producers
(C) Respondents
(D) None of above
431. Primary data refer to information obtained ____ by the researcher on the variables of interest for the specific purpose of the study.
(A) First-hand
(B) Second-hand
(C) Third-hand
(D) None of above
432. Interviews are one type of field research, which is often referred to as ____ research because the researcher interacts directly with the subject(s) and is engaged in the activities and behavior of the thing being studied.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
433. I'm studying dinosaurs in the Jurassic period. Dinosaur fossils from the Jurassic period are ____
(A) Primary Sources
(B) Secondary Sources
434. Interviews and questionnaires are classed as ____ research data.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Qualitative
435. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data from a representative sample of a population?
(A) Interviews
(B) Observations
(C) Surveys
(D) Experiments
436. Information that can be collected during an investigation
(A) Thesis
(B) Variables
(C) Observable
(D) Trial
437. Which is not an example of primary market research.
(A) Surveys.
(B) Published reports.
(C) Questionnaires.
(D) Interviews.
438. A research journal article written by the researchers who conducted a study is a(n) ____ source for a research review:
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Electronic
(D) Qualitative
439. Which of the following is not a contact method used in primary research?
(A) Mail
(B) Telephone
(C) Personal
(D) Research that has already been done before
440. Which of the following is an example of a primary data source:
(A) Inventory reports
(B) Survey
(C) Sales reports
(D) Expense reports
441. Which of the following is considered a primary resource?
(A) Diary
(B) Encyclopedia
(C) Junior Scholastic magazine
(D) History textbook

442. A direct account of an event or time period in history
(A) Agricultural Revolution
(B) Neolithic Age
(C) Paleolithic Age
(D) Primary source
443. What is an example of a primary research method?
(A) Books and journals
(B) Focus groups
(C) Magazines
(D) Television
444. If I wanted to look into the original maps of the West Indies, designed by the Spaniards during the era of conquest, what type of source should I use?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
445. Collection, accumulation and processing of information consists in:
(A) Finding primary sources material and working with them;
(B) Preparing for the experiment and conducting it;
(C) Mathematical planning of the experiment;
(D) Registration of information in the form of a form-card;
(E) The calculation of a certain technological scheme of production;
446. What kind of source is a small group or focus group?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
447. The data gathered from this kind of research is called ____, because you are collecting it directly from people and it reflects their current attitude or opinion about food, atmosphere, and other topics. Other examples of ____ include questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups or group interviews.
(A) Primary Data
(B) Main Data
(C) Alternate Data
(D) Secondary Data
448. What is the main advantage of using individuals as a source of data?
(A) They provide current information
(B) They are always available for interviews
(C) Their knowledge and expertise is reliable
(D) Their questionnaire responses will not be biased
449. Data obtained for the first time and used specifically for the particular problem or issue being studied is known as
(A) Market data
(B) Consumer data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Primary data
450. Conduction surveys is the most common method of generating
(A) Primary data
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Schedule
(E) Not aware of
451. In a scientific experiment, which type of data is collected directly from the experiment itself?
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Tertiary data
(D) Quaternary data
452. Which statement describes a primary source?
(A) A letter written by a Revolutionary soldier
(B) An encyclopedia entry about the French and Indian War
(C) A documentary describing the Civil War
(D) An essay explaining the history of the Middle Colonies Edit

453. Testimony from living witnesses; narrative records, such as previous histories, memoirs, letters, and imaginative literature; are known as?
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
454. Primary sources provide:
- (A) Firsthand information or data from the time period being studied.
 - (B) Opinions or interpretations of the time period being studied.
 - (C) Information or data from a different time period.
 - (D) Secondhand information or data from the time period being studied.
455. Methods to collect Primary Data are
- (A) Interview, Survey
 - (B) Observation, Experimentations
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
456. Information collected for the first time to solve the problem being studied
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
 - (C) Market Research
 - (D) None of above
457. Focus groups are one of the ____ effective and routinely used primary research techniques.
- (A) Least
 - (B) Most
 - (C) Only
 - (D) Consistently
458. Which of the following is an advantage of using primary data in research?
- (A) It is less expensive to obtain
 - (B) It provides specific insights tailored to the research
 - (C) It is easier to access
 - (D) It is already analyzed and interpreted
459. Which term describes a source that provides firsthand evidence or direct data?
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) Quaternary source
460. A primary source is created by someone who
- (A) Read about an event.
 - (B) Made up an event from their imagination.
 - (C) Was present at an event.
 - (D) Heard about an event from a witness.
461. What kind of data is it if you collect the number of cars passing by your house each hour?
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Primary
462. What is the DIFFERENCE between a Primary and Secondary Source?
- (A) They are the same
 - (B) A Primary Source comes DIRECTLY from a person who experienced an event. A Secondary Source is information that DOES NOT COME DIRECTLY from a person who experienced that event.
 - (C) A Primary Source DOES NOT COME DIRECTLY from a person who experienced an event. A Secondary Source is information that comes DIRECTLY from a person who experienced that event.
 - (D) None of above
463. What should be verified about primary sources?
- (A) Their location and time of publication
 - (B) Their identification and experts' credentials, affiliations, and impartiality
 - (C) Their popularity and number of citations
 - (D) Their length and complexity
464. Autobiographies
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Tertiary Source
 - (D) None of above

- 465.** Which of the following is a major disadvantage associated with the collection of primary data in the course of marketing research?
- (A) It provides the most recent data possible
 - (B) It is typically expensive
 - (C) It allows for secrecy from competitors
 - (D) It fits the firm's marketing needs well
 - (E) Data collection is rapid
- 466.** All of the following are secondary sources, EXCEPT:
- (A) An encyclopedia.
 - (B) A biography.
 - (C) A personal letter.
 - (D) A book about famous people.
- 467.** Which of the following would be the most reliable source of information for a school report?
- (A) Political blog or radio show.
 - (B) Wikipedia.
 - (C) [Www.nationalgeographic.com](http://www.nationalgeographic.com).
 - (D) None.
- 468.** A record of past events created by someone who was at the events when they happened
- (A) Secondary Source
 - (B) Primary Source
- 469.** Primary research data can be defined as ____
- (A) Information that comes from reading what others have experienced and observed
 - (B) Information gained from firsthand experience and observation
 - (C) Statistics collected during the first stage of research
 - (D) Data received from the World Wide Web
- 470.** Why is it important to critically evaluate primary sources?
- (A) To ensure their reliability, accuracy, and relevance to the research topic.
 - (B) To ignore the credibility and accuracy of the information
 - (C) To save time and effort by not evaluating the reliability
 - (D) To blindly trust the primary sources without verification
- 471.** What is an example of a primary source in history?
- (A) Newspaper articles about World War I
 - (B) Textbooks about World War I
 - (C) Interviews with historians about World War I
 - (D) Diaries written by soldiers during World War I
- 472.** Dr. Garcia is conducting a study on the impact of online learning on high school students. Which of the following would be considered a primary source for her research?
- (A) A blog post discussing the challenges of online learning
 - (B) An article reviewing online learning outcomes
 - (C) A survey conducted with high school students about their online learning experiences
 - (D) A book published about the history of online education
- 473.** Primary source documents are all of the following EXCEPT ____
- (A) First hand accounts of someone's experience
 - (B) Analysis of events
 - (C) An original document that does not analyze other documents
 - (D) Original research
- 474.** Immediate, first-hand accounts of a topic, from people who had a direct connection with it. They may have witnessed the event or know people who did.
- (A) Secondary Sources
 - (B) Primary Sources
 - (C) Annotations
 - (D) Bias
- 475.** All primary research
- (A) Involves talking directly to people

- (B) Requires a questionnaire
(C) Involves a focus group
(D) Is collected for a specific purpose
- 476.** Which source is a primary source?
(A) A recent textbook chapter explaining the causes of an ancient war
(B) A museum curator's blog post summarizing several articles
(C) A soldier's first-hand diary written during the war
(D) A modern documentary that analyzes old letters
- 477.** Manuals and guidebooks
(A) Tertiary Source
(B) Primary Source
(C) Secondary Source
(D) None of above
- 478.** One of the claimed advantages of primary data is that:
(A) It is quick and easy to collect
(B) It is usually up-to-date
(C) It is always 100% accurate
(D) It is cheap because it has already been collected
- 479.** ___ is the collection and collation (put together) of original data via direct contact with potential or existing customers. [Also called field research]
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Focus group
(D) Interviews
- 480.** A scrapbook of a soldier from the Civil War is a:
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
(C) Tertiary source
(D) None of the above
- 481.** Maddie is creating a survey to determine student's favorite place to shop. This type of research is:
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Sales
(D) Product
- 482.** A letter from a soldier in the Civil War is a:
(A) Secondary source
(B) Tertiary source
(C) Primary source
(D) Fictional document
- 483.** Which type of data set is expensive, more time consuming and has a higher level of control?
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
- 484.** These sources were present during an experience or time period and offer an inside view of a particular event.
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
(C) Comic book
(D) Coloring book
- 485.** Primary research sometimes also referred to as Field research.
(A) True
(B) False
- 486.** ___ sources are original materials such as experiments, observations, surveys, interviews, diaries, first-person accounts, and so on.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 487.** Primary data is collected:
(A) From books
(B) First-hand by researcher
(C) From journals
(D) From government reports

- 488.** Data collected by the researcher themselves is known as secondary data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 489.** Which of these is NOT an example of a primary source?
- (A) Original uniforms worn at a time in history
 - (B) Diaries written at the time of an event
 - (C) Film footage of a historical event
 - (D) A poem about World War II from your classmate
- 490.** Researchers need to be familiar with these three basic types of sources:
- (A) General references, historical resources, and secondary resources.
 - (B) General references, primary resources, and secondary resources.
 - (C) Tertiary references, primary resources, and secondary resources.
 - (D) General references, primary resources, and statistical resources.
- 491.** What is a direct data source?
- (A) Data collected for a specific purpose
 - (B) Data that is dynamic
 - (C) Data that is static
 - (D) Data obtained from a third party
- 492.** Which type of source is shown in the image? (map of the indies)
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 493.** Scientific and technical information is conventionally divided into:
- (A) Primary and secondary
 - (B) Secondary and tertiary
 - (C) Primary and tertiary
 - (D) Secondary and first
- 494.** Emma is working on a history project and needs to find a primary resource. Which of the following should she choose?
- (A) A textbook summarizing historical events
 - (B) A newspaper article analyzing a political speech
 - (C) An audio recording of a President's inauguration speech
 - (D) A blog post discussing a scientific study
- 495.** A video recording of a panel discussion on renewable energy at a global conference is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 496.** What is a key feature of primary sources in science?
- (A) They provide a summary of existing research
 - (B) They contain original research data or findings
 - (C) They offer a broad overview of a topic
 - (D) They are often used for quick reference
- 497.** Primary data is generally considered to be:
- (A) Less relevant
 - (B) Less expensive
 - (C) More reliable and specific
 - (D) Already analysed
- 498.** Materials created by people who witnessed or took part in the event they supply information about
- (A) Relevance
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Credible source
- 499.** Which is NOT an example of primary data?
- (A) Financial reports
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Polls
 - (D) Focus Groups

- 500.** How can you determine if a source is primary or secondary?
- (A) Consider its proximity to the original event or data and whether it is a firsthand account or an interpretation of primary sources.
 - (B) Look for the publication date of the source.
 - (C) Consider the length of the source.
 - (D) Check if the source is written by a well-known author.
- 501.** Commonly used primary data collection methods are:
- (A) Survey & Interviews
 - (B) Survey & Focus Groups
 - (C) Observation & Survey
 - (D) Survey & Experiment
- 502.** If you wanted to conduct research about the Great Flood of 1993, where would be the best place to get more information?
- (A) Thesaurus
 - (B) Dictionary
 - (C) Newspaper article about the flood
 - (D) Encyclopedia
- 503.** Diaries, journals, speeches, letters, legal documents, and experiments are considered to be ____
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Wikipedia entries
 - (D) Google search terms
- 504.** A researcher conducted a focus group to understand the motives behind consumer rejection for a brand's previous collection. This researcher is collecting ____ data
- (A) Functional
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Historical
 - (D) Primary
- 505.** Which of the following involves collecting first-hand data
- (A) Secondary inquiry
 - (B) Product analysis
 - (C) Primary research
 - (D) Feasibility study
- 506.** Research that I have collected myself is called ____
- (A) Secondary research
 - (B) Tertiary research
 - (C) Primary research
 - (D) Opinion based research
- 507.** What type of source is this? Amerindian artefact found in Banwari trace
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 508.** True or False: primary research is very generic and not specific.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 509.** Secondary data can almost always be obtained more quickly and at a lower cost than ____ data.
- (A) Tertiary
 - (B) Collective
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Primary
- 510.** A photograph is an example of
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 511.** Research you do for a study.
- (A) Primary Research
 - (B) Secondary Research
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 512.** A Native American's journal that describes what it was like to meet white settlers for the first time
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary

513. An original first hand source, such as a speech or a letter.
- (A) Objective source
 - (B) Subjective source
 - (C) Primary source
 - (D) Secondary source
514. A firsthand account such as a diary entry, autobiography, or letter that shows intimate details
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Trustworthy source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Unreliable source

1.4.3 Secondary Data

1. Mona is reading a book about her project. What source of information will she get from the book?
- (A) Tertiary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Nursery
2. Where should you look for high-quality secondary sources during background research?
- (A) Any available sources.
 - (B) Social media and blogs.
 - (C) Journal articles, academic books, and reliable websites.
 - (D) None of the above
3. If a sociologist were to analyze pre-collected data, like U.S. Census Bureau reports or U.S. Department of Labor reports, what type of research would they be doing?
- (A) Primary Analysis
 - (B) Participant Observation
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Secondary Analysis
4. Which type of research involves analyzing and interpreting data collected by someone else?
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Tertiary sources
 - (D) Quaternary sources
5. They are classified as ____ sources when they describe, interpret or analyze primary sources.
- They are often information written or presented by authors who did not personally witness an event or occurrence.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of the above
6. Michael Kors Fashions examines financial documents available from a large marketing firm for other apparel stores of its size.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
7. Which of the following is not the published sources?
- (A) Govt publications
 - (B) Semi govt publications
 - (C) International publications
 - (D) Website
8. What are the materials used to gather information: books, encyclopedias, magazines, websites?
- (A) Homework
 - (B) Supplies
 - (C) Instructions
 - (D) Resources
9. Which is NOT an example of secondary data?
- (A) Sales reports
 - (B) Government reports
 - (C) Financial reports
 - (D) Statistical methods

10. What is a disadvantage of secondary data?
- (A) It is collected directly
 - (B) It may be outdated
 - (C) It always fits your needs
 - (D) It is always accurate
11. What are statistical sources?
- (A) Sources that use qualitative data
 - (B) Sources that provide historical information
 - (C) Sources that contain a collection and organization of numerical data
 - (D) Sources that focus on theoretical concepts
12. Secondary data are ____
- (A) Collected mostly via surveys
 - (B) Expensive to obtain
 - (C) Never purchased from outside suppliers
 - (D) Not always very usable
13. Which form of data below can usually be obtained more quickly and at a lower cost than the others?
- (A) Secondary Data
 - (B) Primary Data
 - (C) Online marketing research
 - (D) None of the above
14. What is 'desk research' in the context of data collection?
- (A) Field research
 - (B) In-depth interviews
 - (C) Secondary research
 - (D) Qualitative research
15. Which of the following is an example of Secondary Sources Literature?
- (A) Statistical data
 - (B) Review Article
 - (C) Survey Data
 - (D) Audio & Videos
16. External secondary research involves ____
- (A) Original research conducted internally
 - (B) Existing research gathered outside of a researcher's company
 - (C) Original research conducted by an external firm
 - (D) Existing research gathered within a researcher's own company
17. Secondary research is an unstructured, exploratory research methodology based on small samples intended to provide insight and understanding of the problem setting
- (A) True
 - (B) False
18. There are several sources of research. These are published writings and reports that critique or reports on primary sources and can be found in periodical and references books.
- (A) Primary sources.
 - (B) Secondary sources.
 - (C) Tertiary sources.
 - (D) Non-documentary searching.
19. Sources are ____
- (A) Articles, books, magazines, etc. that are used to gather facts for research
 - (B) Quotations used in text evidence
 - (C) A list that shows all the source citations
 - (D) None of the above
20. Which statements are true about secondary data?
- (A) Past data
 - (B) Low cost or free
 - (C) Lack of control over data quality
 - (D) All of the above
21. Research that involves using already existing data is called ____
- (A) Secondary research
 - (B) Primary research
 - (C) Quantitative data
 - (D) Existential data

22. These are materials made by people long after the events being described had taken place.
- (A) Diplomatic source
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Scientific source
 - (D) Secondary source
23. Type of data obtained when one accesses databases on the Internet.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
24. A common secondary research source includes:
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Published journals
 - (D) Interviews
25. Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "news broadcasts"
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
26. What type of source is a meta-analysis in scientific research?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) Experimental source
27. How can books be useful in secondary market research?
- (A) They provide real-time data.
 - (B) They offer detailed information on a wide range of topics.
 - (C) They are always free to access.
 - (D) They provide competitor analysis.
28. What type of source is a newspaper reporter?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
29. Why might a researcher choose to use secondary data?
- (A) It is more time-consuming to collect
 - (B) It is less reliable
 - (C) It is already available and can save time
 - (D) It is more specific to the researcher's needs
30. Data that have been previously collected, used, or analyzed by another individual or group for specific purposes are known as:
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Questionnaires
 - (C) Primary data
 - (D) Secondary data
31. The only thing to be seen before using Secondary data is that they are
- (A) Reliable.
 - (B) Adequate for the purpose in hand.
 - (C) Representative.
 - (D) All of the above.
32. A scientist uses data from a previous study to support their hypothesis. What type of data are they using?
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Experimental data
 - (D) Qualitative data
33. What is the primary role of secondary sources in the scientific community?
- (A) To present new research findings
 - (B) To provide raw data for experiments
 - (C) To summarize and interpret existing research
 - (D) To offer a broad overview of a topic
34. Sources created by people not directly involved in the events they describe are?
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Database
 - (C) Primary source
 - (D) Secondary source

35. Which document is a secondary source?
- (A) Research findings on video gaming's effects
 - (B) Population statistics from the U.S Census Bureau
 - (C) An almanac
 - (D) Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
36. Secondary sources can be divided into government data sources, private data sources and internet data base.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
37. Secondary data consist of ____
- (A) Information collected for the specific purpose at hand
 - (B) Data that does not age
 - (C) Information that already exists somewhere, having been collected for another purpose
 - (D) Information collected from conducting personal, in-depth interviews
38. Secondary data are found
- (A) In government publications
 - (B) On the Internet
 - (C) In newspapers
 - (D) All of these
39. In conducting secondary data research, what is the next step after assessing the availability of the secondary data?
- (A) Assess Inclusion of Key Variables
 - (B) Assess sampling
 - (C) Assess construct validity
 - (D) Specify the construct theoretically
40. Data collected from Economic Times news paper is an example of
- (A) Secondary data.
 - (B) Observed data.
 - (C) Historical data.
 - (D) Primary data.
41. A textbook chapter explaining the effects of the Industrial Revolution is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
42. Works that analyze, interpret, or critique primary sources are called:
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Tertiary sources
 - (D) Quaternary sources
43. A book about Roman bridges written by a historian is a:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
44. Information created by someone not present during the event is known as:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Eyewitness Account
 - (C) Secondary Source
 - (D) Tertiary Source
45. What can affect the results of secondary research?
- (A) The biases in the original primary research.
 - (B) The ease of access to the research.
 - (C) The number of researchers involved.
 - (D) The cost of conducting the research.
46. The writers were not directly involved or present at the time of the event is known as what?
- (A) Source
 - (B) Tertiary Source
 - (C) Primary Source
 - (D) Secondary Source
47. What is secondary sources?
- (A) Interview session with the sample
 - (B) Data collect from an experiment
 - (C) Any data gained from a survey or questionnaires
 - (D) Publications, government documents, brochures, newsletters, annual reports

48. Somebody else has already put their own interpretation on the original information. The accuracy of information might need to be checked when using ____ sources.
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Treachery Source
 - (D) Location Source
49. Textbooks, biographies, newspaper articles, magazine articles, and biographies are considered to be ____
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Wikipedia entries
 - (D) Google search terms
50. Secondary data are an economical and quick source of background information
- (A) True
 - (B) False
51. Identify if the given item is PRIMARY, SECONDARY, or TERTIARY source: newspapers
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of the above
52. Which of the following is an example of a secondary source in online research?
- (A) An original research article.
 - (B) A historical document.
 - (C) A book review.
 - (D) A scientific experiment.
53. Sources of internal secondary research include each of the following, except ____
- (A) Existing customer survey results
 - (B) Sales data from customer databases
 - (C) Existing employee satisfaction survey results
 - (D) Population statistics of a target market area
54. A secondary source is ____
- (A) The second thing you research
 - (B) Purple, green, or pink source
 - (C) A source that discusses information originally presented somewhere else-written later by someone that did not experience it first hand
 - (D) Discusses information about second thoughts
55. In which criteria of secondary data evaluation researcher checks "Assess accuracy by comparing data from different sources."?
- (A) Specifications/ Methodology
 - (B) Error/Accuracy
 - (C) Currency
 - (D) Dependability
56. Your local library is good place to gather ____ data
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Primary
57. Identify if the given item is PRIMARY, SECONDARY, or TERTIARY source: textbooks
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of the above
58. Secondary research is also known as desk research / library research.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
59. Using raw data that others have collected is called
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Raw Data
 - (D) Information
60. Which of the following would be considered a secondary source in a scientific study?
- (A) A meta-analysis of clinical trials

- (B) A clinical trial report
(C) A scientist's field notes
(D) A patent application
61. Data that has already been collected for another study but can be applied to the current study/research is known as
(A) Market data
(B) Consumer data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Primary data
62. Secondary data refers to:
(A) Direct interviews
(B) Already existing data
(C) Surveys
(D) Case study
63. I was watching ESPN and one of the reporters said he had heard good reviews about a new sports movie. When he talks about the movie, what is he?
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
64. Which is a disadvantage of secondary market research?
(A) Time consuming to collect and analyse
(B) Requires substantial financial investment
(C) Research data may not be up-to-date
(D) Specialist training and skills required to conduct effectively
65. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a secondary source?
(A) Interprets and analyzes primary sources
(B) One or more steps removed from the event
(C) May have pictures, quotes, or graphics of primary sources in them
(D) Created during an experience or time period with inside view of a particular event
66. Identify if the following is primary or secondary data. Definition: reference, interpret and comment on primary sources. (Source: Monash University)
(A) Primary Data
(B) Secondary Data
67. This Textbook is a Secondary Source
(A) True
(B) False
68. Before Sandra opened her florist shop she read all she could about the floral industry. She also consulted several published research reports to understand growth patterns in the local area with particular interest in the location of florists throughout the city. This — helped her to decide on the location of her store.
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Primitive data
(D) Tertiary information
(E) License information
69. The data that has been collected by someone else but made available for others to use.
(A) Secondary Data
(B) Research Background
(C) Ethnography Research
(D) Observation
70. What is the purpose of background research in the context of a literature review?
(A) To create your own ideas.
(B) To provide a summary of secondary sources.
(C) To conduct surveys and interviews.
(D) None of the above
71. Sources that are not firsthand accounts, but combine and analyze primary sources to understand historical events
(A) Source
(B) Primary Source
(C) Secondary Source
(D) Tertiary Source

72. An advantage of secondary data over primary data is that secondary data are easier and cheaper to develop.
(A) True
(B) FALSE
73. This is a type of source that describes discusses, interprets, comments upon, analyzes, evaluates, summarizes, and processes primary sources.
(A) Popular Source
(B) Secondary Source
(C) Primary Source
(D) Scholarly Source
74. A tech startup uses insights from past studies and online articles to support its marketing research project. What type of data is this?
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Secondary Data
(C) Primary Data
(D) Experimental Data
75. Secondary Data is?
(A) An Outside Source
(B) First Hand Source
(C) Numbers that start with 2
(D) Opinions and Attitudes
76. Which is not an internal record?
(A) Customer feedback.
(B) Sales.
(C) Marketing activity.
(D) Published data.
77. Which of the following is an advantage of using personal documents as secondary sources in sociological research?
(A) They provide large volumes of data.
(B) They offer unique perspectives on historical events.
(C) Personal documents are easily accessible online.
(D) They are created and published by government agencies.
78. What is one of the benefits of increased access to substantial sample sizes in secondary research?
(A) It decreases the validity of findings.
(B) It supports increased validity and more generalisable findings.
(C) It makes research more expensive.
(D) It limits the scope of research.
79. A scholarly journal discussing the impact of excessive drinking on high school students would be an example of a ____
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
80. A source that comments on, analyzes, or otherwise relies on primary source
(A) Primary source
(B) Reference
(C) Data
(D) Secondary source
81. This source interprets and analyzes primary sources
(A) Ordinary Source
(B) Primary Source
(C) Secondary Source
(D) Third Source
82. ____ are those collected and interpreted at least once for some specific situation other than the current one. Availability of this type of information is normally high.
(A) Subjective information
(B) Secondary information
(C) Primary information
(D) None of above
83. An Internet search is an example of
(A) Secondary research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Primary research
(D) Quantitative research

84. Secondary/existing data may include which of the following?
- (A) Official documents
 - (B) Personal documents
 - (C) Archived research data
 - (D) All of the above
85. Which is a method commonly used in secondary research?
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Government reports
86. Dictionaries and encyclopedias
- (A) Tertiary Source
 - (B) Primary Source
 - (C) Secondary Source
 - (D) None of above
87. Secondary research means getting information — by reading what other researchers have compiled in books and articles (in print or online or both).
- (A) Secondhand
 - (B) Directly
88. A textbook describing the civil war.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
89. Consist of research from public documents, books, journals, magazines, the Internet, and even the company's internal database.
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
90. External secondary data sources are:
- (A) Company records
 - (B) Employee databases
 - (C) Government publications
 - (D) Internal sales reports
91. A magazine article discussing the events of September 11, 2001, published in 2022.
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Eyewitness account
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Original document
92. State whether it is primary or secondary data sources. School records
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
93. A sport/event organization that wants to obtain information about the population in a certain geographic location might use
- (A) Government sources
 - (B) Primary Databases
 - (C) Personal Questionnaires
 - (D) Telephone surveys
94. A blog post summarizing the main points of a new research study on climate change is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
95. I'm studying the French Revolution. A history textbook chapter about the French Revolution is a —
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
96. What is the advantage of internal secondary data?
- (A) It is readily available and accurate
 - (B) It covers an entire industry
 - (C) It is expensive to obtain
 - (D) It requires external verification
97. What is the primary focus of secondary sources?
- (A) To provide raw, unfiltered data
 - (B) To analyze and interpret historical events
 - (C) To document eyewitness accounts
 - (D) To create artifacts for study

98. Which term refers to a source of information that was created later by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching?
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Inquiry
99. Which of the following is an example of secondary market research?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Trade magazines
100. List out the secondary sources
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Book
101. Which of the following is an example of a secondary source in science?
- (A) A scientist's lab notebook
 - (B) A peer-reviewed research article
 - (C) A science magazine article
 - (D) A raw data set
102. A book analyzing the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
103. What is a limitation related to secondary data?
- (A) Relatively easy to analyse
 - (B) Data can be very consistent, precise and reliable
 - (C) Related secondary data is sometimes not available or accessing available data is difficult/impossible
 - (D) Findings can be generalised if selection process is well-designed and sample is representative of study population
104. Can a youtube video be used as a source for a research project?
- (A) Yes, depending on its credibility.
 - (B) No, absolutely not.
105. An encyclopedia entry on the causes of World War II is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
106. Examples of this type of data include U.S. Census data and internal sales records.
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) None of above
107. Secondary data consists of information ____
- (A) That already exists somewhere and was collected for another purpose
 - (B) Used by competitors
 - (C) That does not currently exist in an organised form
 - (D) That already exists somewhere and is outdated
108. It is important to know the following when evaluating secondary sources
- (A) The creator, the date of publication, bias and prejudice, the author's POV
 - (B) The author's POV, the publisher, the creator, the time stamp of any online resources (if any)
 - (C) The creator, the context, the argument, bias and prejudice
 - (D) Bias and prejudice, the creator, the argument, the author's POV.
109. In scientific research, which source type is typically used to gather background information?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) Experimental data

- 110.** Avni is conducting research on consumer behavior for her marketing project. She is trying to understand how secondary data differs from primary data.
- (A) Secondary data is always more accurate than primary data.
 - (B) Primary data is collected from existing sources.
 - (C) Secondary data is gathered firsthand by researchers.
 - (D) Secondary data differs from primary data in that it is collected from existing sources rather than being gathered firsthand.
- 111.** What distinguishes a secondary source from a primary source?
- (A) Secondary sources contain original data
 - (B) Secondary sources interpret or summarize primary research
 - (C) Secondary sources are always less credible
 - (D) Secondary sources focus on current events only
- 112.** The data collected from second source by the researcher is known
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Both a & b
 - (D) None of these
- 113.** Monographs and treatises are examples of:
- (A) Secondary sources
 - (B) Primary sources
 - (C) Tertiary sources
 - (D) Patents
- 114.** One reason that marketers conduct secondary research is to
- (A) Clarify research questions
 - (B) Create hypotheses
 - (C) Make accurate predictions
 - (D) Learn more about a specific industry
- 115.** Secondary data are originated by the researcher for the specific purpose of addressing the research problem at hand
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 116.** Match the vocabulary term to its definition. secondary source
- (A) A source that provides firsthand evidence
 - (B) A source that uses other sources
 - (C) A study or examination to learn about a subject
 - (D) A person or thing that gives information
 - (E) A list of sources used in a written paper
- 117.** Which type of secondary source is more likely to provide real-time data on social trends and opinions?
- (A) Digital Content
 - (B) Official Statistics
 - (C) Personal Documents
 - (D) Media Source
- 118.** Second Hand research gathered by others is known as what?
- (A) Second hand data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Supplementary data
 - (D) Significant data
- 119.** What is a better definition of desk research?
- (A) Stealing someone else's information
 - (B) Collecting new information
 - (C) Using information that already exists
 - (D) Finding old research
- 120.** A secondary source is a firsthand piece of evidence written by someone who was present during the event.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 121.** In conducting secondary data analysis, researchers should ask themselves all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Who produced the document?
 - (B) Is the material genuine?
 - (C) How can respondents be re-interviewed?
 - (D) Why was the document produced?
- 122.** Which word best matches this definition?:(in scholarly studies) pertaining to or being a derived or derivative account, an evaluation of original data, etc.
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Supporting Detail
 - (D) Summary
- 123.** The data which are collected through Internet is called:
- (A) External secondary data
 - (B) Internal secondary data
 - (C) Documentary sources
 - (D) None of the above
- 124.** Encyclopedia
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 125.** What is a key factor that can evidence some level of credibility in secondary research?
- (A) The research is from unreliable sources.
 - (B) The research is from reliable sources.
 - (C) The research is unpublished.
 - (D) The research is outdated.
- 126.** Source of data collected and compiled by others is called ____
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Primary and Secondary
 - (D) None of the above
- 127.** What makes desk research easier to obtain?
- (A) Information is out of date
 - (B) Decisions can be made quickly
 - (C) The research has already been carried out
 - (D) Information is more useful
- 128.** Which of the following is an example of a secondary source in research?
- (A) A diary entry
 - (B) A research article analyzing multiple studies
 - (C) An original research study
 - (D) A government document
- 129.** What is true about Secondary data?
- (A) No scrutiny is required while using it.
 - (B) Should be used after careful scrutiny.
 - (C) While scrutinizing, only thing to see is who collected it.
 - (D) Should never be used.
- 130.** Which of the following is an example of a secondary research method?
- (A) Conducting interviews
 - (B) Analyzing market trends
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Conducting surveys
- 131.** A website presenting a timeline of major events during the Renaissance. Does this rely on firsthand accounts from the period, or is it a summary of existing historical information?
- (A) Primary (Relying on firsthand accounts)
 - (B) Secondary (Summary of existing historical information)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
- 132.** Why might desk research be considered irrelevant?
- (A) It is always biased.
 - (B) It is not carried out for your specific function.
 - (C) It is too expensive.
 - (D) It is always out of date.
- 133.** Which of the following is a good source of secondary market research:
- (A) The US Census Bureau
 - (B) A survey of all customers
 - (C) A personal interview
 - (D) Observing customer behavior

134. Which of the following is a limitation of using print sources of data in research?
- (A) Print resources may contain very specific information on the chosen topic.
 - (B) Print resources add depth and detail to the research process.
 - (C) The information in print resources is always objective after proofing and publishing.
 - (D) The information in print resources may become outdated soon after printing.
135. Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "History Textbook"
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
136. What is one of the benefits of secondary data sources in terms of cost?
- (A) They are always expensive.
 - (B) They are available for free or at a very low cost.
 - (C) They require a subscription fee.
 - (D) They are moderately priced.
137. What should you do if the work you find is inconclusive or there is little published work?
- (A) Ignore the topic.
 - (B) Only use published work.
 - (C) Track down unpublished studies, dissertations, and technical reports.
 - (D) Change your research question.
138. Which of the following is a secondary data collection method
- (A) Schedules
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Government Records
 - (D) Interviews
139. All of the following represent examples of sources of secondary data EXCEPT:
- (A) Trade organizations
 - (B) The Bureau of Census
 - (C) The Internet
 - (D) A and b above
 - (E) Experience surveys
140. If an article is published about an issue of interest to your study and you decide to use it, that article is a:
- (A) Respondent
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Secondary source
141. Which is a published source of secondary data?
- (A) Personal diaries from participants
 - (B) Private emails from respondents
 - (C) Government and institutional reports
 - (D) Raw lab notebooks unshared
142. A dictionary, an almanac, and an encyclopedia are all examples of a?
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
143. Which advantage makes secondary data useful for historical work?
- (A) Ensures perfect alignment
 - (B) Provides background framework
 - (C) Forces new data collection
 - (D) Eliminates sampling error
144. ____ are data that were collected for another purpose and already exist.
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Tertiary data
 - (D) Inordinate data
 - (E) Ordinate data
145. Is your Year 11 Chemistry textbook a primary or a secondary source?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

146. Which of the following is a method of collecting secondary data?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Census data
 - (D) Surveys
147. Which of the following is NOT a source of secondary data?
- (A) Textbooks
 - (B) Web information
 - (C) Official statistics
 - (D) Personal diaries
148. Pre-existing public information such as data in a magazine, newspaper, or government report.
- (A) Quantitative Data
 - (B) Qualitative Data
 - (C) Primary Research
 - (D) Secondary Research
149. A web page created by a student about the Civil War.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
150. The construction company "Vinci" decides to build a new shopping center in the city of Barranquilla and has not yet determined what kind of stores to install. From the availability of secondary sources, what would be the most accurate source to determine a successful location, competitors, land development, and construction costs?
- (A) Databases and feedback from the company's current customers.
 - (B) Census data.
 - (C) Directories.
 - (D) Industrial classification systems.
151. Why is it important to ensure the source of secondary data is trustworthy?
- (A) To save time in data collection
 - (B) To ensure the data is reliable
 - (C) To reduce data storage costs
 - (D) To increase data volume
152. Methods to collect Secondary Data are
- (A) Internal sources
 - (B) External sources
 - (C) Other sources
 - (D) All of the above
153. A book analysing the political situation in Iraq is which source?
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Primary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of above
154. What kind of source is a newspaper?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
155. Data that were collected, recorded, or left behind at an earlier time usually by a different person and often for an entirely different purpose than the current one at hand. May be used with other data for corroboration or may be the primary data to be used in your research study.
- (A) Secondary and Existing Data
 - (B) Constructed Data
156. A secondary source is created by:
- (A) Someone who experienced the event first-hand
 - (B) An author analyzing primary sources
 - (C) A government official during the event
 - (D) None of the above
157. Data already collected for some purpose other than the current study.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Attitude
 - (D) Media

158. Data that has already been published and collected for other purposes is called:
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) Observational data
159. Data collected by third party is
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Tertiary data
 - (D) None of above
160. Which sources depend on Primary sources?
- (A) Tertiary sources
 - (B) Primary sources
 - (C) Secondary sources
 - (D) None of above
161. Data that is readily available through published and unpublished sources is called?
- (A) Secondary Data
 - (B) Primary Qualitative Data
 - (C) Primary Quantitative Data
 - (D) None of above
162. What type of source is a biography?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
163. What is a key advantage of using secondary data in marketing research?
- (A) It is always highly relevant to the specific research problem.
 - (B) It is often more accurate than primary data.
 - (C) It is generally less expensive and faster to obtain.
 - (D) It is always the most current data available.
164. Which of the following is classified as a print source of data?
- (A) Film
 - (B) Internet site
 - (C) Newspaper
 - (D) Radio
165. Which of the following is NOT an example of a secondary source?
- (A) Textbook
 - (B) Biographies
 - (C) Documentary
 - (D) Personal Journal of a historic figure
166. Why is secondary data considered quicker to use than primary data?
- (A) It requires more time to analyze.
 - (B) The research has already been done and is readily available.
 - (C) It involves hiring more people for surveys.
 - (D) It needs additional data-gathering processes.
167. A source containing information gathered from other sources
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Reliable source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Media source
168. ___ are data that have already been collected for purposes other than the problem at hand.
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Tertiary data
 - (C) Primary data
 - (D) Original data
169. Data that were collected by persons or agencies for purposes other than solving the problem at hand:
- (A) External data.
 - (B) Primary data.
 - (C) Secondary data.
 - (D) Internal data.
170. Secondary data can be gathered from the use of ___
- (A) Focus groups.

- (B) Observations.
 - (C) Suggestion boxes.
 - (D) Social trends.
171. What type of source is an 'encyclopedia entry'?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Gray literature
172. Methods that use data and information that has already been collected, for example using a book or website to find out statistics that have already been collected and, possibly, processed.
- (A) Risk
 - (B) Risk mitigation
 - (C) Secondary research methods
 - (D) Section
 - (E) Social engineering
173. A research article analyzing the effects of climate change on polar bears is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
174. Newspaper articles that interpret data
- (A) Tertiary Source
 - (B) Primary Source
 - (C) Secondary Source
 - (D) None of above
175. Using existing data for new analyses is known as what?
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Secondary Data Analysis
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Hypothesis Testing
176. Which is a secondary data source?
- (A) Lab report
 - (B) Survey form
 - (C) Newspaper
 - (D) Interview
177. What type of source is a journal article analysis of a historical event?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
178. Is this a primary or secondary source? A news paper article about crime over the last month in Columbia
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
179. — is information about something that someone else already wrote about; getting the information second-hand.
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Original document
 - (D) Eyewitness account
180. Which best describes secondary analysis?
- (A) Using pre-collected information
 - (B) An event that occurs as a result of several factors working in combination
 - (C) Focus on a single group, incident, or community
 - (D) Defined by membership in a category
 - (E) A statement of relationships among well-defined variables
181. Research data collected from local statistics or from diaries and life histories of a community are obtained using the method of:
- (A) Use of existing information
 - (B) Focus group discussion
 - (C) Cross-checking
 - (D) In-depth interviewing
 - (E) Observation
182. Which of the following is considered a secondary source by historians?
- (A) The Great Pyramid
 - (B) A ziggurat near the Euphrates River
 - (C) A biography of Hammurabi
 - (D) The Rosetta Stone

- 183.** Internal sources of secondary data include:
- (A) Sales records
 - (B) Newspaper articles
 - (C) Census reports
 - (D) Industry reports
- 184.** In scientific research, what is the role of a secondary source?
- (A) To present new experimental data
 - (B) To provide a summary and analysis of existing research
 - (C) To offer firsthand evidence
 - (D) To compile raw data for analysis
- 185.** Which of the following is not a source for obtaining secondary data?
- (A) Interviews about your product
 - (B) Government statistics
 - (C) Annual business reports from other companies
 - (D) Chamber of commerce
- 186.** Which research method provides broad, general information from multiple sources?
- (A) Primary research
 - (B) Secondary research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) Quantitative research
- 187.** Example of secondary data is
- (A) Newspaper
 - (B) Field enquiry
- 188.** Which source of secondary data is the researcher consulting when they review articles online such as on Google Scholar.
- (A) In-house
 - (B) Syndicated data
 - (C) Pooled data
 - (D) Other published sources
- 189.** Which type of source is typically used for in-depth analysis of scientific research?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) None of the above
- 190.** Government reports and market reports of other companies are considered ____
- (A) Primary research
 - (B) Secondary research
 - (C) Qualitative research
 - (D) Quantitative research
- 191.** Identify the type of source: 'A documentary film about the Civil Rights Movement.'
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Gray literature
- 192.** Essays or reviews
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) None of above
- 193.** Choose a sources that would most likely contain information that would answer the research question: What makes Disneyland a fun place for people of all ages?
- (A) Magazine article explaining the attractions at Disneyland and how they could appeal to senior citizens
 - (B) A newspaper article reviewing the raise in ticket prices at Disneyland over the past 25 years
- 194.** What can you conclude is the reason why secondary data is desirable?
- (A) It includes survey information from consumers.
 - (B) It includes information not usually accessible to a company.
 - (C) It includes focus group data.
 - (D) It includes information that a company has in its databases.
- 195.** Secondary data is collected from:
- (A) Field visits

- (B) Direct interviews
 - (C) Government reports
 - (D) Experiments
- 196.** A description of an event given by someone who was not there is considered a ____
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Wikipedia entry
 - (D) Google search
- 197.** A report about the life of Abraham Lincoln written by a 5th grade student
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 198.** Which is a secondary source?
- (A) Map from the 1800s
 - (B) Biography written in 2020 about an 1800s figure
 - (C) Personal letter
 - (D) A sculpture from the Renaissance
- 199.** Which of the following is an example of external data?
- (A) Government statistics
 - (B) Employee feedback
 - (C) Internal sales reports
 - (D) Customer satisfaction surveys
- 200.** What type of source is typically NOT included in a literature review?
- (A) Scholarly articles
 - (B) Newspaper articles without research basis
 - (C) Government publications
 - (D) Books relevant to the research topic
- 201.** Select the right group of secondary sources.
- (A) Photographs, archives
 - (B) Books, biography
 - (C) Films, newspaper
 - (D) Biography, journals
- 202.** Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "internet sites"
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 203.** Which of the following is not a definition of Secondary Sources?
- (A) It interprets, analyzes and may also criticize sources.
 - (B) These sources were present during an experience or time period and offer an inside view of a particular event.
 - (C) The works about the thought of other persons or works based on data gathered
 - (D) Something that was not created firsthand by someone who participated in the historical era.
- 204.** Which of the following is NOT a use of secondary research?
- (A) Re-analyzing existing data
 - (B) Re-using data to ask different questions
 - (C) Conducting new experiments
 - (D) Replicating to support the level of confidence
- 205.** Secondary source documents are all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) An analysis of primary sources or events
 - (B) Interpretation of original documents
 - (C) Sources created later by someone who did not participate in the event
 - (D) Original materials
- 206.** The personal Diary of Anne Frank could be used in a sociological study as
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) Secondary Data
 - (D) Factual data
- 207.** Which answer below is a Secondary Source?
- (A) Autobiography
 - (B) Photograph
 - (C) Diary
 - (D) Textbook

- 208.** What type of secondary source is an autobiography written by a person who experienced a significant historical event?
- (A) Official Statistics
 - (B) Personal Document
 - (C) Digital Content
 - (D) Media Source
- 209.** ____ is data that has been collected by someone else and stored for later use. Other examples of ____ include published reports, government statistics, and trade organization records.
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Main Data
 - (C) Alternate Data
 - (D) Secondary Data
- 210.** Which type of source is created by someone who did not experience the event first-hand?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) Quaternary source
- 211.** Secondary market research involves analyzing data that has already been collected for other purposes.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 212.** What is one advantage of secondary research for marketers?
- (A) It is always up-to-date.
 - (B) It is quicker to complete.
 - (C) It is less expensive.
 - (D) It guarantees complete and precise data.
- 213.** Indicate whether the following statement is TRUE / FALSE. The researcher can use secondary data to interpret and evaluate primary data.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 214.** Our History textbook is an example of:
- (A) A primary source
 - (B) A secondary source
 - (C) None of these
 - (D) None of above
- 215.** Why might a company use past internal primary research as secondary data?
- (A) It is always more accurate than external data sources
 - (B) It is readily available and likely applicable to the target market
 - (C) It will use the same statistical techniques the current research team is used to
 - (D) It is always up-to-date and aligned with current objectives
- 216.** How can secondary sources be useful in scientific research?
- (A) They provide raw data
 - (B) They offer a summary and analysis of primary sources
 - (C) They are the original source of data
 - (D) They are always more accurate
- 217.** Information that has already been collected by another researcher or already exists is known as ____ data
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Primary
- 218.** Before you purchase a perfume online, you would search on the internet to see reviews and rating from others. This is an example of secondary research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 219.** Examines data that has been collected by someone else (historical materials, personal documents, public records, etc.)
- (A) Secondary analysis

- (B) Survey
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) None of above
- 220.** What sources report or describe other people's experiences or worldviews?
- (A) General references
 - (B) Primary sources
 - (C) Secondary sources
 - (D) Tertiary sources
- 221.** These include written sources such as books, journals, newspapers, websites, and government documents.
- (A) Public records
 - (B) Official data
 - (C) Sources of secondary data
 - (D) Sources of primary data
- 222.** Using a keyword search tool to see what people are searching for is an example of what type of data source?
- (A) Public data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Reviews
 - (D) Focus group
- 223.** A documentary about the history of the internet, using interviews and archive footage, is a:
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
- 224.** What is secondary research?
- (A) Original research conducted by the researcher
 - (B) Existing research not originally conducted by the researcher
 - (C) Research conducted after primary research
 - (D) Research conducted using internal databases only
- 225.** Which type of source would be LEAST reliable for scientific research?
- (A) A peer-reviewed journal article
 - (B) A personal blog post
 - (C) A government research website
 - (D) A university study
- 226.** Bibliographies are
- (A) Secondary sources
 - (B) Primary sources
 - (C) Type of biography
 - (D) All of the above
- 227.** Two major problems associated with secondary data in international marketing research:
- (A) The accuracy of the data and the comparability of data.
 - (B) The relevance of the data and the control of the data.
 - (C) The cost of the data and the benefits of the data.
 - (D) The level of the data and the problems of the data.
- 228.** Secondary data is in raw form
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 229.** A source that summarizes, analyzes, or otherwise comments on some other source is a —
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Useless source
 - (D) None of above
- 230.** Which of the following is an example of secondary research?
- (A) Conducting interviews
 - (B) Observing audience behavior
 - (C) Using internet searches to gather data
 - (D) Administering surveys
- 231.** If your teacher gives you a chart from a research study, what type of data is it?
- (A) Primary

- (B) Secondary
(C) Quantitative
(D) Current
- 232.** A researcher conducts a correlational study to determine where people buy homes based on their occupations. How should this researcher gather data?
(A) By using extrapolation to predict future buying patterns based on occupation
(B) By using constructed information from videos of participants' homes
(C) By exploring past records of home buyers' occupations in particular areas
(D) By questioning homogenous groups of home buyers in certain occupations
- 233.** What is the purpose of secondary research?
(A) To create new information and data from various sources.
(B) To gather existing information and data from various sources.
(C) To analyze existing information and data from various sources.
(D) To conduct experiments and gather primary data.
- 234.** Types of Quantitative Data and Measures information from public sources that provides data about a sample or population. (census data)
(A) Personal assessment
(B) Affective scale
(C) Behavioral checklist
(D) Public document or school records
- 235.** This source of data analysis includes government census reports, other governmental databases, and administrative data.
(A) Quantitative Data Analysis
(B) Qualitative Data Analysis
(C) Secondary Data Analysis
(D) Primary Data Analysis
- 236.** What is one of the main advantages of secondary research?
(A) It is always expensive.
(B) It is often free or accessible through educational institutions.
(C) It requires primary data collection.
(D) It is more time-consuming than primary research.
- 237.** What type of data is compiled for some purpose other than the current investigation?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Primary
(D) Secondary
- 238.** Which of the following best describes a secondary source?
(A) A firsthand account of an experiment
(B) An analysis of multiple research studies
(C) A dataset from a scientific experiment
(D) A patent for a new invention
- 239.** An unpublished secondary source may include which item?
(A) International organization datasets
(B) Trade reports and market books
(C) National newspapers and magazines
(D) Institutional archives and theses
- 240.** The following are sources when doing academic research, except
(A) Journals
(B) Conference proceedings
(C) Diary
(D) Book chapter
- 241.** Define 'secondary' data
(A) Data that is published
(B) Data that you have collected yourself
(C) Data collected using interviews and questionnaires
(D) None of above
- 242.** How can government publications and statistics be useful in market research?

- (A) By providing detailed and accurate information.
 - (B) By offering free products.
 - (C) By reducing marketing costs.
 - (D) By avoiding customer feedback.
- 243.** Which of the following is a pro of secondary sources?
- (A) More detailed description
 - (B) Firsthand experience
 - (C) Provide expert analysis
 - (D) Give history a more personal feel
- 244.** What is the term for the following definition? Using existing data that was collected by others, such as reports, studies, or statistics, to inform your research.
- (A) Secondary Research
 - (B) Primary Research
 - (C) Experimental Research
 - (D) Field Research
- 245.** A second hand account of an event is a
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) URL
 - (D) Subject search
- 246.** Contacting the local Chamber of Commerce for population and demographic information is what type of research?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Sales
 - (D) Consumer
- 247.** The important sources of secondary data in India are
- (A) Census
 - (B) NSSO
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of these
- 248.** A book published in 1955 discussing Ancient Chinese Dynasties is considered:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Tertiary source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Quaternary source
- 249.** Look for recent reports, check on the author's qualification and the reputation of the publisher-characteristic of?
- (A) Secondary sources.
 - (B) Primary sources.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 250.** Which of the following is an example of a secondary source related to Philippine history?
- (A) A speech delivered by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972 announcing Martial Law.
 - (B) A diary entry of a Filipino soldier during the Battle of Manila in 1945.
 - (C) A personal letter from Emilio Aguinaldo to his wife during the Philippine Revolution.
 - (D) A biography of Andres Bonifacio written by a historian in 1995.
- 251.** Which source would provide the most reliable information for use in a research project investigating the effects of antibiotics on disease-causing bacteria?
- (A) A-the local news section of a newspaper from 1993
 - (B) B-a news program on national television about antigens produced by various plants
 - (C) C-a current professional science journal article on the control of pathogens
 - (D) D-an article in a weekly news magazine about reproduction in pathogens
- 252.** What type of information does desk research gather?
- (A) Primary information
 - (B) Secondary/old information
 - (C) Experimental data
 - (D) Personal interviews

253. Which type of source is shown in the image? (magazine of multiple articles of different times)
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
254. I am writing an essay on George Washington for my U.S. History class. I used articles from Wikipedia and another encyclopedia. What am I using?
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
255. You are reading an article in AdvertisingAge magazine about the latest marketing trends. This article is an example of ____
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
256. There are sources providing information in details segregated into chapters or parts.
(A) Reference materials
(B) Books
(C) Government documents
(D) News/magazine articles
257. Which source is considered secondary research?
(A) Interviews
(B) Online surveys
(C) Internet sites/research
(D) Questionnaires
258. What does not apply to secondary scientific information:
(A) Dissertation
(B) Textbook
(C) Encyclopedia
(D) Directory
(E) Abstract journal
259. Data collected from "The IEEE journals" is
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these
260. Using data that has already been collected.
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Market research
(D) Online surveys
261. Created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events you're researching.
(A) Bias
(B) Secondary Sources
(C) Primary Sources
(D) Annotation
262. In which criteria of secondary data evaluation researcher checks "Census data are periodically updated by syndicated firms"?
(A) Specifications/ Methodology
(B) Error/Accuracy
(C) Currency
(D) Dependability
263. A classmate giving a report about 1930 Labour riot
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
264. At school we used textbooks to learn about subject-verb agreement. What source are we using?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
265. I like to read People magazine. I really like the articles written by others about Hollywood actors. When I read these stories, what am I reading?
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
266. Which of the following is an example of a secondary research method that could be used in a research project on work-life balance?
(A) Observing individuals in the workplace
(B) Randomly surveying individuals on work habits

- (C) Interviewing individuals about their career choices
(D) Analysing census data on home and employment commitments
- 267.** Materials used for research, such as diaries or manuscripts
(A) Source material
(B) Text evidence
(C) Revise
(D) Research
- 268.** How do secondary sources contribute to the depth of research?
(A) By providing the only necessary perspective on a topic
(B) By offering personal anecdotes and testimonies
(C) By adding layers of interpretation and analysis to primary data
(D) By serving as the original evidence for historical events
- 269.** What is secondary source literature?
(A) Sources include speeches, letters, diaries, autobiographies, interviews
(B) Literature that summarizes primary sources
(C) The collection of scholarly writings on a topic
(D) Original reports of research found in academic journals detailing the methodology used in the research, in-depth descriptions, and discussions of the findings are considered primary sources of information.
- 270.** A ____ source gets its information from somewhere else or by a person not directly involved in the event.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary
- 271.** Secondary Data:
(A) Data obtained for the first time and used specifically for the particular problem or issue under study
(B) Data already collected for some purpose other than the current study
(C) This is the study of sales data
(D) The study conducted to determine the effectiveness of a company's advertising message and media placement
- 272.** Existing data for new research purposes ____
(A) Graphs
(B) Primary Research
(C) Secondary Data
(D) Assessments
- 273.** Select the appropriate source type for the example: The New York Times Book Review.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Peer Review
(D) Journal
- 274.** Which of the following statements about using books for business research is accurate?
(A) Because books are obsolete, they should never be used for business research.
(B) Books provide excellent historical, in-depth data.
(C) Books are best for finding current data about technical trends.
(D) Most business reports are based on research found in books.
- 275.** A social worker reads an article in Time magazine about a study on college campuses showing that students are intolerant of conservative political speakers appearing on campus. Which type of source is this?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) None of above
- 276.** A textbook summarizing key scientific discoveries of the 20th century. Does it provide

- original research or consolidate information from various sources?
- (A) Primary (Original research)
 - (B) Secondary (Consolidating information)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
277. Which type of research provides an interpretation or analysis of primary sources?
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) Tertiary sources
 - (D) Quaternary sources
278. Published printed sources, books, journals and magazines are examples of this type of data analysis.
- (A) Secondary Data Analysis
 - (B) Internal Sources
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Primary Data Analysis
279. Between primary data and secondary data, it is the one that is typically less expensive to collect
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
280. Which of the following is true regarding secondary source of data???
- (A) It provides first hand information
 - (B) It implies collection of data from its original source
 - (C) Collection of data from sources who already collected the data
 - (D) Can rely on this data as compare to primary data
281. A biography of Picasso is a:
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
282. Which of the following is true with regard to gathering secondary data?
- (A) Gathering secondary data involves costly fees to government agencies.
 - (B) Commercial online databases contain primary rather than secondary data.
 - (C) Internet search engines can be useful sources of relevant secondary data.
 - (D) It is illegal for firms to purchase secondary data from outside suppliers.
 - (E) Secondary data eliminates the need for primary data in most cases.
283. If I wanted to study a historical analysis and a collective view of data which type of source would be most beneficial for me?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
284. John is conducting a research. He finds that the data he collected does not exactly address his issue or problem. This is a disadvantage of —
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
285. An article in a 1950s magazine discussing a 1900s event is:
- (A) A primary source
 - (B) A secondary source
 - (C) Both primary and secondary
 - (D) Neither primary nor secondary
286. Secondary data come from reading what others have published, experienced, or observed.
- (A) True
 - (B) FALSE
287. One of the advantages of reviewing secondary data it can be done quickly and easily.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
288. What type of source is a 'peer-reviewed journal article'?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Gray literature

- 289.** Secondary information that already exists outside an organization
(A) External Data
(B) Focus group
(C) Internal data
(D) Hypothesis
- 290.** Is a research method that involves compiling existing data sourced from a variety of channels. This includes internal sources (e.g. in-house research) or, more commonly, external sources (such as government statistics, organizational bodies, and the internet).
(A) PARAPHRASE
(B) PLAGIARISM
(C) PRIMARY RESEARCH
(D) SECONDARY RESEARCH
- 291.** Which is a form of secondary data?
(A) Case Studies
(B) Interviews
(C) Government Websites
(D) Observations
- 292.** The most significant benefits secondary data offer a researcher are:
(A) Control over data collection and accuracy.
(B) Savings in cost and time.
(C) More time taken and more effort expended.
(D) Relevance and availability.
- 293.** What is the primary focus of desk research?
(A) Gathering new data
(B) Collecting secondary/old information
(C) Conducting experiments
(D) Observing customer behavior
- 294.** These describe, interpret or analyze primary sources.
(A) Primary Sources
(B) Secondary Sources
- 295.** What is the main advantage of using newspapers and trade magazines for market research?
(A) They provide insights into current trends and industry developments.
(B) They are always free.
(C) They are always easy to find.
(D) They offer competitor analysis.
- 296.** Which of the following is an advantage of secondary data?
(A) Saves time and effort
(B) Always up-to-date
(C) Specifically collected for your research
(D) Always reliable
- 297.** A ____ source could be a publication or production that gathers information to share with others or a person who was not part of a news story but has knowledge of it.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Valid
(D) Reliable
- 298.** Desk research can be conducted by ____
(A) Personal interviews.
(B) Telephone interviews.
(C) Postal surveys.
(D) Using company annual accounts.
- 299.** Why does the study rely on secondary data rather than primary data collection?
(A) Secondary data allows comparison between national policies and documented implementation outcomes
(B) Primary data is not relevant to governance research
(C) Secondary data produces more objective statistical results
(D) Fieldwork is impossible in Bangladesh
- 300.** What is a secondary source in the context of scientific literature?
(A) A lab notebook documenting an experiment

- (B) A journal article reviewing multiple studies
(C) A dataset collected from an experiment
(D) A conference presentation of new research
- 301.** Is this a primary or secondary source? A Civil War Reference Book
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 302.** A research team reviews government census data and academic journals to understand consumer behavior trends. What type of data are they using?
(A) Primary Data
(B) Quantitative Data
(C) Experimental Data
(D) Secondary Data
- 303.** Facts, figures, and statistics that have been collected for purposes other than the project at hand:
(A) Relevant variables
(B) Research objective
(C) Secondary data
(D) Primary data
- 304.** A map produced in 2016 showing what land European countries controlled in America in the 18th century would be considered a ____
(A) Primary Source
(B) Secondary Source
- 305.** Which of the following defines the concept of "secondary source"?
(A) Information created by the people involved in the historic event
(B) Summaries of several historic sources
(C) First-hand information from the moment of the event by the people who lived such event
(D) None of above
- 306.** Which one is not an example of secondary research?
(A) Website
(B) Financial reports
(C) Word of mouth
(D) NZ Herald
- 307.** Literature review can be obtained from the following sources EXCEPT
(A) Journal
(B) Newspaper
(C) Internet
(D) Television
- 308.** Take a moment to think about each of the items below. Which one qualifies as a secondary source?
(A) A photo of Vincent Van Gogh's "A Wheatfield, With Cypresses"
(B) Original sketch of "A Wheatfield, With Cypresses"
(C) A critique of Vincent Van Gogh's paintings, including "A Wheatfield, With Cypresses"
(D) A and C
- 309.** An advantage of secondary data is that the information is already available.
(A) True
(B) False
- 310.** Exit Poll that shows the chances of winning the number of seats by different parties in 2014 Lok Sabha election shown on T.V. by some channels, for the viewer is
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Continuous data
(D) Discrete data
- 311.** What type of research involves collecting data that already exists?
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Market research
(D) Product research

- 312.** Identify if the following is primary or secondary data. Data: A newspaper article
(A) Primary Data
(B) Secondary Data
- 313.** What type of source is a textbook?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 314.** Anything—such as a database article, magazine article, web page, video, person, or book—that provides information for a research paper.
(A) Summary
(B) Periodical
(C) Source
(D) Citation
- 315.** A literature review summarizes information from ____ about the research topic of interest. The information gathered through literature review helps a researcher make decisions throughout the process of planning and designing a research study?
(A) Journal articles and other published materials
(B) A researcher's personal notes
- 316.** Imagine Charlotte and Olivia are on a treasure hunt. They find a map that's a secondary source. What does this map provide them?
(A) Information based on primary sources and interpretations of primary sources.
(B) Information based on personal opinions and anecdotes.
(C) Information based on secondary sources and interpretations of secondary sources.
(D) Information based on primary sources only.
- 317.** What is a characteristic of the statistical data found in almanacs and abstracts?
(A) The data are unreliable.
(B) The data are generally reliable, and sources are often provided.
(C) The data are only related to education.
(D) The data are presented in chronological order.
- 318.** Personal websites, homemade videos, blogs, wikis and podcasts are most likely:
(A) Free from bias
(B) Always accurate
(C) Unreliable data sources
(D) 100% reliable data sources
- 319.** Which type of source is typically considered authoritative in academic research?
(A) Personal blogs
(B) Peer-reviewed journals
(C) Online forums
(D) Social media posts
- 320.** ____ uses information that has already been collected and is available for use by others. [Also called desk research.]
(A) Market research
(B) Primary research
(C) Secondary research
(D) Market-oriented
- 321.** What is a problem with using secondary data?
(A) It is easy to find
(B) It is normally quicker to find
(C) You did not create it (it might be unreliable)
(D) You have to find the information yourself
- 322.** What is an indirect data source?
(A) Data collected for one purpose but used for another
(B) Data collected for a specific purpose
(C) Data that is always accurate
(D) Data that is original and firsthand
- 323.** Examples of this are the company records, government reports, information from industry trade associations and other business groups, research reported in magazines, and studies completed by universities and colleges.

- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Primary data
 - (C) Purpose of marketing research
 - (D) Marketing plan
- 324.** A source that comments on, analyzes, or otherwise relies on primary sources. An article in a newspaper, that reports on a scientific discovery or a book that analyzes a writer's work —
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Citation
- 325.** Kaira feels that her study lacks substantial data from previous studies.
- (A) Research question
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Thesis statement
 - (D) Source of information
- 326.** True or false:secondary sources don't provide all the information some businesses need
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 327.** Why might information from desk research not be as useful?
- (A) It is cheaper to access
 - (B) It is already gathered
 - (C) It is out of date
 - (D) None of the above
- 328.** A wide range of statistics that have already been collected and can be found on the internet
- (A) Statistical surveys
 - (B) Statistical reports
 - (C) Data reports
 - (D) Data mines
- 329.** An article discussing the impact of social media on modern relationships, based on a review of multiple studies. Does this offer first-hand accounts or provide an analysis based on existing research?
- (A) Primary (Firsthand accounts)
 - (B) Secondary (Analysis based on existing research)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
- 330.** Sales reports, Consumer Reports Magazine, government reports
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Population
- 331.** What do we call resources that examine an event, interpret and examine primary sources, or combine information from several primary sources?
- (A) Primary sources
 - (B) Secondary sources
 - (C) People
 - (D) Magazine
- 332.** Which of the following is a characteristic of secondary data?
- (A) Always collected first-hand
 - (B) Often cheaper and quicker to obtain
 - (C) Specifically tailored for a new study
 - (D) Not used in research
- 333.** A marketer is having difficulty finding data about a competitor because the competitor's financial records have not been made public. Which disadvantage of secondary research does this situation illustrate?
- (A) It can be incomplete
 - (B) It can be out of date
 - (C) It can be costly
 - (D) It can be time-consuming
- 334.** Which of the following data collection methods would be the BEST choice for someone looking to open up a new fast food restaurant based on location?
- (A) Informal Observations
 - (B) Census Data

- (C) Formal Observations
 - (D) Interviews
 - (E) Experiments
335. Published data sources typically include:
- (A) Confidential company reports
 - (B) Government and non-government publications
 - (C) Employee records
 - (D) Customer call logs
336. What is an example of an secondary source?
- (A) Speech
 - (B) Film
 - (C) Biography
 - (D) Letter
337. What type of source is this? A newspaper article written on the attempted Coup by the Jamaat Al Muslimeen in 1990
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
338. Researchers are studying a company's past sales invoices as part of their current marketing research project. The sales invoices are examples of
- (A) Relevant variables.
 - (B) Secondary data.
 - (C) Primary data.
 - (D) Units of analysis.
339. One of the claimed advantages of secondary data is that:
- (A) It is always 100% accurate as the firm does the research
 - (B) It is usually up-to-date
 - (C) It is often cheap as the research has been done by others
 - (D) It will not be available to rival businesses
340. Is an article published in Cosmos magazine a primary or secondary source?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
341. What is the main purpose of a secondary source in science?
- (A) To present new experimental data
 - (B) To interpret and analyze primary sources
 - (C) To provide firsthand accounts
 - (D) To conduct original experiments
342. An advantage of secondary research is?
- (A) It gives the business unique data
 - (B) It is cheap
 - (C) It is time consuming
 - (D) None of above
343. Why is it important for researchers to critically evaluate secondary sources of data?
- (A) To manipulate data for political reasons.
 - (B) To ensure that the data is biased.
 - (C) To identify strengths and limitations for accurate analysis.
 - (D) To use them as primary data sources.
344. Secondhand information is an example of a secondary source
- (A) True
 - (B) False
345. What type of source is a literature review in a scientific journal?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Tertiary source
 - (D) Quaternary source
346. Information previously collected by someone else is called ____
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Primary data
 - (C) Marketing history
 - (D) Historical research

347. This is developed with information from other sources, which are generally based on scientific literature and other documents compiled by another researcher.
- (A) Secondary research
 - (B) Primary research
 - (C) Cross-sectional research
 - (D) Longitudinal Study
348. Which from the below are secondary source data?
- (A) Reports
 - (B) Newspaper
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Catalog
349. Secondary research uses data and information that has been collected before.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
350. Which one takes less time and is less expensive?
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
351. What role do NGO reports play in the study's data sources?
- (A) They replace academic literature
 - (B) They provide official government policy positions
 - (C) They highlight local-level challenges and gaps in implementation
 - (D) They evaluate climate models and projections
352. What type of source is a research article analyzing ancient texts?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Oral history
 - (D) None of the above
353. Which method involves analyzing existing data from other sources?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Secondary research
 - (D) Questionnaires
354. Using precollected information for data collection and research purposes
- (A) Secondary Analysis
 - (B) Field Research
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Participant Observation
355. Exit poll that shows the chances of winning the number of seats by different parties in 2014 election shown on T. V. For the viewer is
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Continuous data
 - (D) Discrete data
356. What is a disadvantage of using indirect data sources?
- (A) More control over data accuracy
 - (B) Faster data collection
 - (C) Limited data availability
 - (D) Higher costs
357. What is the main advantage of secondary research data over primary research data?
- (A) It provides a much smaller sample, though with the same measure of depth.
 - (B) It focuses more on the target market.
 - (C) It is more easily accessible and more cost effective.
 - (D) It is generally more accurate than primary data.
358. What is desk research in business management?
- (A) Conducting research within the business
 - (B) Gathering primary information directly from the public/consumer

- (C) Accessing existing information that has already been gathered
(D) None of the above
- 359.** If you read a newspaper article to learn about how many people visited a new museum last year, are you using primary or secondary data?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 360.** This research involves analyzing existing data from various sources to gain insights into the market.
(A) Secondary Market Research
(B) Primary Market Research
- 361.** How does secondary data help in avoiding bias?
(A) The data is collected by the researcher.
(B) The researcher can influence the findings.
(C) The data is gathered by someone else, preventing influence.
(D) It allows for subjective interpretation.
- 362.** In which criteria of secondary data evaluation researcher checks "Data should be reliable, valid, and generalizable to the problem at hand."
(A) Specifications/ Methodology
(B) Error/Accuracy
(C) Currency
(D) Dependability
- 363.** An academic book reviewing various studies on the effects of climate change on wildlife. Does this present firsthand research data or synthesize findings from different studies?
(A) Primary (Firsthand research data)
(B) Secondary (Synthesizing findings)
(C) Tertiary (Compilation)
(D) None of above
- 364.** Which term describes data collected by another source and used in research?
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Public data
(D) Focused data
- 365.** Which of the following is most likely to be a secondary data source:
(A) A focus group
(B) A call report
(C) An Internet survey
(D) A research study
- 366.** Documents containing the results of analytical and logical processing of one or more primary documents refer to:
(A) Secondary
(B) Primary
(C) Collections of scientific papers
(D) Patent documentation
(E) Reference
- 367.** You are researching smog and air quality. Which sources is most credible?
(A) A blog about air quality
(B) The local newspaper
(C) A university study about air quality
(D) Interviewing kids with asthma
- 368.** Secondary sources are:
(A) Sources that provide information about primary sources
(B) Sources that provide information about secondary sources
(C) Sources that provide information about tertiary sources
(D) Sources that provide information about reliable sources
- 369.** What form of data is relatively quick, easy, and inexpensive to collect?
(A) Primary Data
(B) Internal Data
(C) External Data
(D) Secondary Data

370. Which of these is a major drawback of using secondary data?
- (A) Too many participants
 - (B) Lack of ethics
 - (C) May not be specific to the research problem
 - (D) Cost involved
371. Which source is more trustworthy to answer this question? Who was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence?
- (A) A movie about the American Revolution that was made in 2001
 - (B) A book written by a famous historian who is an expert on the American Revolution, published in 1999
 - (C) A blog about the Declaration of Independence
 - (D) None of the above
372. What is a document or other record of past events created by someone who was not present during the events or the time period in which they occurred?
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Inquiry
373. Identify if the following is primary or secondary data. Data: A encyclopedia
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
374. When starting to gather data, marketing researchers typically begin with
- (A) Primary data.
 - (B) Survey data.
 - (C) Secondary data.
 - (D) Focus group data.
375. Desk Research is also known as ____
- (A) Primary Research
 - (B) Secondary Research
 - (C) Third Research
 - (D) Fourth Research
376. Data collected through government's official records is an example of ____
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
 - (C) Both Primary and Secondary Data
 - (D) None of the above
377. This is information that is useful and has already been collected for another purpose.
- (A) Primary Data
 - (B) Secondary Data
378. Which of the following is an example of digital content that can be used as a secondary source in sociological research?
- (A) Government reports
 - (B) Diaries
 - (C) Social media posts
 - (D) TV news reports
379. Written or created by someone either not present when the event took place or removed by time from the topic or event; based on primary sources, research and study; a work that interprets or analyzes an historical event or topic
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Periodization
 - (D) Propaganda
380. A source from some time after the period being studied is a ____ source.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
381. Data collected for someone else or for non-marketing reasons, but are available for you to use.
- (A) Marketing Research
 - (B) Primary Data
 - (C) Secondary Data
 - (D) None of above

- 382.** What is the secondary source of data in research methods?
- (A) Numerical data
 - (B) Books, articles, and literatures
 - (C) Survey questionnaires
 - (D) Words from the interviewee
- 383.** Indicate whether the following statement is TRUE / FALSE. The researcher can use secondary data to monitor the enterprise's external environment
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 384.** Which of the following are important sources of secondary data?
- (A) Census of India
 - (B) NSSO
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
- 385.** Which type of research is generally less expensive and quicker to conduct?
- (A) Primary research
 - (B) Market orientation
 - (C) Secondary research
 - (D) Product orientation
- 386.** Government Statistics, Annual Reports, Newspapers, Online Articles are examples of:
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Field research
 - (D) None of above
- 387.** What is true about all secondary sources?
- (A) They are based on primary sources
 - (B) The author never adds his own thoughts
 - (C) They are all biographies
 - (D) None of above
- 388.** Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Experimental data
 - (D) Field notes
- 389.** In research the secondary sources of research are
- (A) Account or record of an historical event.
 - (B) The reports of a person who relates the testimony of actual witness of, or participant in an event.
 - (C) The writer himself does not present on the scene but reports what other person said.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 390.** One of the claimed advantages of secondary data is that: 1) it is always 100% accurate as the firm undertakes its own data collection 2) it is usually up-to-date 3) it is often cheap as the research has been conducted by others 4) it will not be available to rival businesses
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- 391.** You are researching current vacation trends. Which is the most credible source?
- (A) Conde Nast Traveler magazine
 - (B) University study on vacation trends from 1996
 - (C) Interviews with neighbors who went on a cruise
 - (D) University study on vacation trends from 2019
- 392.** Secondary data can be best described as:
- (A) Research completed by high school students.
 - (B) Research completed after primary research.
 - (C) Research gathered through investigations done by others.
 - (D) Research that supports the primary research investigated.

393. Which one is NOT a characteristic of secondary data?
- (A) Already collected by someone else
 - (B) Can be historical
 - (C) Always relevant to your specific study
 - (D) May be publicly available
394. A news article summarizing recent research on the benefits of a Mediterranean diet. Does this present firsthand research findings or offer a summary of existing studies?
- (A) Primary (Firsthand research findings)
 - (B) Secondary (Summary of existing studies)
 - (C) Tertiary (Compilation)
 - (D) None of above
395. They are interpretations and evaluations of primary sources. These are not evidence, but rather a commentary on and discussion of evidence.
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Tertiary Source
 - (D) None of above
396. Information that contains information from the primary Scientific-technical information and is the result of processing the original source, reflecting in the most concise form its content:
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Tertiary
 - (C) New
 - (D) Scientific
 - (E) Primary
397. What is secondary data?
- (A) Data collected directly by the researcher
 - (B) Data obtained from existing sources
 - (C) Data that is not yet analyzed
 - (D) Data that is collected through experiments
398. Biographies
- (A) Primary Sources
 - (B) Secondary Sources
 - (C) Tertiary Sources
 - (D) None of the Choices
399. What is the purpose of secondary sources of information?
- (A) Provide organized access to information from various secondary sources
 - (B) Provide commentary, analysis, or synthesis of primary information
 - (C) Offer unique insights into historical events
 - (D) Present all sides of an argument
400. A classmate is giving a report about Cleopatra. The classmate giving the report is a?
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Secondary Source
401. A textbook analyzing World War II is:
- (A) A primary source
 - (B) A secondary source
 - (C) A historical artifact
 - (D) Both primary and secondary
402. Which of the following is a method of desk research?
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Books
 - (D) Focus groups
403. What kind of source is and internet search?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
404. Secondary data is more expensive to obtain than primary data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
405. For a research paper, you are downloading some data from the Census Bureau. This data is called
- (A) Primary data

- (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Big data
 - (D) None of above
- 406.** Why is secondary research also called 'desk research'?
- (A) Because it involves fieldwork and direct observation.
 - (B) Because it requires laboratory experiments.
 - (C) Because you can collate the information from behind a desk, usually at a computer.
 - (D) Because it involves face-to-face interviews.
- 407.** Second hand information such as text books, biographies, and encyclopedias.
- (A) Primary Source.
 - (B) Secondary Source.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 408.** What type of source is a scientific review article?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Quaternary
- 409.** Analysis of available secondary data is a non-essential step in the problem definition process.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 410.** Which data source is commonly used in secondary research?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Product testing
 - (C) Published reports
 - (D) Customer feedback
- 411.** Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Biography"
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
- 412.** Which of the following is an example of a secondary source in qualitative research?
- (A) First-hand interviews
 - (B) Research reports
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Video recordings
- 413.** How can secondary sources be useful in scientific education?
- (A) They provide direct evidence from experiments
 - (B) They help students understand the context and significance of research
 - (C) They are the only sources used in scientific education
 - (D) They replace the need for primary sources
- 414.** Contents analysis involves ____
- (A) Secondary qualitative data
 - (B) Secondary quantitative data
 - (C) Primary qualitative data
 - (D) Primary quantitative data
- 415.** To a nurse seeking evidence on a question, a literature review article in a journal would be considered:
- (A) Bibliographic database
 - (B) A secondary source
 - (C) A primary source
 - (D) A descendant in the descendancy approach
- 416.** Trade journals, industry-related publications, government statistics, and competitors' Web sites are examples of ____ research.
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Action
 - (C) Principal
 - (D) Legacy
- 417.** Which is not a source of existing statistics?
- (A) Personal interviews.
 - (B) Private sources.
 - (C) Government.
 - (D) International agencies.

- 418.** Is this graph a primary or secondary data source?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 419.** Resource libraries, economic census, trade shows & associations would be examples of what kind of data sources?
(A) Tertiary
(B) Secondary
(C) Primary
(D) Unprofessional
- 420.** What is one limitation of using personal documents as secondary sources of data?
(A) Limited sample size and generalizability.
(B) Large volumes of data available for analysis.
(C) Easy verification of the authenticity of information.
(D) Covers large populations and long time periods.
- 421.** Bill reads about a candidate's polling numbers on the online page of the New York Times. Which is the most specific way to describe how he gained this information?
(A) Print media
(B) Social media
(C) Mass media
(D) Internet media
- 422.** Ava is writing a research paper on climate change. She uses a book that analyzes various scientific studies on the topic. What type of information is conveyed by this book?
(A) First-hand experience
(B) Analytical interpretation
(C) Direct observation
(D) Original data
- 423.** Commentaries
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) None of above
- 424.** Secondary Research is ____
(A) Data that already exists that has been collected for a different purpose
(B) Data collected first-hand for a specific research purpose
(C) Research carried out by customers
(D) Research carried out by stakeholders
- 425.** What type of data was collected to help develop an insight into how different sites engaged with IPC and family member involvement?
(A) Survey data
(B) Experimental data
(C) Documentary data
(D) Quantitative data
- 426.** Information already collected for another purpose that can be used to solve the current problem
(A) Primary Data
(B) Secondary Data
(C) Market Research
(D) Population
- 427.** Reliable sources usually:
(A) Give you facts and data
(B) Ask for your opinion
- 428.** Secondary data are data obtained from sources such as books, journals, and online articles.
(A) True
(B) False
- 429.** What is the primary purpose of using secondary sources in academic research?
(A) To provide firsthand evidence of an event

(B) To offer an analysis or interpretation of primary sources
(C) To replace the need for primary sources
(D) To present original findings or new evidence

- 430.** What is a potential limitation of using media sources as secondary data?
- (A) Data may lack depth and context.
 - (B) Wide accessibility for researchers.
 - (C) Different perspectives from various media outlets.
 - (D) Timely coverage of events and issues.
- 431.** Second-hand information and commentary from other researchers
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Subjective
 - (D) Tone
- 432.** Data collected by a student from Government Journals to prepare a Project Report is
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Census data
 - (D) None of the above
- 433.** Secondary data can be useful because:
- (A) It always matches your objectives
 - (B) It saves time and resources
 - (C) It is unpublished
 - (D) It is hard to access
- 434.** A company using sales data from the previous year to forecast next year's performance is relying on:
- (A) Primary data
 - (B) Experimental data
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Observational data
- 435.** When a researcher uses existing data to answer new questions, this is called
- (A) Primary analysis
 - (B) Secondary analysis
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) None of above
- 436.** Information provided by a person not directly involved/not present when the event occurred
- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Credible source
 - (D) Indirect quote
- 437.** Using existing records to try to answer a research question is known as ____
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Longitudinal research
 - (D) Archival research
- 438.** A travel agency takes a look at their sales figures to find out how much profit they make via online bookings. This refers to a ____
- (A) ____ secondary qualitative research
 - (B) ____ primary qualitative research
 - (C) ____ secondary quantitative research
 - (D) ____ primary quantitative research
- 439.** What is a disadvantage of secondary research?
- (A) Time-consuming
 - (B) Costly
 - (C) May be outdated
 - (D) Specific to needs
- 440.** A marketer wants to estimate the value of a market and units sold each year. Which method fits best?
- (A) Trade-off analysis using conjoint techniques
 - (B) Focus groups exploring motivations qualitatively
 - (C) Hall tests with controlled environment samples
 - (D) Published market research reports and desk research
- 441.** T/F: Most online information would be considered a secondary source.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

442. A disadvantage of secondary research is that it can be based on rumour, opinion and hearsay which is not always reliable.
(A) True
(B) False
443. During a research study, if the researcher uses data that was originally collected by someone else, this is an example of ____
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
444. The researcher must be concerned about the following problems while using secondary data in research.
(A) Validity.
(B) Reliability.
(C) Both of these.
(D) None of these.
445. What type of source is this? A website that summarizes Indentureship
(A) Primary source
(B) Secondary source
(C) Both
(D) None of above
446. It is the data obtain in sources like newspapers, magazines, and journals.
(A) Secondary Sources
(B) Secondary Data
(C) Primary Sources
(D) Primary Data
447. Secondary data can be collected from the following sources:
(A) Inside the business
(B) Outside the business
(C) Both inside and outside the business
(D) Survey exploration
448. Information, statistics, or other type of data that already exists. Someone has already collected the information, but others can use it.
(A) Market research
(B) Primary data
(C) Variable
(D) Secondary data
449. What data are collected in a standard format and not specifically collected for a single client?
(A) Primary Data
(B) Syndicated Data
(C) Secondary Data
(D) Scanner Data
450. Information collected from Internet search engines is an example of ____ data.
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Binary
(D) Low-level
(E) Disposable
451. Which type of source is shown in the image? Biography
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
452. Secondary sources may include ____
(A) Personal opinions
(B) Very specific details
(C) First person point of view
(D) Information from multiple sources
453. Which of the following is a source for gathering secondary data?
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Telephone survey
(C) Mailing
(D) None of the above
454. Which of the following is a characteristic of a secondary source?
(A) It provides an eyewitness account of an event.
(B) It is created by someone who did not experience the event firsthand.

- (C) It is always a physical object, like a diary or artifact.
(D) It cannot be used in academic research.
- 455.** The data which is already collected is called as
(A) Secondary data
(B) Primary data
(C) Extraordinary data
(D) None of above
- 456.** What do we call data that are used for a new study but which were collected by an earlier researcher for a different set of research questions?
(A) Primary Data
(B) Secondary Data
(C) Quantitative Data
(D) Field data
- 457.** The term “secondary analysis” refers to the technique of:
(A) Analysing existing data that has been collected by another person or organization
(B) Conducting a study of seconds, minutes and other measures of time
- 458.** Why might a scientist consult secondary sources?
(A) To gather original data for their research
(B) To understand the broader context of their field
(C) To publish their own experimental results
(D) To avoid conducting experiments
- 459.** Identify if the given item is PRIMARY, SECONDARY, or TERTIARY source
magazines
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) None of the above
- 460.** How does using data from others in secondary research benefit your work?
(A) It reduces the credibility of your research.
(B) It makes your research less reproducible.
(C) It allows you to show reproducibility and replicability.
(D) It makes your research more expensive.
- 461.** Which of the following is least likely to be disadvantage of secondary market research?
(A) It is relatively expensive to collect
(B) It can be rather too general
(C) It is available to competitors
(D) It is often out of date quite quickly
- 462.** The best place to find credible statistical data is a government website or official publications.
(A) True
(B) False
- 463.** What is a common feature of secondary sources in science?
(A) They include original experimental data
(B) They interpret and analyze primary sources
(C) They are written by the original researchers
(D) They are published in scientific journals only
- 464.** What are the limitations of relying solely on secondary sources?
(A) Secondary sources may lack primary data
(B) Secondary sources may not be up-to-date
(C) Secondary sources may not provide a comprehensive analysis
(D) Limitations of relying solely on secondary sources include potential inaccuracies, lack of context, bias, and incomplete information.
- 465.** Imagine that you need a cartoon image of a dog for your ICT coursework. You ask your friend to draw one for you as you are not very good at art. You then use it in your work. Is this image primary or secondary?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary

- (C) Neither
(D) None of above
- 466.** Information that has been collected for purposes other than the project at hand
(A) Sample
(B) Primary data
(C) Survey
(D) Secondary data
- 467.** You find a great deal of information in the wall street journal that you would like to apply to your next start-up venture. The information that you obtained from the newspaper would be considered ____
(A) Primary Research
(B) Secondary Research
- 468.** ____ is considered as a source for secondary research in market research.
(A) Observations
(B) Managers focus groups
(C) Own company's observations
(D) Governmental financial reports
- 469.** Mega Furniture, a retailer examines financial ratios available from Dun and Bradstreet for furniture stores of its size
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
- 470.** Which source of secondary data is the researcher consulting when they review Invoices and sales reports of the company.
(A) In-house
(B) Syndicated data
(C) Pooled data
(D) Other published sources
- 471.** Which research method involves using libraries, archives, and internet searches to gather information?
(A) Primary research
(B) Demographic research
(C) Secondary research
(D) Market trend analysis
- 472.** Secondary data is cheaper and takes less time to gather than primary data because it has already been collected
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 473.** In ____ data from a previous study may be analyzed in light of new research questions or new hypotheses. This type of study is efficient and economical, because data collection is the most time-consuming part of most studies.
(A) Simulation Study
(B) Secondary Data Analysis.
(C) Correlational Study
(D) Experimental Study
- 474.** A map that is compiled from several different sources, a composite map, is what kind of source?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Cartographer
(D) Tertiary
- 475.** Secondary information that already exists in an organization's "in-house" system
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Primary data
(C) Internal data
(D) External data
- 476.** Analyzing existing data from reports, studies, government publications and online sources.
(A) Primary research
(B) Secondary research
(C) Qualitative research
(D) Quantitative Research
- 477.** Is using statistics from a government report primary or secondary data?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary

478. What is the main purpose of a secondary source?
- (A) To provide firsthand evidence
 - (B) To interpret and analyze primary sources
 - (C) To offer a personal opinion
 - (D) To present fictional stories
479. Why is desk research advantageous?
- (A) Provides information specific to your purpose
 - (B) Cheaper to access existing information
 - (C) More time-consuming than field research
 - (D) Ensures information is up-to-date
480. A ____ source is a document or record about a primary source.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Unreliable
 - (D) Verified
481. Which of the following are types of secondary search?
- (A) Websites, newspapers, books, articles, magazines and census
 - (B) Questionnaires or surveys, observations, interviews, trials and focus groups
482. A TV show explaining the discovery of the first commercial oil discovery in 1968 off the East Coast of Trinidad
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
483. A pro of secondary research is:
- (A) High customization
 - (B) Time-consuming
 - (C) Cost-effectiveness
 - (D) Limited data sources
484. Using websites such as the U.S. Census Bureau is an example of what type of data source?
- (A) Public data
 - (B) Reviews
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Focus group
485. Secondary source
- (A) An eyewitness account that is filled with multiple points of view
 - (B) A diary entry
 - (C) A document that interprets a primary source
 - (D) A live video of an event taking place
486. Secondary research is very cost effective for marketers because the data
- (A) Is incomplete
 - (B) Is cheap to purchase
 - (C) Is specific
 - (D) Already exists
487. What type of data do companies get from external sources?
- (A) Customer transactions
 - (B) Supplier contracts
 - (C) Market research reports
 - (D) Employee performance reviews
488. What is secondary data?
- (A) Data collected from some other agency
 - (B) None
 - (C) Both
 - (D) Data collected in the process of investigation
489. During a research project, Tara is looking for information on consumer behavior. She finds a report compiled by a marketing firm that includes statistics and analyses from various surveys. Tara realizes that the data in this report was not collected by her but by other researchers. This type of data is called ____
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Primary and Secondary
 - (D) None of the above

490. Which of the following is an example of secondary data collection?

- (A) A traffic count to see how many vehicles passed by a shop
- (B) A postal questionnaire researching into

consumer tastes

- (C) A newspaper report on the sales figures of a rival's product
- (D) None of above

1.4.4 Sampling

1. Procedure used to avoid bias in a survey result by making sure all members of the population of interest have an equal opportunity to be chosen for the survey.
 - (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Random sampling
2. If you select a sample for a national opinion poll prior to a general election. The process would start by dividing the country into areas and a random sample of areas is taken. Next divide the country into town and cities and a sample is taken again. Then perhaps a sample of streets and a random sample of houses are then chosen. This is an example of which type of sampling:
 - (A) Simple
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Multi-stage
 - (D) Cluster
3. Determining the sample interval (represented by k), randomly selecting a number between 1 and k , and including each k th element in your sample are the steps for which form of sampling?
 - (A) Simple Random Sampling.
 - (B) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
4. A student measures the weight of every individual in his batch. This means that he will get —
 - (A) Sample
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Parameter
5. Why is sampling used when conducting research?
 - (A) It is consistent and valid
 - (B) It is reliable and accurate
 - (C) It is reliable and has integrity
 - (D) It is representative and cost effective
6. A manager samples 400 customers and estimates the net promoter score for all customers. Which concept is central to this process?
 - (A) Hypothesis testing on qualitative themes
 - (B) Population inference from sample data
 - (C) Skewness correction in distributions
 - (D) Daily pivot tables for quick insights
7. What is the advantage of selecting sample?
 - (A) Economy of time.
 - (B) Economy of money.
 - (C) Knowledge of more truth.
 - (D) All of the above.
8. Dylan wants to know how the students at his school rate the cafeteria. He surveyed his school's basketball team to rate the school cafeteria. Is this a biased sample of the school's population?
 - (A) Yes, because it is a convenience survey
 - (B) No, the basketball team has the smartest students
 - (C) Yes, because it's voluntary survey
 - (D) No, he should have asked the football team
9. Which one of the following is not called a demerit of a sample?
 - (A) Less accuracy.

- (B) Misleading conclusions.
(C) High reliability.
(D) Requires specialized training.
10. The respondents for your study will be:
(A) The individuals who will answer your survey or questionnaire.
(B) The people who design the survey.
(C) The organizations funding the research.
(D) The supervisors overseeing the project.
11. According to the text, which of the following is the first step in the sampling design process?
(A) Count your resources available
(B) Determine the sampling frame
(C) Select sampling technique(s)
(D) Determine the sample size
(E) Define the population
12. A principal orders t-shirts and wants to check some of them to make sure they were printed properly. She randomly selects 2 of the 10 boxes of shirts and checks every shirt in those 2 boxes. What type of sampling method is this?
(A) Simple Sampling
(B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Systematic Sampling
13. Which one of the following factors would make a research problem un-researchable?
(A) You do not know the literature of the problem
(B) You cannot obtain access to the population of study
(C) You cannot conduct statistical analysis
(D) You cannot add to practice through your study
14. Which sampling technique relies on participants' characteristics and not random selection?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Purposive sampling
15. All the people with the characteristics that a researcher wants to study.
(A) Population
(B) Survey
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Boat Edit
16. Data collected from each and every unit of population is called ____ method
(A) Sampling
(B) Census
(C) Data collection
(D) Research design
17. You must survey schools in a state. You randomly select schools and then survey every student in those schools. Which method is this?
(A) Systematic sampling by class roster
(B) One-stage cluster sampling using schools
(C) Two-stage cluster sampling across districts
(D) Stratified sampling by grade level
18. How many people were polled in this survey?
(A) 5 people
(B) 40 people
(C) 100 people
(D) 145 people
19. What do representative samples accurately reflect?
(A) The characteristics of the population.
(B) The opinions of the researchers.
(C) The results of previous studies.
(D) The preferences of the sample collectors.
20. Interview the first 30 students who enter the school in the morning. What type of sample is this?
(A) Simple random

- (B) Voluntary response
(C) Systematic
(D) Convenience
21. Cluster sampling selects:
(A) Individual respondents only
(B) Groups or clusters of units
(C) Only online respondents
(D) None of these
22. There are 700 men, 800 women and 500 children in a town. A sample of 80 people is required with a stratified sample. How would the sample be composed?
(A) Men = 28 Women = 32 Children = 20
(B) Men = 32 Women = 28 Children = 20
(C) Men = 20 Women = 32 Children = 28
(D) Men = 29 Women = 31 Children = 20
23. Identify the type of sampling technique "A researcher selected a sample of $n=120$ from a population of 850 by using the Table of Random Numbers."
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Stratified Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling
24. The group of people selected to represent the population in a study.
(A) Sample
(B) Population
25. A finite population is one that ____
(A) Can be physically listed
(B) The membership in the population is unlimited
(C) Ends abruptly due to a catastrophe
(D) Ends abruptly due to natural causes, such as a flood or the ice age
26. Involves surveying the first group or individual who then suggests other groups or individuals who could participate and so on. Which sampling method is this describing?
(A) Snowballing
(B) Quota
(C) Convenience
(D) Cluster
27. In Structured observations, behaviours cannot be written down instantaneously therefore how is the data recorded in a systematic way?
(A) Sampling behaviours-event and time sampling
(B) Random sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Systematic sampling
28. Why do researchers use a sample instead of studying the entire population?
(A) To reduce the need for valid data
(B) To avoid drawing any conclusions
(C) To represent the larger whole efficiently
(D) To increase the number of variables
29. Two advantages of ____ are that the cost is lower and data collection is faster than measuring the entire population.
(A) Sampling
(B) Census
(C) Data collection
(D) Research design
30. Which of the following is to be considered when selecting the participants for FGD?
(A) Age
(B) Gender
(C) Power
(D) All of the above.
31. People recruited to participate in a research study are often referred to as
(A) Stooges.
(B) Partners.
(C) Participants
(D) Confederates.

32. Considerations for choosing sample size include
- (A) The degree of precision required
 - (B) Method of sampling
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of above
33. What are the two types of sampling methods?
- (A) Random or probability sampling and non-probability sampling
 - (B) Probability sampling and random sampling
 - (C) Probability sampling and non-random sampling
 - (D) All of the above
34. This sampling technique makes use of taking a unit at random from the first k unit and every kth subsequent unit.
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Multi-stage
35. Setting a target number of respondents per segment is mainly part of which area?
- (A) Sampling methods set
 - (B) Sample size determination plan
 - (C) Sampling procedure plan
 - (D) Sampling overview primer
36. The physical and social characteristics of the population:
- (A) Decision problem
 - (B) Demographics
 - (C) Unit of analysis
 - (D) Primary data
37. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalization
- (A) The case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Operational definition
 - (E) Standard deviation
38. What is the process of choosing a part of the population you want to study?
- (A) Target Population.
 - (B) Samples.
 - (C) Sampling.
 - (D) Sampling method.
39. This type of sampling makes use of blocks or districts as a sampling frame in order to cut down a huge population size.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Cluster
40. A ___ is a part of your target population.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Control group
41. The act of studying or examining only a segment of the population to represent the whole
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Hypothesis testing
 - (C) Cohort
 - (D) Methodology
42. Which of the following is a method of selecting a sample from a population?
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) All of the above
43. A group of doctors are participating in a study that's investigating the amount of sleep they obtain and its effects on the quality of the diagnoses they make. In this example, which component represents the study's sample?
- (A) All humans
 - (B) All doctors
 - (C) The doctors in the study
 - (D) The doctors in the study who have sleep issues

44. What is the problem with targeting specific samples in cross-cultural studies?
- (A) Power
 - (B) Universals
 - (C) Equivalent
 - (D) Variations
 - (E) Generalization
45. Complete the definition: A ____ is a subset of a population
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Sampel
 - (C) People
 - (D) Statistics
 - (E) Group
46. When the population under investigation is infinite, we should use
- (A) Census method
 - (B) Sample method
 - (C) Both methods
 - (D) None of the above
47. This refers to the subjects and/or participants in a study
- (A) Data
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Literatures
 - (D) Methods
48. Which choice best distinguishes quota sampling from stratified random sampling?
- (A) Random selection within statistically defined strata
 - (B) Reliance on volunteers to fill demographic gaps
 - (C) Non-random selection within predefined strata
 - (D) Use of clusters rather than strata for selection
49. A (a) occurs when all the members of some set of individuals have an equal chance of being selected.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Collection
 - (C) Sample of convenience
 - (D) Random sample
50. A word that refers to your method or process of selecting respondents or people to answer questions meant to yield data for research study
- (A) Population
 - (B) Samples
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Sampling frame
51. The sampling technique refers to:
- (A) The type of data collected during a study.
 - (B) The method used to obtain participants for a study.
 - (C) The analysis performed on the collected data.
 - (D) None of above
52. Identify the type of sampling technique "A researcher interviewed people from each town in the Province of Rizal for his research on population."
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
53. A subset of a population is called a
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Set
 - (D) Size
54. To ensure the accuracy of the research, what should the researcher do?
- (A) Select a random research sample
 - (B) Use uncontrolled variables
 - (C) Continuously change independent variables
 - (D) Provide unclear hypotheses

55. What sampling method divides a population into naturally occurring groups?
(A) Cluster Sampling
(B) Random Sampling
(C) Purposive Sampling
(D) Snowball Sampling
56. A small part of the target population is called a ____
(A) Control Group
(B) Experimental Group
(C) Sample
(D) Double Blind
57. Representative part of universe is called?
(A) Population
(B) Element
(C) Unit
(D) Sample.
58. Tom surveys 40 moviegoers by randomly choosing their names. What type of sampling method is this?
(A) Random
(B) Convenience
(C) Biased
(D) Self-Selected
59. The number of people surveyed, interviewed, or polled about your restaurant ideas.
(A) Target Market
(B) Market Share
(C) Market Area
(D) Sample Size
60. Choosing research subjects from the population
(A) Random assignment
(B) Random sample
61. ____ is defined as the procedure researchers use to obtain participants from a population.
(A) Validation
(B) Sampling
(C) Interpreting
(D) Replication
62. Representative of your study to answer questionnaires or as participants
(A) Population
(B) Samples
(C) Sampling
(D) Sampling frame
63. A sample frame is a unit of population chosen during the sampling process.
(A) True
(B) False
64. Identify the sampling design: Mrs. Krohn asked each of her A day classes who their favorite Tiger King cast member is
(A) Cluster
(B) Unbiased
(C) Stratified
(D) Convenience
65. Identify the sampling technique used in the following study: A radio station asks its listeners to call in their opinion regarding the use of American forces in peacekeeping missions.
(A) SRS
(B) Convenience
(C) Systematic
(D) Cluster
(E) Stratified
66. All the interacting members of a species in a single area. (a)
(A) A Population
(B) Overpopulation
(C) Impact
(D) Environment
67. A smaller group that's representative of the population.
(A) Sample
(B) Oligodem
(C) Demo group
(D) Small group

68. When everybody has an equal chance of being included in a study, this process is called
- (A) Unbiased reporting
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) Reliability
69. A sampling frame is a:
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Complete list of population units
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Data table
70. A good sample is one which is ____
- (A) Free of random errors
 - (B) Representative
 - (C) Large
 - (D) Systematic
71. The surveyor surveys houses numbered: 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, ____ This is a method of sampling:
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
72. Members of the population are ordered so every n -th member is chosen.
- (A) Proportional
 - (B) Probable
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
73. In qualitative research differences among types of purposive sample are based on differences in:
- (A) Individual variability
 - (B) Timing during the study
 - (C) Representativeness
 - (D) All of the above
74. Isabella is conducting a research study on the effects of a new teaching method on student performance. What is the significance of using a large sample size in her research?
- (A) It increases the generalizability of the findings.
 - (B) It ensures that the study is free from any bias.
 - (C) It guarantees that the results will be statistically significant.
 - (D) None of above
75. People who volunteer to participate in studies may bring with them a different outlook than those who choose not to participate. What is this called?
- (A) Reactional control
 - (B) Stratified bias
 - (C) Voluntary organizing
 - (D) Volunteer bias
76. Dr. Gonzalez surveys how 8,000 students on her campus feel about a proposed tuition increase. She selects 600 students for the survey. These 600 students and 8000 students completely represent respectively:
- (A) Experimental, control group
 - (B) Sample, population
 - (C) Experimental group, population
 - (D) Sample, control group
77. What do we call it, when a representative group is taken from the target population?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Dumpling
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Theft
78. Why is random sampling important in research?
- (A) It ensures the sample is representative of the population
 - (B) It simplifies data analysis
 - (C) It reduces the need for a hypothesis
 - (D) It guarantees research success
79. Zoie completes a report by asking 70 students across campus. She found that 48% of CIAA students do not wash their hands after using

- the bathroom. What is the population of her survey?
- (A) The bathroom
 - (B) CIAA students
 - (C) 48% of students
 - (D) None of above
80. What is quantitative technique where samples of populations are statistically determined to be used for a number of processes, such as quality control and marketing research?
- (A) Sampling theory
 - (B) Statistical decision theory
 - (C) Linear programming
 - (D) Simulation
81. A ____ Is “a smaller (but hopefully representative) collection of units from a population used to determine truths about that population
- (A) SAMPLE SIZE
 - (B) SAMPLE
 - (C) GROUPs
 - (D) POPULATION
82. Random-Digit Dialing (RDD) is a method used for:
- (A) Conducting surveys by randomly generating telephone numbers
 - (B) Generating random numbers for lottery draws
 - (C) Creating random passwords for online accounts
 - (D) Selecting random samples in a laboratory experiment
83. If every individual in a population has the same chance of being included in a sample, the sample is a(n) ____ sample.
- (A) Biased Sample
 - (B) Convenience Sample
 - (C) Random Sample
 - (D) Stratified Sample
84. The local movie theater wanted to know the average age of its patrons, so they asked every 15th person leaving the theater their age.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
85. What is a subset of a larger population in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected?
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Biased sample
 - (C) Systematic sample
 - (D) Convenience sample
86. Which action would most improve credibility when using convenience samples?
- (A) Avoid reporting any potential selection biases
 - (B) Document access constraints and compare with known benchmarks
 - (C) Increase the number of easily available respondents only
 - (D) Ignore differences between sample and target population
87. A school principal wants to offer an after-school club setting. She decided to survey 300 students about this. Which word best describes the group of 300 students?
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Census
 - (D) Prediction
88. “a sampling error that occurs when individuals chosen for the sample do not respond to the survey, biasing the sample” this is ____
- (A) Coverage error
 - (B) Social desirability bias
 - (C) Nonresponse error
 - (D) None of above

89. Why might a researcher use cluster sampling in Mapleville?
- (A) To ensure every individual in Mapleville is surveyed
 - (B) To reduce costs and increase efficiency
 - (C) To focus on a specific demographic
 - (D) To improve the accuracy of the results
90. A researcher has $N = 900$ customers and needs $n = 90$ using simple random sampling. Which procedural step is essential to ensure randomness?
- (A) Assign each element a unique ID from 1 to N
 - (B) Select the first ninety listed customers
 - (C) Replace missing IDs with the value zero
 - (D) Sort the frame alphabetically before selection
91. A finite subset of a population, selected from it with the objective of investigating its properties is called ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Universe
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) None of above
92. What is criterion-based sampling in qualitative research?
- (A) Participants must meet specific criteria relevant to the study.
 - (B) Random selection of participants.
 - (C) Numerical data collection.
 - (D) Generalization of findings.
93. Mr. Roberts is forming a faculty advisory committee. He decides to randomly choose 2 teachers from each of the core content subjects. This is an example of
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
94. A sample is a segment of the population selected for marketing research to represent the population as a whole
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
95. Kim surveys 100 moviegoers that entered the movie theater in the first hour. What type of sampling method is this?
- (A) Random
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Biased
 - (D) Self-Selected
96. Devon is studying the relationship between the rate of teen pregnancies in U.S. high school students and the availability of contraceptives. She selects a sample composed of equal numbers of first-year, sophomore, junior, and senior women from a local high school. Devon's sample is
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Representative
 - (D) Generalizable
97. Alaa is going to send out a survey. To ensure that a sample represents a target population, Alaa selects
- (A) People at random from the target population
 - (B) A large number of people from one subgroup
 - (C) A slightly larger percentage of people from certain subgroups
 - (D) All of the above
98. Random sampling of subjects is not possible in survey research design
- (A) True
 - (B) False
99. The textbook of Johnson and Christensen recommended that you include the entire population in your research study when the population is 100 or less.

- (A) True
(B) False
- 100.** — is the entire group of objects or individuals considered for a survey.
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Random Sample
(D) Quartile
- 101.** This category of error occurs when a sample does not represent the target population. Nonresponse error (the respondents differ from the sample) is an example.
(A) Sampling Error
(B) Frame Error
(C) Random Error
(D) Sample
- 102.** Portion of objects drawn from the population
(A) Statistics
(B) Population parameter
(C) Descriptive Statistics
(D) Sample
- 103.** The results of a random survey showed that 42 out of 84 people plan to vote for Coach Vasquez for teacher of the month. Which is the best prediction of the total number of votes he will receive if 2,000 people vote?
(A) 825
(B) 750
(C) 1200
(D) 1000
- 104.** Which type of sampling method is obtained by selecting one unit on a random basis and choosing additional elementary units at evenly spaced intervals until the desired number of units is obtained?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Random Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Random Sampling
- 105.** How can researchers ensure they are using diverse perspectives in their online research?
(A) By only using sources from their own country
(B) By focusing solely on mainstream media
(C) By ignoring minority viewpoints
(D) By seeking out sources from various authors, cultures, and disciplines to gain a well-rounded view of the topic.
- 106.** What would be a limited number of units that are chosen to represent the whole?
(A) Sample
(B) Census
(C) Sampling
(D) Population
- 107.** To determine the most popular type of cake among all the students at your school, choose 3 math classes and ask all of the students in those math classes.
(A) Cluster Sample
(B) Simple Random Sample
(C) Stratified Random Sample
(D) Interval Sample
- 108.** What term is used to describe a smaller part of the research population that the sociologist selects for study?
(A) Sample
(B) Target population
(C) Control group
(D) Research variable
- 109.** What decision is most tightly linked to desired statistical precision?
(A) Define the target population
(B) Determine sample size
(C) Choose a sampling frame
(D) Pick a sampling method
- 110.** Identify the sampling design: Lexington county school district wants to survey its employees. They pick randomly 4 schools from the county and survey every single employee in each of the 4 buildings.
(A) Cluster sampling

- (B) Convenience sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Simple random sampling
(E) Stratified sampling
- 111.** Which method of sampling is used when a population is widely dispersed across geographical locations?
(A) Cluster.
(B) Random.
(C) Stratified.
(D) Quota.
- 112.** What is a limitation of cluster sampling?
(A) It involves convenience sampling methods.
(B) Identifying clusters in a population is not possible.
(C) It limits a sample to individuals in the chosen clusters.
(D) It applies a random sampling method to select participants in each cluster.
- 113.** In quantitative studies, the key criterion for evaluating a sample is its:
(A) Representativeness of the population
(B) The results of the study
- 114.** Yields larger & often more diverse group of participants.
(A) Construct
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Multi-site studies
(D) Multi-sectoral studies
- 115.** How is the method called, where you need a clear understanding of the concept or larger theory expected to emerge during the research
(A) Concept sampling
(B) Typical Sampling
(C) Homogeneous Sampling
(D) Critical Sampling
- 116.** Which type of sampling ensures that every member of the sampling frame has an equal chance of being selected?
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Snowball sampling
(C) Random sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
- 117.** Subset of population
(A) Set
(B) Sample
(C) Group
(D) Community
- 118.** A sampling that is preferred by grounded theory researches:
(A) Historical sampling
(B) Quota sampling
(C) Theoretical sampling
(D) None of above
- 119.** Snowball sampling is especially useful when:
(A) The population is small and hard to reach
(B) A very large sample is needed
(C) Research must be random
(D) No contacts exist
- 120.** The information on population of India is collected by Government Agency for every ten years through
(A) Census
(B) Sample survey
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
- 121.** Select the sampling method that would most fairly represent the people in the viewing area.
(A) 100 people that are trying out for a reality TV show
(B) 100 students at your middle school
(C) Every 100th person at a shopping mall
(D) None of above

122. A real-life school-based situation where stratified sampling would be more appropriate than simple random sampling is:
- (A) Selecting students from each grade to ensure all grades are represented in a survey.
 - (B) Choosing students randomly from the entire school for a survey.
 - (C) Picking only students from one class for a survey.
 - (D) Surveying only students who volunteer to participate.
123. A method of selecting every n th element of the population
- (A) Restricted random sampling
 - (B) Unrestricted random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
 - (E) Stratified random sampling
124. Mr. Marino has compiled a list of 1,348 students in his high school. He has selected a sample of 42 students by choosing every 14th student on this list. Which type of sampling is he using?
- (A) Simple random
 - (B) Stratified random
 - (C) Cluster random
 - (D) Systematic random
125. If the researcher makes sure that each member of the population has the same chance of being included in the sample, then the approach is known as a simple purposive sample.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
126. The sampling process comprises of
- (A) Defining the population of concern
 - (B) Specifying a sampling frame
 - (C) Specifying a sampling method
 - (D) All of the above
127. Which sampling method involves selecting several geographical areas and then randomly choosing people within these areas for market research purposes?
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Snowballing
128. The most common strata used in stratified random sampling are age, gender, socioeconomic status, religion, nationality and educational attainment.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
129. The complete group of elements under study is called:
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Universe
130. The group of individuals who actually have a chance of being selected for a survey is called the ____ The set of all individuals who belong to the group being studied by a survey is called the ____
- (A) Population, sample
 - (B) Sample, population
 - (C) Population, test group
 - (D) Test group, population
131. What do you call the process of identifying or selecting the participants for your research?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Sapling
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Sample Sample
132. The subgroup of the population that participates in the study is called the
- (A) Sample.
 - (B) Assignment.
 - (C) Group.
 - (D) None of above

133. If we select 100 persons from 25,000 registered voters and question them about candidates and issues, the 100 persons are referred to as the population.
(A) True
(B) False
134. Factors that influence sample representativeness
(A) Sampling procedure
(B) Sample size
(C) Participation
(D) All of the above
135. Each and every element of a large group of data.
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Variable
(D) Data
136. A large sample can be obtained quickly and without much effort.
(A) Strength of Opportunity Sampling Technique
(B) Strength of Random Sampling Technique
(C) Strength of Volunteer Sampling Technique
(D) None of above
137. What is sampling?
(A) Selecting a subset of the population
(B) Investigating the whole population
(C) Involving a large number of people
(D) Specifying the subject we are interested to investigate
138. Errors in the findings of an experimental study caused by deliberate selection of some bright students for experimental group is known as
(A) Random sampling error.
(B) Systematic sampling error.
(C) Random measurement error.
(D) Systematic measurement error.
139. In a sample of people in the school district, 16 out of 25 favored building a new football stadium. If 6,000 people vote in the next local election, how many are likely to vote in favor of the new football stadium based on this sample?
(A) 2,980
(B) 3,840
(C) 2,160
(D) None of above
140. When a researcher selects Tashkent City as a test marketing city for a new brand of laundry detergent because he/she lives in the city, this is an example of a(n):
(A) Judgment sample.
(B) Convenience sample.
(C) Stratified random sample.
(D) Systematic sample.
141. The ADC converts the analogue signal into digital data through a process called?
(A) Sampling.
(B) Binary.
(C) Collecting.
(D) Waves.
142. An error in the sampling process that allows some members of a population to be more or less likely than others to be included in a study.(Research Methods and Statistics Part I)
(A) Experimenter Bias
(B) Sampling Bias
(C) Hindsight Bias
(D) Confirmation Bias
143. If we took the 500 people attending a school in New York City, divided them by gender, and then took a random sample of the males and a random sampling of the females, the variable on which we would divide the population is called the ____
(A) Dependent variable.
(B) Sampling variable.
(C) Independent variable.
(D) Stratification variable.

144. Which practical advantage motivates the use of quota sampling in fieldwork?
- (A) Lower susceptibility to interviewer selection bias
 - (B) Better coverage of isolated or stigmatized populations
 - (C) Stronger inference to population with known selection odds
 - (D) Faster field completion while approximating population structure
145. When recording a sound, computers take measurements at regular intervals. This is called
- (A) Interval selection.
 - (B) Parameters.
 - (C) Sampling.
 - (D) Digital signals.
146. Which statement describes a disadvantage of sampling compared to complete enumeration?
- (A) Sampling always provides a perfect answer
 - (B) Sampling requires more time and money
 - (C) Sampling cannot obtain a precise perfect answer and only estimates the answer
 - (D) Sampling always achieves 100% response rate
147. Suppose you are interested in taking a research project on B. Ed. Pupil teachers and you deserve a judicious sample of this population then what kind of sampling procedure would you like to adopt?
- (A) Multi-level sampling.
 - (B) Systematic sampling.
 - (C) Group sampling.
 - (D) None of the above.
148. People that complete the survey are called —
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Customers
 - (C) Respondents
 - (D) Survey-senders
149. A biologist wants to estimate the average weight of a species of fish in a lake. She catches and weighs a random sample of 100 fish. What is the biologist trying to infer?
- (A) The total number of fish in the lake
 - (B) The average weight of all fish in the lake
 - (C) The heaviest fish in the lake
 - (D) The lightest fish in the lake
150. What does SRS stand for?
- (A) Sample Random Survey
 - (B) Sample Random Surroundings
 - (C) Simple Random Survey
 - (D) Simple Random Sample
151. How does a sampling frame enhance a study?
- (A) By enhancing the representativeness of the sample.
 - (B) By increasing the sample size.
 - (C) By reducing the number of variables.
 - (D) By eliminating outliers.
152. This is a reason for sampling which emphasizes on saving time, resources and effort.
- (A) Practicality
 - (B) Economy
 - (C) Necessity
 - (D) Ethicality
153. What does the term population refer to in a study?
- (A) Portion or part of the group
 - (B) Single measurement from a sample
 - (C) Totality of elements under study
 - (D) Only individuals in experiments
154. A psychologist studying children with autism selects a random group of children who are hopefully representative of all children who have been diagnosed with the disorder. The group of children included in this study by this psychologist is collectively known to researchers as what type of group?
- (A) Population

- (B) Target group
(C) Sample
(D) Control group
- 155.** What do we call all of the individuals in the group to which a study applies?
(A) Random sample
(B) Population
(C) Group
(D) None of above
- 156.** Stratified sampling is used when:
(A) Population is homogeneous
(B) Population is heterogeneous and divided into groups
(C) Population is infinite
(D) Only one sample is needed
- 157.** The study population is ____
(A) The group of interest for the study from which the sample is selected from
(B) The number of elements from which information is obtained
(C) Findings based on the information obtained
(D) The way elements are selected for the sample
- 158.** It is the specific group of individuals that you will collect data from.
(A) Group
(B) Population
(C) Respondents
(D) Sample
- 159.** A higher sample size always guarantees more accurate and reliable results in a thesis
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 160.** A part of the entire population size taken by a researcher.
(A) Sample
(B) Portion
(C) Part
(D) Group
- 161.** A group of people, objects, or items taken from a larger population for measurement/research. The chosen should be an accurate reflection of the entire population.
(A) Sample
(B) Target market
(C) Response
(D) Recording
- 162.** The school librarian wants to determine how many students use the library on a regular basis. What type of sampling method would she use if she chose to randomly select 20 students in the cafeteria during each of the three lunch periods on Monday.
(A) Convenience Sample
(B) Simple Random Sample
(C) Stratified Random Sample
(D) Interval Sample
- 163.** This occurs when the sample is not adequate for the aims of the research.
(A) Confirmation bias
(B) Sampling bias
(C) Question order bias
(D) Biased reporting
- 164.** What is a sampling procedure wherein the researcher chooses his/her own respondents based on his/her expert opinion?
(A) Convenience
(B) Judgemental
(C) Snowball
(D) Systematic
- 165.** When considering the food preferences of students in his Data Management class at their high school, the teacher decides to ask every student in the class what they like to eat. What is the population for this question?
(A) The students in the Data Management class
(B) The students taking math at their high school
(C) The students in Grade 12 at their high school
(D) The students at their high school

- 166.** Subdivisions of a population are called:
- (A) Groups
 - (B) Strata
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) None of above
- 167.** How many total people were surveyed about what ice cream flavor they would pick?
- (A) 107
 - (B) 92
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 269
- 168.** Dr. Alee is interested in the prevalence of ADHD among five-year-old boys. The population in Dr. Alee's research is
- (A) All five-year-old boys.
 - (B) All five-year old boys diagnosed with ADHD.
 - (C) All children diagnosed with ADHD.
 - (D) All people diagnosed with ADHD.
- 169.** A "good" sample is said to have which of the following characteristics?
- (A) Identifies the probability that a unit of analysis will be included in the study
 - (B) Enables decisions concerning sample size requirement
 - (C) Enables quantification of the degree of confidence made from inferential statistics
 - (D) All of the above
- 170.** Subset of a population chosen for inclusion in an experiment
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) None of above
- 171.** A researcher puts an advert in a newspaper, asking for people to take part in their study on mental health. Which sampling technique have they used?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
- 172.** A group of people or things that is chosen from the population is ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 173.** Identify the sampling design: The RCC registrar wants to investigate attitudes of their graduates. The registrar randomly selects 100 names from each of the four past graduating classes.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Simple random
- 174.** Which term refers to the entire group about which a researcher wants to draw conclusions?
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Element
 - (D) Sampling frame
- 175.** A ____ is the calculation used to estimate the smallest sample size needed for an experiment
- (A) Power Analysis
 - (B) Refractory Tangent
 - (C) Insular Modal Fix
 - (D) Coded Integer Method
- 176.** The process of selecting participants.
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Analyzing
 - (C) Measuring
 - (D) Reporting

177. A study in which DHS students are grouped by grade level and given a psychological test would be problematic because it is an example of what?
- (A) Hindsight bias
 - (B) Sample bias
 - (C) Extraneous variable
 - (D) A double-blind procedure
178. A study where participants either know what the experiment is about or involves participants who willingly signed up for the study may result in ____
- (A) Volunteer Bias
 - (B) Bystander Effect
 - (C) Ethical Violations
 - (D) Sample Bias
179. Research sample
- (A) The researcher watches people or situations and records facts
 - (B) 6-9 people on which research is done
 - (C) Group of people or target market on which research is done
 - (D) None of above
180. A study where those sampled reflect the characteristics of the larger population is known as:
- (A) Generalisable
 - (B) Representative
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Reliable
181. Which of these sampling methods introduces researcher bias?
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Opportunity sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
182. Which of the following sampling techniques is most at risk of researcher bias?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
183. It has sample intervals.
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Quota
 - (C) Multistage
 - (D) Systematic
184. Which consideration pertains specifically to sampling within research design?
- (A) Choosing probability versus nonprobability strategies
 - (B) Selecting color schemes for presentation slides
 - (C) Arranging travel for conference attendance
 - (D) Designing the study's logo and branding
185. It is a complete collection of all elements (scores, people, etc) to be studied.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Population
 - (D) None of the above
186. A firm has a population of 1,200 customers and needs a sample of 120. What sampling interval k should be used for systematic sampling?
- (A) $K = 10$ exactly
 - (B) $K = 8$ exactly
 - (C) $K = 12$ exactly
 - (D) $K = 14$ exactly
187. Which of the following are examples of sampling methods?
- (A) Individuals, groups, print, digital
 - (B) Questionnaire, interviews, observation
 - (C) Random, systematic, stratified, cluster, population
 - (D) Random, systematic, stratified, cluster, convenience

- 188.** When research participants have an equally likely chance of being assigned to an experimental condition or the control condition, the experimenter has:
- (A) Manipulated the independent variable
 - (B) Demonstrated external validity
 - (C) Employed random assignment
 - (D) Set up a quasi-experiment
- 189.** Identify the sampling technique used: Students are classified according to major. Twenty students are selected from each major and asked how often they use the library.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Stratified sample
 - (C) Cluster sample
 - (D) Systematic sample
- 190.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of online focus groups?
- (A) Responses are not instantaneous.
 - (B) Controlling the online sample is difficult.
 - (C) Results take a long time to tabulate and analyze.
 - (D) Facility, technology, and travel costs are very high.
 - (E) Researchers are unable to view the sessions in real-time.
- 191.** In systematic random sampling, how is the skip interval calculated?
- (A) Population size divided by sample size
 - (B) Sample size divided by population size
 - (C) Population size multiplied by sample size
 - (D) Sample size minus population size
- 192.** A normative sample segmented by any of the criteria initially used in selecting subjects for the sample (group of people ex. dumagat, ita etc..)
- (A) Local norms
 - (B) Subgroup norms
 - (C) Age norms
 - (D) Percentiles
- 193.** The method of generalizing data collected from a few units out of the entire population is called ____
- (A) Sample method
 - (B) Census method
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Probability
- 194.** What is the main characteristic of maximum variation sampling?
- (A) Selecting cases with extreme experiences
 - (B) Selecting cases with a wide range of variation that is of interest to the researcher
 - (C) Selecting cases with similar characteristics
 - (D) Selecting cases with predetermined criteria of importance
- 195.** Why might systematic sampling be preferred over simple random in large lists?
- (A) Avoids numbering the population
 - (B) Simplifies selection with fixed intervals
 - (C) Eliminates need for randomness entirely
 - (D) Guarantees perfect representativeness
- 196.** Random selection refers to:
- (A) Assigning participants to control and experimental groups
 - (B) Choosing participants from the population so everyone has an equal chance
 - (C) Measuring the dependent variable
 - (D) Eliminating confounding variables
- 197.** A student goes to the basketball court and measures the height of 10 students to find the average height of Year 8 students.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) None of above

- 198.** What is meant by 'Population' in research methods?
- (A) Population refers to the entire group of individuals or items that the researcher is interested in studying.
 - (B) Population refers to a small group selected for detailed study.
 - (C) Population refers to the number of experiments conducted in a research.
 - (D) Population refers to the tools and techniques used in research.
- 199.** A retailer wants $n = 50$ from $N = 1,930$ and must use systematic sampling. Which plan best demonstrates sound procedure?
- (A) Set $k = 39$, sort by spend first, then take every 39th
 - (B) Set $k = 50$, choose any convenient start, sample each 50th
 - (C) Set $k = 40$, start at first record always, sample each 40th
 - (D) Set $k = 38$, pick a random start 1-38, sample every 38th
- 200.** Which content area clarifies differences between quota and convenience sampling?
- (A) Sampling overview orientation
 - (B) Sampling methods distinctions
 - (C) Sample size determination limits
 - (D) Sampling procedure logistics
- 201.** Part of the entire group being surveyed.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Biased sample
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
- 202.** What is the benefit of using a well-chosen sample?
- (A) It makes research more expensive
 - (B) It helps make accurate and generalizable conclusions
 - (C) It complicates the research process
 - (D) It limits the scope of the study
- 203.** The process of identifying a subset of a population that provides an accurate reflection on the whole.
- (A) Qualitative Data Collect Process
 - (B) Quantitative Data Collect Process
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
- 204.** Willy wants to find what percent of students at his school drink milk after they finish their cereal. He randomly selects 10 students from each grade level (freshmen, sophomore, and junior, senior). What type of sampling is this?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 205.** Which consists of all elements, units, or individuals of interest to researchers for a specific study?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Population
- 206.** The drama teacher wants to determine where the drama club should go to celebrate their final performance. Which of the following is NOT a representative sample?
- (A) Every 4th student selected from an alphabetical roster of the club
 - (B) Students whose names are randomly selected from a hat
 - (C) Students who appear in the first act
 - (D) None of above
- 207.** A psychologist investigating language development takes all the names of deaf babies from the NHS register and gets a computer to randomly generate 40 names. Which sampling technique have they used?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling

- (D) Random sampling
(E) Systematic sampling
- 208.** A large department store pays an employee to stand outside and hand out a coupon to every 20th customer. The employee then asks this customer two quick questions about his or her shopping preferences.
(A) Cluster
(B) Volunteer
(C) Systematic
(D) Simple random
- 209.** Division of the sample into groups so that every individual has an equal chance of being put in any group or condition.
(A) Single blind
(B) Double blind
(C) Random assignment
(D) Random sampling
- 210.** Unbiased sampling is:
(A) When you choose the group you think will give you the answer you want, accept volunteers or survey by convenience
(B) When any member of the population is equally likely to be chosen for the sample
- 211.** You need 15 students from a list of 300 in reverse alphabetical order. Which approach fits systematic sampling?
(A) Randomly draw 15 names from a hat
(B) Pick a random start then every 20th name
(C) Select first 15 names on the list
(D) Choose 3 classes and sample within
- 212.** It is a type of sample where each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.
(A) Random sample
(B) Convenience sample
(C) Stratified random sample
(D) Cluster sample
- 213.** Which sampling technique involves the researcher approaching nearby people to ask them if they would participate in their study?
(A) Stratified sampling
(B) Volunteer sampling
(C) Opportunity sampling
(D) Random sampling
(E) Systematic sampling
- 214.** What is the overall group of individuals that the researchers are interested in called?
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Control group
(D) Variable
- 215.** Greg Beck of Quality Market Research tells placement student John to go out and select for personal interview ten men and ten women. Greg is using ____ sampling for this phase of the research.
(A) Random.
(B) Stratified.
(C) Quota.
(D) Area.
- 216.** Review: If a field of study has 123 boys and 104 girls, how many boys should be surveyed if gender is a determining variable and the sample size is 50?
(A) 27
(B) 23
(C) 42
(D) 8
- 217.** Part of the population of 10,800 hawks at a national park are building nests. A random sample of 72 hawks shows that 12 hawks are building nests. Estimate the number of hawks building a nest in the population.
(A) 1,800 hawks
(B) 150 hawks
(C) 432 hawks
(D) 10,800 hawks

218. Type of sample that is proportional to the target population
(A) Random
(B) Equality based
(C) Proportional
(D) Stratified
219. What sampling method are you using if you survey every 10th person who enters the cafeteria?
(A) Convenience
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple Random
(D) None of above
220. Which type of sampling is most vulnerable to bias?
(A) Quota Sampling
(B) Convenience Sampling
(C) Purposive Sampling
(D) Snowball Sampling
221. The IRS researcher investigates cheating on income tax reports by surveying all waiters and all waitresses at 35 randomly selected restaurants.
(A) Random sampling
(B) Systematic sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
(E) Cluster sampling
222. A researcher wants to conduct a survey of the drug users. Which type of sampling technique will be most appropriate here?
(A) Sequential sampling.
(B) Snowball sampling.
(C) Quota sampling.
(D) Convenience sampling.
223. "Sampling" in research means ____
(A) Dividing the population into small groups
(B) Pick the people I know from the whole population
(C) Picking a random group from the whole population
(D) Picking a representative group from the whole population
224. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
(A) Area sampling technique
(B) Purposive sampling technique
(C) Systematic sampling technique
(D) None of the above
225. Action Research uses random sampling or prefers a subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen..
(A) True
(B) False
226. A random sample of Manila hospitals is surveyed to discover their nurse-to-patient ratios. What is the sampling frame for this study?
(A) All patients of the sample hospitals
(B) All nurses hired by the hospitals
(C) All Manila hospitals
(D) Hospitals responding to the survey
227. The group accessible to the researcher from which a sample is drawn is the:
(A) Population
(B) Sampling frame
(C) Sample
(D) Universe
228. When researchers select participants who are readily available, they are using:
(A) Random sampling
(B) Snowball sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
229. Systematic sampling can introduce bias when the population list has a hidden pattern. Which list feature most threatens validity?
(A) Alphabetical ordering by name

- (B) Grouping by geographic region
 - (C) Periodic ordering matching k
 - (D) Randomized ordering of elements
- 230.** Which choice best explains why defining the target population precisely is critical?
- (A) It makes nonresponse completely disappear
 - (B) It reduces coverage error and selection bias
 - (C) It guarantees perfect external validity
 - (D) It replaces the need for a sampling frame
- 231.** A researcher sends out a paper questionnaire but gets few responses. What is a likely drawback?
- (A) Low response rate
 - (B) Inaccurate questions
 - (C) High cost
 - (D) Biased data
- 232.** What is the primary purpose of sampling in research?
- (A) To examine every member of a population
 - (B) To draw accurate conclusions about the population
 - (C) To reduce bias in the results
 - (D) To measure all variables equally
- 233.** Source of bias that occurs when an individual chosen for the sample CAN'T be contacted or refuses to cooperate.
- (A) Response Bias
 - (B) Undercoverage
 - (C) Nonresponse
 - (D) Voluntary Response
- 234.** Sample is
- (A) The group that is treated in the same way as the experimental group except that the experimental treatment (the independent variable) is not applied
 - (B) An educated guess about the relationship between two variables
 - (C) The small group of participants, out of the total number available, that a researcher studies
 - (D) Any factor that is capable of change
- 235.** What is the name of an individual who is asked questions in a survey?
- (A) A sample
 - (B) A supplier
 - (C) A respondent
 - (D) None of above
- 236.** Which statement best distinguishes stratified sampling from simple random sampling?
- (A) Stratified samples units until quotas are achieved
 - (B) Stratified selects every i th unit from the full list
 - (C) Stratified uses volunteer respondents for each stratum
 - (D) Stratified divides into subgroups then samples within each
- 237.** In sampling, a(n) ____ is the object or person about which or from which the information is desired.
- (A) Element
 - (B) Incident
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Census
- 238.** In simple random sampling (SRS), how are elements chosen?
- (A) Units are picked to mirror known population quotas
 - (B) Groups are selected and all members surveyed
 - (C) Elements are chosen at fixed periodic intervals
 - (D) Each element has equal independent chance of selection
- 239.** The subjects are divided into many groups, each group has a homogeneous characteristic. This is a technique of:

- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
- 240.** A random sample is:
- (A) A sample that is selected randomly from a population
 - (B) A sample that includes every member of a population
 - (C) A sample that is biased towards a certain group
 - (D) A sample that is selected based on convenience
- 241.** Cluster sampling is most useful when:
- (A) Studying individuals only
 - (B) The population is scattered and naturally grouped
 - (C) Every individual must be selected
 - (D) Time and cost are not a concern
- 242.** When people are selected at random as a source of information for market research.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Quota sample
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Sampling
- 243.** Stratified, simple random, and systematic are all types of
- (A) Convenience samples
 - (B) Biased samples
 - (C) Haphazard samples
 - (D) Unbiased samples
- 244.** Explain the term 'sample size' and its importance in research.
- (A) Sample size is the number of observations in a study, important for ensuring reliable and valid research results.
 - (B) Sample size refers to the total duration of a study.
 - (C) Sample size is the average age of participants in research.
 - (D) Sample size is the number of researchers involved in a study.
- 245.** A sample is a small group that is representative of the population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 246.** A marketing research term describes A subset drawn from a larger population
- (A) A sample
 - (B) A market plan
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Marketing research
- 247.** If a researcher places an advert on a notice board asking people to reply if they would like to take part in a memory experiment, Which sampling technique would have been used?
- (A) Volunteer sampling
 - (B) Opportunity sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
- 248.** What is a non-representative sample?
- (A) A sample that does not reflect the makeup of the population (a biased sample).
 - (B) A sample that includes every member of the population.
 - (C) A sample that is chosen randomly from the population.
 - (D) A sample that reflects the makeup of the population accurately.
- 249.** "The average Japanese woman lives to the age of 86." What is the population behind this statistic?
- (A) A randomly selected group of Japanese women
 - (B) All of the women in the world
 - (C) All of the women in Japan
 - (D) Everybody in Japan
- 250.** What sampling method ensures equal representation of subgroups?
- (A) Stratified Random Sampling

- (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Snowball Sampling
 - (D) Purposive Sampling
- 251.** The entire group of individuals about whom we hope to gain information
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Parameter
- 252.** A sample that accurately reflects the larger population is called:
- (A) Stratified sample
 - (B) Representative sample
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Control group
- 253.** To find out if the 7th graders would like to have a dance, Ms. Hudson asks her soccer players. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Voluntary
 - (E) Convenience
- 254.** A retail chain lists 12,000 loyalty members and chooses every 120th name after a random start. Identify the method used.
- (A) Cluster sampling of store-based groups
 - (B) Simple random sampling without replacement
 - (C) Systematic sampling using interval $k = 120$
 - (D) Quota sampling based on spending tiers
- 255.** Which of the errors can be minimised by taking a larger sample
- (A) Sampling error
 - (B) Non-sampling error
- 256.** A sampling frame refers to the
- (A) Baseline group without treatment
 - (B) Precise measurement description
 - (C) List or source from which samples are drawn
 - (D) Method for randomizing group assignment
- 257.** In a thesis data gathering procedure, random sampling is not necessary for achieving a representative sample
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 258.** Population, Sample, or either: A survey given out at random in a mall about shopping activity in that mall.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Either Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 259.** Why is a large sample size generally preferred in psychological research?
- (A) It reduces the likelihood of confounding variables affecting the results
 - (B) It ensures the experiment has higher internal validity
 - (C) It improves the reliability and generalizability of the findings
 - (D) It makes it easier to manipulate the independent variable
- 260.** Mrs. Trahan samples her class by selecting all students sitting at group 1 and group 5 in her classroom. This sampling technique is called?
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Cluster
- 261.** The portion of the population that is selected for analysis is called:
- (A) A sample
 - (B) A frame
 - (C) A parameter
 - (D) A statistic

- 262.** To prevent a biased sample and control for order effects in an experimenter, a researcher would respectively need to use
(A) Random sampling and stratified sampling
(B) Random allocation and random sampling
(C) Counterbalancing and random sampling
(D) Random sampling and counterbalancing
- 263.** Sample bias most closely refers to which situation?
(A) Systematic over or underrepresentation
(B) Random fluctuation around the mean
(C) Errors from data entry mistakes
(D) Variation due to small sample size
- 264.** What does a sample group represent?
(A) Control group
(B) Community
(C) Universe
(D) Study subjects
- 265.** Which one of these is a correct assumption you need to make about a population between samplings?
(A) It is a closed population
(B) It won't rain between samplings
(C) There are lots of deaths
(D) There are lots of births
- 266.** Asking for volunteers to take part in research through advertisements.
(A) Opportunity Sampling Technique
(B) Random Sampling Technique
(C) Volunteer Sampling Technique
(D) None of above
- 267.** The most objective sampling technique is involved in which of the following selection processes?
(A) Quota
(B) Purposive
(C) Random
(D) Convenience
- 268.** Which term describes mistakes arising from sampling design?
(A) Non-sampling errors
(B) Sampling errors
(C) Errors and omissions
(D) Bias
- 269.** Small, manageable number of subjects that represent the population
(A) Participants
(B) Random sample
(C) Sample
(D) None of above
- 270.** What is the purpose of understanding target population samples in research?
(A) To identify the strengths of the research
(B) To understand the general population
(C) To differentiate between the general population and a sample
(D) To identify weaknesses in the research
- 271.** A relatively small group out of the total population is?
(A) Sample
(B) Variable
(C) Control group
(D) Case study Edit
- 272.** A sample in which known subgroups are represented in proportion to their numbers in the general population is called a
(A) Random sample
(B) Stratified sample
- 273.** A sample is a:
(A) Complete data set
(B) Subset of a population
(C) The entire target group
(D) None of the above
- 274.** Identify the sampling design: Mrs. Rebmann asks Mr. May, her neighbor, who his favorite America's Got Talent contestant is
(A) Random

- (B) Unbiased
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Convenience
275. Population, Sample, or either: 1/5 of all single parents in Fairhope were interviewed for a report on childcare and parent resources in the area.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Either
 - (D) None of above
276. What is a common drawback of online surveys for business research?
- (A) Excess travel costs for fieldwork, lodging
 - (B) Sampling bias from self-selection, coverage gaps
 - (C) Inability to randomize question order, routing
 - (D) Guaranteed 100% completion rates, perfect data
277. Why must a sample be representative?
- (A) In order to capture the variability within the population
 - (B) In order to represent each member of a population
 - (C) In order to facilitate the development of grounded theory
 - (D) In order to select a sampling frame
278. The stages of the sampling process comprise
- (A) Defining the population
 - (B) Specifying sampling frame
 - (C) Specifying sampling method
 - (D) All the above
279. An entire group of objects-people, animals, plants-from which data can be collected.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Representative sample
 - (D) Random sample
280. A relatively small group out of the total population under study
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Observation
281. Sampling method that consists of n individuals from the population chosen in such a way that every individual has an EQUAL chance of being selected.
- (A) Stratified Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling (SRS)
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
282. Charlotte is conducting a survey to understand the eating habits of people in her city. However, she only collects responses from people at a local health food store. Sampling bias occurs when a sample does what?
- (A) Produces an unrepresentative sample
 - (B) Overrepresents rare outcomes
 - (C) Uses excessive random assignment
 - (D) Includes too many control subjects
283. Ms. Noelle took a sample by selecting all students sitting in group 1 and group 5 in her classroom. This sampling technique is called?
- (A) Simple Random
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Systematic Random
 - (D) Cluster
284. If we took the 400 people making up a local corporation, divided them by gender, and then took a random sample of females and a random sampling of males, the variable on which we divided the population is called the —
- (A) Stratification variable
 - (B) Systematic variable
 - (C) Selection variable
 - (D) Sampling variable

285. The process of selecting participants is called:
- (A) Data Collection
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) Scope
286. It specifies the sampling technique used and how the sample size is determined.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Population Sampling or Respondents of the Study
 - (C) Research Instrument
 - (D) Statistical Treatment of Data
287. According to a random telephone survey of 200 adults, 75% of all working adults in the U.S. are satisfied with their current job. What is the population in this survey?
- (A) 200 adults
 - (B) Adults in the U.S.
 - (C) 75% of adults
 - (D) None of above
288. True or False: all samples lead to a good prediction about an entire population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
289. What do you call the small portion of the population from whom data is gathered?
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Target
 - (D) Probability
290. I have learned that when determining the sample size of the study ____
- (A) It is important to consider the desired level of confidence and margin of error.
 - (B) The number of researchers is the only factor to consider.
 - (C) The sample size should always be as large as possible, regardless of resources.
 - (D) The sample size does not affect the validity of the study.
291. ____ is defined as the level of how well or how accurately something reflects upon a sample. When a study gives a good indication of what the whole population believes, this is an example of a study with good ____
- (A) Representativeness
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Correlation
292. Mrs. Delos Santos samples her class by selecting all students sitting at group 1 and group 5 in her classroom. This sampling technique is called?
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Cluster
293. Mrs. Croix is conducting a survey to find out the favorite snack of fifth and sixth graders. She will ask a sample of 100 students. Which of the groups below should be surveyed to get the BEST representative sample?
- (A) 20 students from each of the 5 local fifth- and sixth-grade schools.
 - (B) The first 100 students who go to a local baseball game
294. What is the main difference between stratified random sampling and simple random sampling?
- (A) Stratified random sampling divides the population into subgroups before sampling, while simple random sampling does not.
 - (B) Simple random sampling gives an equal chance to all members, while stratified does not.
 - (C) Stratified random sampling is only used for small populations.
 - (D) Simple random sampling is more accurate than stratified random sampling.
295. The whole group you want to study or describe is called the ____
- (A) Sample

- (B) Control Group
 - (C) Experimental Group
 - (D) Target Population
- 296.** Which statement about population in social research is accurate?
- (A) Population is any random subset of cases
 - (B) Population is a sample drawn for convenience
 - (C) Population is the total number of cases with given characteristics
 - (D) Population is unrelated to a defined set or class
- 297.** The process of selecting a representative group from the population:
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Interviewing
 - (C) Observing
 - (D) Hypothesizing
- 298.** Sampling every 50th item or person is called —
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Voluntary
 - (D) Systematic
- 299.** Which of the following descriptions is a summary of what random sampling is?
- (A) The researchers go out looking for the right number of each sort of person required in each category.
 - (B) Every tenth or hundredth name on a list is selected.
 - (C) Dividing the population into males and females, and then taking a 1% sample of each.
 - (D) The sample is selected purely by random chance, eg, names may be drawn out of a hat.
- 300.** It is defined as a subgroup of the population.
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
- 301.** The group of participants you obtain for your study and should be representative of the population.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Statistic
- 302.** A group that includes a cross section of the entire population that is targeted.
- (A) Marketing research
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Representative sampling
- 303.** All members of an identified group about which a researcher is interested
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Variables
 - (D) None of above
- 304.** Sampling error decreases with the [2013-DECEMBER]
- (A) Decrease in sample size
 - (B) Increase in sample size
 - (C) Process of randomization
 - (D) Process of analysis
- 305.** Why must researchers avoid generalizing from focus group participants to the whole market?
- (A) Participants' responses are not reliable.
 - (B) Most of the participants are likely to be ignorant about the topic of discussion.
 - (C) The size of the group is too small and the sample is not drawn randomly.
 - (D) Most of the participants are likely to exhibit similar tastes and preferences.
 - (E) The participants usually come from diverse backgrounds.

- 306.** A study on social media use selects 50 male students and 50 female students. What method is this?
- (A) Snowball sampling through peer referrals
 - (B) Systematic sampling using every tenth student
 - (C) Cluster sampling by classroom groups
 - (D) Quota sampling with gender-based quotas
- 307.** What effect does increasing the sample size have upon the sampling error?
- (A) It reduces the sampling error
 - (B) It increases the sampling error
 - (C) It has no effect on the sampling error
 - (D) None of the above
- 308.** People may not see the advert or make time to reply, or they may just ignore it. Those who do volunteer may be different from those who do not choose to volunteer.
- (A) Weakness of Opportunity Sampling Technique
 - (B) Weakness of Random Sampling Technique
 - (C) Weakness of Volunteer Sampling Technique
 - (D) None of above
- 309.** A statistical study where the sample is equal to the population is called a/an ____
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experiment
- 310.** The researcher should select the respondents because he is about to gather data through questionnaire. What sampling method will he use if each member of the population has an equal chance of being drawn to be included in the sample?
- (A) Independence
 - (B) Equiprobability
 - (C) Fish Bowl
 - (D) Draw lots
- 311.** What kind of sampling technique is the following: List the names of all the students alphabetically and contact the parent of every 10th student.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
- 312.** Which of the following will produce the least sampling error?
- (A) A large sample based on convenience sampling
 - (B) A small sample based on random sampling
 - (C) A large snowball sample
 - (D) A large sample based on random sampling
- 313.** Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
 - (E) Random sampling
- 314.** Population
- (A) The entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn.
 - (B) A specific group of individuals selected for a study.
 - (C) The average of all data points in a sample.
 - (D) A method of collecting data from a sample.
- 315.** A ____ is a small portion of the population used to gather data from.
- (A) Systematic Sampling Method
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Bias

- 316.** You survey every person in the food court at the mall. Which type of sampling method are you using?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple Random
 - (D) None of above
- 317.** It is the complete set of all the elements that will be studied
- (A) Inferential Data
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) None of above
- 318.** What are we talking about when we say Population in Psychology?
- (A) The entire group of people or animals in which the researcher is interested.
 - (B) A sample that has characteristics that are similar to those in the population.
 - (C) Subjects in an experiment who are not subjected to the independent variable and may receive a placebo treatment.
 - (D) Study in which the subject do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group
- 319.** This is ALL of the people in a group that are being studied.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Group
 - (D) Assignment
- 320.** Population, Sample, or either: All the teachers at Fairhope High School
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Either
 - (D) None of above
- 321.** A subset of the population
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Secondary data
 - (D) Survey
- 322.** All the organisms of the same species that live in the same area at the same time
- (A) Carrying capacity
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Urban sprawl
 - (D) Desertification
- 323.** Which sampling method selects every kth member?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Simple random sampling
- 324.** Refers to the procedure of selecting sampling units from the universe.
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Sample design
 - (C) Research
 - (D) None of these.
- 325.** A sample should be
- (A) Representative of only middle school students only
 - (B) A very large group
 - (C) Representative of the population
 - (D) Representative of people who volunteer
- 326.** Will conducting this survey introduce bias? Surveying parents of Year 8 students to find out how many children the average adult has.
- (A) Yes, because the survey was conducted with only parents of Year 8s.
 - (B) Yes, because the survey was conducted only with adults.
 - (C) Yes, because parents are able to opt out and not complete the survey.
 - (D) No, there is no bias.
- 327.** What is the process of selecting representative units from a total population?
- (A) Sample

- (B) Census
(C) Sampling
(D) Population
328. An essential aspect of random samples is that the population must be ____ defined or identified.
(A) Explicitly
(B) Transportation
(C) Revealed
(D) Inhibited
329. If a survey finds a percentage, how much would that percentage fluctuate if additional random samples of the Canadian population were taken?
(A) It would remain the same
(B) It would fluctuate slightly
(C) It would fluctuate significantly
(D) It would not fluctuate at all
330. Sampling methods are used to select
(A) A representative sample of your target population
(B) The best candidates for your study
(C) The participants who will perform best in your study
(D) Participants whom are similar to each other
331. In an organization of 500 employees, the HR team decides on conducting team building activities, they prefer picking chits out of a bowl. In this case, each of the 500 employees has an equal opportunity of being selected.
(A) Sampling
(B) Lottery method
(C) Stratifying
(D) Table of random numbers
332. Elise, a supermarket employee, approached 50 random customers and asked whether they would be willing to discuss what they like most about the store. She interviewed the 22 who said yes. Is this sample of the supermarket's customers likely to be biased?
- (A) Yes
(B) No
333. Any group of data, which includes all the data you are interested in, is called a ____
(A) Population
(B) Parameter
(C) Sample
(D) Statistic
334. A researcher selects three school branches randomly and studies all students there. Which technique is used?
(A) Quota sampling
(B) Cluster sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
335. What is a suitable way to sample plants in a field?
(A) Counting Random Plants
(B) Using Quadrats
(C) Using Pooters
(D) Using Pitfall traps
336. Sampling is done because:
(A) It saves time and cost
(B) It is easier than studying the entire population
(C) It provides representative data
(D) All of the above
337. What is biased sampling?
(A) When some members of a population are more likely to be selected than others.
(B) When all members of a population have an equal chance of being selected.
(C) When no members of a population are selected.
(D) When only one member of a population is selected.
338. The population describes:
(A) The group of people, objects or events being surveyed

- (B) A part of the group being surveyed
(C) The whole world
(D) The school
- 339.** Is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.
(A) Research design
(B) Sample design
- 340.** Which of the following is NOT a method scientists use to measure the biodiversity of an area?
(A) Canopy fogging
(B) Transect sampling
(C) Biological control
(D) Aerial photos
- 341.** The best sampling technique for a large and diverse population is:
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) Quota sampling
- 342.** Sample designs are classified into
(A) Probability
(B) Non-probability
(C) All of the above
(D) None of the above
- 343.** Any subset of elements drawn by some appropriate method from a population; small portion/part of a population.
(A) Population
(B) Data
(C) Sample
(D) Ratio
- 344.** What do you call the set of all data that researchers want to investigate?
(A) . data
(B) Population
(C) Random
(D) Information
- 345.** Aanya is conducting a research study on the reading habits of high school students in her city. The aggregate of all the students she is considering for her study is called ____
(A) Population
(B) Unit
(C) Sample
(D) Frame
- 346.** A defined group serving as the subject of a study
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Random sample
(D) None of above
- 347.** Which of the following means the sample is more representative of the target population?
(A) It has more women than the target population
(B) It is a very small sample
(C) It is conducted at a specific place or time
(D) It is a large and randomly selected sample
- 348.** Part of methodology describing who provides data
(A) Respondents or participants
(B) Variables
(C) Instruments
(D) Procedures
- 349.** Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: A clinical trial recruits volunteers through a fitness-center mailing list, resulting in a sample that is younger and healthier than average adults.
(A) Measurement Bias
(B) Confounding
(C) Selection Bias
(D) Attrition Bias
(E) Publication Bias

350. What is the term for the group from which a sample is drawn for a research study?
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Data Set
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
351. When people are selected on the basis of certain characteristics (such as age, gender or income) as a source of information for market research.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) Quota sample
352. A ____ is a subset of a ____?
- (A) Sample, population
 - (B) Population, sample
 - (C) Statistic, parameter
 - (D) Parameter, statistic
353. What sampling method are you using if you survey every 12th customer that enters the amusement park.
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple Random
 - (D) None of above
354. When the group being studied can account for the whole population, accounting for all social minority groups and diversity.
- (A) Generalisability
 - (B) Representativeness
 - (C) Operationalisation
 - (D) Survey
355. Choosing individuals as a sample according to the purposes of the research as his control/an individual is chosen as a part of the sample because of good evidence that he is representative of the total population
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Judgemental sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
 - (E) Purposive sampling
356. The sample size formula takes the following into account, except ____
- (A) Desired confidence level
 - (B) Desired margin of error
 - (C) Population size
 - (D) All of these are taken into account
357. Which one of the following principles is not applicable to sampling?
- (A) Sample units must be clearly defined
 - (B) Sample units must be dependent on each other
 - (C) Same units of sample should be used throughout the study
 - (D) Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner
358. All those in a group being studied is referred to as the ____
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Representative sample
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Sampling bias
359. Suppose the population is quite comprehensive and distributed in a large geographical area. In such a situation what kind of sampling procedure would you like to adopt?
- (A) Multi-level sampling.
 - (B) Systematic sampling.
 - (C) Cluster sampling.
 - (D) None of the above.
360. Selecting those available at the time of research.
- (A) Opportunity Sampling Technique
 - (B) Random Sampling Technique
 - (C) Volunteer Sampling Technique
 - (D) None of above

- 361.** Stratified sampling is least likely to take account of ____
- (A) Race or ethnicity.
 - (B) Occupations.
 - (C) Heterogeneous characteristics of a population.
 - (D) Homogenous characteristics of a population.
- 362.** Target population is also called
- (A) Population.
 - (B) Population frame.
 - (C) Population element.
 - (D) Survey population.
- 363.** The following are types of sampling, except
- (A) Quota.
 - (B) Snowball.
 - (C) Purposive.
 - (D) Alternative.
- 364.** This method produces results that differ from population because of personal influence.
- (A) Valid sample
 - (B) Variable sample
 - (C) Biased sample
 - (D) Cluster sample
- 365.** What is 'Sampling Bias' in research methods?
- (A) Sampling bias occurs when the sample is not representative of the population, leading to skewed or invalid results.
 - (B) Sampling bias is when all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected.
 - (C) Sampling bias refers to the process of increasing the sample size to improve accuracy.
 - (D) Sampling bias is the deliberate manipulation of data to achieve desired results.
- 366.** Identify the POPULATION in the following question: What are the ages of the students at Clarke Middle School?
- (A) Students
 - (B) Age
 - (C) Clarke Middle School
 - (D) None of above
- 367.** Which step would NOT typically belong to sampling procedure planning?
- (A) Define target population precisely
 - (B) Select appropriate sampling frame
 - (C) Choose a method for selection
 - (D) Conduct factor analysis on data
- 368.** How do researchers select a representative sample in a study?
- (A) By choosing participants randomly from the entire population
 - (B) By excluding some members of the intended population
 - (C) By conducting a census of the entire population
 - (D) Selecting participants based on convenience
- 369.** Slovin's formula is used when:
- (A) The population is small and homogeneous
 - (B) Determining the margin of error in qualitative research
 - (C) Calculating the sample size when the population size is known but variability is unknown
 - (D) Determining reliability of instruments
- 370.** The principal randomly selects four classes and surveys each student in those classes. What kind of sampling technique is used?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
- 371.** What are biased samples?
- (A) Samples that do not accurately represent the population
 - (B) Samples that are randomly selected

- (C) Samples that are large in size
(D) Samples that are collected over a long period
- 372.** Generalisation of findings is most likely when using which sampling technique?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Opportunity sampling
(C) Volunteer sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
(E) Systematic sampling
- 373.** The process of selecting a number of participants for a study in such a way that they represent the larger group from which they were selected is known as
(A) Research Design
(B) Sampling
(C) Data collection
(D) Random assignment
- 374.** Population refers to:
(A) A subset of respondents
(B) All elements under study
(C) Only customers aged 18+
(D) None of these
- 375.** Sampling Cases means [2014-DECEMBER]
(A) Sampling using a sampling frame
(B) Identifying people who are suitable for research
(C) Literally the researchers brief case
(D) Sampling of people, newspapers, television programmes etc.
- 376.** Is it important to follow up on those persons in a survey who did not return questionnaires mailed to them?
(A) No, because high precision is not needed in questionnaire surveys.
(B) No, because such delayed returns would be of doubtful value.
(C) Yes, because the sample that has already returned the questionnaire may be biased.
(D) Yes, because descriptive statistics require a large sample.
- 377.** Which step is essential for systematic sampling but not required in stratified sampling?
(A) Selecting units by a fixed interval
(B) Randomly sampling within subgroups
(C) Creating subgroups by characteristics
(D) Ensuring proportional representation
- 378.** Identify the sampling technique used in the following study: A survey regarding download time on a certain Web site is administered on the Internet by a market research firm to anyone who would like to take it.
(A) SRS
(B) Convenience
(C) Systematic
(D) Cluster
(E) Stratified
- 379.** In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?
(A) Quota Sampling
(B) Snow ball sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Purposive Sampling
- 380.** The term “population” in marketing research refers to:
(A) The number of surveys conducted
(B) A group of researchers conducting the study
(C) The total group the research aims to understand
(D) Respondents from other countries
- 381.** Identify the sampling design: Mr. April asks Mrs. May, his neighbor, who her favorite America’s Got Talent contestant is
(A) Cluster
(B) Unbiased
(C) Stratified
(D) Convenience

- 382.** Sampling error occurs due to:
- (A) Studying the entire population
 - (B) Non-representative sample
 - (C) Perfect measurement
 - (D) Data redundancy
- 383.** What is a sample in the context of sampling methods?
- (A) A subset drawn from the population.
 - (B) The entire population being studied.
 - (C) A method of collecting data.
 - (D) A type of statistical error.
- 384.** A researcher chooses only her classmates as respondents because they are easy to access. What is the sampling type and its limitation?
- (A) Convenience sampling; may not represent the larger population
 - (B) Random sampling; ensures equal chance for all
 - (C) Stratified sampling; covers all subgroups
 - (D) Systematic sampling; follows a fixed pattern
- 385.** Cluster sampling is best applied when:
- (A) The population is small and easy to access.
 - (B) The population is large and geographically spread out.
 - (C) The population is divided by age only.
 - (D) The population is already sampled.
- 386.** What is the role of the sample population in research?
- (A) To represent the entire population, reflecting its characteristics
 - (B) To add diversity to the study
 - (C) To increase the size of the study
 - (D) To provide biased data
- 387.** A sample that accurately represents the target population.
- (A) Representative sample
 - (B) Opportunity sampling
 - (C) Sampling bias
 - (D) Purposive sampling
- 388.** At the end of this module, you should be able to describe ____ procedure and the sample.
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Analyzing
 - (D) Measuring
- 389.** What do you call the sub-population that is group according to two or more mutually exclusive categories based on the researchers variables of interest?
- (A) Census
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Strata
 - (D) Sample
- 390.** Our data come from ____, but we really care most about ____
- (A) Theories; mathematical models
 - (B) Subjective methods; objective methods
 - (C) Samples; populations
 - (D) Populations; samples
- 391.** A researcher is studying the average income of households in a city. She uses a random sample of 200 households. What is the main goal of using this sample?
- (A) To determine the total number of households in the city
 - (B) To estimate the average income of all households in the city
 - (C) To find the household with the highest income
 - (D) To find the household with the lowest income
- 392.** A small section of the 'population' who are selected for a research survey.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus group

393. The ___ number of the sample of a population, the results or generalizations are more reliable and valid.
- (A) Smaller
 - (B) Bigger
 - (C) Exact
 - (D) Least
394. What is the primary purpose of using a representative sample?
- (A) To reduce computation time only
 - (B) To make valid inferences about the population
 - (C) To guarantee zero measurement error
 - (D) To increase the number of variables studied
395. What word best describes systematic sampling method?
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Platform
 - (C) Quantity
 - (D) Numbered
396. A researcher divides participants into age groups and selects an equal number from each for the survey. What sampling method is being used?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
397. Which sampling technique involves selecting participants based on their availability and accessibility?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
398. Why is it advantageous to randomly select subjects from those available in each of the preexisting groups?
- (A) Representation of the subjects in each group is assured.
 - (B) Equal numbers of subjects can participate
 - (C) Specific subjects can be targeted for participation
 - (D) Sample sizes can be controlled.
399. Asking customers at a restaurant if pizza should be added to the menu.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
400. When using systematic sampling to select a sample of 25 from a target population of 100, every ___ person must be selected.
- (A) 3rd
 - (B) 4th
 - (C) 5th
 - (D) 10th
401. The population in a research study is ___
- (A) The whole group of research interest.
 - (B) The smaller group that has been chosen from the group of research interest.
 - (C) Exactly the same as the sample.
 - (D) Always smaller than the sample. Edit
402. The process of selecting a sample is ___
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) None of above
403. This refers to the group of people where the samples are taken from.
- (A) Respondents
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Participants
404. Which is NOT included in the scope and delimitation of the study?
- (A) Location
 - (B) Problem

- (C) Respondents
(D) Sampling technique
- 405.** Which statement defines sampling error most accurately?
(A) Difference from faulty tools
(B) Difference from using a subset
(C) Difference from nonresponses
(D) Difference from biased wording
- 406.** ____ is the group of people to which the findings of the study are expected to be generalized.
(A) Sample
(B) Random sampling
(C) Target population
(D) Matching variables
- 407.** GHC conducts a study of student drinking by randomly selecting 20 different classes and interviewing all of the students in each of those classes.
(A) Random sampling
(B) Systematic sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
(E) Cluster sampling
- 408.** There is a direct relationship between the ____ of the sample and the ____ of the results
(A) Homogeneity, quality
(B) Quality, homogeneity
(C) Size, heterogeneity
(D) Size, quality
- 409.** When it comes to representativeness in standardised sampling, which one of the following is best when one needs to consider economic constraints?
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Cluster sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
- 410.** A Good sample has the quality of
(A) Representativeness.
(B) Adequacy.
(C) Homogeneity.
(D) All of the above.
- 411.** Representative sample
(A) A small quantity of something that accurately reflects the larger entity.
(B) A random selection of items from a larger group.
(C) A biased selection that favors certain characteristics.
(D) A collection of items that are all identical.
- 412.** What does the Participation Selection Model focus on in explanatory sequential research?
(A) Conducting follow-up questions.
(B) Specifying criteria for selecting participants for qualitative research.
(C) Comparing past and present data.
(D) Analyzing quantitative data only.
- 413.** A sample is considered ____ if it accurately reflects the population.
(A) Appropriate
(B) Realistic
(C) Representative
(D) Non-negotiable
- 414.** What do you call the people who have been invited to take part in a study?
(A) Locale of the study
(B) Period of the study
(C) Population Involved
(D) Respondents
- 415.** The most important consideration in selecting a sample is that the sample be:
(A) Selected from the population by means of a table of random numbers
(B) Made up of a large number of subjects
(C) Representative of the population
(D) Selected from a large number of individuals or elements

- 416.** In a study of undergraduate students at a university, what is the group of students who are recruited into the study?
- (A) Sampling frame
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) None of above
- 417.** Allocating equal number of respondents to each subgroup, regardless of size, describes:
- (A) Proportionate stratified sampling
 - (B) Disproportionate stratified sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
- 418.** A social work researcher completes a study of students on six college campuses then uses the results to make conclusions about all college students. How is the researcher applying the results?
- (A) Generalization
 - (B) Reduction
 - (C) Abstraction
 - (D) None of above
- 419.** What does sampling refer to in research?
- (A) The process of analyzing data
 - (B) The process of selecting individuals from the population to participate in the study
 - (C) The process of publishing research findings
 - (D) The process of forming a hypothesis
- 420.** Mr. Gallagher is conducting a study of college freshmen in Louisiana. He has been able to compile a list of every freshman enrolled in the state supported universities, but the information on students attending private universities is not available to him. The students on his list are referred to as the ____
- (A) Target population.
 - (B) Accessible population.
 - (C) Sample.
 - (D) Stratified sample.
- 421.** The correct definition for a sample is:
- (A) A survey which is conducted on the entire population
 - (B) A set of data taken from only part of a population
 - (C) When a sample favours a certain outcome
 - (D) The amount surveyed
- 422.** A teacher samples her class by selecting every third person on her class list. Which type of sampling method is this?
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Cluster
- 423.** Identify the sampling technique used in the following study: In an effort to determine customer satisfaction, United Airlines randomly selects 50 flights during a certain week and surveys all passengers on the flights.
- (A) SRS
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Cluster
 - (E) Stratified
- 424.** This is a subset of a population that we take to analyze some property or variable of interest
- (A) Infinite
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Statistic
 - (D) Sample
- 425.** The sampling section in the proposal needs to provide information about ____
- (A) The names of participants
 - (B) The software used
 - (C) The type of analysis used
 - (D) The sampling population
- 426.** What is the term for the following definition? A behavioral recording technique where

- a narrative (i.e., what is called an essay in English class) is written on every behavior of one individual or group for a set length of time.
- (A) Focal sampling
 - (B) Interval recording
 - (C) Event sampling
 - (D) Time sampling
- 427.** The meaning of Randomization is
- (A) Each element of population has equal chances to be included in the sample.
 - (B) The selection of an individual from population does not pose threat to the selection of other individuals in the sample.
 - (C) The method does not include the personal basis.
 - (D) All the above.
- 428.** The subjects are the ones volunteering to constitute the sample
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Voluntary sampling
 - (E) Snowball sampling
- 429.** What is the reason for sampling?
- (A) Constraints such as time, finances and access to people; make it difficult to reach 100% of the population.
 - (B) Testing out the questionnaire to see if it works before sending it out to the entire population
 - (C) Conducting research using people you know; and hoping they represent the general population
 - (D) Dividing the population into clusters that you think represent the entire population
- 430.** This method involves study of each and every items of the universe
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) None of these
- 431.** The CDC chooses 15 hospitals around the country to survey. Every doctor in the chosen hospitals is required to participate in the study.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
- 432.** The entire set of items from which data can be selected?
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Data
- 433.** A researcher randomly selects and interviews fifty male and fifty female teachers.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified random sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 434.** Which step of the research process that concerned with the target population?
- (A) Collect the data
 - (B) Determine the sample and method of data collection
 - (C) Determine the research design
 - (D) Analyze the data
- 435.** To improve the generalizability of their findings, researchers strive to:
- (A) Manipulate the independent variable to observe its effects on the dependent variable.
 - (B) Use a control group to compare against the experimental group.
 - (C) Include only participants who have high levels of expertise in the study's subject.
 - (D) Select a diverse sample that accurately represents the population of interest.

436. Which item focuses on the sequence from defining the population to selecting elements?
- (A) Sampling overview general concepts
 - (B) Sample size determination formulas
 - (C) Sampling procedure operational steps
 - (D) Sampling methods probability typology
437. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is
- (A) Purposive
 - (B) Fixed by quota
 - (C) Taken randomly
 - (D) Representative to the population
438. What is the main disadvantage of convenience sampling?
- (A) Expensive
 - (B) Lacks generalizability
 - (C) Time-consuming
 - (D) Difficult to implement
439. A musician wanted to see what people who bought his last album thought about the songs. Which choice best represents a sample?
- (A) Every person who bought the album.
 - (B) A selection of people who didn't want to buy the album.
 - (C) 250 girls who bought the album.
 - (D) A selection of 3,294 people who bought the album.
440. If a sample resembles the population from which it was drawn in all respects, except for total size, it is considered ____
- (A) Representative
 - (B) Biased
441. The actual population is the ____ population, for example, all Senior High School Students enrolled in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in the Division of Cagayan de Oro City.
- (A) Target
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Accessible
 - (D) Experimental
442. A community college student interviews everyone in his biology class to determine the percent of students that own a car.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Stratified
443. How does random sampling differ from random assignment?
- (A) Random sampling is used to select participants, while random assignment is used to assign them to groups
 - (B) Random sampling ensures equal group sizes, while random assignment ensures equal group characteristics
 - (C) Random sampling is a method of data collection, while random assignment is a method of data analysis
 - (D) Random sampling and random assignment are the same process
444. Which is the first step when selecting a sample for a qualitative study?
- (A) Identifying the population
 - (B) Categorizing participants based on experience
 - (C) Defining who qualifies for the study
 - (D) Randomly selecting participants
445. The following statement corresponds to which concept? "It refers to the list, the map, or the source from which all the sampling units or units of analysis in the population can be extracted and from which the study subjects will be taken."
- (A) Sampling error
 - (B) Sampling frame
 - (C) Sample size
 - (D) Population parameter
446. The population represents a complete collection of every item that has the same characteristics as the individuals in the sample group.

- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 447.** Identify the Population:
- (A) 230 Teachers
 - (B) All Cebu City Teachers
 - (C) Students
 - (D) Cebu City Elementary Schools
- 448.** Asking participants to recommend others to take part in the research.
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
- 449.** The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as ____
- (A) Sampling.
 - (B) Census.
 - (C) Survey research.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 450.** A representative segment of a target population
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Longitudinal method
 - (C) Cross sectional method
 - (D) Control group
- 451.** Participants who volunteer for research may be different types of people than those who don't volunteer resulting in volunteer bias.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 452.** What is the term for the entire group under study in research?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 453.** A small quantity of a larger group of data is called a ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Statistic
- 454.** A subset of the population from which data are obtained is called
- (A) The raw data
 - (B) A characteristic
 - (C) A confidence interval
 - (D) A sample
- 455.** Which of the following is one of the basic decisions in designing a sample?
- (A) Who will be surveyed
 - (B) Isolate the segment of the population that will give you the results you hope for
 - (C) Identify the research company to be used in the sampling process
 - (D) What month to do the sampling
- 456.** Which sampling type relies on availability and ease of access to participants?
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Stratified random sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 457.** Which of the following sampling strategies was used when the three students with the highest GPAs were selected?
- (A) Extreme case.
 - (B) Snowball.
 - (C) Maximum variation.
 - (D) Normal case.
- 458.** Mrs. Connie wants to know the average student's opinion of the tardy policy at our school. Which group of students should she survey in order to achieve the most accurate-non-biased results?
- (A) 30 students who are often tardy.
 - (B) 30 students who are rarely tardy.

- (C) 30 7th grade students.
(D) 30 randomly selected students from our school.
- 459.** The whole from which the sample was taken.
(A) Range
(B) Population
(C) Variability
(D) Survey
- 460.** Cross-sectional researches are fundamentally related with
(A) Tendencies.
(B) Sample.
(C) Eugenics.
(D) Statistics.
- 461.** Name the sampling method: Take a large group of students between the ages of 13 and 19 and split them into clusters by age. Then select on those students who are 14 and 16 as part of the sample.
(A) Systematic
(B) Stratified
(C) Cluster
(D) Simple random sample
- 462.** Ms. Zibilich wants to survey Hannan students about their opinions on school pep rallies. How would she collect a representative sample?
(A) Choosing 10 seniors to answer the survey
(B) Choosing 15 faculty members to answer the survey
(C) Randomly selecting high school students from Northshore schools
(D) Randomly selecting students from grades 8-12 at Hannan
- 463.** It is the process of randomly placing study participants in a treatment or control group.
(A) Comparison Group
(B) Equating the group
(C) Randomization
(D) Solomon Four-Group Design
- 464.** It deals with the method of selecting items to be observed for the given study;
(A) The sampling design:
(B) The observational design:
(C) The statistical design:
(D) The operational design:
- 465.** What is a sampling frame?
(A) A group of students chosen for a survey.
(B) A random number table.
(C) A list of all the members of the population.
(D) A method of data analysis.
- 466.** What is sampling technique?
(A) A method of collecting data from all members of a population
(B) A method used to select a subset of individuals from a larger population
(C) A way to analyze data once it has been collected
(D) A technique used for statistical analysis
- 467.** Why is random sampling important in surveys?
(A) It increases bias
(B) It helps avoid skewed results
(C) It reduces the number of responses
(D) It makes surveys longer
- 468.** A representative sample is
(A) A small number of people who reflect a more extensive group as accurately as possible.
(B) A large number of people who reflect more than 70%
(C) Any number of people could represent the group.
(D) None of the above
- 469.** Sample is regarded as a subset of?
(A) Data
(B) Set
(C) Distribution
(D) Population

- 470.** A sampling frame is:
- (A) A list of all the items in a population from which a sample is drawn.
 - (B) A method of data collection.
 - (C) A type of statistical analysis.
 - (D) A tool for measuring variables.
- 471.** What do I know about the population and sample of the study?
- (A) The population is the entire group being studied, and the sample is a subset of that group.
 - (B) The population is a subset of the sample.
 - (C) The sample and population are always the same.
 - (D) The sample is the entire group being studied, and the population is a subset.
- 472.** Students from a journalism class ask only their friends to participate in a school newspaper survey and neglect to ask the rest of the student body. The journalism students' data may not be generalizable due to ____
- (A) A lack of debriefing
 - (B) Sampling bias
 - (C) Participant bias
 - (D) Social desirability bias
 - (E) Placebo effects
- 473.** A sample frame is a useful tool to ____ a target population.
- (A) Approximate
 - (B) Assess
 - (C) Assimilate
 - (D) Attach
- 474.** A fewer number of respondents is needed in a study to minimize the error.
- (A) FALSE
 - (B) TRUE
- 475.** A researcher identifies professional athletes as a group of interest to test her research hypothesis. She then identifies a few local professional teams and selects a small group of the local athletes to be observed. In this example, who is the target population?
- (A) Not clearly identified
 - (B) All professional athletes
 - (C) The few local professional athletes
 - (D) The small group of professional athletes who were observed
- 476.** Which of the following is a benefit of representative sampling?
- (A) Representative sampling allows researchers to approximate results with only minor statistical weighting.
 - (B) Representative sampling is faster and easier than other types of sampling.
 - (C) Representative sampling allows researchers to use a subset to approximate results to the entire population.
 - (D) Representative sampling is more reliable than in-depth interviews.
- 477.** A ____ is a part of the population that we actually examine to gather info.
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Portion
 - (D) Sample
- 478.** Stratified sampling requires dividing the population:
- (A) Randomly without criteria
 - (B) Into subgroups or strata
 - (C) By alphabetical order only
 - (D) None of these
- 479.** Used in large-scale studies which population is geographically spread out
- (A) Restricted random sampling
 - (B) Unrestricted random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
 - (E) Stratified random sampling
- 480.** What sampling method did Zimbardo use to recruit potential participants for his prison study?

- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Opportunity
 - (C) Volunteer
 - (D) Random
- 481.** Surveying the students in one home room is an example of which type of sampling method?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple Random
 - (D) None of above
- 482.** Sarah draws 10 names out of a bowl containing the names of all the students at her school to determine which students she will interview for a study on the school's computer usage. This is an example of a
- (A) Stratified sample
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
- 483.** What is a smaller, representative group drawn from a population?
- (A) Unit
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Statistic
- 484.** In a study to determine the average age of people attending a concert, a random sample of attendees is selected. What is the sample used for in this study?
- (A) To determine the total number of attendees
 - (B) To estimate the average age of all attendees
 - (C) To find the oldest attendee
 - (D) To find the youngest attendee
- 485.** In social research, how are the terms 'population' and 'universe' commonly used?
- (A) As unrelated concepts with different meanings
 - (B) Interchangeably in a specific research sense
 - (C) Only to describe biological communities
 - (D) Exclusively for mathematical sets
- 486.** Most often in laboratory studies it is studied:
- (A) Not the object itself, but its sample;
 - (B) Not the bioreactor itself, but its sample;
 - (C) Not the fermenter itself, but its structure;
 - (D) Not the object itself, but its drawing;
 - (E) Not the object itself, but its structure;
- 487.** Which of the following precaution should be kept in mind by the researcher during the selection of a representative sample?
- (A) Deep knowledge of the target population.
 - (B) The adequate knowledge of the sampling techniques.
 - (C) Accurate implementation of the sampling design.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 488.** What is a population?
- (A) A tool used to collect statistical data
 - (B) Statistics collected from an entire population
 - (C) All the people or objects on which data is collected
 - (D) A group chosen from a population
- 489.** Why is careful selection of sampling methods important in research?
- (A) Different sampling methods can lead to different conclusions.
 - (B) It makes the research process faster.
 - (C) It guarantees the research will be published.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
- 490.** Which sampling method involves choosing every "nth" person on a list?
- (A) Opportunity sampling

- (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
- 491.** What is a subset of individuals selected from the larger population called?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Group
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Section
- 492.** What kind of sample technique is the following: Question every person in the movie theater parking lot.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
- 493.** The sample is gathered via the participants putting themselves forward. Found through adverts
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Volunteer sample
 - (C) Random
 - (D) None of above
- 494.** It is a scientific way of gathering participants for your research
- (A) Sampling plan
 - (B) Mixed methods
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) None of above
- 495.** Which scenario indicates a potential limitation of simple random sampling in practice?
- (A) Each unit has a known nonzero probability
 - (B) The sampling frame is incomplete or outdated
 - (C) Random numbers are generated by software
 - (D) Population elements are uniquely numbered
- 496.** Now I know that sampling procedures involve ____
- (A) Selecting a subset of a population for study
 - (B) Analyzing the entire population
 - (C) Ignoring data collection methods
 - (D) Focusing only on qualitative data
- 497.** A good way to get a small standard error is to use a ____
- (A) Repeated sampling.
 - (B) Small sample.
 - (C) Large sample.
 - (D) Large population.
- 498.** Sampling is:
- (A) Measuring the entire population
 - (B) Studying a portion of the population
 - (C) Ignoring population characteristics
 - (D) Randomly collecting irrelevant data
- 499.** ____ is used when getting the information from the respondents involves too much time, travelling and money
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Observations Edit
- 500.** A student is researching the hypothesis that adolescent females contribute more to household tasks than adolescent males. Four females and two males are selected to be interviewed as the sample group. Using this sample group may lead to
- (A) Biased results.
 - (B) Subjective data.
 - (C) Issues of privacy.
 - (D) Valid conclusions.
- 501.** With respect to the sampling plan, three decisions must be made: 1) the sampling unit—who is to be surveyed; 2) sample size—how many people should be surveyed; and 3) ____
- (A) Sample cost—how much does sampling cost

- (B) Surveyor skill—who should conduct the survey
- (C) Sample security—how should the sample data be protected
- (D) Sampling procedure—how should respondents be chosen
- (E) Sample supervisor—who leads the sampling effort
- 502.** In order to describe the population of data in a thesis, ____ can be done
- (A) A representative sample can be studied
- (B) A mapping can be detected
- (C) Data collection can be done
- (D) A statistical record can be maintained
- 503.** Which one of the following principles is not applicable to sampling?[2008-JUNE]
- (A) Sample units must be clearly defined
- (B) Sample units must be dependent on each other
- (C) Same units of sample should be used throughout the study
- (D) Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner
- 504.** It pertains to the entire group that you want to draw conclusion about. It can mean a group containing elements of anything you want to study, such as objects, events, organizations, countries, species, organisms, etc.
- (A) Population
- (B) Sample
- (C) Variable
- (D) Literature Review
- 505.** Which feature must strata have in stratified sampling?
- (A) Mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive
- (B) Ordered by a numeric identifier only
- (C) Geographically compact and equal sized
- (D) Small enough to survey fully each time
- 506.** Determine if the given sample is random or not random: Rachel chooses each player on the soccer team whose last name starts with a vowel to participate in a survey about team sports
- (A) Biased sample
- (B) Unbiased sample
- (C) Random sample
- (D) Biased population
- 507.** Why is sampling often used instead of complete enumeration?
- (A) Sampling provides a precise, perfect answer
- (B) Sampling saves time, energy, and money, making it more feasible
- (C) Sampling always achieves a 100% response rate
- (D) Sampling is less popular than complete enumeration
- 508.** It refers to the process of choosing a part of the population you want to study.
- (A) Sampling
- (B) Conclusion
- (C) Recommendations
- (D) Interpretation
- 509.** A sampling element is:
- (A) A part of the population chosen for analysis
- (B) The entire population
- (C) A method of data collection
- (D) A statistical error
- 510.** Which of the following is not something a researcher will have to consider when thinking about their sample size?
- (A) Time and cost.
- (B) Non. response.
- (C) Length of questionnaire.
- (D) Heterogeneity of population.
- 511.** In non-probability sampling, which technique involves selecting individuals who are easiest to reach?
- (A) Simple random sampling

- (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) None of the above
512. To accurately predict an outcome, it is necessary for researchers to study a group that represents the ____
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Target population
 - (D) Local attitude
513. Which of these instruments would be used to measure a biotic factor?
- (A) Light meter
 - (B) PH meter
 - (C) Thermometer
 - (D) Quadrat
514. Select the most critical risk when the sample is not representative.
- (A) More complex visualizations and charts
 - (B) Longer processing times in software
 - (C) Biased predictions about the population
 - (D) Higher variance but unbiased estimates
515. A representative set of a population, to gain information from a large group
- (A) Population
 - (B) Response Survey
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Experiment
516. A ____ is a large group that includes everything being studied.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Stratified Sampling Method
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Voluntary-Response
517. A researcher is concerned that the sample they have chosen for their study may not accurately reflect the population they are interested in. What concept are they concerned about?
- (A) Representative sample
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Counterbalancing
 - (D) Order effects
518. What type of sampling involves subdividing the population into separate proportional categories?
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Quota
519. Group of people who represent a larger population
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Secondary Analysis
 - (D) Field Research
520. The study population is information about
- (A) Phenomenon
 - (B) People
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Programme
521. The university book shop selects 200 of its more than 8000 customers to participate in a study on service quality in the shop. The book Shop has established a ____ for use in its research.
- (A) Field setting.
 - (B) Sample.
 - (C) Population.
 - (D) Dependent grouping.
522. What refers to any procedure done to select samples?
- (A) Experimentation
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Treatment

523. It is the process of selecting subgroups from a population.
(A) Sample respondents
(B) Population
(C) Sampling
(D) None of above
524. An example of ensuring reliability in research is:
(A) Using a large sample size
(B) Ignoring outliers
(C) Relying on anecdotal evidence
(D) Using biased sampling methods
525. In sampling, the lottery method is used for
(A) Theorisation
(B) Randomisation
(C) Interpretation
(D) Conceptualisation
526. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called
(A) Multiple choice questions
(B) Dichotomous questions
527. Selecting people from a population to ensure everyone in a population is proportionally included.
(A) Random Sampling
(B) Representative Sampling
(C) Random Assignment
(D) Representative Assignment
528. One way to specifically identify the number of respondents to be used in the study is through ____?
(A) Instrumentation
(B) Example
(C) Sample
(D) Sampling
529. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?
(A) Cluster sampling
(B) Simple random sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Proportional stratified sampling
530. What is meant by "target population" in research?
(A) The group of people who will read the research
(B) The entire group a researcher is interested in studying
(C) The group of people who fund the research
(D) The group of people who conduct the research
531. A sample is representative if
(A) Only volunteer subjects are used.
(B) It is different from the population as possible
(C) All subjects are chosen from a single, unusual segment of the population
(D) Its composition is similar to the composition of the population
532. Sample attrition refers to:
(A) The process of selecting a sample from a population.
(B) The loss of participants over time in a study.
(C) The method of ensuring random sampling.
(D) The variation in participant responses.
533. Sampling is about ____ a sample from a population.
(A) Adding
(B) Including
(C) Predicting
(D) Selecting
534. This method produces values that systematically differ from the population being sampled.
(A) Valid sample
(B) Variable sample
(C) Biased sample
(D) Cluster sample

535. What is the term for the following definition? A subcollection of data that represent a larger population.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Statistic
536. Identify the sampling design: Mr. Altenhof asks each family member what their favorite TV show is
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Unbiased
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Convenience
537. You draw a random sample of 400 from 40,000 customers. The estimate differs from the true mean by chance. What is this difference called?
- (A) Measurement error
 - (B) Sampling error
 - (C) Selection bias
 - (D) Nonresponse bias
538. All those in a group being studied from which a sample may be drawn:
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Sampling bias
 - (C) Population
 - (D) None of above
539. This sample consists of the entire population
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Simple
540. Sampling method based upon LOCATION and you randomly pick a location and sample all there
- (A) Stratified Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling (SRS)
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
541. Selecting every nth member of the population is known as what?
- (A) Systematic Sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Random Sampling
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
542. How many steps are there to select a qualitative research sample?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
543. Market research may be inaccurate due to:
- (A) Large sample size
 - (B) Clear understandable questions
 - (C) Good methodology (how it was done)
 - (D) Small sample size
544. Which method minimizes sampling frame bias effectively?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Random digit dialing
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Purposive sampling
545. In generalising from a sample to the population, it is important that the sample
- (A) Is representative
 - (B) Has been standardised
 - (C) Is not too large
 - (D) Is selected so that all members of the population participate
546. Which of the following factors affect sampling error?
- (A) Sample size
 - (B) Population variability
 - (C) Sampling method
 - (D) All of the above
547. The main advantage of sampling:
- (A) Reduces time and cost

- (B) Eliminates errors
 - (C) Guarantees accuracy
 - (D) Avoids analysis
- 548.** The total group to be studied or described from whom samples may be drawn
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Target population
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Volunteer bias
- 549.** Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Proportioned stratified sampling
 - (C) Disproportionate sampling
 - (D) Quota sampling
- 550.** A ____ can be defined as including all people or items with the characteristic one wishes to understand
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Groups
 - (D) None of the above
- 551.** Define: Sampling
- (A) Sampling is the process of selecting a subset of individuals from a population to represent the whole population in a study.
 - (B) Sampling is the process of analyzing the entire population without selecting any subset.
 - (C) Sampling is the process of increasing the population size for a study.
 - (D) Sampling is the process of eliminating all individuals from a population.
- 552.** A survey recruits customers from a brand's fan forum only. Which error is most likely?
- (A) Random error
 - (B) Coverage error
 - (C) Sampling error
 - (D) Sample bias
- 553.** Fundraisers for the GHC Foundation test a new telemarketing campaign by obtaining an alphabetical list of all GHC alumni and selecting every 100th name on the list, beginning with the first name.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
- 554.** Involves making observations during and directly after a specific event has occurred. Data collection instruments are usually close-ended. Used for confirmatory purposes
- (A) Event sampling
 - (B) Time-interval sampling
- 555.** Sequential sampling is often used with other sampling methods. True or False?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 556.** All of the following are stages in the selection of a sample EXCEPT
- (A) Conduct fieldwork.
 - (B) Determine sample size.
 - (C) Select a sampling frame.
 - (D) Analyze data.
- 557.** Respondents are chosen through ____
- (A) Sampling procedure
 - (B) Sampling unit
 - (C) Sampling size
 - (D) None of above
- 558.** Identify the sampling design: SCPS wants to survey its employees. They pick 4 schools from the county and survey every single employee in each of the 4 buildings.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Simple random

559. How many pupils took part in the survey?
(A) 210
(B) 180
(C) 320
(D) 240
560. A ____ is all the subjects that you wish to study.
(A) Group
(B) Population
(C) Sample
(D) Subject
561. Which statement compares systematic sampling with simple random sampling most accurately?
(A) Simple random guarantees zero bias
(B) Systematic always produces smaller variance
(C) Simple random needs no sampling frame
(D) Systematic is easier and often less costly
562. Mrs. Cameron samples her class by splitting the class into two groups, boys and girls and then she picks 3 boys and 3 girls closest to her.
(A) Simple
(B) Quota
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
563. Population, sample, either All of the Wal*Mart employees at the Foley Wal*Mart were interviewed anonymously about their job satisfaction and working environment because of a few complaints that went to corporate.
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Either
(D) None of above
564. Surveying the students at the next band practice is an example of which type of sampling method?
(A) Convenience
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple Random
(D) None of above
565. Which of the following is NOT an example of random sampling?
(A) Systematic Sampling
(B) Quota Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Lottery Sampling
566. When can we consider a research sample as the “best”?
(A) Representative of the population
(B) Systematically chosen
(C) Conveniently represented
(D) Purposely selected
567. A sample represents
(A) Audience.
(B) Crowd.
(C) Population.
(D) None of these.
568. A school randomly chose ten English teachers and asked them which type of juice their students would prefer. Which reason best shows why this sample is biased?
(A) The sample didn't include students.
(B) The sample is too small.
(C) The sample can only be accurate if each teacher is included in the sample
(D) None of above
569. If researchers only question a part of the target population they are taking a ____ of the population.
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Bias
(C) Class
(D) Sample

570. Sampling bias

- (A) A bias in which a sample is collected in such a way that some members of the intended population are less likely to be included than others.
- (B) A method of selecting a sample that ensures every member of the population has an equal chance of being included.
- (C) A technique used to eliminate all forms of bias in research studies.
- (D) A process of gathering data from a random selection of individuals without any specific criteria.

571. Before a nation-wide election, a polling place was trying to see who would win. Which choice best represents a sample?

- (A) A selection of voters over age 50.
- (B) A selection of male voters.
- (C) A selection of voters of different ages.
- (D) All voters.

572. What is a sampling procedure which involves choosing people to which the researcher has an easy access to?

- (A) Convenience
- (B) Judgemental
- (C) Snowball
- (D) Stratified

573. Zoie completes a report by asking 70 students across campus. She found that 48% of Garinger students do not wash their hands after lunch. What is the sample size?

- (A) 48
- (B) 100
- (C) 70
- (D) Garinger students

574. Respondents are obtained on the availability or preference of the researcher

- (A) Convenience sampling
- (B) Purposive sampling
- (C) Quota sampling
- (D) Voluntary sampling
- (E) Snowball sampling

575. How is random sampling helpful?

- (A) Reasonably accurate
- (B) An economical method of data collection
- (C) Free from personal biases
- (D) All of the above

576. Sample — means the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample.

- (A) Size
- (B) Unit
- (C) Method
- (D) Design

577. A method for choosing the sample for the research study in which participants are selected from a variety of levels or types of people in the population.

- (A) Random sample
- (B) Statistical sample
- (C) Stratified sample
- (D) Quasi-sample

578. The difference between a statistical average based on the entire population and the one based on a sample is known as

- (A) Standard Error.
- (B) Mean Difference.
- (C) Sampling Error.
- (D) Mean Deviation.

579. A sportswriter wants to know how strongly Lafayette residents support the local minor league baseball team, the Lafayette Leopards. She stands outside the stadium before a game and interviews the first 20 people who enter the stadium. This is an example of a

- (A) Cluster sample
- (B) Convenience sample
- (C) Voluntary response sample
- (D) Stratified random sample

- 580.** A SURVEY OF 500 ADULTS IN THE U.S. FOUND THAT 54% DRINK COFFEE DAILY. IDENTIFY THE POPULATION
- (A) COLLECTION OF THE 500 ADULTS SURVEYED
 - (B) COLLECTION OF ALL ADULTS IN THE U.S
 - (C) 54%
 - (D) 500
- 581.** Sampling bias results in a sample that is not —
- (A) Selected from a population
 - (B) Accessible
 - (C) Biased
 - (D) Representative
- 582.** Marshall intends to collect a systematic sample of 300 people in a population of 6000. He/she numbers each element of the population from 1-6000 and will choose every — individual to be a part of the sample.
- (A) 10th
 - (B) 200th
 - (C) 20th
 - (D) 31st
- 583.** What is Volunteer Bias?
- (A) Researcher's expectations subtly influence participants' behavior.
 - (B) One or two people dominate a focus group discussion.
 - (C) General tendency to respond in a certain way regardless of the question.
 - (D) People who volunteer for research differ systematically from those who do not.
- 584.** A nurse researcher is studying adolescents addicted to drugs. The researcher asks the early participants to refer others in the same conditions. This type of sampling is called:
- (A) Theoretical sampling
 - (B) Concurrent sampling
 - (C) Stratified random sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
- 585.** If the population on which a study is based is such that all its units can be reached, it is termed as
- (A) Heterogeneous population.
 - (B) Accessible population.
 - (C) Target population.
 - (D) Homogeneous population.
- 586.** In this method, sample selection depends on the choice of the investigator:
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 587.** It is helpful to use a multi-stage cluster sample when:
- (A) The population is widely dispersed geographically
 - (B) You have limited time and money available for travelling
 - (C) You want to use a probability sample in order to generalise the results
 - (D) All of the above
- 588.** The first step in selecting a sample should be to:
- (A) Define the population
 - (B) Decide how to stratify the population
 - (C) Compile a list of the population
 - (D) Determine how to randomize
- 589.** What is the best way to place a quadrat?
- (A) Place it where you like
 - (B) Divide the sample area into a grid and use a random number generator to choose a square.
 - (C) Throw the quadrat so it's random
 - (D) Divide the sample area into a grid and choose a square.
- 590.** A school chooses 3 randomly selected athletes from each of its sports teams to participate in a survey about athletics at the school. What kind of sampling technique is used?
- (A) Simple random sampling

- (B) Cluster Sampling
(C) Stratified Sampling
(D) Systematic Sampling
- 591.** What kind of sample technique is the following: Question everyone in the cafeteria.
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Sample
- 592.** A researcher wants to understand student's study habits across the state. However, she lives in a rural area and decides to use the local middle school instead of schools across the state. What kind of sampling is this?
(A) Quota sampling
(B) Random sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Convenience sampling
- 593.** All the people the researcher can choose from because they have the information needed for a research are known as:
(A) Interviewees
(B) Research sample
(C) Target population
(D) Respondents
- 594.** Specifying — means to translate the problem definition into a precise statement of who should or should not be included in the sample.
(A) The sampling frames
(B) The sampling element
(C) The target population
(D) The sampling unit
- 595.** Why are samples used?
(A) Populations are too large for a researcher to include everyone
(B) Samples are used to test rocket fuel
(C) Samples are used to confuse researchers
(D) Samples are used to make coffee
- 596.** In research, what does the term 'sampling bias' refer to?
(A) The error introduced when the sample is not representative of the population.
(B) The process of selecting a sample from a population.
(C) The degree to which a sample accurately reflects the population.
(D) The method used to collect data from participants.
- 597.** Mrs. Trahan samples her class by selecting all students living at Jakarta Barat and Jakarta Timur in her classroom. This sampling technique is called?
(A) Simple
(B) Stratified
(C) Systematic
(D) Cluster
- 598.** This occurs when a sample is collected in such a way that some members of the intended population are less likely to be included than others.
(A) Sampling error
(B) Sampling bias
(C) Random sampling
(D) Clustered sampling
- 599.** Identify the sampling design: Mr. Rhoades asks Mr. May, his neighbor, who his favorite America's Got Talent contestant is
(A) Cluster
(B) Unbiased
(C) Stratified
(D) Convenience
- 600.** This is the overall group to which the researcher wants to be able to generalize.
(A) Universe / Population
(B) Men
(C) Women
(D) High end

- 601.** Which statement provides the BEST definition of the term 'sample'?
- (A) The group of people about whom the results of a study are intended to generalize
 - (B) A group of people who are representative of the population as a whole
 - (C) The people actually measured in a study
 - (D) A group of people used to pilot test a study
- 602.** A youth unemployment study selects 40 urban and 40 rural youth. Which risk remains if selection is non-random?
- (A) Selection bias within each quota subgroup
 - (B) Overcoverage due to high sampling fraction
 - (C) Temporal bias from seasonal unemployment
 - (D) Measurement error from instrument drift
- 603.** Mr. Bala samples his class by selecting all students sitting at group 1 and group 5 in his classroom. This sampling technique is called?
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Cluster
- 604.** Which is one way that researchers ensure that a sample represents a target population?
- (A) Selecting people at random from the target population
 - (B) Using a large number of people from one subgroup
 - (C) Creating a large sample from certain subgroups
 - (D) Choosing the entire target population
- 605.** It is essential to understand the limitations of your sampling.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 606.** The following is an example of this type of error: A researcher wants to survey the very poor using a mail survey. She plans on using a purchased mailing list. However, her survey will miss homeless individuals who have no mail service.
- (A) Frame error
 - (B) Random error
 - (C) Field service error
 - (D) Sampling error
- 607.** Sample is different from population because ____
- (A) A set of items selected from the population
 - (B) A complete set
 - (C) A measuring variable for every unit in the population
 - (D) A study done before the actual framework
- 608.** Response rates depend on the ____ chosen for a research project.
- (A) Topic
 - (B) Researcher
 - (C) Target population
 - (D) None of above
- 609.** Describes the demographic characteristics of the respondents of the study
- (A) Population and Sampling
 - (B) Research locale
 - (C) Research design
 - (D) None of above
- 610.** Increasing the sample size of sample will reduce the
- (A) Bias.
 - (B) Variability.
 - (C) Mean.
 - (D) Nothing, it will stay the same.
- 611.** A type of sampling based on referrals from early participants is a:
- (A) Snowball (network) sampling

- (B) Convenient sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) None of above
- 612.** What is a sampling unit?
(A) The population.
(B) The sampling frame.
(C) All the individual elements of the final sample, drawn together.
(D) The basic unit containing the elements of the population to be sampled.
- 613.** This step in the marketing research process occurs after the plan for the research design has been completed, but before data collection.
(A) Follow up
(B) Specify the sampling procedures
(C) Collect Primary Data
(D) Analyze the Data
- 614.** What is the difference between a population and a sample in research?
(A) Population is a subset of sample researchers work with
(B) Sample is the entire set of entities researchers are interested in
(C) Population is the entire set of entities researchers are interested in, while sample is a subset researchers work with
(D) Sample and population are always the same group
- 615.** What is the whole group that you want to study and describe?
(A) Culture
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Population
(D) Range
- 616.** A university lecturer selects every 10th student on their Psychology course to take part in their study on perception. Which sampling technique have they used?
(A) Stratified sampling
(B) Volunteer sampling
(C) Opportunity sampling
(D) Random sampling
(E) Systematic sampling
- 617.** Because there is very rarely enough time or money to gather information from everyone or everything in a population, the goal becomes finding a ___ of that population.
(A) Respondent
(B) Representative sample
(C) Sample
(D) Participants
- 618.** It is used to select a sample from within a general population.
(A) Statistics
(B) Classifying
(C) Sampling
(D) Data analysis
- 619.** What sampling method are you using if you survey every 10th person who enters the shop?
(A) Convenience
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple Random
(D) None of above
- 620.** What does it mean to generalize results?
(A) To let the General make decisions about the results
(B) To reinforce stereotypes
(C) To create a trope
(D) To apply findings based on a sample to a larger group
- 621.** What is the definition of 'population' in the context of research?
(A) The entire set of individuals or objects with some common characteristic
(B) A collection of data points
(C) A subset of the population comprising those selected to participate in the study
(D) A group of people living in a particular area

- 622.** How big should your sample size be?
- (A) It depends on the study design and desired confidence level.
 - (B) Always 100
 - (C) At least 30
 - (D) Exactly 50
- 623.** What is the best way to ensure that results of a study are generalizable to a population?
- (A) By making sure to use as many participants as possible
 - (B) By making sure the results are significant
 - (C) By making sure to use an equal number of men and women
 - (D) By using random assignment
 - (E) By using a random selection of people in that population
- 624.** The sampling design the purpose of which is to reduce per unit cost:
- (A) Simple random.
 - (B) Cluster.
 - (C) Systematic.
 - (D) Stratified.
- 625.** Mrs. Sampling samples her class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Cluster
- 626.** In survey research, ___ are segments of the total group who are the subject of interest to the researcher.
- (A) Populations
 - (B) Volunteers
 - (C) Control groups
 - (D) Samples
- 627.** What is the accessible population in research?
- (A) The total group of interest.
 - (B) The portion of the population to which the researcher has reasonable access.
 - (C) The process of selecting a group for analysis.
 - (D) The representative subset of the population.
- 628.** To increase the probability of external validity, your sample must be ___ of the population you are studying.
- (A) Generalized
 - (B) Representative
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Dependent
- 629.** What is Sample
- (A) Information
 - (B) A subset, or part, of a population.
 - (C) Data
 - (D) None of above
- 630.** A sample refers to ___ of a population.
- (A) A subset
 - (B) A list
 - (C) A description
 - (D) Another name
- 631.** It is best to use a census while conducting a survey if:
- (A) The population is large
 - (B) The population is small
 - (C) Time is limited to conduct the survey
 - (D) Cheaper method is needed
- 632.** "Doctors who work at hospitals are chosen for a sample by identifying all hospitals in different areas of the US and then randomly choosing 10 hospitals in each area of the US to sample from." This is an example of ___
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Stratified random sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling

- 633.** What is the process of selecting a portion of a population for study?
(A) Sampling
(B) Data Collection
(C) Measurement
(D) Hypothesis Testing
- 634.** Which action logically follows selecting a research design in quantitative studies?
(A) Formulate hypotheses again
(B) Select population and sample
(C) Define the study purpose
(D) Communicate conclusions early
- 635.** Collection of a subset of the population
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Parameter
(D) Statistic
- 636.** Identify the sampling design: The AACC registrar wants to investigate attitudes of their graduates. The registrar randomly selects 100 names from each of the last four past graduating classes.
(A) Cluster
(B) Voluntary
(C) Stratified
(D) Simple random
- 637.** Sampling pertains to the systematic process of selecting the group to be analyzed in the research study.
(A) True
(B) False
- 638.** Identify the population and the sample: The average annual salary for 35 of a company's 1200 accountants is \$68,000.
(A) Population:1200 Sample:\$68,000
(B) Population:35 Sample:1200
(C) Population:1200 Sample:35
(D) Population:\$68,000 Sample:1200
- 639.** It is recommended to use the whole population rather than a sample when the population size is of what size?
(A) 500 or less.
(B) 100 or less.
(C) You should always use a sample.
(D) 1000 or less.
- 640.** Which refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population so that inferences about the population can be made?
(A) Sampling
(B) Design
- 641.** When conducting a survey, it is important to identify your target population.
(A) TRUE
(B) False; participants
(C) False; sources of funding
(D) None of above
- 642.** Sixteen classes are randomly selected from a school. Each of the students from selected classes is given a survey questionnaire to answer.
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
(C) Simple random sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling
- 643.** A ____ is the group of individuals taking part in the research study.
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Variable
(D) Control
- 644.** A researcher wants to compare user satisfaction across different age groups. Which sampling method is best?
(A) Quota
(B) Stratified
(C) Convenience
(D) Simple random

- 645.** Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?(December-2007)
- (A) Area Sampling Technique.
 - (B) Purposive Sampling Technique.
 - (C) Systematic Sampling Technique.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 646.** When a population is naturally grouped, selecting subgroups and omitting the other groups is an example of ____
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
- 647.** The small group selected from a larger group to participate in research is known as ____
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Element
 - (C) Copulative study
 - (D) Sample population
- 648.** What type of sample would you have if you started with a subgroup of school districts in the state of New York, and within each subgroup, you selected a simple random sample of schools. Then, within each school, you selected a simple random sample of grade levels, and within each grade level, you selected a simple random sample of students for study?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Matched-pairs
 - (D) Multi-stage
- 649.** Identify the type of sampling techniques”The registrar gave the researcher a list of 500 Grade 11 students. The researcher selected every 5th name on the list.”
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
- 650.** Which type of bias occurs when the sample used in a study is not representative of the population?
- (A) Selection bias
 - (B) Response bias
 - (C) Confirmation bias
 - (D) Sampling bias
- 651.** Why is purposive sampling described as suitable for specialized populations?
- (A) It eliminates nonresponse bias completely
 - (B) It ensures perfect statistical representativeness
 - (C) It targets individuals with specific knowledge
 - (D) It requires no prior understanding of topic
- 652.** The CDC chooses 15 doctors from each hospital in the United States to participate in a study.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
- 653.** This sampling design is used for national, regional, provincial or country-level studies.
- (A) Multi-staged random sampling
 - (B) Cluster Random Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (D) Simple Random Sampling
- 654.** What is one potential problem with inductive generalizations?
- (A) Other relevant information not contained in the premises
 - (B) Size of sample
 - (C) Representativeness of sample
 - (D) Disconfirming instances
- 655.** Includes all people or items with the characteristic one wishes to understand.

- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample size
 - (C) Group
 - (D) None of the above
- 656.** What type of sample may be best if you have a population dispersed over a wide geographic region where a simple random sample is not feasible?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Matched-pairs
 - (D) Multi-stage
- 657.** Which among the following is an example of a methodological recommendation?
- (A) Gather more literature sources related to one of the research objectives.
 - (B) Include other demographic qualities in choosing interview respondents.
- 658.** A set of observations that constitute PART of the population.
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Sample
- 659.** B) Amount of time high school students spend online each week
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Census
- 660.** In Cluster Sampling, what is the process involved?
- (A) Selecting random samples from each cluster
 - (B) Dividing the population into clusters and then randomly selecting entire clusters
 - (C) Choosing every nth individual from the population
 - (D) Using a non-random selection process
- 661.** When might judgmental sampling be most defensible?
- (A) Quality control requiring randomized inspection
 - (B) National polling with tight margin of error
 - (C) Confirmatory studies demanding population inference
 - (D) Exploratory research requiring expert-picked cases
- 662.** Which step comes first in designing a sampling plan for a business study?
- (A) Execute the fieldwork procedures
 - (B) Choose a sampling technique type
 - (C) Define the target population clearly
 - (D) Determine the final sample size
- 663.** Which of these is most likely to improve sampling accuracy?
- (A) Inferential statistics
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Control variables
- 664.** In the methodology section, which of the following describes the “sample”?
- (A) The data collection process
 - (B) The instruments used for analysis
 - (C) The participants selected for the study
 - (D) The research question and hypothesis
- 665.** Method mainly used by researching deviant or hard to access groups. One contact will recruit other participants (and so on)
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Snowball
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) None of above
- 666.** If a researcher wants to give all members of a research population an equal chance of being part of a sample, then they would use a
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Stratified sample
 - (C) Operationalised sample
 - (D) Convenience sample

- 667.** What is the biggest problem with a survey done by mail?
- (A) It is not ethical
 - (B) The sample will be too large to be accurate
 - (C) The sample is probably not a representative sample
 - (D) It is not double-blind
- 668.** Random start or random point plays a vital role in
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Simple random sampling
 - (C) Sequential sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 669.** The target population should be defined in terms of all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Elements.
 - (B) Cost.
 - (C) Sampling units.
 - (D) Time frame.
 - (E) Extent.
- 670.** What is the sampling method used in the given situation? Teacher Joan wants to know if the new learning modalities of the school effects on the academic performance of students in the science curriculum. He took the list of students and selected every 8th name in each class list as participant.
- (A) Stratified Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 671.** Which topic explains how to decide the number of participants to include in a study?
- (A) Sampling procedure step-by-step stages
 - (B) Sampling overview basics and scope
 - (C) Sampling methods selection alternatives
 - (D) Sample size determination decision rules
- 672.** Which sampling technique has the lowest attrition rate?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
- 673.** A good sample is the one in which there is no bias from the sampling process. This is defined as ____
- (A) Random
 - (B) Precision
 - (C) Accuracy
 - (D) Consistency
- 674.** The part of the population being studied
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
- 675.** The concept that people who volunteer to participate in research studies often differ from those who do not volunteer
- (A) Volunteer bias
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Cross sectional method
 - (D) Experimental group
- 676.** A sample drawn in such a way that known subgroups within a population are represented in proportion to their numbers in the general population
- (A) Independent variable
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Random sample
 - (D) Stratified sample
- 677.** When items or people are purposely excluded from a sample is ____
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Unbiased
 - (C) Biased
 - (D) Cluster
- 678.** Which sampling method is least likely to represent the whole population accurately?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling

- (C) Judgmental sampling
(D) Simple random sampling
- 679.** Darrien surveys 60 of the actors theater class. He concludes that 8 out of 15 actors have previous acting experience. What is the sample size?
(A) 60
(B) 8
(C) 15
(D) 53
- 680.** The sampling design procedure commences with a number of steps which are interrelated. These steps include the definition of the target population, the ____, and the selection of sampling approaches.
(A) Sampling frame
(B) Individuals
(C) Research
(D) Items
- 681.** What is a sample?
(A) A group of people who take part in research
(B) A group of people who a researcher wants to study
(C) The methods used to select participants
(D) The extent to which findings can be generalised
- 682.** A marketing researcher is conducting a survey in a large selling area by contracting a small group of people that is representative of all people in that area. The small representative group is known as the
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Stratification
(D) Universe
- 683.** A teacher hands out an index card and asks all of her students to write down the following information: age, height (in inches), and what grade they are in. Which of the following best describes her method of data collection?
(A) Census
(B) Simple Random Sample
(C) Cluster Random Sample
(D) Stratified Random Sample
- 684.** The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called
(A) Analyzing
(B) Inference
(C) Research
(D) Sampling
- 685.** Random sampling is to ____ as random assignment is to ____
(A) Surveys; experiments
(B) Illusory correlation; control group
(C) Description; prediction
(D) Replication; correlation
- 686.** Which description aligns with the idea of a sample as a 'picture in miniature'?
(A) It replaces the need for conclusions
(B) It excludes common characteristics
(C) It captures only rare events
(D) It mirrors the population to support inference
- 687.** Representatives of the population is known as:
(A) Source list
(B) Sample
(C) Suggestions
(D) Hypothesis
- 688.** A student measures the weight of every individual in his batch with a total of 120 students. He only needs a specific data on a group of students. This means that he will get the ____
(A) Sample
(B) Statistics
(C) Variable
(D) None of above

- 689.** Which is most true regarding sampling
- (A) Obtaining a representative sample is quite easy to do
 - (B) The purpose of a sample is to establish a specific participant type
 - (C) Obtaining a representative sample is quite difficult to do
 - (D) All sample methods should represent the general population
- 690.** Chesca wanted to know the STEM students' opinion on doing self-care checkouts in an online classroom. She randomly selected 2 students from each STEM section to interview. What sampling method did she employ in this case?
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 691.** The way a researcher selects participants from a population
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Placebo effect
- 692.** Which statement differentiates probability from non-probability sampling?
- (A) Probability requires convenience-based recruitment
 - (B) Non-probability always provides known selection probabilities
 - (C) Both guarantee equal inclusion chances for all units
 - (D) Probability uses random selection; non-probability uses judgment
- 693.** A company divides customers into income groups, then draws simple random samples within each group. Which method is being used?
- (A) Cluster sampling with income-based clusters
 - (B) Convenience sampling of available customers
 - (C) Stratified sampling across defined income strata
 - (D) Systematic sampling using income order
- 694.** The representative subset of the population refers to the ____ For example, 60 out of 240 students constitute this group.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Population
- 695.** When all the items in the population are included for the study it is called as
- (A) Multiple study.
 - (B) Systematic sample study.
 - (C) Census study.
 - (D) Sample study.
- 696.** Selecting every 10th person from a list of the population is called:
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
- 697.** A ____ population represents the exact proportional make-up of that population.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Target
 - (D) Random
- 698.** In order to yield information that is generalizable to the population from which it was drawn, a sample must be
- (A) Made up of at least 30 members of the population
 - (B) As large as possible
 - (C) Normally distributed
 - (D) Representative of the population
 - (E) Made up of at least 50 percent of the members of the population

- 699.** What does the term "sampling frame" refer to in communication research?
- (A) The group of participants selected for a study
 - (B) The list from which the sample is drawn
 - (C) The process of selecting a representative sample
 - (D) The manipulation of independent variables
- 700.** Choosing 20 people at random from a large lecture class of 400 people is an example of which of the following?
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Random sampling
- 701.** The sampling frame or framework is a list of names from the general population who can be researched.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 702.** Researchers sometimes engage in multisite studies because the use of multiple sites usually offers:
- (A) Better conclusion
 - (B) Narrow generalization
 - (C) A smaller sample of study participants
 - (D) A larger or more diverse sample of study participants
- 703.** Which of the following is not a part of a Sampling Plan?
- (A) Sampling unit
 - (B) Sample size
 - (C) Sampling procedures
 - (D) Consumers tasting product samples
- 704.** Sample method compared to Census method is much better because
- (A) More expensive
 - (B) More reliable
 - (C) It is less time consuming
 - (D) Carried out by large no. of investigators
- 705.** Why is a sampling frame important?
- (A) It ensures every member of the population has a known chance of being selected.
 - (B) It reduces the cost of data collection.
 - (C) It increases the speed of data processing.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
- 706.** The selection of sample known as ____
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Research method
 - (D) Sample design.
- 707.** For more reliable data analysis
- (A) Numerical data
 - (B) Large sample sizes
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Future outcomes
- 708.** The participants of a given study may be classified as the research ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Samples
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Variables
- 709.** What is a population in the context of sampling?
- (A) A list of names from a school register.
 - (B) Only a small group chosen for a survey.
 - (C) Everyone or everything that could be involved in the investigation.
 - (D) A group of teachers in a school.
- 710.** A random sample of 50 was taken from a shipment of 12,000 light bulbs. There were 2 broken bulbs in the sample. How many broken bulbs would you expect in the entire shipment?
- (A) 240
 - (B) 480
 - (C) 2,400
 - (D) 4,800

711. Group the businesses according to type: medical, shipping, retail, manufacturing, financial, construction, restaurant, hotel, tourism, other. Then select a random sample of 10 businesses from each business type. What kind of sampling techniques is this?
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
712. Regarding to sampling, which statement is true?
- (A) In nonprobability sampling, inferences can be made about the population.
 - (B) In probability sampling, results are generalizable from the sample to the population.
 - (C) Probability sampling relies on personal judgment in the element selection process
 - (D) In nonprobability sampling, one can statistically assess level of sampling error.
713. A politician asks his neighbors their opinions about a controversial issue. What kind of sampling technique is used?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
714. What are the three stages of cluster sampling?
- (A) Stage 1: Selecting clusters, Stage 2: Selecting elements within clusters, Stage 3: Analyzing the data
 - (B) Stage 1: Defining the population, Stage 2: Selecting a sample, Stage 3: Collecting data
 - (C) Stage 1: Data collection, Stage 2: Data analysis, Stage 3: Data interpretation
 - (D) Stage 1: Identifying variables, Stage 2: Collecting data, Stage 3: Analyzing results
715. What does 'sampling cases' mean?
- (A) Sampling using a sampling frame
 - (B) Identifying people who are suitable for research
 - (C) Literally, the researcher's briefcase
 - (D) Sampling people, newspapers, television programs, etc.
716. A student randomly selects 15 male and 15 female students to participate in survey about their eating habits.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) None of above
717. Determining Sampling Methods To study the migratory behavior of swallows, biologists randomly tag 120 swallows in San Juan Capistrano.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Cluster
718. This sample consists of an easily accessible subject of the population.
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Quota
719. A radio station in Raleigh, NC wants to know the most popular song of the week. The DJ surveys random listeners who call in throughout the week. What is the population of the DJ's survey?
- (A) All the people in Raleigh, NC
 - (B) Listeners of this radio station
 - (C) The listeners who call the station
 - (D) The most popular song of the week
720. A researcher wants to find out about the lunch time eating habits of workers in a particular car factory. She obtains a list of all employees, chooses a starting number, chooses an interval number and then works through the list, developing her sample list from the

- employees that appear at the correct interval on the list.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
- 721.** In a research study, researchers use a technique called random sampling to select participants for their study. What does random sampling ensure?
- (A) Every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the study.
 - (B) Participants are matched based on certain characteristics to form equivalent groups.
 - (C) The study's results can be generalized to other populations.
 - (D) The participants are unaware of which group they belong to.
- 722.** Sampling in which every member of the target population has an equal chance of being in the sample is known as
- (A) Systematic sampling.
 - (B) Opportunity sampling.
 - (C) Quota sampling.
 - (D) Random sampling.
- 723.** Which of the following is/are advantages of studying the sample instead of whole population?
- (A) It saves time
 - (B) It saves money
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 724.** Representative, adequate size, free from bias, conformity to subject matter are the characteristic of?
- (A) Research
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Research design
 - (D) Good sample.
- 725.** Ms. Ramos decides to randomly select an entire group from a larger population for her research. What method is she using?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
- 726.** Units of the population are ordered in some fashion. Usually, every k-th unit is chosen.
- (A) Proportional
 - (B) Probable
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
- 727.** If Mrs. Holder selects 100 students out of each grade level to make a decision about an after school event, and she makes sure she has 50% male/ 50% female as well as a diverse sample similar to Blackman's overall population, she has created a(n) ____
- (A) Stratified (representative) sample
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Representative selection
 - (D) Population control
- 728.** The Math teacher could put the names of all the students in a box, mix the names without looking. This describes what kind of sampling?
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Cluster sample
 - (C) Stratified random sample
 - (D) Systematic sample
- 729.** The main goal of sampling is to ____
- (A) Be able to generalize the research results over the whole population
 - (B) Be able to understand the population
 - (C) Be able to divide the population
 - (D) Be able to count the population
- 730.** What is referred to as a subset of the population under investigation that a researcher selected to be part of the study?
- (A) Sample

- (B) Population
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Replicate
731. It may be defined as the method of getting a representative portion of a population.
- (A) Statistical Treatment
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) The Subjects
 - (D) Research Instrument
732. Which of the following statements is true regarding the sample size you need in a research study?
- (A) You should include 10% of the population in your sample.
 - (B) The more categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the smaller the sample size needed.
 - (C) The more homogeneous the population the larger the sample size needed.
 - (D) The larger the sample size, the smaller the sampling error.
733. What is sampling bias?
- (A) Bias resulting when non-probability sample is drawn.
 - (B) Bias resulting from the inappropriate designation of eligibility criteria.
 - (C) Bias resulting from the use of probability sampling method.
 - (D) Bias resulting from over-representation or under-representation of population segments in a sample.
734. A toy store owner is tracking how much kids spend each month on toys. Which choice best represents a population?
- (A) All of the kids who buy toys.
 - (B) 227 rich kids.
 - (C) 228 boys age 7-15.
 - (D) 235 kids from age 10 to 15.
735. Riyaan is conducting a research study on the eating habits of teenagers in his city. He needs to select a group of teenagers to participate in his study. It is the process of choosing samples from a population.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) None of above
736. It is the name or other identification of the specific process by which the entities of the sample have been selected.
- (A) Research Design
 - (B) Research Methodology
 - (C) Sampling Technique
 - (D) Statistical Treatment
737. A portion or part of a population is called a
- (A) Random survey
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Tally
 - (D) Frequency distribution
738. The collection of the elements (people or objects) which has some or the other characteristic in common is ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) None of above
739. If a survey states that a large number of people agree that the Dallas Cowboys are the best football team in Texas, but the only people surveyed were in a Dallas Cowboys fan shop, the survey results can be considered ____
- (A) Credible
 - (B) Biased
 - (C) Reliable
 - (D) Accurate
740. The process of choosing a representative portion of a population.
- (A) SUBJECT
 - (B) POPULATION
 - (C) SAMPLE
 - (D) SAMPLING

741. The differences between the observation in a population and the sample representing that population in a study.
- (A) What is Sampling Error?
 - (B) What is Descriptive Statistics?
 - (C) What is Selection Bias?
 - (D) What is Nominal Scale?
742. A representative sample is a
- (A) Subset of a population that truly reflects the characteristics of that population.
 - (B) Randomly generated series of numbers that help researchers select people to participate in a study.
 - (C) Selected group of people whom the researcher can easily persuade to participate in a study.
 - (D) Research method that employs such techniques as interviewing and surveying.
743. A ___ is simply a subset of the population being studied; it represents the larger population and is used to draw inferences about that population. Sociologists typically use two ___: those based on probability and those that are not.
- (A) Sample; sampling techniques
 - (B) Sample; triangulations
 - (C) Sampling techniques; sociological effects
 - (D) Value; sampling techniques
744. For a statistics project, you survey your family members about the upcoming election.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
745. Which of the following does not belong to Simple Random Sampling?
- (A) Table of Random Numbers
 - (B) Tabulator
 - (C) Lottery Techniques
 - (D) Random Number Generator
746. What sampling technique is most appropriate for a study on hard-to-reach populations?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
747. When the sample doesn't accurately represent the target population.
- (A) Ecological validity
 - (B) Sampling bias
 - (C) Participant variability
 - (D) Participant expectancy effect
748. This shows how the respondents would be selected.
- (A) Research instruments
 - (B) Sampling procedure
 - (C) Research respondents
 - (D) Research locale
749. What is the term for the following definition? The complete collection of every item that has the same characteristics of the individuals in the sample group.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Statistic
750. The sampling frame must be ___ of the population
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Subset
 - (C) Individual
 - (D) Representative
751. Sampling error decreases with the
- (A) Decrease in sample size
 - (B) Increase in sample size
 - (C) Process of randomization
 - (D) Process of analysis

752. Exit polls (where the surveyor asks those who are leaving the poll booths on election day) are a form of:
- (A) Voluntary Response
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Simple Random Sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
753. The purpose of random sampling is to ensure ____
- (A) A sufficient sample size.
 - (B) A clearly defined target population.
 - (C) Representation of specific subgroups in the population
 - (D) Representativeness of the sample.
754. Selection of a few items as representatives of all items of the universe is:
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) None
755. Sampling bias or the error resulting from taking a non-random sample of a population include
- (A) Pre-screening
 - (B) Self-Selection Bias
 - (C) Selection from a Specific Area
 - (D) All of the above
756. Which of these is a common sampling method in research?
- (A) Guesswork sampling
 - (B) Arbitrary selection
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Undefined sampling
757. Applicable when population is small, homogeneous & readily available
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Multistage sampling
758. Identify the Sample: A restaurant wants to know if customers buy dessert when they eat out. As people leave the restaurant one evening, 20 people are surveyed at random. Eight people say they usually order dessert when they eat out. The restaurant concluded that most customers do not order dessert.
- (A) 20 customers
 - (B) All customers
 - (C) 8 customers
 - (D) Dessert
759. Which of the following actions is NOT an example of the researcher displaying bias?
- (A) Asking leading questions
 - (B) Omitting data that does not support the researcher's hypothesis
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
760. If random samples are selected from a population, what happens to the margin of error is the sample size is increased from 50 to 200?
- (A) It decreases
 - (B) It increases
 - (C) It remains the same
 - (D) There is no way to know without more information.
761. In random sampling, the sample should be ____ the population
- (A) As large as
 - (B) Different from
 - (C) Not taken from
 - (D) Representative of
762. These are facts about the population.
- (A) Graphics
 - (B) Demographics
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Test product
763. A sample that is by chance.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Stratified sample
 - (C) Systematic sample
 - (D) None of above

764. The group a researcher wants to study or describe
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Target population
765. Which of the following can be considered as the best sample?
- (A) Conveniently chosen
 - (B) . purposefully selected
 - (C) Selected at random
 - (D) Self-selected
766. A study on academic stress splits students into Arts, Science, and Commerce. What makes this stratified rather than clustered?
- (A) Using a fixed-interval selection across all students
 - (B) Sampling proportionally within each stratum
 - (C) Selecting a single class as the entire sample
 - (D) Allowing volunteers to opt in from any stream
767. Chosing people for a survey according to a plan, so that the sample has the same characteristics as the basic population
- (A) Partial sample
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Representative sample
 - (D) Complete sample
768. A reason for sampling which gives importance to the fact that testing might be destructive to a population. Therefore, only a portion of that population will be affected.
- (A) Practicality
 - (B) Economy
 - (C) Necessity
 - (D) Comprehensiveness
769. A sample in a market research study is pulled to represent the ____
- (A) Concept
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Sample
770. A poll about favorite sports is taken from 100 seniors in a high school where the senior class has 575 students. 23% of respondents said that baseball was their favorite sport. The “100” is the ____
- (A) Sample Size
 - (B) Population Size
 - (C) Statistic
 - (D) Parameter
771. It is needed to arrive at a more reliable data analysis.
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Large Sample Size
772. Which situation justifies disproportionate stratified sampling rather than proportionate allocation?
- (A) Some small strata need adequate analytic precision
 - (B) All strata have identical variances and sizes
 - (C) The sampling frame lacks stratum identifiers
 - (D) The budget prohibits any oversampling anywhere
773. A wildlife reserve has a population of 120 elephants. A group of researchers trapped 42 elephants and recorded their vital statistics. Of the trapped elephants, 35 were female. If that rate holds true for the entire population of 120 elephants, how many female elephants are on the wildlife reserve?
- (A) 100
 - (B) 120
 - (C) 132
 - (D) 216

774. A marketer surveys people exiting a mall because it's convenient. What type of sampling is this?
- (A) Cluster Sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Quota Sampling
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
775. A poll is taken from 100 seniors in a high school where the senior class has 575 students. The 100 seniors is an example of a ____
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
776. Determining sample size by using formulas, given margin of error and confidence level is part of:
- (A) Sample design
 - (B) Convenience techniques
 - (C) Instrument validation
 - (D) Hypothesis testing
777. We seek a sampling frame which has the property that we can identify ____ and include any in our sample
- (A) No elements
 - (B) Every single element
 - (C) All elements
 - (D) Elements
778. The principal purpose of sampling is the application of results in the population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
779. It is a subset of a set of data.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Error
 - (D) Parameter
780. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a convenience sample in research?
- (A) Generalizability to the population
 - (B) Cost-effectiveness
 - (C) Representative diversity
 - (D) Reduced response bias
781. Which of the following best describes the concept of sampling in research?
- (A) The method of analyzing qualitative data
 - (B) The process of selecting a subset of individuals from a population
 - (C) The approach to validating research hypotheses
 - (D) The technique of summarizing research findings
782. That part of the population from which information is collected.
- (A) Constant
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Variable
783. A researcher needs a quick method for a large, dispersed population. Which sampling method is most practical?
- (A) Judgmental expert sampling
 - (B) Systematic fixed-interval selection
 - (C) Stratified proportional sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling of intact groups
784. In Stage sampling, the sample selection process is made in a number of stages and randomly.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
785. Gavin and Jake are doing a survey. They ask their classmates who wants to participate. What kind of bias have they created?
- (A) Self-serving
 - (B) Hindsight
 - (C) Confirmation
 - (D) Volunteer
786. Which approach refers to the general rule or rule of thumb for sample size?
- (A) Literature Review

- (B) Heuristics
(C) Formulas
(D) Experimental
787. During a recent study on consumer preferences, Ishika decided to use sampling to gather data. She wanted to understand why sampling is an essential method in research.
(A) It is consistent and valid
(B) It is reliable and accurate
(C) It is reliable and has integrity
(D) It is representative and cost effective
788. Stratified sampling involves:
(A) Selecting participants who meet specific criteria
(B) Dividing the population into groups and sampling from each
(C) Choosing individuals based on convenience
(D) Randomly selecting individuals without grouping
789. Which sampling method selects entire clusters?
(A) Simple random
(B) Stratified
(C) Cluster
(D) Systematic
790. Aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects, and members that conform to a set of specifications
(A) Population
(B) Samples
(C) Sampling
(D) Sampling frame
791. Disneyland often surveys its guests as they exit a restaurant during their visit. The surveyor stands at the restaurant exit, counts the number of people leaving, and surveys every 25th guest. What type of sampling method is this?
(A) Random Sample
(B) Stratified Random Sample
(C) Voluntary Response
(D) Systematic Sampling
792. Which sampling procedure involves selecting every person relevant to the sample population from a list and picking every n th one?
(A) Systematic selection
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Quota sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
793. A group of subjects selected from a population is a ____
(A) Portion
(B) Sample
(C) Group
(D) Data
794. This is the person where the data of the research is derived from.
(A) Respondents
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Abstract
(D) Statement of the Problem
795. Which of the following is not likely to be used to stratify a sample for a study investigating the use of a computerized algebra program?
(A) Number of siblings in the home.
(B) Socio-economic status.
(C) Gender.
(D) Ethnicity.
796. Which sampling technique involves dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting participants from each subgroup?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Cluster sampling
797. Which of the following is not a sample that would be used in developing a sample plan.
(A) Formulation Sampling

- (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Random Sampling
- 798.** Suppose you want to investigate the working efficiency of nationalized bank in India, which one of the following would you follow?
- (A) Area Sampling
 - (B) Quota Sampling
 - (C) Sequential Sampling
 - (D) Multi-stage Sampling
- 799.** What is a target population?
- (A) The whole group you want to study or describe
 - (B) The population that is practicing for the Hunger Games
 - (C) Population inside the classroom
 - (D) Part of the group you want to study or describe
- 800.** Ms. Marianne wanted to know her students' opinions on the new schedule at school. So she randomly selected 2 students from each of her classes to survey. Assuming that all of her classes are roughly the same size, this is a form of:
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 801.** Sampling design is the blue print of for obtaining sample from ____
- (A) Sampling frame
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Research.
 - (D) None
- 802.** A type of sampling that needs to select the sample size more than once.
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Simple
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Multi-stage
- 803.** As part of a 6th grade statistics project, the teacher brings a candy jar full of gumballs (red & green). The assignment is to estimate the proportion of red gumballs in the jar. Suppose one of the students draws 25 gumballs from the jar: 8 are red, 17 are green. What is the POPULATION?
- (A) Students
 - (B) Red gumballs
 - (C) All gumballs in jar
 - (D) 25 gumballs drawn
- 804.** The basic principle behind sampling methods is that
- (A) It should include everyone in the research
 - (B) It should represent the general public
 - (C) It should represent the target population
 - (D) It should represent only certain individuals
- 805.** The subjects are divided into many groups but each group does not have a homogeneous characteristic. This is a technique of:
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
- 806.** Eric surveyed 402 employees at the company who worked in Marketing. Is this a random sample of the employees at the company in general?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 807.** Group of people with certain specific characteristics
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Open-Ended
 - (D) Participant Observation
- 808.** Which of the following are sampling considerations?

- (A) What kind of sampling strategy will you employ?
(B) How to skip sampling
809. Lee will conduct a survey at his school. He will select a random sample of students at the school to take the survey. Which sample is the best random sample for Lee to use?
(A) Every other student in the drama club
(B) Every fifth student who enters the school
(C) Every student who rides the same bus as Lee
(D) Every fourth student in Lee's homeroom class
810. Which type of sampling is used if the population is divided into groups by certain common characteristics and random sampling is done from each group.
(A) Cluster
(B) Pilot
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
811. Systematic Sampling is a method of selecting a sample from a population.
(A) A method of selecting a sample from a population
(B) A method of collecting data from a sample
(C) A method of analyzing data
(D) A method of organizing data
812. What do you call the set of all people, objects, events, or ideas you want to investigate?
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Data
(D) Statistics
813. A group of third year ($n = 122$) from 253 pre-registration diploma of nursing students at Lake View College were contacted for a study. The group is called a ____
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Purposive sample
(D) Convenience sample
814. Which statement best describes a population in a study?
(A) Subset selected to participate
(B) Entire group under investigation
(C) List that identifies potential sources
(D) Group receiving the intervention
815. Why is purposive sampling commonly used in qualitative research?
(A) It ensures a random selection of participants.
(B) It allows researchers to target individuals with relevant experiences.
(C) It provides a large sample for statistical analysis.
(D) It reduces researcher bias.
816. Population is
(A) It is a subset of selected members of a population
(B) It is the complete set of all the elements that will be studied
(C) It is the variable that describes some characteristics
(D) It is a numerical characteristic
817. It is defined as a smaller set of data that is chosen and/or selected from a larger population by using a predefined selection method.
(A) Validation
(B) Data
(C) Sampling
(D) Research
818. Which of the following is NOT a sampling method?
(A) Census
(B) Cluster
(C) Simple Random
(D) Systematic

- 819.** This is a procedure on how to select the members of a sample.
- (A) Sampling technique
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) None of above
- 820.** Describes your respondents for who they are and their profiles
- (A) Subjects of the study
 - (B) Statistical treatment applied
 - (C) Control Group
 - (D) Description of research instrument
- 821.** Which sampling method is described as quick to use, cheap, and does not need a full list of the population?
- (A) Quota Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 822.** A flawed sampling process that produces an unrepresentative sample:
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Sampling bias
- 823.** A few units drawn out from the total is called
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Example
- 824.** The President of GHC wants to know the average salary of tenured faculty for all the colleges in the University System of Georgia. Fifty tenured faculty from each University System of Georgia college is randomly selected and interviewed.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
- 825.** The sampling ratio is:
- (A) The proportion of the sample to the population
 - (B) The number of samples taken
 - (C) The frequency of sampling
 - (D) The method of sampling
- 826.** A sample is a segment of the population designed to —
- (A) Mislead others in the population
 - (B) Represent the population as a whole
 - (C) Allow for greater data misrepresentation
 - (D) Provide more accurate results than the entire population
- 827.** Which choice most directly influences coverage error before data collection starts?
- (A) Type of regression model
 - (B) Choice of confidence level
 - (C) Post-survey weighting scheme
 - (D) Sampling frame specification
- 828.** Why do we randomly select our samples?
- (A) For control
 - (B) To reduce bias
 - (C) So we don't get the same answers from everyone
 - (D) To eliminate confounding results
- 829.** Done in several stages
- (A) Multistage sampling
 - (B) Unrestricted random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
 - (E) Stratified random sampling
- 830.** The most crucial factor when selecting a research sample is:
- (A) The sample should be representative of the population
 - (B) The sample should be selected from a wide geographical area
 - (C) The sample should consist of a large number of participants
 - (D) The sample should only include high-performing individuals

- 831.** It is the process of choosing samples from a population.
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Sampling
(D) None of above
- 832.** In a study, what is a relatively small group out of the total population called?
(A) Case study
(B) Control group
(C) Sample
(D) Survey
- 833.** What is a sample in research design?
(A) A sample is a subcollection that represents the entire population. It is the group from which you actually collect data.
(B) A sample is the entire population being studied.
(C) A sample is the process of analyzing data.
(D) A sample is the method used to collect data from every individual in the population.
- 834.** Using all the sample elements in all the selected clusters may be expensive or unnecessary in ____
(A) Systematic
(B) Simple random
(C) Multi-Stage
(D) Area
(E) None of the options
- 835.** What is the purpose of a sampling method in research?
(A) To validate the researcher's personal beliefs
(B) To entertain the audience with diverse opinions
(C) To complicate the data analysis process
(D) To ensure every individual has an equal chance of selection
- 836.** When the sampling frame is subdivided and the sample is randomly chosen from these sub samples
(A) Systematic
(B) Stratified
(C) Snowball
(D) None of above
- 837.** What is a population in research?
(A) A single individual or item chosen to represent the entire group
(B) The researchers conducting the study
(C) The sample size used in the study
(D) Overall group of individuals that the researcher is interested in
- 838.** In which of the following sample designs, maps rather than lists or registers are used as the sampling frame?
(A) Simple random sample.
(B) Cluster sample.
(C) Area Sample.
(D) None of these.
- 839.** What would be the sample in this example? Surveyors in a mall choose shoppers to ask about products they prefer.
(A) The surveyors
(B) All shoppers in the mall
(C) The shoppers who were asked their preferences
(D) None of above
- 840.** A member of the population is called a/an ____
(A) Element
(B) Sample
- 841.** A company has a sampling frame of 2,000 customers and needs a sample of 200 using systematic sampling. What sampling interval k should be used?
(A) $K = 20$ customers per selection
(B) $K = 5$ customers per selection
(C) $K = 100$ customers per selection
(D) $K = 10$ customers per selection

- 842.** In this sampling, the members of the population is divided into groups based on geographical area.
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
- 843.** What is the primary purpose of a sampling overview in marketing research?
- (A) Run data collection fieldwork
 - (B) Analyze multivariate results
 - (C) Compute optimal sample size
 - (D) Define key terms and scope
- 844.** When a researcher includes in his sample those individuals who are willing and are readily available, the sampling technique is called
- (A) Simple Random Sampling.
 - (B) Quota Sampling.
 - (C) Snowball Sampling.
 - (D) Incidental Sampling.
- 845.** The bigger group from where you choose the sample is called ____
- (A) Crowd
 - (B) Group
 - (C) People
 - (D) Population
- 846.** Which of the following does not determine the size of an adequate sample?
- (A) The nature of the population.
 - (B) The degree of precision desired.
 - (C) Researcher's insight into sampling.
 - (D) The type of sampling design.
- 847.** In market research, a sample is defined as ____
- (A) A free gift to consumers.
 - (B) A trial of the product so that consumers can test it at home and then give their opinions.
 - (C) All of the potential consumers of a product.
 - (D) A group selected from all of the potential consumers of the product.
- 848.** To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every 5th person in the college list of all currently enrolled student. She employed the technique of
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Random sampling
- 849.** A teacher asks everyone in his Year 7 group for their shoe size. This is a ____ of the Year 7 group.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Biased sample
 - (D) Population
- 850.** The best sample to use for learning the opinions of the students in a high school is ____
- (A) The 50 students with the highest GPAs
 - (B) 50 names drawn from a box containing the names of all the students
 - (C) The first 50 students to walk through the door one morning.
 - (D) All of the students in the high school
- 851.** Entire collection or set of individuals or objects whose properties are analyzed
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Special group of interest
 - (D) Parameter
- 852.** The sampling procedure I will employ is:
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling

- 853.** What sampling technique is used when the researcher would like to consider giving an equal chance to the member of the accessible population being selected as part of the study?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling Technique
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 854.** A teacher samples her class by dividing them by gender and then selecting 5 girls and 5 boys. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Cluster
- 855.** Selecting a group from a particular region.
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Snow-Balling
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Cluster
- 856.** In statistics, a sample:
- (A) Can be used for inferences but not for predictions.
 - (B) Is another word for population.
 - (C) Is a set of data taken from the population to represent the population.
 - (D) Is only used in descriptive statistics.
- 857.** A small part that represents the whole
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Factor
 - (C) Aim
 - (D) Steps taken
- 858.** The collection of subjects selected for observation in an empirical study.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Journal
 - (C) Descriptive statistics
 - (D) Replication
- 859.** Which step directly follows selecting the sampling technique in the five-step sampling design process?
- (A) Define measurement scales
 - (B) Pilot test the questionnaire
 - (C) Compute the sampling interval
 - (D) Determine the required sample size
- 860.** A school leader surveys key stakeholders regarding the school vision and goals to learn what they believe about the purposes of education. Which set of stakeholder groups is the leader LEAST likely to survey about this particular topic?
- (A) Superintendent, central office administrators
 - (B) Members of school board, parents of students
 - (C) Community business owners, business workers
 - (D) Students, teachers, paraprofessionals at school
- 861.** A sample study is a study of
- (A) Whole population
 - (B) Only representative items
 - (C) 51 items
 - (D) None of these
- 862.** What is the term used to describe the entire group you want information about?
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Statistic
- 863.** A type of sampling in which the researcher specifies the characteristics of the population of interest and locates individuals with those characteristics is called?
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling

- 864.** A total number of people in a group is called the ____
(A) URL
(B) Data
(C) Survey
(D) Population
- 865.** Why is random sampling preferred over convenience sampling?
(A) It reduces bias and increases the representativeness of the sample.
(B) It is faster and always cheaper than convenience sampling.
(C) It guarantees that every subgroup is equally represented.
(D) It eliminates the need for any sampling frame.
- 866.** A researcher numbers 1,000 students and uses a lottery to pick 100. What sampling method is used?
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Quota sampling
(C) Purposive sampling
(D) Simple random sampling
- 867.** Why do scientists use sampling techniques to gather population data rather than counting everything?
(A) Scientists are lazy
(B) Sampling is more efficient and achievable
(C) Sampling is more accurate
(D) Scientists prefer estimations
(E) Sampling is cheaper
- 868.** Systematic sampling involves selecting:
(A) Every kth element
(B) Only volunteers
(C) Only the youngest participants
(D) None of these
- 869.** What is the disadvantage of sampling?
(A) Better scrutiny of data.
(B) Suitable in limited resources.
(C) Chances of bias.
(D) Greater speed.
- 870.** A source that is highly knowledgeable about a topic.
(A) Interviewer
(B) Attribution
(C) Person-on-the-street
(D) Expert
- 871.** A population consists of the total set of individuals, households, or businesses you want to include in your study.
(A) True
(B) False
- 872.** Identify the type of sampling technique "A researcher is doing a research work on the student's reaction to the newly implemented curriculum in mathematics and interviewed every 10th student entering the gate of the school."
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Stratified Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling
- 873.** Population is a group of people the study actually examines in the empirical investigation.
(A) True
(B) False
- 874.** The entire group that you want to draw conclusions about.
(A) Population
(B) Methodology
(C) Sample
(D) Variable
- 875.** What is a Quadrat?
(A) A square
(B) Method used by ecologists to sample small areas and survey the organisms
(C) An instrument used in biology
(D) Some technique for ecosystems

- 876.** Identify the sampling design: Mr. Rhoades asks all his classmates what's their favorite TV show is
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Unbiased
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Convenience
- 877.** What do you call to a small group of people or things taken from a larger group and used to represent the larger group?
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Persons
 - (D) People
- 878.** A member of the population is called ____
- (A) Element
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Group
- 879.** Quota sampling is used intensively in which type of research?
- (A) Experimental research.
 - (B) Market research.
 - (C) Action research.
 - (D) Ethnographic research.
- 880.** It refers to the group of individuals who will participate in your study. They are the ones who will answer surveys or interviews. It is the specific group within a population that you will be collecting data from.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Reference
- 881.** A group of subjects that are studied
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Significant effect
 - (D) Instrument
- 882.** What is an opportunity sample?
- (A) People who are easily available are selected
 - (B) People respond to an advert
 - (C) People in the population have an equal chance of being selected
 - (D) Every nth person in the target population is selected
- 883.** What is the purpose of sampling in IT research?
- (A) To collect primary data for analysis
 - (B) To ensure a representative sample of the population
 - (C) To establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - (D) To explore subjective experiences and meanings
- 884.** Random sampling and random assignment are crucial for creating representative samples and ____ groups, respectively.
- (A) Equalizing
 - (B) Dividing
 - (C) Isolating
 - (D) Controlling
- 885.** This fairly represents a population because each member has an equal chance of inclusion.
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Hindsight bias
 - (D) Sampling bias
- 886.** The Research Participants indicate the characteristics of the element from which the samples will be taken. This elaborates on how the samples will be chosen.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 887.** Which component would detail steps like define population, choose frame, and select?
- (A) Sampling procedure sequence
 - (B) Sampling overview narrative

- (C) Sampling methods typology
(D) Sample size determination math
- 888.** Ms SK had included all students enrolled in the Bachelor of Nursing program of a major university in Kuala Lumpur at the time of the study. This group is called ____
(A) Sample
(B) Population
(C) Purposive sample
(D) Convenience sample
- 889.** Which procedure matches systematic sampling?
(A) Choose a start then select every kth item
(B) Write all names and draw slips randomly
(C) Recruit whoever is available nearby
(D) Select only from predefined subgroups
- 890.** A beverage company wanted to see if people in the United States liked their new logo. Which choice best represents a population?
(A) A selection of logo artists.
(B) Every person in the United States.
(C) A selection of shoppers from different shoppers from different states.
(D) 3, 800 children age 5-15
- 891.** A smaller group selected from the population
(A) Primary Data
(B) Sampling
(C) Market Research
(D) Population
- 892.** Explain the relationship between samples and drawing inferences.
(A) Samples are used to draw inferences about a population.
(B) Samples are unrelated to drawing inferences.
(C) Drawing inferences does not require samples.
(D) Samples complicate the process of drawing inferences.
- 893.** Mrs. Ramos writes each name of all grade 7 students on small pieces of paper, he then put them in a box and draws 300 names to participate in the study. Which random sampling technique does she apply?
(A) Cluster
(B) Simple
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
- 894.** The people who take part in a research project are called the
(A) Participants
(B) Person
(C) Investigation
(D) Survey
- 895.** Population, Sample, or either: all robotics students in a study about how well the robotics program is doing at this school.
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Either Edit
(D) None of above
- 896.** Sampling is advantageous as it ____
(A) Saves time
(B) Helps in capital-saving
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Increases accuracy
- 897.** Identify the sampling technique used in the following study: A school official divides the student population into five classes: freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, and graduate student. The official takes a random sample from each class and asks the members' opinions regarding student services.
(A) SRS
(B) Convenience
(C) Systematic
(D) Cluster
(E) Stratified

- 898.** All subjects under investigation
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Data set
 - (D) Population
- 899.** A sample is a ___ of people who are ___ to respond to a market research exercise.
- (A) Sample, sampled
 - (B) Packet, asked
 - (C) Group, selected
 - (D) Group, sampled
- 900.** Which is most likely to produce a representative sample?
- (A) Opportunity sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling Edit
- 901.** Census method needs less number of enumerators.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 902.** Farmer Joe separates his apple tree farm into 10 regions. He counts the number of apples produced in just one of the regions and uses that estimate to predict the number of apples produced on the whole farm. This is ___ sampling.
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
- 903.** The size of sample for a study mostly depends on
- (A) Gravity of the population.
 - (B) Geographical area of the study.
 - (C) Homogeneity and heterogeneity of the population.
 - (D) Type of population.
- 904.** What is a potential source of bias in sociological research related to the way that a sample is selected?
- (A) Interviewer bias
 - (B) Hawthorne effect
 - (C) Sampling bias
 - (D) Observer effect
- 905.** Where the sample chosen is not representative of the population-it is
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Parameter
- 906.** If the entire population is surveyed, the type of survey is a/an:
- (A) Stratified Sampling
 - (B) Random Sampling
 - (C) Population Sampling
 - (D) Census
- 907.** A gaming website wanted to find out which console its visitors owned. Which choice BEST represents a population?
- (A) Visitors with an 'e' in their user name.
 - (B) Visitors to the 3DS section.
 - (C) Visitors over 22.
 - (D) All the website visitors.
- 908.** The first step in sampling design is:
- (A) Collecting data
 - (B) Defining population
 - (C) Writing conclusion
 - (D) Interpreting results
- 909.** Interview every 10th student who enters the school in the morning. Determine the sampling method used.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling

- 910.** What kind of sample technique is the following: Question 90 employees chosen at random.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
- 911.** Identify the type of sampling technique "A researcher who is studying the effects of educational attainment on promotion conducted a survey of 50 randomly selected workers from each of these categories: high school graduate, with undergraduate degrees, with master's degree, and with doctoral degree."
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 912.** A ____ is a sub-set of the population.
- (A) Subject
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Group
- 913.** Systematic sampling involves selecting samples every n th member of the population. If the population size is 75 and the sample size is 25, what is the interval for selection?
- (A) 3
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 10
- 914.** A simple random and systematic sample are types of
- (A) Convenience samples
 - (B) Biased samples
 - (C) Unfair samples
 - (D) Unbiased samples
- 915.** In order to use samples to estimate something from the population, the sample should be ____ the population.
- (A) Exactly the same as
 - (B) Nothing like
 - (C) Representative of
 - (D) Larger than
- 916.** The set of ALL observations made on all objects under study for a given characteristic or variable.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Parameter
- 917.** A smaller part or sub-group of the population.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Variable
- 918.** OXFORD Publication is planning a study of educator preferences to determine the needs of college instructors. Because of the number of college instructors, OXFORD will select a portion of the target population, known as a(n) ____, to participate in the study.
- (A) Element
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Census
 - (D) Sampling Frame
- 919.** In market research, a sample is defined as: 1) a free gift to the consumer 2) a trial of the product so that consumers can test it at home and then give their opinions 3) all of the potential consumers of a product 4) a group selected from all of the potential consumers of a product
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- 920.** In market research, a sample if the population is defined as:
- (A) A free gift to the consumer
 - (B) A trial of the product so that consumers can test it at home and then give their opinions

- (C) All of the potential consumers of a product
- (D) A group selected from all of the potential consumers of a product
- 921.** When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is:[2008-DECEMBER]
- (A) Cluster Sampling
- (B) Stratified Sampling
- (C) Convenient Sampling
- (D) Lottery Method
- 922.** In a community of 3000 people, 80% are Hindus, 10% Muslims, 5% Sicks, 4% Christians, and 1% Jains. To select a sample of 300 people to analyze food habits, the ideal sampling method would be
- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Stratified random sampling
- (C) Systematic random sampling
- (D) Inverse sampling
- 923.** Which characteristic of survey research shows a list of the target?
- (A) Sampling from a population
- (B) Collecting data through questionnaires or interviews
- (C) Designing instruments for data collection
- (D) Obtaining a high response rate
- 924.** In research, a population refers to:
- (A) The entire group of individuals or items being studied
- (B) A small sample selected for analysis
- (C) Only the people living in a specific area
- (D) The researchers conducting the study
- 925.** In research, a sample is:
- (A) The entire group of interest
- (B) A subset of the population studied
- (C) Another term for the control group
- (D) Only used in qualitative research
- 926.** A hospital-based study selects all diabetic patients admitted consecutively until 100 samples are collected. What key feature distinguishes this method?
- (A) Random-digit dialing across the city
- (B) Stratified selection by age and sex quotas
- (C) Cluster selection from multiple hospital units
- (D) Time-bounded, all eligible cases until target met
- 927.** Sampling is used in research to —
- (A) Represent the population being investigated.
- (B) Test out what is being offered.
- (C) Answer the focus question or to prove/disprove hypothesis.
- (D) Decrease the bias in research.
- 928.** Sampling frame means
- (A) Identification of target and accessible population.
- (B) Defining sample unit and selecting units.
- (C) Preparing a complete list of the units of a finite population for drawing a sample.
- (D) Fixing the sample size and drawing a sample.
- 929.** The group of people who represent the target market and are taking part in a research study
- (A) Target market
- (B) Sample
- (C) First responders
- (D) Interviewees
- 930.** Identify the population: A survey of 500 adults in the U.S. found that 54% drink coffee daily.
- (A) Collection of the 500 adults surveyed
- (B) Collection of all adults in the U.S.
- (C) 54%
- (D) 500
- 931.** The process of selecting that specific part of the population size.

- (A) RCBD
 - (B) CRD
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Grouping
- 932.** The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called
- (A) Population or universe
 - (B) Unit
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Frame
- 933.** Which of the following refers to the list of sampling units organized by the researchers?
- (A) Parameter
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Sampling frame
 - (D) Statistic
- 934.** If you drew all possible samples from some population, calculated the mean for each of the samples, and constructed a line graph (showing the shape of the distribution) based on all of those means, what would you have?
- (A) A population distribution.
 - (B) A sampling distribution.
 - (C) A sample distribution.
 - (D) A parameter distribution.
- 935.** An aggregate set of people /objects with specified characteristics is a:
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Quota
 - (D) None of above
- 936.** The ____ is a segment of the population or object of study.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Population
- 937.** Which of the following should you think about when preparing your sample size?
- (A) Your sample frame and sampling strategy.
 - (B) The ethical issues that might arise.
 - (C) Access to the set sample.
 - (D) The universe, sample frame, sampling strategy and budget.
- 938.** While students are lined up for school pictures, a teacher passes out a survey to every 10th student.
- (A) Simple Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
- 939.** Which tool can be used for determining sample size, especially if you have a large sample size?
- (A) Heuristics
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Cochran
 - (D) Experimental
- 940.** Random sample
- (A) A subset of individuals that are randomly selected from a population.
 - (B) A group of individuals chosen based on specific characteristics.
 - (C) A collection of data points gathered from a single source.
 - (D) A sample that is biased towards a particular outcome.
- 941.** Why is a large sample size important in research?
- (A) It minimizes the chance of extreme outcomes, enhancing the reliability of results.
 - (B) It guarantees that all results will be statistically significant.
 - (C) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
 - (D) It ensures that only positive results are obtained.

942. A good sample should have characteristics of the represented population that are within the scope of the study with fair accuracy.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
943. Identify the sampling design: The LFCC registrar wants to investigate attitudes of their graduates. The registrar randomly selects 100 names from each of the four past graduating classes.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Simple random
944. Which statement best defines sampling in social research?
- (A) Selecting a portion to infer about the whole
 - (B) Selecting cases randomly without any purpose
 - (C) Selecting the whole population for study
 - (D) Selecting only extreme cases for analysis
945. Why use samples?
- (A) To save time and resources
 - (B) To increase complexity
 - (C) To avoid making decisions
 - (D) To ensure 100% accuracy
946. In Marketing Research, there is sampling plan entity called “sampling units”. what is that?
- (A) How many people should be surveyed?
 - (B) Whom should we survey?
 - (C) How should we choose the respondents
 - (D) Probability sampling allows marketers to calculate confidence limits for sampling error
947. Cluster, stratified, simple random, and systematic are all types of
- (A) Convenience samples
 - (B) Biased samples
 - (C) Haphazard samples
 - (D) Unbiased samples
948. What is a representative sample?
- (A) A subset of a population that accurately reflects the members of the entire population
 - (B) A sample that is larger than the population
 - (C) A sample that is chosen randomly without any criteria
 - (D) A sample that includes only the most common elements of the population
949. Do you think a small sample size in a survey is really a problem, as long as you present the facts accurately?
- (A) It's not a problem, because the results are accurate and honest, and that's the most important thing.
 - (B) It's a problem because the results are not true.
 - (C) It's a problem because the results are misleading.
 - (D) None of above
950. The term used to describe when a research sample has the components of the target population so that it can be generalized:
- (A) Alternative
 - (B) Definitive
 - (C) Representative
 - (D) Constructive
951. The school librarian wants to determine how many students use the library on a regular basis. What type of sampling method would she use if she choose to select every 5th student who enters the library on Tuesday.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Multi-stage sampling

1.4.5 Probability Sampling

1. Is used when the population is made up of groups of items with different characteristics
(A) STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING
(B) CLUSTER SAMPLING
(C) PURPOSIVE SAMPLING
(D) SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING
2. Probability sampling is strongly linked to the science of ____
(A) Statistics
(B) Biology
(C) Chemistry
(D) Physics
3. What is a key feature of probability sampling?
(A) Uses some form of random sampling to give everyone a fair chance of being chosen
(B) Selects participants based on convenience
(C) Only includes people who volunteer
(D) Ignores subgroups within the population
4. Involves all members listed in the sampling frame representing a certain population focused on by your study.
(A) Probability
(B) Non-Probability Sampling
(C) Probability Sampling
(D) Non-Probability
5. What is multistage cluster sampling?
(A) A third form of probability sampling in which people are chosen due to some characteristics
(B) Choosing a sample in two or more stages
(C) A choice of sample is done via one stage sampling
(D) Probability sampling which chooses sample based on distribution of the population
6. A researcher has a full list of everyone in the target population and uses a computer to pick respondents so that each person has an equal chance of selection. Which sampling method is being used?
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Simple random (probability) sampling
(C) Cluster sampling
(D) Quota sampling
(E) Snowball sampling
7. What sampling method are you using if you survey every 5th person who enters the room.
(A) Convenience
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple Random
(D) None of above
8. To study the amount of time students spend doing homework each day, use a random number generator to select 25 freshmen, 25 sophomores, 25 juniors, and 25 seniors to survey.
(A) Convenience Sample
(B) Simple Random Sample
(C) Stratified Random Sample
(D) Interval Sample
9. Which sampling method divides the population into levels and samples from each?
(A) Cluster sampling
(B) Systematic sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
10. Is the basic sampling method assumed in statistical methods and computation, each unit of the target population is assigned a number, a set of numbers is then generated and the units having those numbers are included on the sample.
(A) Probability sampling
(B) Non-probability sampling
(C) Simple random sampling
(D) Systematic sampling
(E) Stratified sampling
11. Random sampling method is also known as ____
(A) Judgement sampling

- (B) Probability sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Quota Sampling
12. The principal groups the grade 7 students according to the barangay where they live. She randomly picks a barangay and all of the students living in that barangay answer the questionnaire. Which random sampling technique does she apply?
(A) Cluster
(B) Simple
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
13. A ___ sampling scheme is one in which every unit in the population has a chance (greater than zero) of being selected in the sample
(A) Simple Random
(B) Probability
(C) Systematic
(D) Stratified Random
14. The names of 25 employees are chosen out of a hat from a company of 250 employees. This is an example of which type of sampling?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
15. In a stratified design with proportionate allocation, how are stratum sample sizes determined?
(A) Weighted by cost per interview only
(B) Equal numbers selected from every stratum
(C) Proportional to each stratum's population share
(D) Based on interviewer availability per region
16. Probability sampling includes:
(A) Judgment sampling
(B) Quota sampling
(C) Simple random sampling
(D) Convenience sampling
17. Involves a method where the researchers divide a more extensive population into smaller groups (strata) that usually don't overlap but represent the entire population.
(A) Quota Sampling
(B) Purposive Sampling
(C) Snowball Sampling
(D) Stratified Sampling
18. What kind of sample technique is the following: Selecting every 8th person in line for a water slide.
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Sample
19. When every member of the accessible population has an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study, the researcher is using
(A) Simple random sampling.
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Convenience sampling.
(D) Purposive sampling
20. Which sampling method is ideal for studies aiming to generalize findings to a broader population?
(A) Probability sampling
(B) Non-probability voluntary sampling
(C) Non-probability convenience sampling
(D) Non-probability quota sampling
21. True or False: Random samples are most likely to yield a sample that truly represents the population.
(A) True
(B) False
22. What kind of sample technique is the following: Question every 10th person you see leaving the mall.
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Sample

23. Ana wants to know the average student's opinion of the tardy policy at her school. Which group of students should she survey in order to achieve the most accurate results?
- (A) Thirty students who are often tardy
 - (B) Thirty students who are rarely tardy
 - (C) Thirty of her friends
 - (D) Thirty randomly selected students from her school
24. Farmer Joe randomly picks 100 trees using a random number generator to estimate the number of apples produced by his apple trees. This is ____ sampling.
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Systematic
25. What is stratified sampling?
- (A) Assigning participants randomly to different treatment groups
 - (B) Sampling individuals who are readily available or easily accessible
 - (C) Randomly selecting participants from the entire population
 - (D) Dividing the population into homogeneous groups and selecting participants from each group
26. Identify the sampling method: A high school wants to survey the attitudes of their graduates. The school randomly selects 100 names from groups of the four past graduating classes.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Simple random
27. Which of the following refers to a probability sample in which the population is divided into mutually exclusive groups (such as blocks), and the researcher draws a sample of the groups to interview?
- (A) Quota sample
 - (B) Judgment sample
 - (C) Cluster sample
 - (D) Stratified random sample
 - (E) Simple random sample
28. The method of sampling so that each unit has an equal probability of being selected is:
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
29. Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability? [2012-DECEMBER]
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Judgement sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
30. Mr Synowicki samples his class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Cluster
31. The type of sampling in which each member of the population selected for the sample is returned to the population before the next member is selected is called ____
- (A) Sampling without replacement.
 - (B) Sampling with replacement.
 - (C) Simple random sampling.
 - (D) Systematic sampling.
32. A sampling where every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. Your sampling frame should include the whole population.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling

33. What is a random sample?
- (A) When every n th member of a target population is selected
 - (B) The sample reflects the proportions of people in subgroups with a population
 - (C) All members of the target population have an equal chance of being picked
 - (D) Selection is from people who are easily available
34. Subjects were taken from a population with an equal number of males and females.
- (A) Simple Random Sample
 - (B) Sample of Convenience
 - (C) Information
 - (D) Systematic Sample
35. What type of sampling is this? Soybeans are planted on a 48-acre field. The field is divided into one acre subplots. A sample of plants is taken from each subplot to estimate the harvest.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Convenience sample
 - (C) Stratified Random sample
 - (D) Census
36. It involves random selection, allowing you to make strong statistical inferences about the whole group.
- (A) Concluding
 - (B) Non-probability Sampling
 - (C) Probability Sampling
 - (D) Sampling Technique
37. What is the main purpose of stratified random sampling?
- (A) To select participants at constant intervals
 - (B) To divide the population into distinct subgroups based on specific characteristics
 - (C) To ignore subgroups within the population
 - (D) To use convenience sampling
38. What is cluster sampling?
- (A) Randomly selecting participants from the entire population
 - (B) Sampling individuals who are readily available or easily accessible
 - (C) Dividing the population into naturally occurring groups and randomly selecting groups to sample
 - (D) Using statistical techniques to analyze the collected data
39. If you choose a sample of the population that gives each person an equal chance of participating, this would be:
- (A) A biased sample
 - (B) A random sample
 - (C) An optimal sample
 - (D) An atypical sample
40. In a probability sample, all of the following are considered EXCEPT ONE.
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Quantitative
 - (D) Subjective
41. To ensure a sample fairly represents a population, every member must have an equal chance of inclusion. This is:
- (A) Representative sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
42. In a random sample, each individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected. Selection is by chance. In a new study, however, it will be important to include 20% African Americans. What type of sampling procedure will be necessary?
- (A) Cluster sampling is called for
 - (B) Stratified sampling would be best
43. Which sampling technique involves dividing the population into different strata and then taking samples from each different stratum?

- (A) Stratified sampling
(B) Purposive sampling
44. You wish to examine the effects of community quarantine on your fellow students. You decided to borrow a list from the guidance office and select every 10th student on it. What sampling technique are you using?
(A) Convenience
(B) Purposive
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
45. Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability?
(A) Quota sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
(C) Judgement sampling
(D) Convenience sampling
46. A type of probability sampling that allows the researcher to draw more precise conclusions by ensuring that every subgroup is properly represented in the sample
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Systematic sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Cluster sampling
47. Every individual has a known & equal chance of being selected is known as?
(A) Probability sampling
(B) Non-probability sampling
(C) Research design
(D) None
48. Identify the sampling technique used in the following study: A lobbyist has a list of 100 senators of the United States. In order to determine the Senate's position regarding farm subsidies, they decide to talk with every seventh senator on the list starting with the third.
(A) SRS
(B) Convenience
(C) Systematic
(D) Cluster
- (E) Stratified
49. It is a process of selecting clusters from a population which is very large or widely spread out over a wide geographical area.
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Stratified Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Random Sampling
(D) Cluster Random Sampling
50. What sampling technique ensures every member of the population has an equal chance of selection?
(A) Stratified Sampling
(B) Cluster Sampling
(C) Random Sampling
(D) Systematic Sampling
51. Under which method, chits are taken out to form a sample?
(A) Lottery method
(B) Tippet's method
(C) Sample method
(D) None of these
52. Lottery method, use of random table number and Computers methods can be used to draw sample in this approach
(A) Systematic
(B) Simple random
(C) Multi-Stage
(D) Area
(E) None of the options
53. What is a sampling procedure wherein the researcher chooses the n^{th} member after randomly selecting the 1^{st} , through n^{th} element as starting point?
(A) Systematic
(B) Stratified
(C) Simple random
(D) Snowball

54. A company wants to test a new feature with a group that represents their entire user base. What sampling method should they use?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Judgement sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
55. Random sampling is also called ____
- (A) Availability sampling
 - (B) Probation sampling
 - (C) Probability sampling
 - (D) Prospect sampling
56. What type of sample is it if every unit within the population has an equal chance of being selected?
- (A) Non-probability
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Probability
 - (D) Quota
57. A sample in which every person, object, or event has an equal chance of being selected.
- (A) Random sample.
 - (B) Biased sample.
58. A researcher divides the population of product users into three groups based on degree of use. If the researcher then draws a random sample from each user group independently, the researcher has created a ____ sample.
- (A) Simple random
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Judgment
 - (D) Quota
59. When it comes to representativeness in standardised sampling, which one of the following is adequate but does not ensure representativeness?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified random sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
60. Selecting people completely by chance from a population
- (A) Random Sampling
 - (B) Representative Sampling
 - (C) Random Assignment
 - (D) Representative Assignment
61. Each group of size “n” has an equal chance of being selected
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Quota
62. Random sampling does not
- (A) Make the sample representative of the population.
 - (B) Ensure generalization of results.
 - (C) Reduce error and increase precision of the experiment.
 - (D) Maximize experimental variance.
63. When each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected, this is called:
- (A) A snowball sample
 - (B) A stratified sample
 - (C) A random probability sample
 - (D) A non-random sample
64. A simple random sample is one in which:
- (A) From a random starting point, every nth unit from the sampling frame is selected
 - (B) A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize
 - (C) The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups
 - (D) Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected
65. What kind of sample technique is the following: Select at random 150 parents of high school and send them a survey.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample

66. What is a key assumption of simple random sampling?
- (A) Items sorted in reverse order first
 - (B) Selection based on researcher judgment
 - (C) Interval changes with each selection
 - (D) Equal and likely chance for every item
67. In ____ every member of the target population has an equal chance of becoming part of the sample.
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Self-selected sampling
68. A teacher chooses her “student of the week” by choosing a name out of a hat. What is this an example of?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
 - (E) Stratified Sampling
69. What is the main characteristic of Stratified Sampling?
- (A) It involves dividing the population into subgroups.
 - (B) It selects samples randomly without any grouping.
 - (C) It focuses on a single characteristic of the population.
 - (D) It uses a fixed sample size for all subgroups.
70. This Sampling technique uses randomization to make sure that every element of the population gets an equal chance to be part of the selected sample.
- (A) Probability Sampling
 - (B) Non-Probability Sampling
71. Used by making subdivision of the total population into smaller groups to represent the sample of the study
- (A) Restricted random sampling
 - (B) Unrestricted random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
 - (E) Stratified random sampling
72. Which of the following sampling methods is the best way to select a group of people for a study if you are interested in making statements about the larger population?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
73. A student is choosing 10 companies to research out of the top 50 Fortune 500 companies. She does this by assigning a number to each of the 50 companies and using a random number generator to choose these 10. What is this an example of?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
 - (E) Stratified Sampling
74. Which of the following is the best way to generate a random sample of students for a research study?
- (A) Mail out a questionnaire that students could voluntarily complete and return
 - (B) Stand by the door of the library and ask people who pass by to answer your questions
 - (C) Offer extra credit for students in a particular classroom who choose to participate
 - (D) Use a table of random numbers to pick participants from a student listing
75. This refers to the method of gaining enough participants that represent various backgrounds of people, allowing researchers to generalize results to the larger population:
- (A) Full sampling
 - (B) Double-blind placebo experiment
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Naturalistic study

76. More likely to be representative.
- (A) Strength of Opportunity Sampling Technique
 - (B) Strength of Random Sampling Technique
 - (C) Strength of Volunteer Sampling Technique
 - (D) None of above
77. Which of the following is NOT a type of random sampling?
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Systematic
78. Is this sample biased or unbiased? A sample of 50 randomly selected students.
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Unbiased
79. Which type of sampling Mr. Weber use to draw a sample that is not biased?
- (A) Non-probability.
 - (B) Concurrent.
 - (C) Random.
 - (D) None of the above.
80. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is ____
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Non probability sampling
 - (C) Multiple Choice
 - (D) Analysis
81. Everyone in the population has an equal chance of being selected
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Random Sampling
 - (D) None of above
82. What is an advantage of probability sampling?
- (A) It ensures randomness and generalizability
 - (B) It is cost-effective
 - (C) It allows quick participant selection
 - (D) It does not require a sampling frame
83. In cluster sampling, what is randomly selected first?
- (A) Sampling frames for each subgroup
 - (B) Clusters that partition the population
 - (C) Strata defined by a classification variable
 - (D) Individual elements from the full population
84. You want to ensure your sample represents different user types. What should you use?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Judgement sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
85. In a recent political poll, a computer is used to randomly generate telephone numbers for subjects that were called and interviewed.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
86. Assign each car in a dealership a number and then use a random-number table to select the cars to be inspected.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple random sample
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Cluster
87. Most basic and strong forms of sampling.
- (A) Simple random sampling and quasi-random sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling and stratified sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling and stratified sampling
 - (D) None of above

88. In sampling, the lottery method is used for [2013-DECEMBER]
(A) Interpretation
(B) Theorisation
(C) Conceptualisation
(D) Randomisation
89. In a ____ sample all the participants of a study population have an equal opportunity to be chosen for the study.
(A) Simple random
(B) Stratified random
(C) Judgment
(D) Convenience
90. What is a stratified sample?
(A) People select themselves
(B) Find anyone who is around at the time
(C) The sample reflects the proportions of people in subgroups in a population
(D) Everyone in the target population has an equal chance of being picked
91. A sampling method which involves a random start and then proceeds with the selection of every k th element from then onwards (where $k = \text{population size} / \text{sample size}$):
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) None of above
92. Units of the population are grouped; one or more groups are selected at random. All units of that group are included in the sample.
(A) Cluster sample
(B) Simple random
(C) Stratified
(D) Proportional
93. A sample where all members have a known chance of selection is:
(A) Convenience sample
(B) Systematic sample
(C) Probability sample
(D) Random sample
94. Random sampling is important in quantitative research because:
(A) It ensures that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.
(B) It guarantees that the results will be qualitative.
(C) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
(D) It only includes participants who volunteer.
95. Stratified sampling
(A) Probability
(B) Non-Probability
96. Probability Sampling includes the following, except:
(A) Simple Random
(B) Stratified Random
(C) Purposive
(D) Fishbowl
97. For items 40-43, identify the sampling procedures and the sample that correspond to the statements below. Choose your answers in the box provided (a. convenience sampling; b. purposive sampling; c. random sampling; d. quota sampling). Each subject has a known probability of being selected.
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Purposive sampling
(C) Random sampling
(D) Quota sampling
98. A type of sampling method where all members of a target population may be asked to participate through the use of a randomized method.
(A) Random sampling
(B) Opportunity sampling
(C) Self-selected sampling
(D) Purposive sampling

99. Which type of sample provides a group of participants who are most representative of the target population?
- (A) Census
 - (B) Judgement
 - (C) Probability
 - (D) Non Probability
100. A sample is a sample if each unit in the population is given some chance of being selected.
- (A) Probability
 - (B) Non-probability
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
101. Marianne wanted to know students' opinion on the new schedule at school. She places students' names in a container and randomly picks out 20 names. What type of sampling method is this?
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Random Sampling
 - (D) Self-Selected Sampling
102. Which method of randomization involves using a machine to generate random numbers?
- (A) Lottery method
 - (B) Tossing a coin
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) Drawing straws
103. Which sampling method is described as randomly selecting people from a list so that everyone in the study population has an equal chance of being included?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Systematic selection
104. You stop every fifth person coming out of the Apple store and ask what colour iPhone they purchased today. What is this an example of?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
 - (E) Quota Sampling
105. Which method of randomization involves flipping an object to determine an outcome?
- (A) Lottery method
 - (B) Tossing a coin
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) Drawing straws
106. Which method of randomization involves selecting numbers from a container?
- (A) Lottery method
 - (B) Tossing a coin
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) Drawing straws
107. A research study is to be conducted into the time spent by students on social media. Which of the following actions would contribute to the validity of the research?
- (A) The participants have to be identified
 - (B) A case study is conducted in a single school
 - (C) Qualitative data is graphed based on findings
 - (D) The student participants are to be randomly selected
108. The Vice President for Academic Affairs divides the GHC student population into groups based on the campus attended. Fifty students from each campus are randomly selected to participate in a survey.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
109. In systematic sampling, participants are selected:
- (A) Based on convenience

- (B) Randomly from subgroups
 - (C) At regular intervals from a list
 - (D) Through volunteer referrals
- 110.** Participants are divided into groups, then chosen at random from those groups. Classify the sample.
- (A) Self-selected
 - (B) Simple random
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
- 111.** ____ is a sampling technique in which the researcher divided the entire target population into different sub groups, or strata and then randomly picks the final subject proportionally from different strata
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Non-probability sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
 - (E) Stratified sampling
- 112.** Grace is conducting a survey at her school. She wants to ensure that her sample is a random sample. Which of the following best describes how Grace should select her participants?
- (A) Volunteers with prior study experience
 - (B) Participants selected for convenience
 - (C) Each member has an equal chance of inclusion
 - (D) Groups matched on key characteristics
- 113.** What is the primary goal of using random sampling in psychological research?
- (A) To control confounding variables
 - (B) To ensure that each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected
 - (C) To guarantee that the study is replicable
 - (D) To prevent demand characteristics
- 114.** Identify the sampling design: Mr. Rhoades puts all of his students' names in a hat and randomly selects one without looking.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Simple random
- 115.** Mrs. Dela Cruz samples her class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Cluster
- 116.** When should probability sampling be used instead of non-probability sampling?
- (A) When a fair chance for anyone being chosen is required
 - (B) When only volunteers are needed
 - (C) When the population is very small
 - (D) When time and money are unlimited
- 117.** Mrs. Gilmore samples her class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) Cluster
- 118.** The sampling that is mainly used in Quantitative research wherein the sample is selected using random methods.
- (A) Snowball
 - (B) Non-probability
 - (C) Probability
 - (D) Quota
- 119.** In this sampling technique, all members of the population are known
- (A) Probability Sampling
 - (B) Non-Probability Sampling
- 120.** Which scenario best illustrates systematic sampling?
- (A) Randomly picking one full classroom as the sample

- (B) Dividing patients by age groups before sampling
(C) Selecting volunteers from two departments equally
(D) Choosing every 15th name from a randomized list
- 121.** This sample is selected by dividing the population into subgroups and then taking a fixed number of units from each group using the simple random sample.
(A) Stratified
(B) Cluster
(C) Judgment
(D) Experimental
- 122.** Which statement best defines probability sampling in business research?
(A) Only convenient participants are included by accessibility
(B) Every population element has known nonzero selection chance
(C) Experts handpick units based on expected usefulness
(D) Participants volunteer after seeing public invitations
- 123.** Every possible group of units of the required size has the same chance of being the selected sample as any other sample of the same size.
(A) Simple Random
(B) Thoughtful
(C) Typical
(D) Proportional
- 124.** A researcher divides 300 students into two strata: 180 TVL and 120 GAS. Compute the sample from each stratum if total sample $n = 150$.
(A) Sample from TVL = $(180/300) * 150 = 90$; Sample from GAS = $(120/300) * 150 = 60$
(B) Sample from TVL = $(180/300) * 150 = 80$; Sample from GAS = $(120/300) * 150 = 70$
(C) Sample from TVL = $(180/300) * 150 = 100$; Sample from GAS = $(120/300) * 150 = 50$
(D) Sample from TVL = $(180/300) * 150 = 60$; Sample from GAS = $(120/300) * 150 = 90$
- 125.** Mrs. Combs samples her class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys. This type of sampling is called?
(A) Stratified
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple
(D) Cluster
- 126.** There is a rule applied to choose the sample. Put a Population in some order and select every "kth" Member
(A) Convenience
(B) Simple Random
(C) Systematic
(D) Stratified
(E) Quota
- 127.** Mr. Snell assigns numbers 1-20 to all his students. He samples his class by picking 5 numbers randomly from his hat. This is ___ sampling.
(A) Systematic
(B) Simple Random
(C) Stratified
(D) Cluster
- 128.** A sample chosen at random from a randomly chosen subgroup or subgroups.
(A) Random sample
(B) Systematic sample
(C) Stratified sample
(D) None of above
- 129.** A sample is selected to match the distribution of age and religion that occurs in the population. This type of sample is called a
(A) Matched sample
(B) Stratified sample
(C) Random sample
(D) Convenience sample

130. Which of the following involves group-by-group selection of samples?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Quota sampling
131. Which sampling method uses characteristics to divide groups?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Simple random sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
132. In this method, the universe is divided into homogeneous groups and sample is taken from each group at random
- (A) Stratified random sampling
 - (B) Unrestricted random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
133. Which sampling technique would involve having to form the target population into a randomly ordered list?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
134. Which of the following is an example of a random sampling technique?
- (A) Taking the name of every person in your phonebook
 - (B) Generating a list of numbers by picking numbers out of a hat and matching these numbers to names in your phonebook
 - (C) Taking all the odd numbers from the list of all the names in your phonebook
 - (D) Taking the first 100 names in your phonebook
135. The Sullivan County Commissioner of Jurors obtains a list of 42,763 car owners and constructs a pool of jurors by selecting every 100th name on the list.
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
136. The Dean of Mathematics uses a random number generator to generate 100 GHC ID numbers. Each student whose ID is generated will participate in the study.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
137. As a researcher, you ask the people of your barangay on how they spent their money during the community quarantine. You decided to group them according to their socio-economic status and then proportionately and randomly selecting samples from these groups. Which type of sampling are you using?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
138. Which of the following is not a feature of random sampling?
- (A) It makes the sample representative of the population
 - (B) It ensures generalisation of result
 - (C) It reduces error and increases precision of the experiment
 - (D) It maximises experiment variances
139. A national hair salon chain is trying to improve their customer service. They divide up their database of customers by hair color and then randomly select 15 clients from each color group to send a questionnaire to.
- (A) Stratified.

- (B) Systematic
(C) Cluster
(D) Biased.
- 140.** Which sampling technique will be most appropriate to draw a representative sample of heterogeneous population?
(A) Stratified Random.
(B) Quota.
(C) Purposive.
(D) Incidental.
- 141.** Each participant is randomly selected from the target population. Every member of the group has an equal chance of being selected (e.g. the names of every member of the group is put in a hat and the required number of names is picked out).
(A) Opportunity Sampling Technique
(B) Random Sampling Technique
(C) Volunteer Sampling Technique
(D) None of above
- 142.** This procedure allows every member of the targeted population an equal chance of being selected for the study.
(A) Random sampling
(B) Quota sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
- 143.** At a police sobriety checkpoint, every fifth driver was stopped and interviewed by the local police department.
(A) Random sampling
(B) Systematic sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
(E) Cluster sampling
- 144.** A researcher divides the populations into PG, graduates and 10+2 students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called.
(A) Settled sampling.
(B) Stratified random sampling.
(C) Representative sampling.
(D) None of these.
- 145.** Which category of sampling is used when the probability of selecting each individual in a population is known and every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected?
(A) Probability sampling
(B) Nonprobability sampling
(C) Both probability and nonprobability sampling could be correct
(D) Neither probability nor nonprobability sampling could be correct
- 146.** A hospital selects every 5th patient for a satisfaction survey. What is the key step that makes this systematic?
(A) Using a fixed interval after a random start

(B) Matching patients by similar diagnoses
(C) Including all patients arriving on week-ends
(D) Ensuring equal numbers from each ward
- 147.** Select three students from a class to receive ice cream by putting all the students' names in a hat and picking out three names randomly.
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Cluster sampling
(D) Systematic sampling
- 148.** What kind of sample technique is the following: Survey every 8th customer who leaves your store.
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Sample
- 149.** An economist is studying the effect of education on salary and conducts a survey of 150 randomly selected workers from each of these categories: less than a high-school

- diploma, high-school diploma, more than a high-school diploma.
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
- 150.** It is a process of selecting n sample size in the population via random number or through lottery method.
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Random Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Random Sampling
- 151.** Probability sampling means?
- (A) Every individual has chance of being selected.
 - (B) No probability is associated with an individual of being selected.
 - (C) None of these.
 - (D) None
- 152.** Dividing a population into subgroups and sampling proportionally from each is:
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 153.** What kind of sample technique is the following: Survey 130 names chosen out of a hat.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
- 154.** Ms. Noelle draws a sample on her class by picking 10 numbers from her hat and each number is assigned to a student. This is ____ sampling.
- (A) Systematic Random
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Cluster
- 155.** Which sampling method gives every item/person in the population an equal chance of being selected?
- (A) Judgement Sampling
 - (B) Quota Sampling
 - (C) Random Sample
 - (D) Opportunity Sampling
- 156.** Farmer Jose separates his farm into 10 regions. He then randomly selected a proportional number of trees from each region to estimate the number of apples produced on his apple tree farm. This is ____ sampling.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Systematic Random
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Simple Random
- 157.** Is a sample selected from a population in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected & the selection of any individual does not influence the selection of any other.
- (A) Stratified sample
 - (B) Non-random sample
 - (C) Simple random sample
 - (D) Complex random sample.
- 158.** The student population at the local middle school is divided into groups using birth month (12 groups). Ten students from each birth month group are randomly selected to participate in an afterschool program.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
- 159.** When it comes to representativeness in standardised sampling, which one of the following is less likely to select a biased sample?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified random sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling

160. A researcher divides a population into subgroups and randomly selects participants from each subgroup. This is called:
- (A) Stratified Sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Snowball Sampling
161. Systematic sampling involves selecting every nth member of a population.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
162. To estimate the total amount of unpaid balances of their customers, a convenience store selected using the lottery method 100 customers from their list of charge accounts.
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
163. In here the elements of the population are put into a list then every ith element in the list is chosen(systematically) for inclusion in the sample.
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Non-probability sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
 - (E) Stratified sampling
164. Sampling technique where each member has equal chance:
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
165. When there is a need to apply different data collection methods to different parts of the population, the best sampling method would be
- (A) Double sampling.
 - (B) Cluster sampling.
 - (C) Stratified random sampling.
 - (D) Systematic random sampling.
166. Which of the following is the first step when using stratified sampling?
- (A) Identifying the strata
 - (B) Calculating the proportions needed for the sample
 - (C) Randomly selecting the proportion needed for each stratum from the target population
 - (D) Randomly allocating participants to each condition
167. Which sampling method divides population into strata?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Simple random sampling
168. Which statement best defines stratified sampling?
- (A) Selecting nearby units to reduce travel and time costs
 - (B) Selecting elements in one step from a single large list
 - (C) Dividing the population into strata, sampling within each stratum
 - (D) Dividing the population into clusters, selecting clusters randomly
169. Every person in the population has an equal chance of being selected-which sampling method
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Volunteer sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
170. Name the sampling method:I break the classes (Freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior) into groups and then randomly sample 25 students from those groups.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Stratified

- (C) Simple random sample
(D) Group sampling
171. Mr. Crayton samples his class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys. This type of sampling is called?
(A) Stratified
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple
(D) Cluster
172. A sampling procedure in which each element of the population has a fixed probabilistic chance of being selected for the sample is called ____
(A) Probability sampling
(B) Nonprobability sampling
(C) Quota sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
(E) Window sampling
173. Identify the sampling design: Mrs. Rebmann puts all of her students' names in a hat and randomly selects one without looking.
(A) Convenience
(B) Volunteer
(C) Systematic
(D) Simple random
174. Sampling where every 10th name is picked from an alphabetical list of students would be an example of which type of sampling?
(A) Cluster
(B) Random
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
175. When sampling a population if there are several well defined groups which method would be used?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Systematic sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Multi-stage sampling
176. In a ____ sample all members of the target group have an equal chance of being selected.
(A) Systematic
(B) Random
(C) Experimental
(D) Biased
177. What is a systematic sample?
(A) Everyone has an equal chance of being picked
(B) Every nth member of a population is chosen
(C) Anyone who is close by is selected
(D) Participants select themselves
178. Each member of the population has a chance of being selected as a participant of a study.
(A) Non-probability Sampling
(B) Probability Sampling
179. Random sampling gives every member an equal chance of being selected.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
180. Which of the following is random sampling?
(A) Convenience
(B) Non-probability
(C) Purposive
(D) Stratified
181. ____ sampling is a probability sample which is distinguished by the following processes: the original population is divided into two or more mutually exclusive and exhaustive subsets (e.g., males and females) and simple random samples of elements from two or more subsets are selected independently of each other
(A) Systematic
(B) Stratified
(C) Single Random
(D) Cluster

182. In which of the following sampling techniques lottery method can be used?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
183. Which of the following is a technique used to ensure every individual has an equal chance of being selected in a sample?
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Judgmental sampling
184. The Human Resources director decides to take a poll on the current dress code at work. He puts all the employee names in a random generator program, selects 25 names, and emails those 25 employees a survey.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple random sample
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Self-selected (volunteer)
185. If you have a small subgroups of people within the target population and you want a representative sample, which sampling techniques is it best to use?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
186. Ms. Noelle took a proportional number of girls and boys in her class. This type of sampling is called?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic Random
 - (C) Simple Random
 - (D) Cluster
187. To apply the technique of ___ sampling, you first divide the population list into sublists according to some relevant trait and then sample from the sublists.
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Cluster
188. Which phrase captures the essence of stratified sampling?
- (A) Interval-based fixed selection
 - (B) Entire clusters chosen randomly
 - (C) Subgroups plus random selection
 - (D) First-come first-served sampling
189. What kind of sampling technique is the following: Select at random 150 students and send them a survey.
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Simple random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
190. A researcher wants to understand more about the coping strategies of nurses working in busy hospitals at night. It is not possible, financially or practically to visit every hospital in country. The researcher decides to choose several specific geographical locations and then obtain list of all hospitals within each location.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
191. A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is
- (A) A cluster sample.
 - (B) A random sample.
 - (C) A stratified sample.
 - (D) A systematic sample.
192. Mr. Punongbayan samples his class by picking 10 numbers from a box and each number is assigned to a student. This is ___ random sampling.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple

- (C) Stratified
(D) Cluster
- 193.** When using stratified sampling, researchers must identify the strata. This involves:
(A) Calculating the percentage proportions of people in the target population e.g. 70% being male or 20% being elderly etc.
(B) Calculating the nth term
(C) Approaching people who are nearby and asking if they are available to take part.
(D) None of above
- 194.** If a population consists of 40% males and 60% females, and you want a sample of 100 using stratified sampling, how many males and females should be selected?
(A) 40 males and 60 females
(B) 50 males and 50 females
(C) 60 males and 40 females
(D) 100 males and 0 females
- 195.** Mrs. Trahan samples her class by assigning a number to all 35 students, then randomly selecting five students using a random number generator. This is ____ sampling.
(A) Systematic
(B) Simple Random
(C) Stratified
(D) Cluster
- 196.** Mrs. Ramos groups the grade 7 students according to their school's last attended. She proportionately and randomly chooses students from each group. Which random sampling technique does she apply?
(A) . cluster
(B) . simple
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
- 197.** This type of sampling subdivides the population into subpopulations.
(A) Stratified
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple
(D) Cluster
- 198.** Which two sampling techniques involve pulling names out of a hat to select the sample?
(A) Stratified sampling
(B) Volunteer sampling
(C) Opportunity sampling
(D) Random sampling
(E) Systematic sampling
- 199.** What is 'Random Sampling' in research methods?
(A) Random sampling is a method of selecting a sample from a population in such a way that every member has an equal chance of being chosen.
(B) Random sampling is a method where only volunteers are selected for the study.
(C) Random sampling is a method where the researcher selects participants based on their own judgment.
(D) Random sampling is a method where participants are chosen based on their availability.
- 200.** Which example illustrates cluster sampling as described?
(A) Selecting students from each department proportionally
(B) Randomly choosing five colleges and surveying all students
(C) Conveniently interviewing students in the cafeteria
(D) Judgmentally recruiting top-performing students
- 201.** Willy wants to find what percent of students at his school drink milk after they finish their cereal. He randomly selects 50 student names from a hat. What type of sampling is this?
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Cluster sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Convenience sampling

- 202.** Identify the sampling design: Student government randomly samples 25 students of each of the four classes (freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors).
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Simple random
- 203.** Motivated by a student who died from binge drinking, the College of Newport conducts a study of student drinking by randomly selecting 10 different classes and interviewing all of the students in each of those classes.
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
- 204.** A large company surveys 100100100 employees by taking random samples of 101010 managers and 909090 non-managerial employees. What type of sample is this?
- (A) Simple random sample
 - (B) Systematic random sample
 - (C) Stratified random sample
 - (D) None of the others
- 205.** Which of the following is a potential limitation of systematic random sampling?
- (A) It always identifies hidden patterns
 - (B) It can miss hidden patterns such as class standings
 - (C) It never requires a sampling frame
 - (D) It is only used for non-probability sampling
- 206.** Population is put into subgroups based on characteristic, then sample each subgroup. Sub groups are chosen randomly.
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Quota
- 207.** What is Simple Random Sampling?
- (A) It is a way of choosing individuals in which all members of the accessible population are given an equal chance to be selected.
 - (B) It is a method where only specific groups are chosen based on certain characteristics.
 - (C) It is a process where participants are selected based on their availability.
 - (D) It is a sampling technique where only volunteers are included in the study.
- 208.** Identify the sampling method: A high school conducted a survey on after graduation plans. Graduating students were listed alphabetically. The school selected a random number between 1 and 15, obtaining a number 11. Then, they selected every 11th student for the survey.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Simple random
- 209.** The method of randomization is
- (A) Lottery method.
 - (B) Dice method.
 - (C) Tippit's table of a regular members.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 210.** In a Gallop Poll of 1059 adults, the interview subjects were selected by using a computer to randomly generate telephone numbers that were then called.
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
- 211.** Randomized selection of a small segment from a population.
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Probability sampling
 - (D) Standard sampling

- 212.** Review: A Field of Study contains 453 boys and 622 girls. A researcher wants to survey this field of study and she wants to stratify by gender. If the sample size is to be 100, how many girls should she survey?
(A) 42
(B) 45
(C) 58
(D) 73
- 213.** What is the sampling procedure wherein the researcher must have a list of all possible members of the population of interest. From this list, the sample is drawn?
(A) Stratified
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple random
(D) Snowball
- 214.** Every member of a population has an equal chance of being selected in this type of sample.
(A) Mean
(B) Biased
(C) Random
(D) Median
- 215.** This type of sampling procedure gives equal chances to the members of the population to be part of the sample. It is done in a random way.
(A) Probability Sampling
(B) Non-Probability Sampling
- 216.** Why is it important to know the probability for each person to be selected for the researcher's sample?
(A) To ensure the sample is representative of the population
(B) To ensure that participants are protected from harm
(C) To recruit additional participants
(D) None of above
- 217.** Farmer Joe's apple tree farm is set up in 100 rows. He counts the number of apples produced on every 10th row to estimate the number apples produced on the whole farm. This is ___ sampling.
(A) Simple
(B) Stratified
(C) Cluster
(D) Systematic
- 218.** Which sampling technique is most desirable in quantitative research?
(A) Random sample
(B) Convenience sample
(C) Purposeful sample
(D) Criterion-based sample
- 219.** If random selection occurred only among male students that had an excellent academic background, what type of sampling is this?
(A) Random Samples
(B) Stratified Samples
(C) Cluster Samples
(D) Snowball Samples
- 220.** You need a sample of 100 from 1000 students who were asked about their preferred subject. To avoid selection bias due to different grades having different subjects, the students are grouped according to the grade, and students are chosen from each grade. This way, you won't have an over-representation of the Grade 7 students and under-representation of the Grade 8 students. This is an example of which type of sampling?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
- 221.** To achieve generalizable results in business market research, you should prioritize:
(A) Purposive selection of extreme cases
(B) Snowballing among known participants
(C) Convenience sampling from easy contacts
(D) Random sampling with adequate sample size

222. Sampling design in which the population is grouped into small units such as blocks or districts is
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Incidental sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
223. A state politician wants to gauge public opinion in his area before deciding to run for re-election. He randomly selects 250 registered voters from each county in his district.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
224. What type of sample is divided the sampling frame into homogeneous and non-overlapping subgroups and draws a simple random sample from each subgroup?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Matched-pairs
 - (D) Multi-stage
225. "sample chosen randomly from the population such that each individual has an equal chance of being selected" this is a ____
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
226. Which sampling technique divides the population into subgroups?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
227. When all the needed subjects get an equal chance to be selected in a sample, this is:
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Non-probability sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
228. What sampling method are you using if you survey the students in the school whose names are picked out of a hat?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple Random
 - (D) None of above
229. For her current research project, Margaret Rogers wants to select a sample in which every member has a known and equal chance of selection. In other words, Margaret is looking for a ____
- (A) Simple random sample
 - (B) Convenience sample
 - (C) Stratified random sample
 - (D) Judgment sample
 - (E) Quota sample
230. The researchers wanted to create a statistically representative sample. What sampling method would they use?
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Probability sampling
 - (D) Nonprobability sampling
231. Random sampling means:
- (A) Participants are selected based on certain criteria.
 - (B) Every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen.
 - (C) Only volunteers are included in the study.
 - (D) Participants are selected at the researcher's discretion.
232. An online store uses a random selection of customers to evaluate overall satisfaction levels. What type of sampling technique is this?
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling

- (C) Simple Random Sampling
(D) Quota Sampling
233. When the population is clustered geographically and random clusters are selected, that's:
(A) Stratified sampling
(B) Cluster sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Purposive sampling
234. A sample chosen in a way that individuals are chosen with a specific probability
(A) What is a Probability Sample?
(B) What is a Convenience/Purposeful Sample?
235. "Reduces sampling error by choosing from all members of the population to best represent the population" which of the following sampling method provides this advantage?
(A) Simple random sampling
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Stratified random sampling
(D) Quota sampling
236. A teacher puts students' names in a hat and chooses without looking to get a sample of 333 students. What type of sample is this?
(A) Stratified random sample
(B) Convenience sample
(C) Simple random sample
(D) Cluster random sample
237. What kind of sample technique is the following: Question every 5th person you see in the school hallway.
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Sample
238. Which sampling method ensures equal probability for all members of a population?
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
- (C) Random sampling
(D) Cluster sampling
239. In simple random sampling, researchers
(A) Select a sample of individuals who are easily accessible in the target population.
(B) Identify sample populations and randomly select one of them to be studied.
(C) Ensure that each individual in the population has an equal chance of being in the sample.
(D) All of these
240. In ____ sampling the researcher selects every nth element from the sampling frame.
(A) Cluster
(B) Systematic
(C) Simple random
(D) Stratified
241. An independent research company wants to go door to door to survey people in the city of Fontana. The company decides to number all blocks within the city limit, randomly choose 50 blocks and survey all households on each selected block. This is an example of:
(A) Simple Random Sample
(B) Stratified Random Sample
(C) Cluster Random Sample
(D) Systematic Random Sampling
242. A quantitative sampling technique in which the population is divided into different subgroups or "strata" and then a random sample is taken from each "stratum."
(A) Stratified Random Sampling
(B) Self-selected sampling
(C) Random sampling
(D) Opportunity (convenience) sampling
243. What is a representative/stratified sample?
(A) A random sample
(B) A sample in which the subgroups within a population are ignored
(C) A sample in which the subgroups within a population are proportionately represented

- (D) A sample in which the effects of the stratosphere on people are measured
- 244.** A college president wants to find out which courses students consider to be of the most benefit to them. Which procedure would be most likely to produce a statistically unbiased sample?
- (A) Having students complete a questionnaire on the college web site
 - (B) Asking students to mail in a questionnaire
 - (C) Surveying a random sample of students taken from the list of all students
 - (D) Surveying the first hundred students on an alphabetical list
- 245.** A sample in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Biased sample
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
- 246.** Mrs. Trahan samples her class by selecting every third person on her class list. Which type of sampling method is this?
- (A) Volunteer
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Cluster
- 247.** A teacher puts students' names in a hat and chooses without looking to get a sample of 33 students. What kind of sampling technique is used?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 248.** A type of probability sampling where every member of the population is listed with a number, but instead of randomly generating numbers, individuals are chosen at regular intervals
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
- 249.** Simple random sampling gives each unit:
- (A) A zero chance of selection
 - (B) An equal chance of selection
 - (C) Selection only by convenience
 - (D) None of these
- 250.** The author of the statistical study was an observer at a police sobriety checkpoint at which every 5th driver was stopped and interviewed. Which sampling type is this?
- (A) Random
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Cluster
- 251.** A national retailer wants to compare satisfaction across income groups. They first divide the customer list into income groups, then randomly select respondents from each group in proportion to its size. Which probability method aligns with this plan?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Multistage sampling
 - (E) Convenience sampling
- 252.** A type of sampling in which all members of the population are given a chance of being selected. Also called scientific sampling
- (A) Probability random sampling
 - (B) Non-probability sampling
- 253.** ____ is a sample in which each individual or object in the entire population has an equal chance of being selected.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Random Sample
 - (D) Biased Sample

254. Where we use segmentation to determine who we need to ask from a wider group
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Random
 - (C) Snow-Balling
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Cluster
255. Which of the following is a common sampling method used to ensure diversity in a sample?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Snowball
256. A method of sampling that ensures proportional representation of all sections of the population is termed as
- (A) Simple Random Sampling.
 - (B) Stratified Sampling.
 - (C) Purposive Sampling.
 - (D) Systematic Sampling.
257. Which scenario illustrates simple random sampling in a village of 500 households?
- (A) Sample only from the largest street
 - (B) Interview households nearest the center
 - (C) Select every 10th house from the list
 - (D) Write house numbers, mix, pick 50 slips
258. When the population should have equal chance to be included in the sample, there is —
- (A) Variable manipulation
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Groupings
 - (D) Nonprobability sampling
259. Systematic sampling includes procedures in which every n th numbered person from a list is selected
- (A) True
 - (B) False
260. The target population is subdivided into segments or strata that share similar characteristics. Members are then chosen (randomly) from each stratum to form a representative sample. Which sampling method is this describing?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Random
261. The student population at the local middle school is divided into groups using birth month (12 groups). Four birth months are randomly selected and all students born in those months are surveyed.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
262. Mrs. Trahan samples her class by selecting 5 girls and 7 boys, from differing grades. This type of sampling is called:
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Cluster
263. The school librarian wants to determine how many students use the library on a regular basis. What type of sampling method would she use if she chose to use a random number generator to randomly select 50 students from the school's attendance roster.
- (A) Convenience Sample
 - (B) Simple Random Sample
 - (C) Stratified Random Sample
 - (D) Interval Sample
264. In which sampling method is generalizability MOST likely to be important?
- (A) Probability
 - (B) Non-probability
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of above

265. Which sampling technique involves selecting every k -th item from a list?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) None of the above
266. What is a random sample in survey research?
- (A) A sample selected based on convenience
 - (B) A sample selected without any systematic pattern
 - (C) A sample selected based on specific characteristics
 - (D) A sample selected through experimental research
267. Selecting every k -th name from a list exemplifies which method category?
- (A) Systematic probability selection
 - (B) Quota-based proportional control
 - (C) Convenience nonprobability access
 - (D) Cluster area multistage grouping
268. You must survey 100 students at your university. How would you pick the students using Cluster Random Sampling?
- (A) Pick 100 students randomly from a list of all students at university
 - (B) Randomly pick 10 faculties and randomly choose 10 students from each faculty
 - (C) Find the demographics of students (60% female, 40% male) and randomly pick 60 girls and 40 boys
 - (D) Send out an email to all students asking for 100 volunteers
269. A sample in which every element in the population has a known statistical likelihood of being selected
- (A) Probability Sample
 - (B) Convenience Sample
 - (C) Random Sample
 - (D) None of above
270. To study the amount of time students spend doing homework each day, use a random number generator to select 25 students from the student enrollment database to survey.
- (A) Convenience Sample
 - (B) Simple Random Sample
 - (C) Stratified Random Sample
 - (D) Interval Sample
271. A scheme is one in which every unit in the population has a chance (greater than zero) of being selected in the sample
- (A) NON probability sampling
 - (B) Equal probability schemes
 - (C) Probability samplinG
 - (D) None of the above
272. Which method gives each member of the public an equal chance of being selected as part of a sample?
- (A) Cluster.
 - (B) Random.
 - (C) Stratified.
 - (D) Quota.
273. Mr. Stats samples his class by picking 10 numbers from his hat and each number is assigned to a student. This is ___ random sampling.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Cluster
274. Random sampling:
- (A) Represents a given population
 - (B) Allows each person an equal chance of participating
 - (C) Allows greater generalizability
 - (D) All of the above
275. A type of probability sampling where Instead of sampling individuals from each subgroup, the researcher randomly select the entire subgroups.
- (A) Simple random sampling

- (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
- 276.** The process of dividing the population into subgroups or 'strata' and drawing members at random from each subgroup or 'strata'.
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Random Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Random Sampling
- 277.** Identify the sampling design: School admin conducted a survey on post-graduation plans. Students of senior class 2018 were listed in order by class rank. The school selected a random number between 1 and 15, obtaining a number 11. Then, they selected every 11th student for the survey.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Simple random
- 278.** The selection of the sample is accomplished in more than 2 steps
- (A) Multi stage sampling
 - (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Networking sampling
- 279.** Which method is most likely to produce a random sample of the members of your class?
- (A) Listing the first six students that come to mind
 - (B) Choosing the five oldest students in the class
 - (C) Writing the name of each student on a separate piece of paper and then drawing these slips from a hat
 - (D) Selecting the first six students to arrive at class
- 280.** Which statement best defines simple random sampling in research?
- (A) Units grouped by characteristics then sampled
 - (B) Participants selected by convenience access
 - (C) Items chosen using fixed periodic interval
 - (D) Each item has equal chance of selection
- 281.** When each member of a population has an equal chance of being chosen for a study, the individuals selected constitute a(n) ____ sample.
- (A) Random
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) Significant
- 282.** Which step is necessary when performing systematic sampling?
- (A) Ensure alphabetical sorting only
 - (B) Cluster units before selecting
 - (C) Use lottery after listing all names
 - (D) Choose a random starting point
- 283.** The sampling technique in which every element of the population has an equal, nonzero probability of being selected in a sample, is called
- (A) Probability sampling.
 - (B) Convenience sampling.
 - (C) Purposive sampling.
 - (D) Quota sampling.
- 284.** Items are selected from the target population by selecting the random selection point and selecting the other methods after a fixed sample interval.
- (A) Simple Random
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 285.** Simple random sampling is when ____
- (A) A sample is collected in mutually exclusive groups proportionate to the population

- (B) Researchers choose every n th record on a list
- (C) A random number generator is used to select those on a list
- (D) Researchers invite their friends and colleagues to participate in a study
- 286.** What is the main procedure step unique to systematic sampling?
- (A) Recruit volunteers using broad advertisements
- (B) Assign numbers and draw purely at random
- (C) Select a random start and use a constant interval
- (D) Stratify population and sample within strata
- 287.** Mrs. Trahan samples her class by picking 10 numbers from her hat and each number is assigned to a student. This is ____ random sampling.
- (A) Systematic
- (B) Simple
- (C) Stratified
- (D) Cluster
- 288.** A sample in which every member of a population has an equal chance of being selected for a study represents which type of sample?
- (A) Biased
- (B) Random
- (C) Stratified
- (D) Matched
- 289.** A Statistics student did a research on the time spent by Grade 12 students playing video game. He selected the subjects by using the Table of Random Numbers. What technique is used?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
- (B) Stratified Random Sampling
- (C) Systematic Random Sampling
- (D) Cluster Random Sampling
- 290.** All members of the population are considered to be selected.
- (A) Probability Sampling
- (B) Non-Probability Sampling
- (C) Purposive sampling
- (D) Judgmental Sampling
- 291.** This method consists of selecting every n th items from the complete list of population:
- (A) Stratified sampling
- (B) Purposive sampling
- (C) Systematic sampling
- (D) Unrestricted Random sampling
- 292.** You decided to include all year levels of nursing for your study. Which sampling method that would get representative samples from each level?
- (A) Cluster sample
- (B) Stratified sampling
- (C) Systematic sampling
- (D) Random sampling
- 293.** When each element in the population has equal and known chance of being selected; we refer it as
- (A) Non-random sampling
- (B) Random sampling
- (C) Convenience sampling
- (D) Judgement sampling
- 294.** The broad class of sampling in which every element of a population has an equal chance of being selected is:
- (A) Probability sampling
- (B) Systematic sampling
- 295.** Simple random sampling is a:
- (A) Non-probability sampling
- (B) Purposive sampling
- (C) Probability sampling
- (D) Convenient sampling
- 296.** How can a representative sample of the plant species growing in a field be obtained?
- (A) By randomly placing a quadrat at many different locations around the field

- (B) By randomly placing many quadrats in one corner of the field
- (C) By placing one quadrat at a random location in the field
- (D) None of above
- 297.** What ensures research findings are generalizable?
- (A) Convenience Sampling
- (B) Probability Sampling
- (C) Purposive Sampling
- (D) Snowball Sampling
- 298.** Ms. Washington is investigating teachers' attitudes toward year-round schooling. She is particularly interested in describing the attitudes of teachers from small, medium, and large schools. Which sampling procedure should be used by Ms. Washington to ensure her sample is representative of these types of schools?
- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Stratified random sampling
- (C) Systematic random sampling
- (D) Convenience sampling
- 299.** Which of the following probability sampling is the basic and commonly used technique in descriptive research?
- (A) Stratified random sampling
- (B) Simple random sampling
- (C) Systematic random sampling
- (D) Cluster sampling
- 300.** In a local community, 3 different Publix stores are chosen randomly, out of all 15 Publix stores in the community, and the salaries of all 3 employees in those 3 stores are used as data. Is an example of what sampling technique?
- (A) Stratified
- (B) Cluster
- (C) Random
- (D) Systematic
- 301.** Which of the following is an example of probability sampling
- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Convenience sampling
- (C) Purposive sampling
- (D) None of the above
- 302.** Random sampling or probability sampling includes all the following techniques, except:
- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Stratified random Sampling
- (C) Cluster sampling
- (D) Purposive Sampling
- 303.** In simple random sampling:
- (A) Every individual has an equal chance of being selected
- (B) Only known individuals are selected
- (C) Samples are grouped in clusters
- (D) Participants are selected based on availability
- 304.** Chosen at random, 1819 patients who had outpatient surgery were sent a survey via U.S. mail and asked their opinion of the care they received.
- (A) Cluster sampling
- (B) Convenience sampling
- (C) Simple random sampling
- (D) Stratified sampling
- (E) Systematic sampling
- 305.** Randomly selecting a sample from a larger population
- (A) Double-blind studies
- (B) Random assignment
- (C) Random sampling
- (D) None of above
- 306.** When participants are selected from different sub-groups in the target population in proportion to the sub-groups frequency in that population it is known as
- (A) Random sampling
- (B) Opportunity sampling
- (C) Systematic sampling
- (D) Stratified sampling

- 307.** If I wanted to do a random sample of the population, but I wanted to make sure each ethnic group in Ontario was equally represented, which type of sampling technique would be the best choice?
- (A) Simple Random Sample
 - (B) Voluntary Sample
 - (C) Systematic Sample
 - (D) Stratified Random Sample
- 308.** Which of the following is a reason for using a random sample of the population in market research? 1) It is more accurate than asking the whole population 2) It is more expensive than asking the whole population 3) It gives everyone in the population an equal chance of being questioned 4) It concentrates research on consumers who share similar characteristics, e.g. all of the same age
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- 309.** The total population is divided into smaller groups to complete the sampling process. The small group is formed based on a few characteristics in the population.
- (A) Simple Random
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
- 310.** Which probability method ensures each group in a population is represented?
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
- 311.** Where every n th name is taken (e.g. every 10th) is taken from the sampling frame
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of above
- 312.** The population is divided into characteristics of importance (e.g. class/ethnicity) and a proportionate amount of people will be chosen from each category to reflect the population.
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 313.** A sampling technique that is used to give all participants an equal chance to be selected as part of the sample?
- (A) Quota Sampling
 - (B) Non Probability Sampling
 - (C) Probability Sampling
 - (D) Simple Random Sampling
- 314.** You assign the students in your class a number and choose 6 numbers from a basket. What sampling method are you using?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Simple Random
 - (D) None of above
- 315.** What is the sampling technique where the population is divided into clusters, then randomly selects entire clusters?
- (A) Systematic Sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Random Sampling
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
- 316.** A sample that represents a population because each member has an equal chance of inclusion is known as
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Random variable
 - (D) Random blind study

317. The researcher identifies the relevant stratum and their actual representation in the population. What sampling technique the researcher adheres to?
- (A) Random
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Quota
318. Which of the following is the type of probability sampling that uses a pure chance selection process?
- (A) Systematic sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
319. A researcher who is studying the effects of educational attainment on promotion conducted a survey of 50 randomly selected workers from each of these categories: high school graduate, with undergraduate degree, with master's degree, and with doctoral degree. What technique is most appropriate?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Random Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Random Sampling
320. Identify the sampling technique used in the following study: A farmer divides his orchard into 50 subsections, randomly selects 4 and samples all of the trees within the 4 subsections in order to approximate the yield of his orchard.
- (A) SRS
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Cluster
 - (E) Stratified
321. "The majority of U.S. car owners still buy American cars." Ideally, what would the sample be in the study that generated this stat?
- (A) Everyone in the United States who owns a car
 - (B) Everyone in the United States who owns an American car
 - (C) A randomly selected group of car owners in the U.S.
 - (D) A randomly selected group of Americans who own American cars
322. Procedure in which everyone in the population has equal chance of being selected in a sample.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Secondary data
 - (C) Primary data
 - (D) Random sampling
323. A sample that follows a rule, formula, or pattern.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Stratified sample
 - (C) Systematic sample
 - (D) None of above
324. Probability sampling ensures what key property for each member of the population?
- (A) Accurate description of measured variables
 - (B) Equal measurement reliability across groups
 - (C) Convenience-based inclusion judgment
 - (D) Known nonzero chance of selection
325. A researcher wants to study the relationship of family size to income. He classifies his population into different income slabs and then takes a random sample from each slab in order. Which technique of sampling is he working with?
- (A) Cluster sampling.
 - (B) Random sampling.
 - (C) Stratified random sampling.
 - (D) Systematic sampling.
326. Choosing every 4th house on a street is an example of:
- (A) Opportunity sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling

- (C) Systematic sampling
- (D) Stratified sampling

327. Members of the population are grouped; one or more groups are selected at random. All members of that group are included in the sample.

- (A) Cluster sample
- (B) Simple random
- (C) Stratified

- (D) Proportional

328. Sampling technique which follows every n^{th} element chosen start random and picking every n^{th} element in succession is ____?

- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Snow ball sampling
- (C) Stratified sampling
- (D) Systematic sampling

1.4.6 Non-Probability Sampling

1. Which of the following sampling methods allows the use of any group of research subjects?

- (A) Convenience
- (B) Purposive
- (C) Systematic sampling
- (D) Random sampling

2. Which one is called non-probability sampling?

- (A) Quota sampling
- (B) Cluster sampling
- (C) Systematic sampling
- (D) Stratified random sampling

3. Kian, a researcher, asks the initial subject to identify another potential subject who also meets the criteria of the research. This is done in which Sampling technique?

- (A) Judgemental Sampling
- (B) Convenience Sampling
- (C) Quota Sampling
- (D) Snowball Sampling

4. A startup needs quick feedback. They stand outside a mall and survey whoever is most available. Which non-probability method best describes this approach?

- (A) Purposive sampling
- (B) Quota sampling
- (C) Snowball sampling
- (D) Convenience sampling
- (E) Systematic sampling

5. Which of the following is an example of non-representative sampling?

- (A) Population:High School Students, Sample:Only Freshmen
- (B) Population:High School Students, Sample:All Grades
- (C) Population:College Students, Sample:All Majors
- (D) Population:High School Students, Sample:Randomly Selected Students from All Grades

6. Mr. Piper surveys his students he has in Imp-Time. That type of sampling is called?

- (A) Simple
- (B) Systematic
- (C) Stratified
- (D) Voluntary
- (E) Convenience

7. What is the purpose of purposive sampling?

- (A) To ensure randomness in participant selection
- (B) To generalize findings to a larger population
- (C) To obtain expert opinions or unique perspectives
- (D) To divide participants into different treatment groups

8. A type of sampling method where the researchers advertise the study and participants volunteer to participate.

- (A) Random sampling

- (B) Opportunity sampling
 - (C) Self-selected sampling/ Volunteer sampling
 - (D) Purposive sampling
9. In this type of sampling, samples are mainly based on ease of access. Instead of the researcher choosing participants and directly contacting them, people volunteer themselves.
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Voluntary response sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
10. What kind of sample technique is the following: Giving a survey to everyone on your swim team.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
11. A researcher may choose people who look suitable and therefore bias the sample (similar characteristics).
- (A) Weakness of Opportunity Sampling Technique
 - (B) Weakness of Random Sampling Technique
 - (C) Weakness of Volunteer Sampling Technique
 - (D) None of above
12. Which sampling method is most appropriate when you have limited resources and generalizability is not a primary concern?
- (A) Non-probability quota sampling
 - (B) Probability sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Simple random sampling
13. Snowball sampling is a
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Non-probability sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) None of the above
14. Which of the following refers to a nonprobability sample in which the researcher selects the easiest population members from which to obtain information?
- (A) Quota sample
 - (B) Judgment sample
 - (C) Convenience sample
 - (D) Stratified random sample
 - (E) Simple random sample
15. A team wants to test a new feature with users who are easy to reach. What sampling method are they using?
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Convenience
16. Sampling method utilized when samples are difficult to locate and relies on referrals from other subjects
- (A) Snowballing
 - (B) Purposive sampling
17. This sampling is much more practical but generates less-than-perfect sample.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Non-random sampling
18. This is a method of selecting samples that are available and are capable of participating in a research study on a current issue.
- (A) Quota Sampling
 - (B) Voluntary Sampling
 - (C) Snowball Sampling
 - (D) Convenience Sampling
19. Which scenario best illustrates convenience sampling?
- (A) Using cluster sampling across several store locations
 - (B) Stratifying customers by income and sampling proportionally

- (C) Randomly selecting households across the whole region
(D) Surveying customers buying the same product after purchase
20. What is a potential weakness of quota sampling?
(A) Not all individuals in the population have an equal chance of selection, so results are not highly generalizable.
(B) It is always more expensive than other methods.
(C) It requires a complete list of the population.
(D) It cannot be used when resources are limited.
21. A key disadvantage of non-probability sampling is:
(A) It is costly
(B) It takes too much time
(C) It may not represent the entire population
(D) It is always more accurate than probability sampling
22. A researcher is interested in studying the flood victims. Which one of the following is a suitable sample selection method?
(A) Random Sampling.
(B) Stratified Sampling.
(C) Systematic Sampling.
(D) Purposive Sampling.
23. Select available participants
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Snowball sampling
(C) Quota sampling
(D) Purposive / Judgement sampling
24. Involves choosing the respondents of the study on the basis of pre-determined criteria set by the researcher
(A) PURPOSIVE SAMPLING
(B) CLUSTER SAMPLING
(C) SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING
(D) STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING
25. Why do in-depth interviews lack generalizability?
(A) There is too much data.
(B) They are typically conducted selectively as opposed to randomly.
(C) The sample sizes are typically too large.
(D) Interviews are subjective.
26. ___ sampling is a type of non-probability sampling which is also known as chain-referral sampling.
(A) Cluster
(B) Snowball
(C) Random
(D) Experimental
27. What best describes judgmental (purposive) sampling?
(A) Choosing every kth unit from a constructed list
(B) Selecting units based on researcher expertise and purpose
(C) Drawing names using simple random procedures
(D) Dividing the population into proportionate strata
28. You need respondents for your research about fear of sex (erotophobia). however, it's hard to find people with this kind of phobia. you then call your friend whom you know has the condition and then ask her if she could refer others. fortunately, she could. the person referred was also able to give you names. you were able to employ what kind of sampling technique?
(A) Expert sampling
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) Purposive sampling
29. A sample chosen in a way that the probability of an individual being chosen cannot be determined
(A) What is a Probability Sample?
(B) What is a Convenience/Purposeful Sample?

30. This sample consists of units of the population that are easily accessible.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Volunteer
 - (D) Observational
31. In purposive sampling for qualitative studies, the researcher ____
- (A) Establishes the purpose of the study and omits subjects who don't fit
 - (B) Eliminates outliers from the sample
 - (C) Samples to obtain a wide range of subjects
 - (D) Selects only non-typical subjects
32. In ____ the interviews are simply given quotas to be filled from the different strata with some restriction they are to be filled
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Sequential sampling.
33. A research recognises that 70% of their target population are female and so 70% of their sample are female. which sampling technique does this best apply to?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Volunteer sampling
 - (C) Qouta Sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
34. Why might non-probability voluntary sampling lead to biased results?
- (A) Participants self-select, often having strong interest in the topic.
 - (B) All individuals have an equal chance of being selected.
 - (C) It uses a random number generator for selection.
 - (D) It requires a complete list of the population.
35. The researcher is interested in getting an inexpensive approximation of data. What sampling technique the researcher adheres to?
- (A) Random
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Quota
36. Encourage other cases to take part (secret societies, inaccessible professions)
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Purposive / Judgement sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
37. A type of sampling used in qualitative research that involves selecting cases that disconfirm the Researcher's expectations and generalizations is referred to as ____
- (A) Extreme case sampling.
 - (B) Critical-case sampling.
 - (C) Negative-case sampling.
 - (D) Typical-case sampling.
38. A student chooses to send a survey out to the G9-11 students at her school to collect data for her IA. What is this an example of?
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
 - (E) Stratified Sampling
39. Which statement best defines quota sampling in business research?
- (A) Using probability weights to correct coverage imbalances
 - (B) Asking each respondent to recruit one additional participant
 - (C) Randomly selecting respondents from every population stratum
 - (D) Selecting respondents until segment quotas are filled

40. A volunteer sample is characterized by:
- (A) Participants being randomly assigned to a group.
 - (B) Participants choosing to participate in the study.
 - (C) Participants being selected based on specific traits.
 - (D) Participants being assigned by the researcher.
41. This is the easiest kind of sampling technique.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) None of above
42. A teacher wants to know the average time spent doing homework by the students in her class of 20 girls and 5 boys. She selects the five closest to her desk.
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Systematic Sampling
43. ___ sampling is a good method to use when conducting a pilot study.
- (A) Non-probability
 - (B) Non-probable
 - (C) Non-random
 - (D) None of above
44. In non-probability snowball sampling, how are new participants typically recruited?
- (A) By current participants referring future participants.
 - (B) By random selection from a list.
 - (C) By using a number generator.
 - (D) By selecting only those with no interest in the topic.
45. Name the sampling method: A student wants to gather information about what the students at a school think about a certain rule, it would be easiest for her to sample students who are in her classes.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Stratified
46. Which statement best defines nonprobability sampling in business research?
- (A) Units selected only through stratified random frames
 - (B) Sampling driven solely by statistical power formulas
 - (C) Every population member has equal selection probability
 - (D) Selection not based on random chance mechanisms
47. What is Purposeful Sampling?
- (A) Selecting random cases
 - (B) Selecting information-rich cases
 - (C) Selecting cases based on convenience
 - (D) Selecting cases based on cost
48. What type of sample would you have if the population was segmented into mutually exclusive subgroups, and then a non-random set of observations was chosen from each subgroup to meet a predefined proportion?
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Proportional
 - (C) Matched-pairs
 - (D) Quota
49. Which sampling strategy focuses on specific criteria in the target population?
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
50. For a statistics assignment, you pass out surveys to the first 25 GHC students you meet in the parking lot.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling

51. Which of the following does not belong to the category of non probability sample?
- (A) Incidental sample.
 - (B) Multi-stage sample.
 - (C) Purposive sample.
 - (D) Quota sample.
52. Compared with probability sampling, purposive sampling primarily:
- (A) Relies on researcher judgment for inclusion
 - (B) Uses random numbers to draw cases
 - (C) Guarantees unbiased population estimates
 - (D) Prevents overlap in sample selection
53. Conceptual research typically involves:
- (A) Large sample sizes
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
54. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called
- (A) Purposive sampling.
 - (B) Convenience or Accidental sampling.
 - (C) Stratified sampling.
 - (D) Proportionate sampling.
55. Why would researchers choose purposive sampling?
- (A) To randomly select participants
 - (B) To select participants who have specific knowledge about the topic
 - (C) To ensure an equal chance for all participants to be selected
 - (D) To focus on participants from different demographics
56. What kind of sample technique is the following: Survey the students in your classroom.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
57. Which of the following sampling techniques refer on the subjective judgment of the researcher when selecting units from the population to be included in the sample?
- (A) Probability Sampling
 - (B) Non-probability Sampling
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
58. Liezel selects student-athletes by interviewing those who arrive at the gym. What non-probability sampling method is being used?
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Quota sampling
59. In quota sampling, how are quotas typically determined?
- (A) By the order respondents arrive online
 - (B) By random numbers from a table
 - (C) By convenience of interviewer availability
 - (D) By key characteristics mirroring the population
60. Which of the following types of sampling involves the researcher determining the appropriate sample sizes for the groups identified as important, and then taking convenience samples from those groups?
- (A) One-stage cluster sampling.
 - (B) Quota sampling.
 - (C) Proportional stratified sampling.
 - (D) Two-stage cluster sampling.
61. You are doing a research on Malaysians and their perception on recycling. You divided the population according to race and choose your sample according to this division. You have a Chinese friend and passes the survey to him to fill the allocation for Chinese participants. What sampling technique is this?
- (A) Quota Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (C) Purposive Sampling
 - (D) Snowball Sampling

62. Which list contains only non-probability sampling types mentioned?
- (A) Stratified, cluster, systematic, simple
 - (B) Convenience, quota, judgmental, snowball
 - (C) Judgmental, stratified, cluster, quota
 - (D) Systematic, quota, stratified, snowball
63. Which one of the following is a non probability sampling? [2014-JUNE]
- (A) Simple Random
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Stratified
64. — refers to a group of non-probability sampling techniques in which units are selected because they have characteristics that you need in your sample. In other words, units are selected “on purpose” in this sampling.
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Incidental sampling
 - (C) Stratified random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
65. A store manager surveys customers who happen to be in the checkout line at 5 p.m. This is an example of which method?
- (A) Quota sampling matched to demographics
 - (B) Convenience sampling in a time-bound location
 - (C) Judgmental sampling using expert criteria
 - (D) Systematic sampling with fixed intervals
66. Mrs. Trahan samples her school by posting a flyer in the cafeteria that announces the study and asks for participants.
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
67. A type of sampling method where the researchers conduct their study on people who are available at the time of the study.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Opportunity sampling
 - (C) Self-selected sampling
 - (D) Purposive sampling
68. Which of the following is a key characteristic of nonprobability sampling?
- (A) Researchers always determine the sample size in advance.
 - (B) There is limited knowledge about the larger population from which the sample is drawn.
 - (C) Quantitative research focuses on non-probability sampling.
 - (D) Elements are selected using a mathematically random process.
69. Opportunity sampling involves:
- (A) Choosing participants based on their willingness to participate.
 - (B) Selecting participants based on their availability.
 - (C) Randomly selecting participants from a population.
 - (D) Sampling a predetermined number of participants from each group.
70. Any sampling method where some elements of population have no chance of selection (these are sometimes referred to as ‘out of coverage’/‘undercovered’),
- (A) Equal probability schemes
 - (B) Probability sampling
 - (C) NON probability sampling
 - (D) None of the above
71. Samples created using subjects who are easily accessible (such as students using other students for market research purposes) refers to which method of sampling?
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Snowballing
 - (D) Convenience

72. Why is causality difficult to determine in non-experimental research?
- (A) Variables are manipulated
 - (B) Random assignment is used
 - (C) Observations are uncontrolled
 - (D) Control groups are present
73. A television station is interested in predicting whether voters in its viewing area are in favor of offshore drilling. It asks its viewers to phone in and indicate whether they support or are opposed to offshore drilling. This is an example of
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Census
 - (D) Voluntary response
74. ____ is known as grab or convenience sampling or opportunity sampling.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple random
 - (C) Multi-Stage
 - (D) Accidental
 - (E) Quota sampling
75. What risk most threatens validity in snowball sampling?
- (A) Attrition due to long follow-up
 - (B) Measurement error in instruments
 - (C) Selection bias within social networks
 - (D) Confounding from randomization
76. Why might non-probability sampling be chosen despite its limitations?
- (A) Guarantees known probabilities for every unit
 - (B) Allows quick access when a sampling frame is unavailable
 - (C) Ensures perfect representativeness of strata
 - (D) Simplifies randomization across the population
77. Which scenario best illustrates consecutive sampling in a hospital setting?
- (A) Selecting a random subset of mothers from weekly admissions lists
 - (B) Recruiting volunteers among mothers through posters in the lobby
 - (C) Choosing mothers admitted on week-ends to balance weekday bias
 - (D) Including every first-time mother over one month then stopping at fifty
78. A type of non probability sampling where the samples are chosen based on the goals of the study. They may be chosen based on their knowledge of the study being conducted or if they satisfy the traits or conditions set by the researcher
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
79. In this sampling, the samples are selected based on the availability. This method is used when the availability of sample is rare and also costly.
- (A) Purposive Sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Snowball Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
80. For items 40-43, identify the sampling procedures and the sample that correspond to the statements below. Choose your answers in the box provided (a. convenience sampling; b. purposive sampling; c. random sampling; d. quota sampling). In this type of sampling, it is not possible to specify the possibility of one person being included in the sample.
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Quota sampling
81. Which of the following sampling is not based on probability?

- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling
82. The process of snowball sampling is:
- (A) A method where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances.
 - (B) A technique used to measure snow density.
 - (C) A process of forming snowballs for recreational activities.
 - (D) A method to calculate snowfall rates.
83. If a researcher stopped people in the street and asked them to complete a questionnaire, What type of sampling would this be?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Opportunity sampling
84. Juan selects participants who are currently available to participate due to time limitations. What sampling technique did he use?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Purposive sampling
85. Snowball sampling can be useful when it is hard to identify ____
- (A) Participants (respondents)
 - (B) Target populations
 - (C) Sample frames
 - (D) None of above
86. ____ sampling is a non-probability sampling technique wherein the assembled sample has the same proportions of individuals as the entire population with respect to known characteristics, traits or focused phenomenon
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple random
 - (C) Multi-Stage
 - (D) Accidental
 - (E) Quota
87. Which is an example of non-probability sampling?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Lottery method
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Table of random numbers
88. Which one of the following is a non probability sampling?
- (A) Simple random
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Strategic
89. If participants recruit other participants for a study, which sampling method is being used?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
90. This type of qualitative sampling is the most superficial approach where you just use a sample that is easily available or accessible.
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Snowball
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) None of above
91. What sampling technique will be used if the researcher can't find enough participants and asked referrals from the initial participants?
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Quota Sampling
 - (C) Purposive Sampling
 - (D) Snowball Sampling
92. In non-probability sampling, what is generally true about population members' chance to participate?
- (A) All have equal measurable probabilities
 - (B) Only clusters have inclusion probabilities

- (C) Not all members have a chance to participate
(D) Every stratum is proportionally represented
93. Which of the non-probability sampling technique in which the samples have traits that are rare to find?
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Snowball Sampling
(C) Quota Sampling
(D) None of above
94. Which of the following is NOT a probability sample?
(A) Cluster sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Convenience sampling
95. Which sampling is mostly affected from being bias?
(A) Lottery method
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) Cluster sampling
96. Which limitation is shared by convenience and judgmental sampling?
(A) Inability to recruit any specialized segments
(B) High cost due to complex field logistics
(C) Requirement for complete sampling frames
(D) Limited generalizability to the wider population
97. It attempts to obtain a sample of convenient elements where the selection of sampling units is left primarily to the interviewer. Relying on the available subjects such as stopping people on a street corner as they pass by is one method of sampling although it is extremely risky and comes with many cautions.
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Judgmental sampling
(C) Quota sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
(E) Purposive sampling
98. Selecting participants who just happen to be available is called:
(A) Opportunity sampling
(B) Volunteer sampling
(C) Random sampling
(D) Quota sampling
99. The researcher collects data from one or more elements of the population simply because they were available at that time.
(A) Quasi-random sampling
(B) Quota sampling
(C) Purposive sampling
(D) Convenience sampling
100. A type of non probability sampling where proportion of the groups in the population were considered in the number and selection of the respondents
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Purposive sampling
(C) Quota sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
101. Is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected. It does not use the chance selection procedure rather on the personal judgement of the researcher.
(A) Probability sampling
(B) Non-probability sampling
(C) Simple random sampling
(D) Systematic sampling
(E) Stratified sampling
102. Which of the following should a psychologist avoid using?
(A) Representative Sample
(B) Random Sample
(C) Stratified Sample
(D) Nonrepresentative Sample

- 103.** What is the most common sampling in case study?
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Comprehensive sampling
 - (C) Purposeful sampling
 - (D) Maximum variation sampling
- 104.** In purposive sampling, what primarily guides the selection of participants?
- (A) Their availability at the time
 - (B) Their relevance to the study purpose
 - (C) Their representativeness by probability
 - (D) Their geographic proximity to researcher
- 105.** A survey on job satisfaction includes 30 government employees and 30 private employees. Which concept is applied?
- (A) Balanced quotas across predefined employment sectors
 - (B) Convenience sampling at a job fair
 - (C) Matched pairs across identical job roles
 - (D) Probability sampling from HR registries
- 106.** Which scenario correctly uses snowball sampling?
- (A) Drawing every 10th name from a registry
 - (B) Stratifying by income levels systematically
 - (C) Identifying one drug user who recruits others
 - (D) Randomly selecting school classes
- 107.** In which sampling technique do researchers select participants based on their ease of access?
- (A) Volunteer Sampling
 - (B) Random Sampling
 - (C) Opportunity Sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 108.** Convenience Sample
- (A) Probability
 - (B) Non-Probability
- 109.** Sampling of participants in qualitative studies is typically:
- (A) Random
 - (B) Cluster random
 - (C) Purposive
 - (D) Convenience
- 110.** The primary limitation of using a small sample size, such as in a focus group, is that the findings:
- (A) Are often too objective.
 - (B) Cannot be generalized to the broader population.
 - (C) Lack qualitative depth.
 - (D) Do not provide a foundation for further research.
- 111.** What is the main reason for using purposeful sampling in qualitative research?
- (A) To select participants randomly
 - (B) To deliberately choose cases that will best contribute to the study
 - (C) To ensure a large sample size
 - (D) To end the study quickly
- 112.** If your research topic is highly sensitive in nature, which of the following might be the best sampling method?
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Snowballing
 - (D) Stratified
- 113.** It is the most common non-probability sampling technique that only look for the availability of the respondents.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Judgement Sampling
 - (C) Quota Sampling
 - (D) Snowball Sampling
- 114.** Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Stratified random sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling

115. Allocating respondents to mirror population age groups aligns with which idea?
- (A) Cluster sampling with blocks
 - (B) Snowball recruitment referrals
 - (C) Simple random number draws
 - (D) Quota sampling control totals
116. What type of sampling? A student asks 12 friends to participate in a psychology experiment.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Convenience sample
 - (C) Stratified Random sample
 - (D) Census
117. Bias is most likely to appear in a news story when ____
- (A) The reporter relies on multiple sources and gives abundant time or space to all sides of a controversy.
 - (B) The reporter's story is reviewed by a large number of editors and supervisors.
 - (C) The reporter is writing about people she or he has known for some time.
 - (D) The reporter relies on one source or gives disproportionate time to space to one side of a controversy.
118. This sampling technique uses the sample that is easily available or accessible.
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Theoretical sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
119. Which of the following non-probability sampling methods is NOT commonly used in qualitative research?
- (A) Convenience sampling.
 - (B) Quota sampling.
 - (C) Purposive sampling.
 - (D) Snowball sampling.
120. Using this technique, research participants themselves recruit other members to participate in the study.
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Expert sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
121. The statement "The procedure is not mechanical; it depends on the investigator's decision-making process" corresponds to which type of sampling?
- (A) Nonprobabilistic samples
 - (B) Probabilistic samples
 - (C) Systematic samples
 - (D) Cluster samples
122. Which scenario best illustrates referral sampling?
- (A) An initial group of experts recommends peers who then recommend others
 - (B) A researcher stratifies hospitals and samples within strata
 - (C) Interviewers intercept shoppers at alternating times of day
 - (D) A survey platform randomly invites registered users
123. What is a volunteer sample?
- (A) Every person in the population has an equal chance of being selected
 - (B) People respond to an advert
 - (C) The sample reflects the sub-groups in a population
 - (D) People who are easily available are used
124. What sampling technique selects participants based on predefined criteria?
- (A) Purposive Sampling
 - (B) Random Sampling
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
125. A process of selecting respondents which the members of the entire population do not have an equal chance of being selected as samples
- (A) Probability random sampling
 - (B) Non-probability sampling

126. Which example aligns with purposive (judgmental) sampling?
- (A) Using town census lists to sample households
 - (B) Choosing participants by lottery for fairness
 - (C) Selecting only rehabilitation center inmates to study addiction
 - (D) Recruiting volunteers via online survey ads
127. What is the key characteristic of convenience sampling?
- (A) Choosing readily available respondents near the researcher
 - (B) Selecting participants using random number generators
 - (C) Drawing a cluster sample from multiple locations
 - (D) Recruiting a stratified set across known subgroups
128. The researcher has a clear idea of the sample and they pick participants that meet their criteria
- (A) Random
 - (B) Quota
 - (C) Volunteer
 - (D) None of above
129. The Purposive sample will be
- (A) Depending on the researcher's whims.
 - (B) Based upon a specific objective of sampling procedure.
 - (C) Based on the excellent method of sampling.
 - (D) None of the above.
130. What type of sampling? A journalist asks his family how they feel about water pollution.
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Convenience sample
 - (C) Stratified Random sample
 - (D) Census
131. A sampling approach in which participants are intentionally selected by the researcher to fulfill the needs of the study is known as:
- (A) Convenient sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Strata
 - (D) None of above
132. The school librarian wants to determine how many students use the library on a regular basis. What type of sampling method would she use if she stands in the hall and selects the first 20 students to walk by.
- (A) Convenience Sample
 - (B) Simple Random Sample
 - (C) Stratified Random Sample
 - (D) Cluster Sample
133. Which of the following is not a sampling technique for non-probability sampling?
- (A) Chain Sampling
 - (B) Consecutive Sampling
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
134. What kind of sample technique is the following: A statistics student surveys everyone in the cafeteria.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
135. Which of the following sampling methods is not based on probability? [2013-JUNE]
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Quota Sampling
 - (D) Cluster Sampling
136. Groups are selected based on their easy access and proximity to the researcher. Which sampling method is this describing?
- (A) Friend sample
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Stratified

137. Which of the following is not an example of a nonrandom sampling technique?
- (A) Purposive
 - (B) Quota
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Cluster
138. Which type of sampling is used when a researcher selects the sample by a chain referral from the key samples that have his/her own experience with the required matter of the research?
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Simple random sampling
 - (E) Not aware of
139. Snowballing is ____
- (A) Primary research that builds on the work conducted by secondary researchers.
 - (B) Secondary research that stems from the work of primary researchers.
 - (C) Surveys or interviews carried out with individuals, who then suggest other friends, family or colleagues to increase the sample.
 - (D) Secondary information that mounts very quickly due to the vast amount of information that is available.
140. This sampling technique happens when a small number of participants are invited and asked to invite other people they know who also are of interest for the purposes of the research.
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Theoretical sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
141. When people are readily available, volunteer, or are easily recruited to the sample, this is called:
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) None of above
142. A sampling which is used when participants are grouped according to a set of criteria specified in your research
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Voluntary
 - (C) Availability
 - (D) Purposive
143. It is difficult and expensive to use a truly random sample and so many students get other students to fill in questionnaires for their university projects. What kind of sample is this?
- (A) Quota sample
 - (B) Convenience sample
 - (C) Systematic random sample
 - (D) Simple random sample
144. A type of sampling that rely on the subjective judgment of the researcher
- (A) Population
 - (B) Probability sampling
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Non probability sampling
145. Non-probability sampling is used when the universe is known ____
- (A) True
 - (B) False
146. Identify the sampling design:Joana asks her roommate what her favorite TV show is
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Unbiased
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Convenience
147. A non-probability sampling technique in which the sample members are chosen only on the basis of the researcher's knowledge and judgment is called:
- (A) Accidental Sampling
 - (B) Quota Sampling
 - (C) Judgemental Sampling
 - (D) Random Sampling

148. A non-probability sampling method where units are selected for inclusion in the sample because they are the easiest for the researcher to access —
- (A) Convenient Sampling
 - (B) Snowball Sampling
 - (C) Accidental Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
149. Judgmental sampling relies on:
- (A) Statistical formulas
 - (B) Chance
 - (C) Researcher's knowledge and gauge
 - (D) Random number tables
150. What kind of sample technique is the following: Question everyone who sits in your row.
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Simple Random Sampling
 - (C) Systematic Sampling
 - (D) Sample
151. Which risk most threatens convenience samples?
- (A) Measurement error from complex instruments
 - (B) Sampling frame error from exhaustive lists
 - (C) Overcoverage from nationwide random dialing
 - (D) High selection bias from easy-to-reach participants
152. This is the kind of sampling technique where your respondent recommends another respondent for you study.
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
153. People who are available, volunteer, or can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called —
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
154. Explain the process of quota sampling.
- (A) Quota sampling involves selecting a sample that reflects the characteristics of the whole population.
 - (B) Quota sampling is a method where samples are selected based on random selection.
 - (C) Quota sampling is a process of selecting samples based on convenience.
 - (D) Quota sampling is a method of selecting samples based on voluntary participation.
155. Quota Sampling
- (A) Probability
 - (B) Non-Probability
156. What is a major risk when using snowball (referral) sampling?
- (A) Administrative costs always exceed panel studies
 - (B) Random error overwhelms systematic precision
 - (C) Sample cannot reach desired numerical quota
 - (D) Network homophily can bias sample composition
157. When do you use non-probability sampling in your study?
- (A) When time is limited to conduct research or there is budget constraint.
 - (B) When the intention is not to generate results that will generalize the entire population.
 - (C) When there is a need to observe whether a particular issue needs in-depth analysis.
 - (D) All of these.
158. Which method involves selecting participants who are easiest to reach?
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling

- 159.** It is a sampling method in which not all members of the population have an equal chance of participating in the study. It has the risk of bias.
(A) Probability Sampling
(B) Non-Probability Sampling
- 160.** Which of the following is not categorized as a probability sampling method?
(A) Simple Random Sampling.
(B) Quota Sampling.
(C) Stratified Sampling.
(D) Systematic Sampling.
- 161.** In this method, the researcher sets guidelines on how to select participants from the population and the selection process is more deliberate and not random.
(A) Probabilistic sampling
(B) Non probabilistic sampling
- 162.** A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called
(A) Stratified sample.
(B) Quota sample.
(C) Cluster sample.
(D) All of the above.
- 163.** You must interview cybersecurity whistleblowers, a hard-to-reach group without a public list. Which approach is most defensible and why?
(A) Simple random sampling, because it removes all selection bias
(B) Quota sampling, because quotas guarantee full representativeness
(C) Snowball sampling, because peers can confidentially refer others
(D) Systematic sampling, because intervals reduce nonresponse
- 164.** In the purposive method of sampling design, items are selected according to ____
(A) Personal judgement
(B) Law of probability
(C) Law of certainty
(D) None of the above
- 165.** In Jacob's study, he asks the first 10 people he meets to be participants. What sampling method is this an example of?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Systematic sampling
- 166.** You are studying a rare user group. What sampling method is most effective?
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Stratified sampling
(C) Cluster sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
- 167.** Convenience sampling is a type of probability sampling.
(A) True
(B) False
- 168.** Members of the population do not have the equal chance of being selected.
(A) Probability Sampling
(B) Non-Probability Sampling
(C) Purposive sampling
(D) Judgmental Sampling
- 169.** Purposive sampling is used when:
(A) Every unit has equal chance
(B) Units are selected deliberately
(C) Data is numerical
(D) Study is experimental
- 170.** True or False: Snowball sampling is a type of nonprobability sampling.
(A) True
(B) False
- 171.** Ms JH chose seven student nurses from two diploma in nursing programs who had completed at least one semester of clinical experience. This sample is classified as ____

- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Simple random sampling
172. The sample being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand.
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Simple random
 - (C) Multi-Stage
 - (D) Area
 - (E) Accidental
173. Which of the following is not a form of non-random sampling?
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling inter
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) They are all forms of nonrandom sampling
174. Which of the following refers to a nonprobability sample in which the researcher uses his or her evaluation techniques to select population members who are good prospects for accurate information?
- (A) Quota sample
 - (B) Judgment sample
 - (C) Convenience sample
 - (D) Stratified random sample
 - (E) Simple random sample
175. Judgmental sampling is a technique used to select a sample with the non-existence of a sampling frame.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
176. What is an advantage of Opportunity Sampling?
- (A) Quick
 - (B) Difficult
 - (C) Expensive
 - (D) Time-consuming
177. The population is split into groups based on factors relevant to the research, then convenience sampling from each group is used.
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Stratified
 - (E) Quota
178. Which type of sampling method involves selecting participants who are easily accessible?
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Purposive sampling
179. How is quota sampling different from stratified random sampling?
- (A) It is not done randomly in regards to the subgroups
 - (B) It is done randomly in regards to the subgroups
180. The method that selects respondents based on their availability or accessibility to the researcher is an example of:
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Non-probability sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
181. Why is it important for a researcher to select a purposive sample in qualitative research?
- (A) To ensure random representation of a population.
 - (B) To focus on specific participants relevant to the study.
 - (C) To minimize the time needed for data collection.
 - (D) To ensure statistical accuracy.
182. JU chose seven student nurses from two baccalaureate nursing programs who had completed at least one semester of clinical experience. This sample is classified as ____
- (A) Stratified sampling

- (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Simple random sampling
- 183.** The primary sampling method employed in qualitative research, entailing that individuals are purposefully chosen to participate in a research study for specific reasons that stem from the primary construct and context of the research questions.
- (A) Purposeful sampling
 - (B) Data set
 - (C) Design complexity
 - (D) Unit of analysis
- 184.** Group members identify additional members to be included in the sample.
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) None of above
- 185.** The manager of Happy Hamburgers wants to test out three proposed varieties of pizza fries. He asks his employees to set up a stand at the local farmer's market and give a free sample to anyone who agrees to rate the three varieties of fries.
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Volunteer
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Simple random
- 186.** Which sampling method is most appropriate for studying rare populations?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Snowball sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
- 187.** Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?
- (A) Deviant case sampling
 - (B) Theoretical sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Probability sampling
- 188.** Which of the following sampling methods is not based on probability?
- (A) Quota Sampling
 - (B) Cluster Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Simple Random Sampling
- 189.** Source of bias that occurs when you ask people who are EASY to ask
- (A) Response Bias
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Nonresponse
 - (D) Voluntary Response
- 190.** Which of the following is not a random sampling technique?
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
- 191.** Using a respondent to find another respondent in a survey is named as
- (A) Purposive Sampling
 - (B) Snowball Sampling
 - (C) Quota Sampling
 - (D) Convenient Sampling
- 192.** Non-probability sampling includes:
- (A) Stratified sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Multistage sampling
 - (D) None of these
- 193.** Dr. Mirshah sends out a tweet asking students to vote for their favorite type of Thanksgiving pie. This sampling method is called
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) A good idea
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Voluntary response

194. A sampling that involves sampling by convenience, but within specified subgroups of the population, to enhance representativeness, is:
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Consecutive sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) None of above
195. Which situation illustrates selection bias in nonprobability sampling?
- (A) A double-blind experiment reduces interviewer effects
 - (B) A random phone dialer reaches rural households evenly
 - (C) Only frequent gym users respond to a locker-room survey
 - (D) A stratified design balances age and income groups
196. People are more likely to participate if they have already volunteered so the drop-out rate should be lower, making generalizations potentially stronger.
- (A) Strength of Opportunity Sampling Technique
 - (B) Strength of Random Sampling Technique
 - (C) Strength of Volunteer Sampling Technique
 - (D) None of above
197. What is the best sampling method for a study on the unique experiences of female CEOs?
- (A) Purposive Sampling
 - (B) Random Sampling
 - (C) Snowball Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
198. A domestic violence study includes every eligible case reported to a counselling centre during a specific period. What sampling approach is used?
- (A) Consecutive sampling across the reporting window
 - (B) Quota sampling based on case severity
 - (C) Convenience sampling among accessible clients
 - (D) Simple random sampling of reported cases
199. A quantitative sampling technique where participants are selected based on naturally occurring groups or participants who are easily available.
- (A) Stratified Random Sampling
 - (B) Self-selected sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Opportunity (convenience) sampling
200. What sampling technique involves participants referring the researcher to others?
- (A) Random Sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Snowball Sampling
 - (D) None of above
201. The researchers have evaluated that their target participants are difficult to reach. What sampling method would they use?
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Snowball sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
202. A type of non-probability sampling where the researcher is selecting a sample based on the availability of the member and/or proximity to the researcher
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Snowball sampling
203. It is called “chain-referral” sampling technique.
- (A) Volunteer
 - (B) Quota
 - (C) Multistage
 - (D) Snowball

- 204.** Why might surveying patients in a government hospital OPD be considered convenience sampling?
(A) Patients are randomly assigned to interviewers
(B) Participants are readily accessible at one location
(C) Cases are selected using probability proportional to size
(D) Sampling frames are constructed from national registries
- 205.** Which one of the following are methods of non-probability sampling? 1. Purposive sampling 2. Snowball sampling 3. Stratified sampling 4. Systematic random sampling
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 3 and 4
- 206.** It is appropriate to be used in research when the members of the population are difficult to locate, such as homeless individuals, migrant workers, undocumented immigrants
(A) Convenience sampling
(B) Judgemental sampling
(C) Quota sampling
(D) Snowball sampling
(E) Purposive sampling
- 207.** All of the sampling methods below are proper sampling methods involving randomness, except
(A) Systematic sampling
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Cluster sampling
(D) Stratified sampling
- 208.** This sampling technique targets a particular group of people who would make good study participants because of their characteristics.
(A) Purposive sampling
(B) Theoretical sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) Convenience sampling
- 209.** You want to know the effects of the COVID-19 to the Filipino people and you will ask the medical frontliners. Which type of sampling will you use?
(A) Convenience
(B) Purposive
(C) Stratified
(D) Systematic
- 210.** What is Snowball Sampling?
(A) Every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen
(B) When you pick every nth person
(C) When one participant introduces the researcher to other members in the population
(D) When the researcher has an exact 'quota' of people from different categories in proportion to their numbers in the wider population
- 211.** Which of the following best describes quota sampling?
(A) Ensures each subgroup is randomly represented
(B) Participants are selected to meet a predefined proportion
(C) Every individual has an equal chance of selection
(D) None of the above
- 212.** Which Sampling technique gathers data in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected?
(A) Random Sampling
(B) Probability Sampling
(C) Non Probability Sampling
(D) Sampling
- 213.** This is a type of Non Probability Sampling wherein the researcher selects subject based on the ease of accessibility?
(A) Judgemental Sampling
(B) Convenience Sampling
(C) Quota Sampling
(D) Snowball Sampling

214. A researcher wants to run a true experiment but insists she will not use a random sample. You could safely say that
- (A) She absolutely, positively cannot run a true experiment
 - (B) She could accomplish this using systematic sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Cluster sampling
215. Quota sampling is part of ____?
- (A) Probability
 - (B) Nonprobability
216. In this type of qualitative sampling, it is decided prior to the start of research how many people to include in the sample and which characteristics they should have.
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of above
217. In a survey of hospital out-patients' views about the quality of service they receive from a hospital, researchers wanted to canvas an equal amount of women and men. During one particular week 200 women and 200 men were asked to fill in a questionnaire. What method of sampling is this?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Expert sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
218. As a researcher, you want to know the plans of graduating senior highschool students. You ask all by-passers to participate in your research. Which type of sampling are you using?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Systematic
219. A statistics professor surveys all of her students to obtain sample data consisting of the number of credit cards each student possesses.
220. A group of researchers, decided to select their respondents because they are the most accessible. What type of non-probability sampling did they exercise?
- (A) Judgemental Sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Quota Sampling
 - (D) Snowball Sampling
221. Accidental Sampling, Quota Sampling and Purposive Sampling are types of
- (A) Stratified Random
 - (B) Simple Random
 - (C) Non probability
 - (D) Probability
222. A magazine conducts a survey and asks its readers to cut the questionnaire from the magazine, fill it and send it via mail. It is a type of
- (A) Purposive sampling.
 - (B) Snowball sampling.
 - (C) Sequential sampling.
 - (D) Convenience sampling.
223. A technique of Building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called
- (A) Quota sampling.
 - (B) Convenience Sampling.
 - (C) Snow ball Sampling.
 - (D) Purposive sampling.
224. It is a type of non-probability sampling done in a way that whoever you saw first or came to volunteer first is considered as a respondent.
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Stratified random sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) None of above

225. A statistics student obtains height/weight data by interviewing family members.
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
226. Interview the first 30 students who enter the school in the morning.
- (A) Simple random
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Systematic
 - (D) Convenience
227. In snowball sampling, the sample is collected by:
- (A) Randomly selecting from the entire population
 - (B) Using a pre-determined interval
 - (C) Participants recruiting other participants
 - (D) None of the above
228. This is a non probability sample selected from members of the population that are easy to access for research. Example family, friends
- (A) Convenience sample
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Probability sample
 - (D) Data Sample
229. Participants are sampled according to what is conveniently available.
- (A) Accidental Sampling
 - (B) Modal instance sampling
 - (C) Cluster Sampling
 - (D) None of above
230. In qualitative research, what technique is used to select participants who are knowledgeable about the research topic?
- (A) Purposive sampling
 - (B) Simple random sampling
 - (C) Cluster sampling
 - (D) Convenience sampling
231. Read the statements below and fill in the blank with a word that best describe the given statements ____ Sampling technique in which the researcher selects samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection.
- (A) Nonprobability Sampling Technique
 - (B) Probability sampling
232. ____ uses respondents that are easy to reach in a study, e.g. students using classmates for a survey
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Snowballing
 - (D) Convenience sampling Edit
233. Snowball sampling is most appropriate when the target population is
- (A) Simple to stratify by clear attributes
 - (B) Uniform and geographically dispersed
 - (C) Large and easily listed from records
 - (D) Hidden and interconnected through social ties
234. What sampling technique will be used if a researcher wants to know the experience of the board exam takers in the time of pandemic?
- (A) Convenience Sampling
 - (B) Quota Sampling
 - (C) Purposive Sampling
 - (D) Snowball Sampling
235. Judgemental and Convenience Sampling are examples of:
- (A) Probability Sampling
 - (B) Non-probability Sampling
236. Source of bias in which people CHOOSE to respond and usually only people with very strong opinions respond
- (A) Response Bias
 - (B) Undercoverage
 - (C) Convenience Sampling
 - (D) Voluntary Response

237. Which statement best defines non-probability sampling?
- (A) Selection using stratified proportional allocation
 - (B) Selection based on researcher's subjective judgment
 - (C) Selection where every unit has equal known chance
 - (D) Selection using random chance mechanisms only
238. What is the main reason for using snowball sampling in qualitative research?
- (A) To end the study quickly
 - (B) To recruit participants from a small network of acquaintances
 - (C) To select participants randomly
 - (D) To ensure a large sample size
239. A sample selected based on ease of access is called:
- (A) Simple random sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
240. A type of purposive sampling that involves deliberate attempts to draw from diverse groups is
- (A) Maximum variation sampling
 - (B) Strata sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) None of above
241. A method for constructing a sample from a specific population by initially using a few known members to identify others is known as
- (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Convenience Sampling
 - (C) Snowball Sampling
 - (D) Purposive sampling
242. You want to know who the best teacher at Lamar High School is. You decide to survey the first 10 people you see passing in the hallway.
- (A) Random
 - (B) Stratified
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Systematic
 - (E) Convenience
243. In ___ you recruit participants that are more easily available.
- (A) Self-selected sampling
 - (B) Opportunity sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
244. Involves handpicking of subjects. Also called judgmental sampling.
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Purposive sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Voluntary sampling
 - (E) Snowball sampling
245. In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?
- (A) Snowball
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Purposive
 - (D) Quota
246. This sampling technique is prone to bias for the respondents are chosen purposely.
- (A) Probability Sampling
 - (B) Non-probability Sampling
 - (C) Sampling Technique
 - (D) Stratified Sampling
247. What is a sampling procedure that is choosing one respondent and the said respondent will recommend another respondent?
- (A) Convenience
 - (B) Judgmental
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) Systematic

248. — relies on the personal judgment of the researcher, rather than chance, in selecting sampling elements.
- (A) Nonprobability sampling
 - (B) Probability sampling
 - (C) Simple random sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
 - (E) Umpire sampling
249. Which sampling method relies on participants referring other participants with similar traits to the researcher?
- (A) Random sampling using equal selection chance
 - (B) Systematic sampling with fixed intervals
 - (C) Snowball sampling chain-referral approach
 - (D) Purposive sampling targeting key informants
250. This is a special type of qualitative sampling that stops at the point of data saturation —
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Theoretical
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of above
251. Snowball sampling is commonly used in:
- (A) Experimental studies
 - (B) Research on hard-to-reach populations
 - (C) Studies involving large populations
 - (D) Laboratory research
252. — is NOT the kind of probabilistic sampling
- (A) Simple Random Sampling
 - (B) Systematic Sampling
 - (C) Stratified Sampling
 - (D) Convenience Sampling
 - (E) Multistage Cluster Sampling
253. Which of the following refers to a nonprobability sample in which the researcher finds and interviews a prescribed number of people in each of several categories?
- (A) Quota sample
 - (B) Judgment sample
 - (C) Convenience sample
 - (D) Stratified random sample
 - (E) Simple random sample
254. Choose the correct answer about Opportunity Sampling?
- (A) Deliberate effort is made as a sample representative of target population.
 - (B) Having equal chance of being selected
 - (C) Quick, convenient and economical. A most common sampling practice.
 - (D) Time consuming
255. This sampling system works like a networking business referral program.
- (A) Snowball Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Purposive Sampling
 - (D) Quota Sampling
256. An NBC television news reporter gets a reaction to a breaking news story by polling people as they pass in front of his studio.
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Simple random sample
 - (D) Stratified sampling
 - (E) Systematic sampling
257. Which one is called non-probability sampling? [2008-JUNE]
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
258. It involves the selection of elements based on assumptions regarding the population of interest, which forms the criteria for selection.
- (A) Probability
 - (B) Non probability
 - (C) Stratified Random
 - (D) Simple Random

259. In this qualitative sampling method participants are defined in advance, but proportions and sample size are not defined.
- (A) Quota
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of above
260. Sampling techniques that do not use chance selection procedures and rely on the personal judgment of the researcher are called ____
- (A) Probability sampling techniques
 - (B) Non-probability sampling techniques
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Cluster sampling

1.4.7 Observation Method

1. Observations conducted using standardized tools are crucial because they:
 - (A) Focus on qualitative themes
 - (B) Allow for flexible interpretation of data
 - (C) Ensure consistency across all data points
 - (D) Provide theoretical insights into the research topic
2. A key disadvantage of observation methods is most likely what?
 - (A) High cost of digital libraries
 - (B) Limited theoretical background
 - (C) Respondent literacy requirements
 - (D) Observer bias and recording difficulty
3. The liquid in the graduated cylinder is blue.
 - (A) Quantitative observation
 - (B) Qualitative observation
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Prediction
4. If people know they are being observed, they may change their behavior to appear in a more favorable and acceptable manner. This creates an artificial observation of behavior. This is referred to as the ____
 - (A) Dartmouth effect
 - (B) Hawthorne effect
 - (C) Hollywood effect
 - (D) Durkheim effect
5. A study uses mystery shoppers to collect its data. Which of the following refers to the type of study?
 - (A) Survey
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Experimental
6. What type of technique examines and records behavior in spontaneous situations without trying to manipulate or control the situation?
 - (A) Case Study
 - (B) Longitudinal Study
 - (C) Correlational Study
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
7. A study that involves no researcher intervention is called
 - (A) An experimental study
 - (B) A noninvolvement study.
 - (C) An observational study.
 - (D) A quasi-experimental study
8. Which type of observation involves the researcher being directly involved?
 - (A) Detached observations
 - (B) Naturalistic observations
 - (C) Participant observations
 - (D) Controlled observations
9. Which research method involves the researcher immersing themselves in a group to understand their behavior in context?
 - (A) Survey
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Participant observation
 - (D) Content analysis

10. Which one is a strength of observations
- (A) Enables a researcher to look afresh at everyday behaviour that otherwise might be taken for granted, expected or go unnoticed
 - (B) Can provide a bias outcomes due to confirmation bias of the person/s observing and their AR hypothesis
 - (C) Has difficulties with maintaining high levels of anonymity
 - (D) Can manipulate the situation or subjects
11. Tara, a marketing researcher, watches customers as they shop for products and writes down her impressions of the customers' behaviors. Tara is gathering data by
- (A) Secondary, relating
 - (B) Primary, interviewing
 - (C) Primary, observing
 - (D) Secondary, surveying
12. Which of the following refers to an observation which is conducted without the awareness of the participant
- (A) Overt observation
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Non-participant observation
 - (D) Covert observation
13. A detailed observational schedule will improve
- (A) Inter-rater reliability
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Demand characteristics
 - (D) Subjectivity
14. Which of the following skills is commonly developed through field trips?
- (A) Memorizing textbook facts only
 - (B) Observational skills (collecting data from real environments)
 - (C) Reducing social interaction
 - (D) Avoiding critical thinking
15. Which of the following is the main advantage of naturalistic observation?
- (A) High internal validity
 - (B) High external validity
 - (C) Save money
 - (D) Save time
16. Observation where person is aware of being observed.
- (A) Overt
 - (B) Covert
 - (C) Participant
 - (D) Non-Participant
17. ____ involve using your five senses to gather data and information about the world around you.
- (A) Predictions
 - (B) Inferences
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) None of above
18. The method of monitoring and recording consumer behavior in natural or controlled settings is known as:
- (A) Experimentation
 - (B) Surveying
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Interviewing
19. What data collection method involves observing people's behavior in their natural or controlled environments?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Document analysis
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Interview
20. Which of the following is NOT a pro of observational measures?
- (A) Directly observe behaviors
 - (B) Don't rely on recall
 - (C) Relatively objective
 - (D) Easy to collect
21. I saw a black dog running in the park.
- (A) Quantitative Observation
 - (B) Qualitative Observation

22. In Observation Method, there is a tendency to read one's own thought and feeling into other's mind. This may be otherwise called
(A) Projection.
(B) Sublimation.
(C) Rationalization.
(D) Identification.
23. The observation of human or animal behavior in its natural setting.(Research Methods and Statistics Part I)
(A) Informed Consent
(B) Internal Validity
(C) Case Study
(D) Naturalistic Observation
24. A psychologist studies the play behavior of young children during recess by watching groups of children. What type of research is being conducted?
(A) Correlation
(B) Case study
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Experimentation
25. Participant-as-observer: advantage is the researcher can request permission to collect and record data as needed (ethical), can obtain feedback about his/her observations and tentative conclusions
(A) True
(B) False
26. When observing a person signing, which area should you primarily focus on?
(A) Chest area
(B) Hands only
(C) Face and hands
(D) Feet
27. Structured observations
(A) Every participant has the exact same experience
(B) Are completely natural
(C) Are unreliable
(D) Lack standardisation
28. True/False:Reflexivity is not important in the observation method.
(A) True
(B) False
29. It involves watching a participant and recording relevant behavior for later analysis. This method has the advantage of providing direct evidence of the phenomenon that is being studied.
(A) OBSERVATION
(B) MEASUREMENT
(C) EXPERIMENTATION
(D) RESEARCH
30. Identify the data collection method used.A teacher wishes to know how long each student takes a test. She write the beginning time for the test and records the time when a student finishes it.
(A) Experiment
(B) Simulation
(C) Survey
(D) Observation
31. Answer:systematic process of recording the behavioral patterns of people, objects, and occurrences without questioning them.”
(A) Observational research
(B) Close ended question
(C) Open ended question
(D) None of above
32. What is one key characteristic of participant observation?
(A) The researcher remains anonymous
(B) The researcher actively takes part in all activities
(C) The researcher only observes without interaction
(D) The researcher uses only quantitative data
33. OBSERVATION RESEARCH can be
(A) Natural
(B) Disguised

- (C) Structured
 - (D) All of the above
34. The main purpose of participant observation is to:
- (A) Experience culture from the insider's perspective and immersion
 - (B) Replace interviews and surveys with field-work
 - (C) Construct authentic local narratives based on lived experiences
 - (D) Promote tourism in selected local communities
35. Less ethical as participants do not know they are being observed and cannot withdraw.
- (A) General Weakness of Observations
 - (B) Weakness of Overt Observations
 - (C) Weakness of Covert Observations
 - (D) Weakness of Participant Observations
 - (E) Weakness of Non-Participant Observations
36. It is a technique of gathering data whereby you personally watch, interact, or communicate with the subjects of your research.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Research
37. Which of the following is a disadvantage of observational methods in psychological assessment?
- (A) The observer has little control over the situation.
 - (B) It cannot be used to study mother-child interactions.
 - (C) It requires a lot of technical equipment.
 - (D) It is not a systematic procedure.
38. Research methods: Name a key benefit of OBSERVATION
- (A) People never mind being observed
 - (B) You can use the scientific method to improve your interpretations
 - (C) You get to see real-life behavior unfold in an authentic way
 - (D) You get the chance to clarify things
39. As part of a university project, Kamil stood outside a cinema and counted the people going in. He recorded men, women and children separately and noted how many were in each group. Which research technique was he using?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) None of above
40. Which of the following represents naturalistic observation?
- (A) Researchers watch and record how elementary school children interact on the playground.
 - (B) Researchers bring participants into a laboratory to see how they respond to a puzzle with no solution.
 - (C) A principal looks at the relationships between the number of students absence and their grades.
 - (D) Two grandparents sit in the front row to watch their grandson's first piano recital.
41. Unmarried cab drivers talk more with their customers than do married cab drivers
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experimental Method
42. I hear a rush of wind, loud yells, and metal banging together.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
43. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by observing individuals in a laboratory or controlled setting, where extraneous variables can be eliminated or controlled?

- (A) Naturalistic observations
 - (B) Participant observations
 - (C) Systematic observation
 - (D) Controlled observations
44. A noted psychologist and environmentalist, Dr. Golby, has received a grant to study older person's bird-feeding behavior in public parks. Dr. Golby has research assistants sit in public parks to collect the data. She has chosen a — research method.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Survey
45. The type of primary research where you collect information without interacting with the participant.
- (A) Focus Group
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Survey
46. An observational study where the observer does not interact with or make themselves known to research subjects.
- (A) Direct observation
 - (B) Unobtrusive observation
 - (C) Visible observation
 - (D) Contrived observation
47. Research method where the researcher observes the subject in a natural setting without interfering
- (A) Naturalistic Observation
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
48. Prior to beginning a behavioral observation, which of the following must be determined?
- (A) Target behavior
 - (B) Antecedents
 - (C) Positive rewards for appropriate behavior
 - (D) Replacement behaviors
49. Can be part of a pilot study, giving an overview of the range of behaviors.
- (A) Strength of Structured Observations
 - (B) Strength of Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Strength of Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Strength of Controlled Observations
50. If a student notices that frogs are all gathering at one end of the pond the student has done what?
- (A) Observed
 - (B) Experimented
 - (C) Hypothesized
 - (D) Collected data
51. Dr. Belzer documented the behaviors of parents with their children at a local restaurant. She looked for specific examples of permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative parenting styles. Which of the following best describes the method of research used by Dr. Belzer?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Meta-analysis
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
52. This is a data collection method where the five (5) senses are used.
- (A) Empirical observation method
 - (B) Interview method
 - (C) Questionnaire method
 - (D) Test method
53. In what method of data collection wherein the identity of the researcher is known to the group being studied.
- (A) Focus group discussion
 - (B) Overt participant observation
 - (C) Non-participant observation
 - (D) Covert participant observation

54. Which of the given study is observational.
(A) Subjects were randomly assigned to two groups, and one group was given an herb and the other group a placebo. After 6 months, the numbers of respiratory tract infections each group had were compared.
(B) A researcher stood at a busy intersection to see if the color of the automobile that a person drives is related to running red lights.
(C) Don't rely on recall
(D) Relatively objective
55. What is observation in the context of scientific research?
(A) The process of using one or more of your senses to gather information.
(B) The process of forming a hypothesis based on data.
(C) The process of conducting an experiment.
(D) The process of analyzing data collected during an experiment.
56. Type of Observation when observer observes from a distance.
(A) Covert
(B) Controlled
(C) Participant
(D) Non-Participant
57. The Naturalistic-Observation Method takes place ____
(A) With a mouse
(B) In a house
(C) In the field
(D) In a lab
58. This research method involves watching without interfering with the subjects.
(A) Experiment
(B) Naturalistic Observation
(C) Survey
(D) Case Study
59. Which of the following is a con of observational measures?
(A) Directly observe behaviors
(B) Difficult to collect
(C) Don't rely on recall
(D) Relatively objective
60. Research based on observation of people in any given environment (place) is known as:
(A) Experimentation
(B) Participant Research
(C) Natural Observation
(D) In-Depth Surveying Edit
61. Observational research method in which data is gathered for the same subjects repeatedly over a period of time.
(A) Cross-sectional method
(B) Longitudinal method
(C) Case study method
(D) Naturalistic observation method
62. As part of a group project, Emir stood outside a cinema and counted the people going in. He recorded men, women and children separately and noted how many were in each group. Which research technique was he using?
(A) Survey
(B) Focus group
(C) Observation
(D) Experimentation
63. A participant observer participates in the activities
(A) Yes
(B) No
64. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by watching and recording the behavior of individuals or groups?
(A) Interviews
(B) Observations
(C) Surveys
(D) Experiments
65. An observational research strategy in which mechanical devices, rather than human observers, record the phenomenon being observed is called ____
(A) Personal observation

- (B) Virtual observation
 - (C) Perceptual observation
 - (D) Mechanical observation
 - (E) Device recording
66. A supermarket chain in the 1960s tracks shelf stock weekly to estimate brand share. Which method are they most likely using?
- (A) Retail audits and observations
 - (B) Influencer sentiment scraping
 - (C) Ethnographic immersion studies
 - (D) Augmented reality simulations
67. In which observational research method do researchers compare differences and similarities among people in different age groups at one given time?
- (A) Longitudinal study
 - (B) Laboratory study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
68. Imagine you are designing a study to understand how people behave in a park without interfering with their activities. Which research method would be most appropriate, and why?
- (A) Naturalistic Observation, because it allows observation without manipulation
 - (B) Survey, because it gathers data from a large sample
 - (C) Experimental Method, because it provides control over variables
 - (D) Case Study, because it focuses on individual cases
69. Researchers by observation can
- (A) Analyze the data.
 - (B) Conduct research.
 - (C) Prepare the research report.
 - (D) Collect data.
70. A "field study"
- (A) Experimental study
 - (B) Cross-sectional study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Testing method
71. Collecting data with your senses is
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Analyze data
 - (D) Conclusion
72. May become too involved with those they are observing and become less objective.
- (A) General Weakness of Observations
 - (B) Weakness of Overt Observations
 - (C) Weakness of Covert Observations
 - (D) Weakness of Participant Observations
 - (E) Weakness of Non-Participant Observations
73. The Naturalistic-Observation Method enables researchers to witness behavior in settings that are not ____
- (A) Natural
 - (B) Artificial
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) Predictable
74. Record behavior that is likely to be normal, increasing ecological validity.
- (A) Strength of Structured Observations
 - (B) Strength of Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Strength of Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Strength of Controlled Observations
75. Participants are aware they are being observed.
- (A) Overt observation
 - (B) Covert observation
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Laboratory observation
76. An influencing issue related to observation studies is
- (A) Observer behaviour
 - (B) Observer effect
 - (C) Observer boredom
 - (D) Observer interest

77. This initial part of the record describes the people, places events, conversation and other things involved in the activity or object focused on by the research.
- (A) Descriptive Observation
 - (B) Narrative Account
 - (C) Continuous Monitoring
 - (D) Spot Sampling
78. The most appropriate technique used in data collection for a research of "Hand washing technique among staff nurses" is ____
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Questionnaire
79. What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The clouds are grey and ground is wet.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
80. Which of the following methods of collecting observational data of student behavior is most indicated for a behavior which seems to occur constantly?
- (A) Event recording
 - (B) Duration recording
 - (C) Latency recording
 - (D) Interval recording
81. Which of the following is an advantage of non-participant observation?
- (A) Lack of objectivity
 - (B) Participants are less willing to respond
 - (C) Freedom from groupism
 - (D) Inadequate findings
82. Studying interactions and behaviours is what type of research method?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey/Questionnaire
 - (D) Sociogram
83. John wants to know how important are the rituals for dead persons among Ifugaos especially. In this instance, John has to employ this data gathering technique:
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Life Story
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Participant Observation
84. What is the difference between overt and covert observation?
- (A) If the researcher has to go under-cover
 - (B) Whether or not participants are fully clothed
 - (C) If the participants are aware they are being observed or not
 - (D) There is no difference except in the spelling ____
85. When participants change their behaviour because they know that they are being observed, this is called
- (A) Event sampling
 - (B) Expectancy effect
 - (C) Interviewer effects
 - (D) Reactivity
86. The study of behavior in naturally occurring situations without manipulation or control on the part of the observer
- (A) Volunteer bias
 - (B) Negative correlation
 - (C) Independent variable
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
87. Which advantage is commonly associated with observation methods?
- (A) Guarantees ethical neutrality
 - (B) Captures all details perfectly
 - (C) Always eliminates observer bias
 - (D) Good for behaviors not self-reported
88. To improve observations, pairs of researchers must establish:
- (A) Inter-researcher validity

- (B) Extra-sensory perception
(C) Inter-observer reliability
(D) Observer bias Edit
89. How many key components of observation are there in qualitative research?
(A) Three
(B) Six
(C) Five
(D) Four
90. It is a type of approach wherein the researcher does not live as a member of the subjects of the study.
(A) Time Sampling
(B) Sampling
(C) Participant Observer
(D) Non-participant Observer
91. Research method in which the psychologist observes the subject in a natural setting without interfering.
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Case study
(C) Survey
(D) Experiment
(E) Longitudinal study
92. Steven observed students entering a classroom for class and recorded whether the first half of the students who arrived for class chose to sit in the front half of the room. What data collection method was used?
(A) Observational Study
(B) Experiment
(C) Survey
(D) Simulation
93. May be low in validity as interpretation of behavior observed can be subjective.
(A) General Weakness of Observations
(B) Weakness of Overt Observations
(C) Weakness of Covert Observations
(D) Weakness of Participant Observations
(E) Weakness of Non-Participant Observations
94. The process of watching and documenting consumer behavior in either a natural or controlled environment is called:
(A) Experimentation
(B) Observation
(C) Surveying
(D) Interviewing
95. Which of the following is a type of observation method in psychology?
(A) Structured Interview
(B) Naturalistic Observation
(C) Case Study
(D) Experimental Method
96. A scientist watching animals in their normal environment is
(A) A naturalistic observation
(B) A case study
(C) A longitudinal study
(D) A correlation Edit
97. What type of study involves watching participants to see how they behave?
(A) Case study
(B) Experiment
(C) Interview
(D) Naturalistic observation
(E) Questionnaire
98. The benefit of naturalistic observation studies is ____
(A) They rely on self-reported data.
(B) They provide insights into real-world behaviors.
(C) They are less time-consuming than experiments.
(D) They focus on controlled environments.
99. In a field study, what can vary depending on the level of participant observation?
(A) The level of detail in data collected
(B) The number of participants
(C) The location of the study
(D) The time of day the study is conducted

- 100.** Tricia a psychologist students wanted to gather data for her study about the behavior of kindergarten students and she prepared to do this in most elementary school on their municipality as it always have kindergarten schools there. What she have done can be naturalistic or even done in laboratories. What type of data gathering did Tricia do?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Standardized
 - (C) Psychological Measures
 - (D) Life-History Records
- 101.** A researcher is already part of a development team and wants to study their workflow. What observation type is this?
- (A) External
 - (B) Passive
 - (C) Balanced
 - (D) Total participation
- 102.** Non-participant observation involves observing from a distance
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 103.** The clover had four leaves.
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Quantitative observation
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) None of above
- 104.** ____ observation involves observing people in their normal lives, such as at home or at school.
- (A) Laboratory
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Longitudinal
 - (D) Naturalistic
- 105.** What is a limitation of participant observation?
- (A) Only quantitate data (e.g. counting) can be obtained
 - (B) It is purely descriptive
 - (C) Recording of data is difficult
 - (D) No flexibility to clarify meaning
- 106.** Mary watches several different species of birds to discover how they feed their young in their habitat, without being intrusive. This would be an example of what type of study?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experiment
- 107.** Which does not include the meaning of observation which in English is called “to observe”:
- (A) Observe
 - (B) Look
 - (C) Lurking
 - (D) Look closely
- 108.** What characterizes observation methods in psychology?
- (A) Strict manipulation of variables
 - (B) Computer simulations
 - (C) Systematic watching and recording of behavior
 - (D) Self-report only
- 109.** Cardinal rule of naturalistic observation:
- (A) Setting up dependent and independent variables
 - (B) Research and find enough participants
 - (C) Not disturbing participants in the study
 - (D) Getting enough different age groups for study
- 110.** What do we call careful observations of humans or animals in real life situations?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) None of above
- 111.** The following are types of Observation with Intervention EXCEPT ONE.
- (A) Field Experiment

- (B) Participant Observation
 - (C) Physical Traces
 - (D) Structured Observation
- 112.** Avoid demand characteristics as participants do not know they are being observed.
- (A) General Strength of Observations
 - (B) Strength of Overt Observations
 - (C) Strength of Covert Observations
 - (D) Strength of Participant Observations
 - (E) Strength of Non-Participant Observations
- 113.** Monitoring the actions of people by visual or electronic means while recording quantitative and/or qualitative information regarding those actions.
- (A) Behavioral Observation
 - (B) Role-play Tests
 - (C) Computers as Tools
 - (D) Computer Assisted Psychological Assessment (CAPA)
- 114.** Observation relies on:
- (A) What respondents say
 - (B) What the researcher witnesses
 - (C) Hypothetical questions
 - (D) None of these
- 115.** Which research method involves observing and recording behavior in its natural setting without interference?
- (A) Experimental research
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Case study research
 - (D) Observational research
- 116.** What type of observation is this? There are approximately 90 colonies of bacteria on the Petri dish.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 117.** Which is not a way of sampling behaviour in an observation?
- (A) Continuous recording
 - (B) Time sampling
 - (C) Event sampling
 - (D) Stratified sampling
- 118.** In this situation, the researcher is involved in the activity with the people being studied:
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Non-participant observation
- 119.** Professor Schrute carefully monitors and records that behaviors of children on school playgrounds to track the development of their physical skills. Professor Schrute is engaged in:
- (A) Experimentation
 - (B) Survey research
 - (C) Replication
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
- 120.** Which aspect of participant observation data focuses on the results or changes that occur as a result of the observed activities?
- (A) The physical setting
 - (B) The process
 - (C) The activities
 - (D) Outcomes
- 121.** This is a method of research where the researcher carefully and systematically observes and records behavior without interfering
- (A) Observational
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Survey
- 122.** What data collection tool can be used to provide consistency over time between observers?
- (A) Checklist
 - (B) Projective technique

123. Primary data can be collected in several ways. Which of the following primary data collection methods would be exemplified by constructing see-through mirrors in a retail store whereby consumers' actions could be recorded?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Behavioral data
 - (E) Experiments
124. Psychologists use ____ to obtain information about how people/animals behave naturally, when they are not conscious of being observed.
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Random sample
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Interview
125. This type of observation occurs in the real world where the environment is unstructured.
- (A) Participant
 - (B) Structured
 - (C) Controlled
 - (D) Naturalistic
126. Data collection methods typical of qualitative studies include:
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Lab tests (example complete blood count)
 - (D) None of above
127. Researching a natural setting means all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Seeing participants behave
 - (B) Observing participants interacting
 - (C) Talking to participants
 - (D) Using structured questionnaires with participants
 - (E) Having face-to-face interaction with participants
128. Overt observer: the role of the observer is ____ to the participants.
- (A) Obvious
 - (B) Hidden
 - (C) Ambiguous
 - (D) Unknown
129. What are the three rules of participant observation?
- (A) Get In, Come Out, Stay Away
 - (B) Get In, Stay in, Get Out
 - (C) Get in, Go Out, Come back in
 - (D) Left Foot In, Left Foot Out, InOutInOut-ShakeItAllAbout
130. This research instrument allows the description of behavior in a naturalistic or laboratory setting. This is used when questions are unable to be answered with surveys.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus group
131. What is the most important function of the scientific observation method?
- (A) Collecting practical information
 - (B) Verifying existing hypotheses
 - (C) Verifying existing theories
 - (D) Comparing theoretical research results with practice
132. Do not include planning before the observation and the observer records behavior that is relevant to the aim of the research as it occurs.
- (A) Structured Observations
 - (B) Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Controlled Observations
133. Which is NOT a type of observation?
- (A) Controlled observation
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Correlational observation
 - (D) Participant observation

- 134.** Participant observation involves:
- (A) Filling out surveys through digital forms
 - (B) Immersing in a culture and daily routines
 - (C) Reading archived written materials and authentic records
 - (D) Interviewing selected cultural leaders and tourists
- 135.** Primary data can be collected in several ways. Installing CCTV cameras in a retail store whereby consumers' actions can be recorded is an example of ____ research.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observational
 - (D) Behavioral
 - (E) Experimental
- 136.** The primary advantage of naturalistic observation is that this method
- (A) Allows for better control in the experiment.
 - (B) Allows data collection to be completed more efficiently and economically than other methods.
 - (C) Allows behavior that is more natural, varied, and spontaneous than one would find in a laboratory.
 - (D) Virtually eliminates the problem of observer bias.
- 137.** All scientific studies begins with it, it is done using our senses.
- (A) Inferring
 - (B) Observing
 - (C) Drawing conclusion
 - (D) Formulating hypothesis
- 138.** Researchers often utilize naturalistic observation when doing ethological investigations or studying children's behavior. In this approach
- (A) The researcher manipulates the IV
 - (B) The researcher does not manipulate or control variables
- 139.** What does making observations mean?
- (A) Something that does not change
 - (B) A scientific test that you perform in a series of actions to carefully observe how something works or doesn't work to learn about
 - (C) Facts about something that can be used for planning and reasoning
 - (D) Gathering information on a topic using our five senses. Examples: see, hear, taste, touch, and smell
- 140.** Detached observation reveals descriptions of behaviours by stepping outside of the group.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 141.** What is the purpose of standardization of observational procedures?
- (A) Interesting data collection
 - (B) Reliable data collection
 - (C) Unreliable data collection
 - (D) None of above
- 142.** In a research paper, a chemist describes the texture of a new compound as 'gritty'. What type of observation is this?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Theoretical
- 143.** If you would want to explore the behavior, learning patterns, reasoning mechanisms, and creativity demonstrated by your students, which method is most appropriate to use?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Focused group discussion
- 144.** A advantage to COVERT observations is that the researcher gets access to groups that might not normally agree to participate in research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

145. What is the primary source of ethnographic data?
- (A) Participant observation
 - (B) Structured interview
 - (C) Cultural practice
 - (D) Document study
146. This observation method makes you see or listen to everything that happens in the area of observation.
- (A) Participant Observation
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Indirect Observation
 - (D) Direct Observation
147. What is the best data collection method to determine if not using car seat belts increases deaths in car accidents
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observational Study
148. Privileged observer does what?
- (A) Participate in the activities
 - (B) Does not participate in the activities
 - (C) Has the privilege of being an observer
 - (D) None of above
149. How are observations made?
- (A) Only with your eyes.
 - (B) By trying to explain what you see.
 - (C) Using your 5 senses
 - (D) Just making a good guess.
150. Visual cues that add detail or human interest
- (A) Rapport
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Follow up questions
 - (D) Observing details
151. You want to explore user behavior in a natural setting without interfering. What method should you use?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Passive observation
152. Participant-as-observer: weakness is that participants might not behave naturally because they are aware that they are being studied (disappears when they begin to trust the researcher or adjust to his/her presence)
- (A) True
 - (B) False
153. Compared to the others, which example BEST illustrates the observational method?
- (A) Chris puts a glass to the wall so that he can hear the neighbors argue.
 - (B) Elaine positions herself near a traffic light and records how many drivers run through red lights.
 - (C) Gustavo stops people on the street to ask them how they voted in the last election.
 - (D) Twyla videotapes her sister's wedding, focusing on sentimental and silly moments.
154. Choose the correct option that mentioned correct observational tools.
- (A) Observation sheets, Surveys, Records, Visuals
 - (B) Observation sheets, Observation notes, Recording&Transcription, Visuals
 - (C) Observation notes, Interviews, Transcription, Classroom Documents
 - (D) Interviews, Questionnaires, Journals&Logs, Classroom Documents
155. Watching the behaviors of your customers to gain valuable marketing information is an example of what type of data collection method?
- (A) Experimental method
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation method
 - (D) Survey method
156. In a structured observation, the tool used to tally for target behaviours is known as

- (A) Interview schedule
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Behavioural checklist
 - (D) Feedback sheet
157. If researchers were watching high school students in class this would be considered what type of research?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Laboratory observation
 - (D) Longitudinal
158. What is it called when the group is aware they are being observed?
- (A) Covert
 - (B) Non-participant
 - (C) Overt
 - (D) Participant
159. Subjects that are seen or recorded in their typical/natural environment without trying to manipulate and control the situation
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Survey of Nature
 - (C) Nature Observation
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
160. What is the difference between participant observation and non-participant observation?
- (A) Participant observation needs many interviews
 - (B) Non-participant observation means a researcher takes part
 - (C) Participant observation requires a researcher to take part
 - (D) Non-participant observation means a researcher films events
161. What is the term for the following definition? A behavioral recording technique where the activity of the individual or group is recorded only at preselected time intervals.
- (A) Scan sampling
 - (B) Continuous recording
 - (C) Event sampling
 - (D) Focal sampling
162. Observations by a collaborator during the conduct of classroom action research are mainly focused on ____
- (A) Both the teacher's teaching and more importantly students' learning behavior.
 - (B) Detailed descriptions of class progress from minute to minute.
 - (C) Class atmosphere during the implementation of the strategy.
 - (D) Student-student and teacher-student class interactions.
163. During a school event, Tisha observes her classmates interacting without speaking, using various gestures and activities to communicate. The data collection method she uses to study these nonverbal behaviours is called ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
164. Class list log, in writing down observations,, it should be objective rather than subjective.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
165. Jane Goodall observing apes in their natural habitat is an example of conducting a ____
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Cross-sectional method
 - (D) Longitudinal method
166. Keep an eye on someone to get a piece of real information about him, called?
- (A) Observation for research.
 - (B) Assessment.
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Planning

167. How do you ensure inter-observer/inter-rater reliability?
- (A) Observers are trained to code behaviours in different ways
 - (B) Observers are trained to code behaviours in the same way
168. What is the term for a systematic, organized, and objective procedure to record behavioral phenomena occurring naturally in real time?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Self-Report
169. Every five minutes during math class, the teacher notes when Helen is on or off task. Helen's behavior is being observed and recorded using which of the following methods?
- (A) Interval recording
 - (B) Anecdotal
 - (C) Latency
 - (D) None of the choices listed here
170. A noted psychologist and environmentalist, Dr. Fouz, has received a grant to study older persons' bird-feeding behavior in public parks. Dr. Fouz has research assistants sit in public parks to collect the data. Dr. Fouz has chosen a ___ research method.
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Controlled Experiment
 - (C) Natural Observation
 - (D) Survey
171. Which is the most appropriate data collection method to use when a business wants to determine how its employees interact with customers?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Employee survey
 - (D) Telephone interview
172. What research method would be best for examining student teacher interactions?
- (A) Longitudinal Study
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Naturalistic Observation
173. Professor MacDougall is interested in the reaction of students to a new university policy requiring attendance at all class meetings. Professor MacDougall inconspicuously listens to student conversations when the topic comes up and records the students' opinions. This technique represents
- (A) Observational
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) Archival
 - (D) Correlational
174. Which type of research design in psychology aims to observe and record behavior without manipulating variables?
- (A) Experimental
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Longitudinal study
- Tags: DOK Level 2: Skill/Concept
175. Which is an undisclosed participant observation?
- (A) Rosenhan's pseudopatient study
 - (B) Milgram's obedience study
 - (C) Asch's conformity study
 - (D) Bandura's Bobo doll study
176. Type of observation where the person does not know they are being observed.
- (A) Natural
 - (B) Controlled
 - (C) Overt
 - (D) Covert
177. A method of collecting data where it enables job analysts to observe employees in their daily routines
- (A) Questionnaire Method
 - (B) Interview Method
 - (C) Observation Method
 - (D) Structured Interview Method

- 178.** The following options show classifications of the Observation technique. One alternative is incorrectly stated. Indicate which one:
- (A) Human observation and robotic observation
 - (B) Direct observation and indirect observation
 - (C) Participant observation and non-participant observation
 - (D) Structured observation and unstructured observation
- 179.** What is gathering information (data) directly about natural phenomena?
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Theory
- 180.** Developmental psychologist Arthur Chang watches children in a daycare center through a one-way mirror. Chang is utilizing which form of research?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Esurvey
- 181.** In non-participant observation, the researcher primarily does what?
- (A) Conducts phone interviews
 - (B) Manipulates the environment
 - (C) Becomes part of the group
 - (D) Observes without interacting
- 182.** What is a key benefit of contextual inquiries in online research?
- (A) It eliminates the need for surveys
 - (B) Participants can control the researcher's computer
 - (C) Researchers can observe real-time user behavior
 - (D) No need for participant consent
- 183.** Which of the following is an example of an unobtrusive method for collecting data on video game play?
- (A) Collecting data from game consoles to track actual minutes played without participants' awareness
 - (B) Distributing questionnaires asking students to estimate their weekly play time
 - (C) Conducting focus group discussions about gaming habits
 - (D) Interviewing students about their favorite video games and play frequency
- 184.** When gathering qualitative data through observations, the presence of the researcher has no effect on the behavior of the subjects being observed.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) It depends on the situation and the context of the participant and the observer.
 - (D) None of above
- 185.** Watching behavior in real-world settings without trying to manipulate the situation
- (A) Sleep therapy
 - (B) Bird watching
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Home study
- 186.** In terms of data collection, a structured observation is one in which:
- (A) The observer records everything seen
 - (B) The observer uses a checklist or predetermined categories
 - (C) The observer interacts with participants
 - (D) The observer analyzes survey results
- 187.** The process of collecting data by recording facts or events
- (A) Modeling
 - (B) Simulation
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Scientific method

- 188.** Which type of observation involves the researcher actively joining the group?
- (A) Participant observation.
 - (B) Non-participant observation.
 - (C) Controlled observation.
 - (D) Experimental observation.
 - (E) Secondary observation.
- 189.** What skill does a scientist show when she listens to the sounds that whales make?
- (A) Making a hypothesis
 - (B) Making observations
 - (C) Interpreting Data
 - (D) Drawing Conclusions
- 190.** Comprises the thoughts of a researcher whenever he notices anything, talks to someone, participates in an activity or observes something that helps him understand or add to whatever he are trying to find out about.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Social survey
 - (D) Reflective journal log
- 191.** Why might naturalistic observation have high ecological validity but also face challenges?
- (A) It is conducted in controlled settings, making it less authentic.
 - (B) It occurs in real-world environments but may be difficult to control external factors.
 - (C) It allows researchers to manipulate variables in the field.
 - (D) It has low external validity because of the natural setting. Edit
- 192.** If the researcher becomes involved in the behaviour being observed, this is known as:
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Personal reflection
 - (D) Participant Observation
- 193.** The apple is shiny, red, and round. What type of observations are these?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 194.** What is a potential disadvantage of non-participant observation?
- (A) Objectivity and neutrality
 - (B) Limited representativeness
 - (C) Careful analysis is possible
 - (D) Participants are more willing to respond
- 195.** Qualitative researchers may record observational data in the form of
- (A) Field notes
 - (B) Tally charts
 - (C) Behavioural categories
 - (D) Frequency tables
- 196.** Which method of data collection allows researchers to gather information about customers in a natural setting?
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Personal interview
- 197.** Tyler walks into a Starbucks, and keeps track of how many caramel cinnamon lattes are being sold to gather data. What method is he using?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Product Mix
 - (D) Product line
- 198.** An example of using observations in research is:
- (A) Conducting surveys
 - (B) Performing experiments
 - (C) Recording behaviors
 - (D) Analyzing data
- 199.** Scientists track a flock of birds for three years to learn their migratory patterns.

- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
- 200.** What kind of observation is being made in the following statement: The liquid is a pink color.
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 201.** What characterizes active observation?
- (A) Working side-by-side with the customer to gain understanding from their perspective
 - (B) Silently watching customers without interaction
 - (C) Collecting survey responses through an online form
 - (D) Interviewing a single participant at a time
- 202.** The dog has a black nose.
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) None of the above
- 203.** What is “reactivity” in observational research?
- (A) Participants changing behavior because they know they are being observed
 - (B) The researcher’s bias
 - (C) The effect size
 - (D) The correlation coefficient
- 204.** What is the problem with behavioral observations?
- (A) Difficult to obtain permission
 - (B) Instruments for recording behavior are not well developed
 - (C) Difficult to score and time-consuming
 - (D) Selection is not random in samples
- 205.** What is the purpose of using Observations as a data collection method?
- (A) To gather numerical data
 - (B) To watch behaviors in natural settings
 - (C) To conduct experiments
 - (D) To analyze statistical data
- 206.** ____, a form of observational research, involves sending observers to watch and interact with consumers in their natural environments.
- (A) Group interviewing
 - (B) Ethnographic research
 - (C) Survey research
 - (D) Experimental research
 - (E) Causal research
- 207.** When devising an observation schedule it is important that the observer
- (A) Has a clear focus about who and what he is observing.
 - (B) Uses mathematical models.
 - (C) Uses observing environment.
 - (D) Takes into account the research area.
- 208.** Which method involves the researcher living within a community to understand their daily practices and social interactions?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Experiment
- 209.** It refers to a data collection technique wherein the researcher is on the actual situation and records pertinent data.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) None of above
- 210.** What is observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to manipulate and control the situation?
- (A) Operational Definition
 - (B) Naturalistic Observation
 - (C) Illusory Correlation
 - (D) Experimental Group

211. Qualitative research employs an inductive methodology. The procedure is always initiated by
- (A) Reading literature
 - (B) Analyse pattern
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Testing hypothesis
212. Jane Goodall lived among wild chimpanzees intermittently for decades, studying their social and family systems while keeping her interaction with the chimpanzees to a minimum. Her research method can most accurately be described as a ____
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observation
213. The data collection method used to study nonverbal behaviours such as gestures and activities is called ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
214. Non-participant observer: a researcher who does not become involved in the situation being studied, e.g. by ____ through one way glass or by keeping ____ from the social group of the participants.
- (A) Observing, apart
 - (B) Interacting, close
 - (C) Participating, involved
 - (D) Engaging, near
215. Which of the following is a primary research method for gathering data?
- (A) Accessing published ratings/circulation figures
 - (B) Using internet searches
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Analyzing market trends
216. Provide an example of a structured observation technique used in quantitative research.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Behavioral coding
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Survey
- Explanation:** Behavioral coding is a structured observation technique commonly used in quantitative research. It involves systematically recording and categorizing observable behaviors. This technique allows for objective data collection and analysis, making it a reliable method for studying behavior.
217. When you use your senses to gather information, you're making an ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
218. Using one or more of your senses to gather information
- (A) Classifying
 - (B) Observing
 - (C) Inferring
 - (D) Predicting
219. What does it mean to 'go native' in research?
- (A) When an observer joins the group and never returns to their former lives
 - (B) When a researcher decides to become a Native American
 - (C) When a researcher tells the police about illegal activities during their observation.
 - (D) None of above
220. Naturalistic observation: study conducted by watching the participants' behavior in their ____ environment without interference from the researchers in either the social or physical environment.
- (A) Normal
 - (B) Observing
 - (C) Interfering
 - (D) Watching

221. Non-Participant Observation is a form of Quantitative Research
(A) True
(B) False
222. Another term for self-observation in which one's own mental and emotional processes are described is ____
(A) Experiment
(B) Introspection
(C) Survey
(D) None of above
223. One of the following is the limitation of observation method
(A) Study of the behaviour of students directly
(B) Recording of previously decided behavioural aspects
(C) Assessing the behaviour, based on external behaviour only
(D) Study of the behaviour of animals and mental patients
224. In the documentary "Salam, Neighbor", the film-makers go to Jordan and live in a Syrian refugee camp, developing close relationships with the displaced people living there. What kind of research is this?
(A) Case study
(B) Participant Observation
(C) Program Evaluation
(D) Demographic Information Edit
225. What is one of the sources of evidence that academic disciplines could use?
(A) Logic
(B) Observation
(C) Disjunction
(D) Analogies
226. A type of observation that takes part in the activities of the individual or group being observed.
(A) Participant Observation
(B) Non-participation
(C) Direct Observation
(D) Indirect Observation
227. The speed of the car is 55 mph.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
228. The flowers are green and blue.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
(C) Inference
(D) Hypothesis
229. A researcher has recorded that, during a typical day in a primary school classroom, green-eyed children are more likely than blue-eyed children to ask questions. This researcher most likely employed a(n) ____ research method to gather data. A researcher most likely employed a(n) research method to gather data.
(A) Observational
(B) Archival
(C) Experimental
(D) Interview
230. When the observer becomes part of the community (or group of people) they wish to observe (can be overt or covert).
(A) Observations
(B) Overt Observations
(C) Covert Observations
(D) Participant Observations
(E) Non-Participant Observations
231. The hallway is warmer than the science room. What type of observation is this?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
232. List the strengths of Naturalistic Observation.
(A) Strengths of naturalistic observation include high ecological validity and the ability to observe natural behaviors.

- (B) It allows for manipulation of variables in a controlled environment.
- (C) It guarantees that observer bias will not occur.
- (D) It ensures that all participants are aware they are being studied at all times.
- 233.** The researcher immerses himself/ herself in the setting where his respondents are and keeps a keen eye on the participants and takes down notes.
- (A) Process of Observation
- (B) Focus Groups
- (C) Case Studies
- (D) Longitudinal Studies
- 234.** What is a potential challenge of using observation for market research?
- (A) Ensuring the data is accurate and unbiased.
- (B) Reducing marketing costs.
- (C) Avoiding customer feedback.
- (D) Focusing only on competitors.
- 235.** When you use your 5 senses to gather information, you are making a/an
- (A) Observation
- (B) Inference
- (C) Scientific Wondering
- (D) None of above
- 236.** Students in a science class record the behavior of their class pet by looking at the pet's behavior. What type of data collection method is this?
- (A) Experiment
- (B) Observational Study
- (C) Survey
- (D) Simulation
- 237.** Naturalistic observation
- (A) A research method involving controlled experiments in a lab setting.
- (B) A technique where subjects are observed in their natural environment.
- (C) A method that relies on self-reported data from participants.
- (D) A strategy that uses surveys to gather information from a large group.
- 238.** The sky is usually blue during the day. What type of observation is this?
- (A) Quantitative
- (B) This is not an observation it is an opinion.
- (C) Qualitative
- (D) None of these
- 239.** This is NOT a form of observation research.
- (A) -A traffic counting machine monitors traffic flow at a store entrance
- (B) -A survey is handed to customers upon exiting a retail store
- (C) -A video camera records what people do while shopping
- (D) None of above
- 240.** What is the term for when observations may be skewed to align with observer expectations?
- (A) Observer bias
- (B) Confirmation bias
- (C) Sampling error
- (D) Placebo effect
- 241.** It refers to the process of systematic noting and recording of events.
- (A) Observation
- (B) Experimentation
- (C) Measurement
- (D) Data gathering
- 242.** A noted psychologist and environmentalist, Dr. Limon, has received a grant to study older persons' bird-feeding behavior in public parks. Dr. Limon has research assistants sit in public parks to collect data. Dr. Limon has chosen a ___ method.
- (A) Naturalistic observation
- (B) Case study
- (C) Controlled experiment
- (D) Survey

243. The action or process of observing something or someone
(A) Research Analysis.
(B) Research and Development (R&D) in Education.
(C) Experimental Research.
(D) Observation.
244. The flower was red.
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Quantitative observation
245. The kitten has 2 ears.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
(C) Inference
(D) None of above
246. What does participant observation involve?
(A) Observing participants from a distance without interaction.
(B) The researcher becoming a member in a social setting and observing.
(C) Participants observing the researcher in a controlled environment.
(D) The researcher conducting surveys among participants.
247. Which data collection approach is most appropriate when one wants to record the behavior of people and their interaction with each other?
(A) In-depth interviews
(B) Focus group discussion
(C) Observation
(D) Document reviews
248. What observation is used when the researcher/observer becomes a part of the observed group?
(A) Participant observation
(B) Overt observation
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Laboratory observation
249. You observe that it's extremely hot today. What is a potential weakness of using this observation in support of an argument?
(A) The observation is inaccurate.
(B) The observations does not take temperature into account.
(C) The observation could only be true for certain times of day.
(D) The observation may not be true for another observer.
250. Observing the behaviors, customs and ways of living of the group by way of becoming a regular member of the group, is known as
(A) Participant observation.
(B) Direct observation.
(C) Non-participant observation.
(D) Natural observation.
251. Detailed factual of what the recorder sees and hears. Best its written immediately after the incident.
(A) Anecdotal Recording
(B) Class List Log
(C) Checklist
(D) Running Record
252. Involve the perception of data using your senses or scientific instruments
(A) Inference
(B) Volume
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Observation
253. What is an observation?
(A) A group of people assembled to participate in a discussion about a product before it is launched.
(B) A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers.
(C) A structured conversation where one person asks questions, and the other provides answers.
(D) The action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.

254. A primary research technique in which the actions are watched and recorded by either cameras or observers.
- (A) Experimental method
 - (B) Survey method
 - (C) Observation method
 - (D) Focus group method
255. Which scientific method is being described below: observing and recording in a natural setting
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Replication
256. This term refers to an ethnographic research strategy defined as an extended observation of a group in which the researcher is immersed in the day-to-day lives of the people.
- (A) Immersion
 - (B) Field Study
 - (C) Participant Observation
 - (D) Surveying
257. Which of these answers is not one of the three ways that scientists use to observe and study behavior?
- (A) Case Study
 - (B) Correctional Method
 - (C) Naturalistic Observation
 - (D) Survey
258. Observation where observer joins the group being observed.
- (A) Non-Participant
 - (B) Participant
 - (C) Covert
 - (D) Overt
259. Which data collection method would you use to collect data for this study? A study of how fourth grade students solve a puzzle.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Simulation
260. Participant observation is most often applied in:
- (A) The field of anthropology and social studies
 - (B) The field of chemistry and laboratory sciences
 - (C) The field of mathematics and computation
 - (D) The field of education and political sciences
261. In this study technique you observe the behavior and how customers interact with products in their daily life
- (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Customer journey map
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Social experiments
262. ____ involves observing behavior in individuals in their natural environments.
- (A) Archival research
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Survey
263. A case study on workplace culture finds that employees behave differently when the researcher is present. What is this effect called?
- (A) Observer effect
 - (B) Data saturation
 - (C) Theoretical sampling
 - (D) Sampling bias
264. A remark, statement or comment based on something one has seen, heard or noticed.
- (A) Hearsay
 - (B) Gossip
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Noticed Actions

265. May miss behaviors as they are observing from a distance.
- (A) General Weakness of Observations
 - (B) Weakness of Overt Observations
 - (C) Weakness of Covert Observations
 - (D) Weakness of Participant Observations
 - (E) Weakness of Non-Participant Observations
266. According to Calhoun (2002), participant observation requires:
- (A) Building experiments on locally sourced natural resources
 - (B) Reading and summarizing written local narratives
 - (C) Immersion and participation in daily practices
 - (D) Education and awareness through cultural festivals and heritage tourism
267. The data recorded during an observation is called ____
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Response
 - (C) Field note
 - (D) Conducting
268. An independent department store wants to collect information regarding the most common route customers take when walking through its store. Which of the following is the most suitable way for the business to gather this information?
- (A) Internet research
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Questionnaire
269. A researcher wants to explore how users interact with a new interface in real time. What method is best?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Interview
270. If a research works at a cafeteria, and observes the waiters, this is an example of?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Document review
271. Information gained using the 5 senses
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) Quantitative
272. What is referred to as accompanying observations about the participant and the context of the interview/observation?
- (A) Transcript
 - (B) Notes
 - (C) Screenshot
 - (D) Checklist
273. Process of gathering information about events or processes in an orderly way
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) None of the above
274. ____ is a method of collecting data or information in which you watch research participants for a specific amount of time and record whether or no particular behavior or activity took place.
- (A) Time Sampling
 - (B) Frequency Count
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Running Record
275. What are observational measures in the context of relationship research?
- (A) Observational measures involve watching couples' actual behaviors in relationships.
 - (B) Observational measures are surveys about couples' feelings.

- (C) Observational measures are interviews with relationship experts.
(D) Observational measures are written reports by couples about their experiences.
- 276.** Which is considered a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?
(A) It provides an overabundance of information
(B) It deals with behavior not tampered with by outside influences
(C) It limits biased observations through careful record keeping
(D) It doesn't identify the cause of observed behavior
- 277.** The main advantage of participant observation is that it:
(A) Maximizes the contact between researcher and locals
(B) Produces extensive numerical and statistical data
(C) Saves costs by reducing time spent in the field
(D) Provides deeper insight into cultural practices
- 278.** Observation of subject's behavior in their natural habitats is called ____
(A) A case study
(B) A cross-sectional study
(C) A longitudinal study
(D) Naturalistic observation
- 279.** I think Allie is happy because I heard her laughing.
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Inference
(C) Quantitative observation
(D) None of above
- 280.** What is the main characteristic of naturalistic observation?
(A) Psychologists manipulate the environment
(B) Psychologists observe the subject in a natural setting without interfering
(C) Psychologists conduct experiments in a lab
(D) Psychologists interview the subjects
- 281.** When is observation used to collect data?
(A) When experiments are easy to perform
(B) When practical or ethical reasons prevent experiments
(C) When data is not needed
(D) When a hypothesis is not required
- 282.** What is a potential issue with first-person observations?
(A) They are always accurate and unbiased
(B) They may be colored by danger, emotions, or stress
(C) They include all necessary details
(D) They are the most reliable form of evidence
- 283.** On observation experiences during Field study, what is the significance of the intended aim in observing environment, learners and teachers?
(A) Purpose
(B) Focus
(C) Intentionally
(D) Process
- 284.** A researcher counts how many times people smile during a conversation. What type of design is this?
(A) Experimental
(B) Correlational
(C) Observational
(D) Survey
- 285.** What is structured observation?
(A) The analysis of tall buildings.
(B) A technique in which the researcher observes behavior from one position in the workplace.
(C) A technique in which the researcher uses specific rules for behavior observation.

- (D) A technique in which the researcher observes behavior from a covert location.
- 286.** In addition to active listening, what action helps in understanding a speaking customer?
- (A) Typing
 - (B) Speaking fluently
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Tidying the store
- 287.** What is non-participant observation?
- (A) Researchers pay participants.
 - (B) Participants observe researchers.
 - (C) Research that has no participants.
 - (D) Where the researcher observes participants.
- 288.** Ollie, a nursery school student, hypothesizes that boys have fights with the finger paints more than girls do. She tests her hypothesis by casually watching the finger painting table for 3 days of nursery school. What method is she using?
- (A) Informal survey
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) Ethnography
- 289.** Which step in the observation process involves deciding who will be doing the observation and providing necessary training?
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Self-Evaluation
 - (C) Recording
 - (D) Interpretation
 - (E) Execution
- 290.** Types of Observation
- (A) Controlled and uncontrolled
 - (B) Surveys and interviews
 - (C) Open and close
 - (D) Written and oral
 - (E) No correct answer
- 291.** More likely to be objective as they are not personally involved in the situation.
- (A) General Strength of Observations
 - (B) Strength of Overt Observations
 - (C) Strength of Covert Observations
 - (D) Strength of Participant Observations
 - (E) Strength of Non-Participant Observations
- 292.** Along with experiments, scientists can also collect data through ____
- (A) Debates
 - (B) Explanations
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) Theories
- 293.** What kind of observation is in the picture?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Neither quantitative nor qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 294.** It is a collection data technique which includes watching how a customer acts in a retail area, how he/she dresses up, and what the customer says when he/she sees the product.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Experimentation
 - (D) Observation
- 295.** Imagine Luna and Sophia are on a detective mission in their science project. What does "Observation" involve in their research?
- (A) The clues that help prove their hypothesis
 - (B) The final answer after gathering all the evidence
 - (C) Using their senses to gather information
 - (D) The most important message in a text
- 296.** Mystery shopping uses what type of method for collecting primary data.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey

- 297.** It means that the observers are not visible in the setting.
(A) Observation
(B) Unobstrusive
(C) Invisible
(D) None of above
- 298.** It is qualitative study technique that helps you understand the behavior of customers
(A) Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Observation
(D) Customer journey maps
- 299.** What is a benefit of detached observations in research?
(A) Researchers can directly interact with participants.
(B) Behavior is not affected since people don't know they're being watched.
(C) It allows researchers to control the environment.
(D) It ensures all important details are captured.
- 300.** How do focus groups allow researchers to examine interactions?
(A) By preventing any disagreements among participants
(B) By observing how the group interacts and reacts to each other's comments
(C) By allowing only one person to speak at a time
(D) By reinforcing the researcher's own opinions
- 301.** When conducting an observation people might act differently because they know they are being watched. This is called ____
(A) Valid Research
(B) The Hawthorne Effect
(C) The Doppler Effect
(D) The Butterfly Effect
- 302.** The leaves on the plant are turning brown.
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Quantitative observation
(C) Both qualitative and quantitative observation.
(D) This is not a qualitative or quantitative observation.
- 303.** What does this mean by "unobtrusive"?
(A) The researcher does not try to control or handle the phenomenon
(B) The researcher tries to control or handle the phenomenon
- 304.** Which observational research method enables researchers to witness behavior in settings that are not artificial or manipulated?
(A) Testing
(B) Laboratory study
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Case study
- 305.** When the accuracy of the observer's observations is influenced by their personal experiences and motives
(A) Prejudice
(B) Observer effect
(C) Observer bias
(D) None of above
- 306.** Which type of research method involves collecting data without the participants' knowledge to reduce bias, often using hidden observation or deception?
(A) Unobtrusive
(B) Obtrusive
(C) Likert-type
(D) Semantic differential
- 307.** Observation or Inference: The goat pushed the boy into the pond.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference

- 308.** The observation method of collecting marketing-research data involves:
- (A) Watching what customers do
 - (B) Test marketing new products
 - (C) Conducting online surveys
 - (D) Calling customers on the telephone
- 309.** This observation is done when everyone knows they are being observed.
- (A) Overt.
 - (B) Covert.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 310.** Observation or Inference? Sound traveled faster through the desk than through the air.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
- 311.** Fully takes on the role of outside observer; does not inform the group being studied that they are being observed and they usually will not know that they are being observed
- (A) Complete Observer
 - (B) Observer-as-participant
- 312.** In some research situations, observation can be:
- (A) Quantitative about the nature
 - (B) A primary source
 - (C) A primary qualitative source
 - (D) A primary source of either quantitative or qualitative information about phenomena
 - (E) A primary source of qualitative information about the nature
- 313.** The process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments in their natural settings is known as:
- (A) Laboratory research
 - (B) Peer evaluation
 - (C) Fieldwork
 - (D) Statistical analysis
- 314.** Covert observer: the role of the observer is not obvious because they are ____
- (A) Hidden/disguised
 - (B) Visible
 - (C) Obvious
 - (D) Transparent
- 315.** Structured observation: a study in which the observer records only a ____ range of behaviors.
- (A) Limited
 - (B) Extensive
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Uncontrolled
- 316.** A researcher is conducting a study where he is secretly observing participants to see how they behave at their place of work. This type of study is called
- (A) Naturalistic Observation
 - (B) Case Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Survey
 - (E) Interview
- 317.** There are TWO windows in the classroom. What type of observation is this?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 318.** A particular type of participant observation in which the identity of the researcher, the nature of the research project, and the fact that participants are being observed are concealed from those who are being studied
- (A) Field experiment
 - (B) Covert observation
 - (C) Participatory observation
 - (D) Structured interviews
- 319.** More ethical as participants know they are being observed.
- (A) General Strength of Observations

- (B) Strength of Overt Observations
 - (C) Strength of Covert Observations
 - (D) Strength of Participant Observations
 - (E) Strength of Non-Participant Observations
- 320.** Careful observations of humans or animals in real life situations
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Naturalistic observation
 - (D) None of above
- 321.** What does observation research focus on?
- (A) Survey responses
 - (B) Historical records
 - (C) Directly watching human behavior
 - (D) Lab-controlled settings
- 322.** Can be replicated by others when using the same behavior schedule.
- (A) Strength of Structured Observations
 - (B) Strength of Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Strength of Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Strength of Controlled Observations
- 323.** What is the overall perk of using observations?
- (A) The ability to have first-hand experiences
 - (B) The ability to control data
 - (C) The ability to generate diverse data about the behavior of participants in a naturally occurring setting.
 - (D) None of above
- 324.** Which method is typically used in ethnographic reports to gain a deep understanding of a community's cultural practices?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Secondary data analysis
- 325.** Observation technique is most useful when studying:
- (A) Attitudes.
 - (B) Opinions.
 - (C) Motivations.
 - (D) Behaviours.
- 326.** The statement 'The water is cold' is an example of which type of observation?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Numerical
 - (D) Experimental
- 327.** A researcher secretly becomes an active member of a group in order to observe their behaviour. This researcher is acting as:
- (A) An overt participant observer
 - (B) A covert non-participant observer
 - (C) A covert participant observer
 - (D) None of the above
- 328.** Explain the observation method used in psychological research.
- (A) It involves conducting surveys to gather data.
 - (B) It requires the researcher to observe subjects in their natural environment.
 - (C) It focuses on analyzing historical documents.
 - (D) It is primarily used for experimental manipulation.
- 329.** What is the role of observation in descriptive research?
- (A) To manipulate variables
 - (B) To assign participants
 - (C) To gather data without interference
 - (D) To test hypotheses
- 330.** If Sharon spent a week living as a Tattoo Artist, this would be an example of ____
- (A) Non-participant observation
 - (B) Bad judgement
 - (C) Quantitative Research
 - (D) Participant observation

331. In the Naturalistic-Observation Method, researchers have no control over what?
- (A) The setting
 - (B) The events
 - (C) The participants
 - (D) Both A and B.
332. Observation method is related to..
- (A) Real life situation
 - (B) Laboratory situations
 - (C) Experimental situations
 - (D) None of these
333. Naturalistic observation involves studying subjects in their natural environment without — or control of variables.
- (A) Manipulation
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Measurement
 - (D) Classification
334. May gain a greater understanding of the participants' behavior as they are involved in the situation.
- (A) General Strength of Observations
 - (B) Strength of Overt Observations
 - (C) Strength of Covert Observations
 - (D) Strength of Participant Observations
 - (E) Strength of Non-Participant Observations
335. Which method is being used? An owner of a shop want to know what her customers think about the new line of products she has gotten in. She looks at the days sales and records what percentage of sales were from the new product line.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Voluntary response
 - (D) Systematic
336. A museum wants to know what the most popular exhibit is so it looks for the most worn out area in front of the exhibits. This is —
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus Groups
337. Conducted in a real-life setting.
- (A) Structured Observations
 - (B) Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Controlled Observations
338. True/False: An observer could lose objectivity using the method of participant observation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
339. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data by observing individuals in their natural environment without their knowledge or consent?
- (A) Covert observations
 - (B) Overt observations
 - (C) Participatory observations
 - (D) Structured observations
340. In a naturalistic observation, a researcher
- (A) Asks people directly or indirectly what they think, feel, or have done.
 - (B) Observes one person, often over a long period of time.
 - (C) Observes and records behavior in the real world.
 - (D) Asks questions that can have completely open-ended answers.
341. Brief notes teachers take as they observe children.
- (A) Running Notes
 - (B) Anecdotal Notes
 - (C) Lesson plan notes
 - (D) Automaticity
342. A researcher wishing to use the field-study method would most likely be found where?

- (A) Interviewing the child's parents
 - (B) Teaching a class of children
 - (C) Observing a school playground
 - (D) Interviewing children individually
- 343.** Which of the following research methods involves observing people in their natural environment without interference?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) Field experiment
 - (D) Survey
- 344.** In data collection, what method involves observing behaviors in a natural setting?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Content Analysis
- 345.** What is the main advantage of observation?
- (A) The ability to generate limited data about the behavior of participants in unnatural settings
 - (B) The ability to generate diverse data about the behavior of participants in naturally occurring settings
 - (C) The inability to generate diverse data about the behavior of participants
 - (D) It's not as boring as doing lab experiments
- 346.** Dr. Nash wants to conduct research on partner abuse. Why would Dr. Nash be unwise to use observational methods for this topic?
- (A) Participants will lie about being abused.
 - (B) Abuse is usually something that occurs privately.
 - (C) There actually are no drawbacks to using observational methods.
 - (D) Dr. Nash will be unable to remain neutral.
- 347.** How can businesses ensure the accuracy of data collected through observation?
- (A) By avoiding customer feedback.
 - (B) By focusing only on competitors.
 - (C) By using standardized observation techniques.
 - (D) By reducing marketing costs.
- 348.** The method of data collection where the researcher observes phenomena without intervening is called:
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Experiment
- 349.** What are field notes used for in observation methods?
- (A) To conduct interviews
 - (B) To record observed behavior
 - (C) To perform experiments
 - (D) To manipulate participants
- 350.** Professor Ober carefully monitors and records the behaviors of children on school playgrounds to track the development of their physical skills. Professor Ober is engaged in:
- (A) Experimentation.
 - (B) Replication.
 - (C) Survey research.
 - (D) Naturalistic observation.
- 351.** While looking for ideas on how to craft a user-friendly dishwasher, the designers of a dishwasher-manufacturing company spent 10 days observing people as they used their dishwashers in their homes. In this instance, the designers were conducting ____
- (A) Survey research
 - (B) Experimental research
 - (C) Quantitative marketing research
 - (D) Ethnographic research
 - (E) Causal research
- 352.** Which from the main methods for collecting qualitative data may take place in natural setting and involve the researcher taking lengthy and descriptive notes of what is happening?
- (A) Interview

- (B) Focus group
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Research
353. In order for observations to be valid as research evidence, what must be done?
- (A) Isolate specific behaviors of participants
 - (B) Use multiple observations
354. It can be difficult to record all behaviors.
- (A) Weakness of Structured Observations
 - (B) Weakness of Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Weakness of Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Weakness of Controlled Observations
355. May be less natural if participants are aware of the controlled setting.
- (A) Weakness of Structured Observations
 - (B) Weakness of Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Weakness of Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Weakness of Controlled Observations
356. Form, used by the researcher before data collection for taking notes during an observation
- (A) Observational protocol
 - (B) Data recording protocol
 - (C) Collecting Documents
 - (D) Conducting Interviews
357. Which primary data collection method involves recording customer actions without direct interaction?
- (A) Focus Group
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Test Market
358. Which activity best reflects participant observation?
- (A) Reading detailed history books from local libraries
 - (B) Distributing online cultural questionnaires to locals
 - (C) Watching films about cultural traditions of the community
 - (D) Living with a community and joining routines
359. An act of using one or more of your senses to gather information and take note of what occurs is
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) An Inference
 - (D) An Observation
360. In participant observation the researcher is part of the group being observed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
361. You just watch and listen to your target of observation, without you participating in any of their activities.
- (A) Participant Observation
 - (B) Direct Observation
 - (C) Continuous Monitoring
 - (D) Non-participation Observation
362. What is the observation of behavior in its natural setting called?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Controlled observation
 - (C) Participant observation
 - (D) Structured observation
363. Teacher B wrote of Ana: "When Ana came to class this morning, she seemed to be very tired and slouched."
- (A) Incident report
 - (B) Anecdotal report
 - (C) Personality report
 - (D) Observation report
364. In passive observation, what does the researcher primarily do?
- (A) Merely watches a customer in their natural surroundings
 - (B) Works side-by-side with the customer to understand issues

- (C) Directs customers through scripted tasks in a lab
(D) Conducts a group discussion with eight to twelve customers
- 365.** Collecting info by recording actions without interacting or communicating with the participant.
(A) Focus group
(B) Simulation
(C) Survey
(D) Observation
- 366.** Which is the best definition of observation as a research method?
(A) Watching or reading a large sample of printed or broadcast material.
(B) Watching your favourite programs on Netflix
(C) A method to record behaviours in our research.
(D) A way of analysing why people do things.
- 367.** Which of the following technique in which the behavior of research subjects is watched without any direct contact?
(A) Interview
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Observation
(D) Opinionnaire
- 368.** Observation is a technique that involves systematic selection, monitoring, and recording, in a systematic way, of:
(A) People interviewed, either individuals or groups
(B) The behavior and characteristics of organisms, subjects, or phenomena
(C) Local primary health-care activities
(D) Community health outcomes
(E) Community participation
- 369.** Participants are observed in a controlled setting.
(A) Naturalistic Observation Method
(B) Laboratory-Observation Method
(C) Survey Method
(D) Experimental Method
- 370.** A doctor goes back through her records for the past year to see whether more of her patients were males or females.
(A) Observational
(B) Experimental
(C) Survey
(D) None of above
- 371.** It must be summer.
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
(C) Opinion
(D) Inference
- 372.** You are doing a project for science class to determine the various species of fish in a nearby lake.
(A) Questionnaire/Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Observation
(D) None of the above
- 373.** Which data collection method uses the researcher's sense organs to gather information?
(A) Interview
(B) Observation
(C) Experiment
(D) Survey
- 374.** What is the goal of naturalistic observation in research?
(A) To alter the behavior of subjects in a controlled environment
(B) To observe and study behavior as it normally occurs without altering the situation
(C) To analyze and interpret recorded material
(D) To focus on numeric analysis of data
- 375.** A disadvantage of ____ is the behaviors could be only one-time occurrences.
(A) Observations

- (B) Correlations
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Case Studies
 - (E) Surveys
- 376.** The objective of meeting a group, observing them, and writing a report is to:
- (A) Understand group dynamics and document findings
 - (B) Create a social event
 - (C) Entertain the group
 - (D) Ignore the group's activities
- 377.** A researcher stood at a school parking lot entrance to see if the color of a car is related to the driver not wearing a seatbelt.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Experiment
- 378.** Structured. Involves the standardization of all observational procedures to obtain reliable research data
- (A) Quantitative Observation
 - (B) Qualitative Observation
- 379.** You want to know how users feel about a feature immediately after using it. What method avoids recall bias?
- (A) Interview after one month
 - (B) Survey after one week
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Observation during use
- 380.** Mr. Evans has brown hair. What type of observation is this?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
- 381.** Study of behavior in a natural situation without manipulation in contrast to a lab.
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Cross-sectional method
 - (C) Longitudinal method
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
- 382.** The kitten's eyes are closed
- (A) Qualitative Observation
 - (B) Quantitative Observation
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) None of above
- 383.** The following are the types of Observation, EXCEPT:
- (A) Participant/Non-participant
 - (B) Covert/Overt
 - (C) Structured/Unstructured
 - (D) Naturalistic/Laboratory Setting
- 384.** There are 28 computers in the classroom is an example of what type of observation?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
- 385.** It is warm outside.
- (A) QUALITATIVE OBSERVATION
 - (B) QUANTITATIVE OBSERVATION
- 386.** When the participants do not know they are being observed.
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Overt Observations
 - (C) Covert Observations
 - (D) Participant Observations
 - (E) Non-Participant Observations
- 387.** If I wanted to see how often students are on their phones during class when they should not be, but did not want to do anything to impact their behavior, I would use which data collection method?
- (A) Observational study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Simulation
- 388.** A(n) ____ observation is carried out using a checklist or questionnaire as the event is happening.
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Unstructured

- (C) Participant
(D) Non-participant
- 389.** When researchers observe subjects in their natural environment without interference, they are conducting:
(A) Field experiments
(B) Participant observation
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Laboratory research
- 390.** One of the cars is black and the other is blue.
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Quantitative observation
(C) Inference
(D) Prediction
- 391.** Case study in which the researcher becomes a member of the group being studied
(A) Interview
(B) Secondary Analysis
(C) Participant Observation
(D) Case Study
- 392.** Quantitative or Qualitative Observation? I smell the delicious scent of pumpkin pie in the air.
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
- 393.** Harder to control for extraneous variables that may affect participants' behavior, lowering the validity.
(A) Weakness of Structured Observations
(B) Weakness of Unstructured Observations
(C) Weakness of Naturalistic Observations
(D) Weakness of Controlled Observations
- 394.** What is the systematic recording of behaviors or events called?
(A) Observations
(B) Secondary Data Analysis
(C) Random Sampling
(D) Descriptive Statistics
- 395.** What is a key characteristic of non-participant observation?
(A) The observer actively engages in group activities.
(B) The observer influences the group activities.
(C) The observer remains passive and does not participate.
(D) The observer leads the group activities.
- 396.** Read the statement and decide if it's an observation or inference: The car seems to be a VW Buggy
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
- 397.** Being a record of the actual behaviour of the child, it has more uses and merits of the Observations are ____
(A) Valuable and Reliable
(B) Reliable and Objective
(C) Reliable and Subjective
(D) Objective and Subjective
- 398.** What is the major limitation of observation?
(A) We can't generalize the findings
(B) We can't trust the findings
(C) It is very susceptible to bias
(D) It's too time consuming
- 399.** Observational study needs research intervention
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 400.** Recording behavior in natural environment
(A) Survey
(B) Wording effect
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Case study

- 401. OBSERVATION:** The watching of behavioral patterns of people in certain situations to obtain information about the phenomenon of interest. A maxim in the social and behavioral sciences that attitudes and behavior are not always congruent
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 402.** Making ____ requires using our 5 senses!
- (A) Inferences
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Hypotheses
 - (D) None of above
- 403.** Participant observations
- (A) Validity is a strength
 - (B) Reliability is a strength
 - (C) Ethics is a strength
 - (D) Objectivity is a strength
- 404.** Briggs is interested in whether there is a difference in the way males and females carry objects such as backpacks and computer cases, so she sets up a hidden camera on the main mall of the college and videotapes students at various times throughout the day. Which type of study is this?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
- 405.** This primary data collection method collects information by recording the actions of customers without interacting with or communicating with them
- (A) Focus Group
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Test Market
- 406.** A type of research conducted in the participants' normal environment without interference from the researchers.
- (A) Controlled
 - (B) Naturalistic/observational
- 407.** When the observer is not a part of the group and they observe from a distance (can also be overt or covert).
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Overt Observations
 - (C) Covert Observations
 - (D) Participant Observations
 - (E) Non-Participant Observations
- 408.** Through the use of ____, healthcare workers are alert to situations in which a patient's verbal and nonverbal messages don't match.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Protocols
 - (D) Listening
- 409.** The research method in which the researcher does not at all interfere with or try to control any part of the research.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Longitudinal study
 - (D) Observational study
- 410.** When a participant's behaviour is influenced by their knowledge of an observer's presence
- (A) Observer bias
 - (B) Observer effect
 - (C) Natural observation
 - (D) Logic
- 411.** "A ball falling from the sky" is an example of a observation
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Neither quantitative nor qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 412.** The candle burns with a red flame.
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Quantitative observation
 - (C) An observation
 - (D) None of the answers

- 413.** What is an observational study?
- (A) A study where a characteristic is observed and data is collected without influencing the population.
 - (B) A study where researchers manipulate variables to see the effect.
 - (C) A study that only uses historical data.
 - (D) A study that involves laboratory experiments.
- 414.** What is a limitation of covert (hidden) observation?
- (A) Social desirability may affect participant responses
 - (B) Informed consent can not be obtained
 - (C) Presence of researcher may influence participant behaviour
 - (D) Difficult to develop rapport with participants
- 415.** Why might first-person observations not include the big picture?
- (A) They focus on broad overviews
 - (B) They are limited to the observer's perspective
 - (C) They are always comprehensive
 - (D) They are based on second-hand information
- 416.** Observation of an event personally by the observer is ____
- (A) Uncontrolled observation.
 - (B) Direct observation.
 - (C) Indirect observation.
 - (D) Controlled observation.
- 417.** Ethnographic observations may document ____
- (A) Field notes and audio recordings
 - (B) Radio programs and follow-up conversations
 - (C) Informal conversations and TV. Shows
 - (D) None of above
- 418.** This technique involves observing involves studying the spontaneous behavior of participants in natural surroundings. The researcher simply records what they see in whatever way they can.
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Lab Experiment
- 419.** A librarian wants to know what genres of books are most popular. He looks up the top 100 checked out books in the library's computer system.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observational Study
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) None of above
- 420.** To study the development of relationships Dr Rajiv carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among boys and girls in the schoolyard which research method did Dr Rajiv employ
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) The survey
 - (D) The case study
 - (E) Experimentation
- 421.** A person with sleep problems is video recorded overnight in a sleep lab to help diagnose a condition.
- (A) Census
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) None of above
- 422.** During ____ observation, the individual does not get conscious of someone observing his behaviour.
- (A) Participant
 - (B) Natural
 - (C) General
 - (D) Selective

423. Method of Ethnography where the researcher joins a group of people being studied, either by living with them or by observing them for an extended period of time during the day.
- (A) Observational Study
 - (B) Paired Observation
 - (C) Participant Observation
 - (D) Field Notes
424. Structured observation is defined by which attribute?
- (A) Researcher joins the participant group
 - (B) Open, flexible, exploratory style
 - (C) Planned with variables and a checklist
 - (D) Observer remains non-interactive
425. Observing the way people eat in restaurants is an example of
- (A) The longitudinal method
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Laboratory observation
 - (D) Naturalistic observation
426. Takes on the role of an insider, essentially becoming a member of the group being studied and spending a great deal of time with the group; does not tell members that they are being studied
- (A) Complete participant
 - (B) Observer
427. In structured observation, what is the primary advantage compared to open-ended field notes?
- (A) Greater flexibility of interpretations
 - (B) Higher standardization of coded behaviors
 - (C) Improved random assignment to groups
 - (D) Deeper exploration of personal motives
428. When gathering participant observation data, which of the following is NOT one of the aspects to consider?
- (A) The physical setting
 - (B) The participants
 - (C) The weather conditions
 - (D) The activities
429. An observation without prior bias; based solely on facts or what is taking place.
- (A) Objective observation.
 - (B) Subjective observation
 - (C) Bias observation
 - (D) Peer review
430. Have behavioral checklists in place before beginning the observation. A tally is kept of behaviors. Researchers plan what will be observed.
- (A) Structured Observations
 - (B) Unstructured Observations
 - (C) Naturalistic Observations
 - (D) Controlled Observations
431. Participant observation is the process of immersing yourself in the study of ____
- (A) People
 - (B) Options
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Outcomes
432. When the researcher is part of the group that s/he is studying.
- (A) Participant Observation
 - (B) Non Participant Observation
 - (C) Covert Observation
 - (D) Overt Observation
433. Types of observation in psychology
- (A) Controlled, naturalistic, participant
 - (B) Open, closed, middle
 - (C) Semi-Open, closed, open
 - (D) Visual, potential
434. What type of observation is this? There are 20 fish, 2 frogs, and 1 turtle in the pond.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative

435. A research method in Sociology where the researcher becomes part of the group being studies is called
- (A) Non-participant observation
 - (B) Observer observation
 - (C) Participant observation
 - (D) Experimenter observation
436. When making an observation, you must use —
- (A) Only Sight
 - (B) Smell & Touch
 - (C) ALL 5 Senses
 - (D) Only Taste
437. The advantage of this method of research is that the behavior observed in the subject(s) natural environment to be more natural, spontaneous, and varied than that observed in a laboratory.
- (A) Observational
 - (B) Correlational
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Case Study
 - (E) Survey
438. Participant observation is best described as a method of:
- (A) Study of local business conducted in heritage sites
 - (B) Entertainment through cultural programs
 - (C) Research involving direct participation
 - (D) Storytelling about significant cultural traditions
439. Naturalistic observations are conducted in order to:
- (A) Describe behavior.
 - (B) Explain behavior.
 - (C) Predict behavior.
 - (D) Control behavior.
440. Observing behavior as it happens in real settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as which research method?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Survey method
 - (D) Experimental method
441. One of the oldest observation methods used in early childhood education.
- (A) Checklist
 - (B) Anecdotal Record
 - (C) Running Record
 - (D) Class List Log
442. When the participants know they are being observed.
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Overt Observations
 - (C) Covert Observations
 - (D) Participant Observations
 - (E) Non-Participant Observations
443. Those whose job is to see, pay attention and observe closely directly regarding the teacher's appearance in the classroom is the task of —
- (A) Teacher
 - (B) Student
 - (C) Supervisor
 - (D) Observer
444. Which method of primary research involves watching how people behave in and respond to different situations?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Consumer panels
445. How can observation be used in primary market research?
- (A) By watching and analyzing customer behavior in real-world settings.
 - (B) By conducting interviews with experts.
 - (C) By providing customers with product samples.
 - (D) By creating online surveys.

446. Ethnographers typically undertake — observation as a data collection strategy during their fieldwork:
(A) Historical
(B) Participant
(C) Systematic observation
(D) Statistical observation
447. What is the main characteristic of observation as a data collection method?
(A) Evaluates results after giving a treatment
(B) Obtains statistical information
(C) Obtains facts about the subject
(D) Uses sense organs to gather information
448. An observational type of method, in which a set of audience is observed at a given point in time.
(A) Longitudinal study
(B) Cross sectional study
(C) Survey method
(D) Case study
449. List the weaknesses of Naturalistic Observation.
(A) Weaknesses of naturalistic observation include lack of control over variables and potential observer bias.
(B) Naturalistic observation always provides quantitative data only.
(C) Naturalistic observation guarantees no observer influence on subjects.
(D) Naturalistic observation is the fastest method for collecting experimental data.
450. This is a descriptive technique of observing and recording behavior in a naturally occurring situation without manipulating the situation.
(A) Survey
(B) Case study
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) None of above
451. A type of observation in which behavior in a setting is carefully observed and recorded without any other kind of manipulation; often used to describe complex cultural activities.
(A) Naturalistic observation
(B) Participant observation
(C) Systematic observation
(D) Statistical observation
452. A researcher wants to study the behavior of the ethnic group in Ifugao with their normal environment. A researcher will utilize the method of
(A) Case study
(B) Experimental research
(C) Naturalistic observation
(D) Correlational research
453. Using your 5 senses to collect data (can be qualitative or quantitative)
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Observation
(D) Inference
454. A type of observation conducted in the participants' normal environment without interference from the researchers.
(A) Controlled observation
(B) Naturalistic observation
455. A — observation is carried out where the researcher is not part of the event or phenomena happening.
(A) Non-participant
(B) Participant
(C) Structured
(D) Unstructured
456. Molly is a researcher studying customer behavior at a local butcher shop. She stands near the meat counter for two hours, timing how long each customer spends at the counter. What research method is Molly using?
(A) Interview
(B) Observation
(C) Experiment
(D) Survey

457. Advantage over self-reports: researcher's ability to record actual behavior than obtain reports of preferences or intended behavior. Costs more money than self-report approaches
- (A) True
 - (B) False
458. Observation of subject behavior in a controlled setting is called ____
- (A) Laboratory observation
 - (B) Naturalistic observation
 - (C) General observation
 - (D) A case study
459. A toy company puts new toys in a large play area and invites kids in to play to see how they interact with the toys. This research is ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Focus Group
460. In a ____ observation researcher is a part of observation
- (A) Non participant
 - (B) Participant
 - (C) Structural
 - (D) Unstructured
461. What are the two kinds of observations?
- (A) Quantitative and qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative and observations
 - (C) Inferences and predictions
 - (D) Qualitative observations
462. What method allows you to watch and record the way people behave in a particular situation?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Participant Observation
 - (C) Statistical Analysis
 - (D) Content Analysis
463. Seeking additional information through passive perception, such as observing and listening, either to confirm or refute your interpretation is
- (A) Fundamental attribution error
 - (B) Mindfulness
 - (C) Indirect perception checking
 - (D) Direct perception checking
464. If you wanted to know about what life is like on the West Coast and you moved in with a family there for a year, which data collection method are you using?
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Participant Observation
 - (D) Existing Resources

1.4.8 Interview Method

1. In creating this type of question the interviewer or the researcher has two options, open-ended with no classification where the interviewer tries to record the response verbatim, and Open-ended, where the interviewer uses predecided classifications to record the response.

 - (A) Closed or structured questions
 - (B) Open or unstructured
 - (C) Dichotomous
 - (D) None of above

2. Which is NOT a benefit of a Personal Interview?

 - (A) Establishes rapport
 - (B) Yields more in-depth information
 - (C) Short duration to complete
 - (D) Respondents can be carefully selected

3. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of telephone interviewing?

 - (A) Researchers do not have to spend so much time and money on travelling

- (B) Some people in the target population may not own a telephone
- (C) It can be difficult to build rapport over the telephone
- (D) Interviewers cannot use visual cues such as show cards
4. The technique a reporter uses to begin an interview with easy questions to get the interviewee comfortable because it establishes a conversational tone that creates a positive reporter-source relationship.
- (A) Humorous questions.
- (B) Quick questions.
- (C) Easy questions.
- (D) Softball questions.
5. What type of questions help gather more information and show genuine interest?
- (A) Multiple-choice questions
- (B) Probing questions
- (C) Closed questions
- (D) Rhetorical questions
6. An interview technique that tries to draw deeper and more elaborate explanations from the discussion is called?
- (A) Focus group discussion
- (B) Observation
- (C) Probing
- (D) None of the above
7. A 'Structured Interview' in research methods and design is:
- (A) An interview with a set of predetermined questions asked in the same order to all participants.
- (B) An informal conversation with no set questions or order.
- (C) An interview where questions are adapted based on participant responses.
- (D) A group discussion led by a moderator.
8. Conducted over the telephone with the researcher reading out questions and the participant speaking their answers.
- (A) Structured Interview
- (B) Unstructured Interview
- (C) Semi-Structured Interview
- (D) Telephone Interview
- (E) Face-to-Face Interview
9. Explain the interview method used in psychological research.
- (A) It involves observing subjects without interaction.
- (B) It is a method where researchers conduct face-to-face or telephonic conversations to gather data.
- (C) It focuses on the use of questionnaires.
- (D) It is primarily used for statistical analysis.
10. Open ended questions which are used to clarify.
- (A) Encourage the sharing of information
- (B) Have one or two word answers
- (C) An example is "what time is it"
- (D) Usually stop communication
11. While interviewing a participant, they were asked to skip a question. What should you do?
- (A) Respect their choice and move on
- (B) Insist they answer
- (C) End the study immediately
- (D) Ignore the concern
12. A survey method in which a trained researcher asks questions and records the answers
- (A) Interview
- (B) Sampling
- (C) Questionnaire
- (D) Secondary analysis
13. This type of interview makes it easier for respondents to clarify any of their answers or ask for clarification of any questions being asked. This should improve validity.
- (A) Strength of Structured Interview
- (B) Strength of Unstructured Interview

- (C) Strength of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Strength of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Strength of Face-to-Face Interview
14. Which type of interview allows for a more free-flowing conversation?
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Semi-structured interview
 - (C) Unstructured interview
 - (D) Group interview
15. TYPES OF QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS: Informal Conversational Interview, Interview Guide Approach, Standardized Open-ended Interview.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
16. A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Schedule
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Simulation
17. A researcher wants to understand why users abandon a checkout process. Which method is most appropriate?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Sampling
18. What is the key difference between an unstructured and a structured interview?
- (A) Unstructured interviews are easier to analyse.
 - (B) Structured interviews are more natural than unstructured interviews.
 - (C) Unstructured interviews are based on themes and does not have a strict list of questions that must be followed in a specific order.
 - (D) None of above
19. If a researcher asks a participant, 'Can you describe a time when you faced a challenge at work?', what type of interview question is this?
- (A) Open-ended
 - (B) Close-ended
 - (C) Leading
 - (D) Hypothetical
20. Interview is a technique to collect information by:
- (A) Recording secondary data
 - (B) Recording data from medical records
 - (C) Recording available data
 - (D) Expanding detailed observation of subjects
 - (E) Asking people who are interviewed, either individuals or a group
21. What is the problem that structured and unstructured interviews face because of artificiality?
- (A) It is sometimes doubtful whether interviewees answers are truthful and valid.
 - (B) It makes interviewees feel under pressure during their interview
 - (C) It often results in low response rates as interviewees do not like the setting that the interview will take place in.
 - (D) None of above
22. Which METHOD of research is being described here? It is conducted face-to-face with customers and a series of questions are asked
- (A) Personal interview
 - (B) Telephone survey
 - (C) On-line survey
 - (D) Focus group Edit
23. Structured interviews in language research involve predetermined questions with multiple-choice options.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

24. Validity in interviews is strengthened by the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Building rapport with interviewees
 - (B) Multiple questions cover the same theme
 - (C) Constructing interview schedules that contain themes drawn from the literature
 - (D) Prompting respondents to expand on initial responses
25. There is no pre-preparation. Questions are asked depending on the direction in which the discussion goes.
- (A) Structured Interview
 - (B) Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Telephone Interview
 - (E) Face-to-Face Interview
26. Standardized as all participants receive the same questions, increasing reliability.
- (A) Strength of Structured Interview
 - (B) Strength of Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Strength of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Strength of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Strength of Face-to-Face Interview
27. What is the first step in conducting an interview?
- (A) Asking a thought-provoking question
 - (B) Thanking the interviewee for the opportunity
 - (C) Asking a very basic question
 - (D) Introducing yourself and your role
28. What is the recommended number of participants for in-depth interviews in phenomenological research?
- (A) 1-10 participants
 - (B) 5-25 participants
 - (C) 30-50 participants
 - (D) 50-100 participants
29. A highly-scheduled interview consists of a standardized list of questions. In most extreme form, it even specifies their precise wording and the order in which are asked. Which of the following is not true about the preparation for a highly-scheduled interview?
- (A) Usually takes less time
 - (B) Easier for interviewing to control
 - (C) Requires less skill by interviewer
 - (D) High flexibility in exploring responses
30. An interview that is guided by an established list of topics or broad questions is:
- (A) Semi structured
 - (B) Directed
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) None of above
31. What is the primary characteristic of an Interview as an assessment method?
- (A) It is a standardized measure.
 - (B) It involves seeking information on a one-to-one basis.
 - (C) It requires the subject to manipulate objects.
 - (D) It is a written test.
32. Mrs. Santos will conduct an interview among the participants in her study. She wants to make sure that all the questions are the same for all participants. What kind of interview should she conduct?
- (A) Informal
 - (B) Structured
 - (C) Semi-structured
 - (D) Retrospective
33. Which of the following is NOT the strength of the unstructured interview?
- (A) Its flexibility.
 - (B) Its usefulness in probing into attitudes and motives of which even the respondent may not be aware.
 - (C) Its getting below the level of clichés in the instance.
 - (D) Its simplicity.

34. Which one is a Do's in interview etiquette?
- (A) Dress too casually
 - (B) Lie about abilities to get job
 - (C) Be confident
 - (D) Too excessive in gesture
35. There are a number of different types of interviews in sociology, and one is a ____, where the researcher talks to many people at the same time, rather than discussing with individuals. ____ The researcher can then facilitate them to focus on a particular issue or subject.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Group interview
 - (C) Personal interview
 - (D) Random interview
36. An interview is:
- (A) A presentation, an analysis of information
 - (B) An event brought to the attention of the public
 - (C) Comment signed by the editor
 - (D) An interview reported in the form of questions and answers
37. This limits the answer of the respondents based on what they think and feel about the topic.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) None of above
38. They are gathered together wherein they take turns in answering questions asked by the researcher.
- (A) Individual interview
 - (B) Group interview
 - (C) Mediated interview
 - (D) None of above
39. The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called
- (A) Management.
 - (B) Conclusion.
 - (C) Morale.
 - (D) Rapport.
40. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as ____
- (A) Mall interviews.
 - (B) Mall intercept interviews.
 - (C) Brief interviews.
 - (D) None of the given options.
41. Stopping people at shopping malls or on a busy street corner is a data collection technique known as ____
- (A) Primary interview
 - (B) Stopper interview
 - (C) Blocked interview
 - (D) Intercept interview
 - (E) Environmental interview
42. Which of these interviews is taken for a candidate far away?
- (A) Lunch interview
 - (B) Telephone
 - (C) Stress interview
 - (D) Group interview
43. The participant chooses to agree with the moderator or researcher. Some participants may agree just to complete the interview.
- (A) Acquiescence bias
 - (B) Social acceptability bias
 - (C) Habituation bias
 - (D) Sponsor bias
44. Student RF interviewed a respondent by asking, "Ms. A, could you describe your experience being posted at the intensive care unit (ICU)?" This question is used in the following interview.
- (A) Closed
 - (B) Structured
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) Semi-structured

45. Which survey research method is most effective in getting in-depth information from respondents.
- (A) Questionnaires
 - (B) Telephone survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of the above
46. A semi-structured interview
- (A) May use a checklist and follow-up questions
 - (B) Has a script of the exact questions
 - (C) Is the most flexible of the interview approaches
 - (D) None of above
47. Which question below is the most important when starting an interview?
- (A) How old are you?
 - (B) What grade are you in?
 - (C) What is your name and how do you spell it.
 - (D) Is there anything else you would like to add?
48. Telephone interviews are more cost-effective than ___ while retaining flexibility.
- (A) Face-to-face interviews
 - (B) Online surveys
 - (C) Email questionnaires
 - (D) Postal surveys
49. Do not allow participants to elaborate on interesting questions.
- (A) Weakness of Structured Interview
 - (B) Weakness of Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Weakness of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Weakness of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Weakness of Face-to-Face Interview
50. True or False: Interviews are one of the most important ways that information is gathered.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
51. Which research tool is best for gathering in-depth information?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observation
52. Which data collection method asks participants direct questions to understand their perspectives?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Focus group
 - (D) Interview
53. What is a data gathering procedure wherein the participants are prodded to talk about their experiences, feelings, beliefs, outlook, etc.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Immersion
54. Which of these are strong Interviewing Skills (check all that apply):
- (A) Punctuality
 - (B) Casual Language
 - (C) Enthusiasm
 - (D) Preparedness
55. Interview conducted over the telephone
- (A) Phoner
 - (B) Read-back
 - (C) Interviewing
 - (D) Feature
56. When research questions are about the thought processes that lead people to have certain opinions, what research method is usually best?
- (A) A survey
 - (B) In-depth interviews
 - (C) Ethnographic observation
 - (D) A social experiment

57. What is the primary purpose of using interviews in research?
- (A) To entertain the respondents
 - (B) To collect data or investigate issues in depth
 - (C) To advertise products
 - (D) To conduct surveys
58. Which one of these is a weakness of Interviews?
- (A) Low response rate
 - (B) Interviewer effect.
 - (C) Cheap and easy way to collect data
 - (D) Demand Characteristics
59. Group interviews and focus groups are used to produce qualitative data. A group normally consists of how many participants?
- (A) Between 9-10
 - (B) Between 5-6
 - (C) Between 3-4
 - (D) Between 11-12
 - (E) Between 6-8
60. When should researchers ask potentially sensitive questions during an interview?
- (A) Throughout the interview
 - (B) At the beginning of the inventory to get them out of the way
 - (C) Toward the end of the interview
 - (D) At the midpoint of the interview to allow time for the researcher to build rapport
61. A one on one interview between the respondent and the researcher
- (A) Individual interview
 - (B) Group interview
 - (C) Mediated interview
 - (D) None of above
62. ____ is a strategy used to interview a professional to ask for advice and direction, rather than a job opportunity.
- (A) Networking
 - (B) Interviewing
 - (C) Informational interviewing
 - (D) Goal setting
63. The person conducting an interview is called the interviewee.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
64. Interviewing involves person-to-person open-ended information gathered.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
65. What do you call the data collection approach wherein the researcher takes a deep dive into the experience, thoughts, and opinions of a participant.
- (A) In-depth interviews
 - (B) Focus group discussion
 - (C) Ethnography
 - (D) Observation
66. What method of data collection that interviewing several respondents at the same time, guided by a moderator?
- (A) Projective techniques
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) In-depth interviews
 - (D) Test markets
67. An interview with a fixed list of open and closed questions
- (A) Structured Interview
 - (B) Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Semi-structured Interview
 - (D) None of above
68. Which is not a research method used in Sociology
- (A) Multi-structured interviews
 - (B) Unstructured interviews
 - (C) Semi-structured interviews
 - (D) Structured interviews

69. In an interview, which is NOT recommended?
- (A) Dress appropriately
 - (B) Maintain confident body language
 - (C) Use aggressive tone
 - (D) Prepare necessary documents
70. What is essential when conducting structured interviews?
- (A) Ignoring responses
 - (B) Avoiding rapport with interviewees
 - (C) Preparing standardized questions
 - (D) Asking random questions
71. Can be referred to as 'depth' or 'in depth' interview. What is this?
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Instructured interview
 - (D) None of the mentioned
72. During a market research, a company decides to interview a group of potential customers to get their feedback on a new product. This method of collecting data is known as ____
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Focus Group
 - (D) Poll
73. Which of the following are described as loosely structured conversations with individuals drawn from the target audience?
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Quantitative surveys
 - (C) Panels
 - (D) Conversation interviews
 - (E) Depth interviews
74. Which type of research instrument is best suited for gathering detailed, qualitative data?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Experiment
75. There are no predetermined questions nor suggested answers. The data is solely dependent on the answers given by the respondents.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) None of above
76. When asking questions of a patient, it is more effective to:
- (A) Ask yes or no questions.
 - (B) Ask questions that only require a limited response.
 - (C) Ask questions that encourage specific details related to information needed.
 - (D) Ask questions that require critical thinking.
77. A meeting with someone who works in an area of interest who can provide you with information about the career:
- (A) Mentor
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Informational interview
 - (D) None of these
78. One of the claimed advantages of using interviews in primary market research is that: 1) the consumer answering the questions writes all of the answers 2) there is no chance of interviewer bias 3) any questions that are unclear can be explained by the interviewer 4) the sample chosen will always be representative of the whole population
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
79. What research tool is best for studying lived experiences?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Case Study

80. This occurs when respondents in an interview are inclined to answer in a certain way because the wording of the question encourages them to do so.
- (A) Confirmation bias
 - (B) Leading question bias
 - (C) Question order bias
 - (D) Biased reporting
81. What type of questions can be included in a structured interview?
- (A) Only open-ended questions
 - (B) Only close-ended questions
 - (C) Both open-ended and close-ended questions
 - (D) Only multiple-choice questions
82. This type of interview enables the interviewees to freely express and arrange their experiences and feelings.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Semi-structured interview
 - (C) Unstructured interview
 - (D) None of above
83. Unstructured interviews are easy to analyze
- (A) True
 - (B) False
84. An interview is a mode of collecting a survey
- (A) True
 - (B) False
85. A structured conversation to collect information directly from a source is called:
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Debate
86. Which is not an example of research methods used in psychology
- (A) Structured Interviews
 - (B) Multi-structured interviews
 - (C) Semi-structured interviews
 - (D) Unstructured interviews
87. What is the recommended approach for gathering stories in narrative research?
- (A) Conducting interviews with a large group of people
 - (B) Spending considerable time with one or more individuals
 - (C) Using only written documents for analysis
 - (D) Observing individuals without interaction
88. A qualitative approach involves ____ interviews.
- (A) Open-ended
 - (B) Closed-ended
 - (C) Structured
 - (D) Multiple-choice
89. Ms AK is doing a research project titled "Student nurses' experience of learning in the clinical environment". The MOST appropriate method of data collection is through ____
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Document analysis
90. Tell whether the statement is true or false The personal or telephone interviewer's ability to record the verbatim answers quickly or to summarize accurately and to probe effectively is a closed response question disadvantage
- (A) True
 - (B) False
91. Which is the best format to use if content and material gathered for certain number of students by different interviews have to be compared in a piece of research?
- (A) Unstructured.
 - (B) Projective.
 - (C) Analytical.
 - (D) Structured.

92. Data gathered by a researcher talking to individuals/participants
(A) Focus group
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Test
(D) Interview
93. Interviews are formal meetings where a person is asked to communicate ____, experiences, and interests.
(A) Skills
(B) Colors
(C) Locations
(D) Numbers
94. A question that is structured to allow the interview subject latitude in answering. This type of question does not allow for a simple one-word answer
(A) Primary Source
(B) Open-ended question
(C) -is question
(D) Stock question
95. According to your textbook, when writing interview questions, in general, your questions should be neutral and open-ended.
(A) True
(B) False
96. What is the primary advantage of using in-depth interviews in qualitative research?
(A) They provide detailed insights into participants' thoughts and feelings.
(B) They allow for large sample sizes.
(C) They ensure statistical validity of the findings.
(D) They are less time-consuming than surveys.
97. Which of the following research methods is appropriate when a business wants to obtain in-depth, qualitative information from a few customers:
(A) Structured observation
(B) Personal interview
98. Interview Guide Approach. Interviewer does not have to follow these topics and questions during the interview in any particular order; can change the wording of any questions. Relatively unstructured interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee
(A) True
(B) False
99. A data that allows you to communicate verbally with the participants, to ask questions about your research study.
(A) Sampling
(B) Observation
(C) Interview
(D) Data Analysis
100. Which are the first steps of interviewing?
(A) Understanding the purpose, researching, and writing questions
(B) Setting up the interview, thinking of ice-breakers, writing questions
(C) Researching, writing questions, and thinking of ice breakers
(D) None of above
101. Members of the research team telephone potential respondents, ask questions of respondents from a computer screen and key the answers directly into a computer.
(A) Computer-assisted personal interviewing
(B) Computer-assisted self-interviewing
(C) Fully automated self-interviewing
(D) Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
(E) Fully automated telephone interviewing
102. QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS. The interviewer must establish trust and rapport, making it easy for the interviewee to provide information about his or her inner world
(A) True
(B) False

- 103.** Asking questions of knowledgeable people for a story
(A) Q-and-A
(B) Phoner
(C) Anecdote
(D) Interviewing
- 104.** Differentiate between structured and semi-structured interview.
(A) Structured interviews have no set questions.
(B) Semi-structured interviews follow a strict script.
(C) Structured interviews use a fixed set of questions.
(D) Semi-structured interviews do not allow for any flexibility.
- 105.** Tell whether the statement is True or False- Field briefings can be improved by preparing video tape briefing, to show to interviewers to ensure a consistent message to all interviewers prior to data collection
(A) True
(B) False
- 106.** For what duration are telephone interviews described as most efficient?
(A) Nearly twenty to thirty minutes
(B) Roughly five to seven minutes
(C) Approximately thirty to forty minutes
(D) About ten to fifteen minutes
- 107.** This type of survey uses open-ended questions:
(A) Experiment
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Interview
(D) Case Study Edit
- 108.** What type of approach is used in an unstructured interview?
(A) Formal and rigid
(B) Informal and friendly
(C) Structured and systematic
(D) Analytical and detailed
- 109.** By using — as the research method, the researcher could gain quick understanding about issues, problems and questions based on verbal report.
(A) Survey
(B) Interview
(C) Observation
(D) None of above
- 110.** What type of interview has open-ended questions in it and interviewers can further their questions by going more into depth with the interviewee?
(A) Semi-structured interviews
(B) Un-structured interviews
(C) Structured interviews
(D) Half-structured interviews
- 111.** A researcher uses a list of pre-written questions and asks them in the same order to all participants. What type of interview is this?
(A) Informal
(B) Semi-structured
(C) Unstructured
(D) Structured
- 112.** An unguided interview of psycho-analytical nature permitting the subject to talk freely with a view to obtain insight into hidden motives is called
(A) A focused interview.
(B) A structured interview.
(C) A directive interview.
(D) A non-directive depth interview.
- 113.** Semi-structured interviews
(A) Start with a question and then a conversation follows
(B) Are guided by set questions that you adhere to without making any changes based upon the participants responses
(C) Are group based interview where the group interaction is an essential aspect of data collection
(D) Are when an interviewer follow a guidance of questions but allows scope for probing further.

114. Interviewer encourage the respondent to talk about the given topic with a base minimum of direct questioning for the purpose eliciting the respondents feeling and beliefs on the given topic is
- (A) Direct interviews
 - (B) Interview Schedule
 - (C) Personal Interviewing
 - (D) Non direct Interview
115. When should you not use an open question in an interview?
- (A) To relax the interviewee
 - (B) To discover the interviewee's opinion
 - (C) To maintain the control over conversation
 - (D) To discover the interviewee's feelings or values
116. In qualitative research, interviews are usually:
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) Based on experiments
117. How is data typically recorded during an interview?
- (A) Without permission
 - (B) With permission and transcribed
 - (C) Only in written notes
 - (D) Through video only
118. In the context of an interview ____ greetings is to be used.
- (A) Formal
 - (B) Informal
 - (C) Friendly
 - (D) Cordial
119. Which of the following is a disadvantage of unstructured interview?
- (A) Spontaneous
 - (B) Flexibility
 - (C) Faster execution
 - (D) Time consuming
120. What is step one of interviewing?
- (A) Compile a list of questions
 - (B) Do your background research
 - (C) Figuring out what you want to find out
 - (D) Picking out your outfit
121. Semi-structured interview: an interview with a fixed list of ____ questions. The interviewer can add more questions if necessary.
- (A) Open
 - (B) Closed
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Open and closed
122. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good question to ask during an interview?
- (A) The question is likely to elicit and anecdote
 - (B) The question encourages the source to provide details
 - (C) The question starts a subject talking about his or her experiences
 - (D) The question encourages the subject to respond with a "yes" or "no".
123. This type verbally administers a list of predetermined open-ended questions, wherein the respondents must choose among the given set of answers prepared by the researcher.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) None of above
124. Interviews are helpful when
- (A) You want to get insight into attitudes of participants
 - (B) You want a better understanding of participants' points of view
 - (C) The subject matter is too sensitive for people to discuss in a group setting
 - (D) All of the choice s

125. What type of primary research that involves open questions between the interviewer & respondent
- (A) Surveys
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Quotas Edit
126. Which of these is not a type of Interview?
- (A) Quantified Interview
 - (B) Structured Interview
 - (C) Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Unstructured Interview
127. This type of question in an interview seek the respondent's answer to "what-if" question. They can be a useful way of indirectly getting a respondent to describe beliefs or attitudes.
- (A) Factual question
 - (B) Hypothetical question
 - (C) Leading question
 - (D) Secondary question
128. Which type of interview is most reliable?
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Un-structured
 - (C) Both as reliable as each other
 - (D) None of above
129. If a student wants to research the biggest challenges producers face when adopting new technology, what is one activity they could do?
- (A) Interview area agriculture producers about changes in technology over the past 50 years
 - (B) Plant a vegetable garden
 - (C) Write a report on weather patterns
 - (D) Study animal nutrition Edit
130. During the interview, you should always use jargon.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
131. A face-to-face conversation in which you are asking probing questions to get opinions or feedback is an example of what type of data collection method?
- (A) Observation method
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) Consumer panel
132. ___ interviews offer more flexibility and new ways of gathering insights. The close and personal interaction permits the interviewer to be more sensitive and open to nonverbal feedback and body language.
- (A) Group
 - (B) Personal
 - (C) Quick
 - (D) Structured
133. When an interviewer prepares a list of questions in advance and asks those question to the candidate to obtain the information from him; it is called?
- (A) A structured interview
 - (B) A well-organized interview
 - (C) A systematic type interview
 - (D) None of the above
134. Standardization has been achieved when what is said to all interviewees is the same or as similar as possible.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
135. A good interviewer should:
- (A) Listen actively and follow up with relevant questions
 - (B) Talk most of the time
 - (C) Avoid eye contact
 - (D) Ask only yes/no questions
136. When conducting an interview, asking "Anything else?, What do you mean?, Why do you feel that way?, " etc, are all forms of:
- (A) Contingency questions.
 - (B) Response categories.

- (C) Protocols.
(D) Probes.
- 137.** Which type of interview is characterized by a fixed set of questions?
(A) Structured interview
(B) Semi-structured interview
(C) Unstructured interview
(D) Open-ended interview
- 138.** Which method has the highest risk of interviewer bias influencing responses?
(A) Online questionnaires
(B) Face-to-face interviews
(C) Postal self-administered
(D) Automated IVR calls
- 139.** A meeting in which someone asks you questions to see if you are suitable for a job or course
(A) CV
(B) Operate
(C) Job-hunters
(D) Interview
- 140.** Who asks questions during an interview
(A) Interviewer
(B) Interstate
(C) Interval
(D) Interlock
- 141.** It is the one that takes place when you interview the studied population (individually or in groups) so that it freely expresses any idea, feelings and motivations about the topic being studied.
(A) Interview Method
(B) Face to face interview
(C) In-depth Interview
(D) Semi-Structured Interview
- 142.** Which statement best describes the Vox Pops Method of research?
(A) Primary research / an interview schedule is often used
(B) Secondary research / provides projections into the future
(C) Primary research / questionnaires are necessary
(D) Interviewing the public on the street (qualitative and quantitative)
- 143.** The ____ interview occurs when leaving a job.
(A) Informational
(B) Employment
(C) Exit
(D) Coaching
- 144.** In an interview, the person who provides information is called the:
(A) Analyst interpreting data gathered from the community
(B) Author producing published work
(C) Interviewee or community respondent
(D) Observer recording field events in the community
- 145.** Which of the following is a FALSE statement regarding in-depth interviews?
(A) It is necessary to ask for permission and obtain consent when using recording devices during the interview.
(B) One should not guide the respondent's answers.
(C) The order of the prepared questions should not be changed.
(D) Questions should be open-ended.
- 146.** Tell whether the statement is True or False—implying asking someone a question implies that the interviewer expects the respondents to have an answer. This may induce respondents to answer the question despite of complete lack of knowledge
(A) True
(B) False
- 147.** What is a disadvantage of using an interview questionnaire?
(A) Data is highly generalized

- (B) It provides limited insights
 - (C) Data depends on the quality of the questions
 - (D) It lacks flexibility in response collection
- 148.** Which Interviewing Method is used to answer Behavior Based Interview Questions?
- (A) STEM Method
 - (B) STEP Method
 - (C) STAR Method
 - (D) STORM Method
- 149.** Interviews and open-source journalism rely on ____ as sources of information.
- (A) Documents
 - (B) People
 - (C) Computers
 - (D) Data
- 150.** Which scenario best fits using telephone interviews today?
- (A) Narrow, time-critical follow-ups, small samples
 - (B) Rich ethnographic observation, long sessions
 - (C) Mass market measurement, large land-line panels
 - (D) Highly visual tasks, product interaction testing
- 151.** In ____ interviews, researchers stop people at a shopping mall or busy street corner and request an interview on the spot.
- (A) Intercept
 - (B) Arranged
 - (C) Group
 - (D) Structured
 - (E) Behavioral
- 152.** What is one disadvantage of using interviews for data collection?
- (A) They are quick and inexpensive.
 - (B) They provide quantitative data.
 - (C) They are time-consuming and costly.
 - (D) They are easy to analyze.
- 153.** “unstructured, direct, personal meeting in which a single participant is probed by an experienced interviewer for the purpose of gaining relevant information about the market research problem” The statement above refers to ____
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) In-depth Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Survey
- 154.** A researcher collects data through structured interviews but realizes that participants’ answers lack depth. What should the researcher do?
- (A) Switch to open-ended, unstructured interviews
 - (B) Reduce the number of participants
 - (C) Remove repetitive responses
 - (D) Stop the research and analyze existing data
- 155.** Personal interviews can be used to collect large amounts of information at a low cost per respondent.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 156.** Examine interview method as a data collection method.
- (A) Interviews are used to collect numerical data.
 - (B) Interviews involve asking questions to gather information.
 - (C) Interviews are only used in laboratory settings.
 - (D) Interviews do not require any preparation.
- 157.** Which primary data collection method involves collecting data from a small group of individuals who are interviewed in-depth about their opinions and experiences?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Case studies
 - (C) Longitudinal studies
 - (D) Cross-sectional studies

158. A well-planned, sit-down session between a reporter and interviewee is a
- (A) Formal interview
 - (B) Casual interview.
 - (C) Not necessary with today's technology.
 - (D) Practice that is no longer used in modern newspapers.
159. When a reporter asks an interviewee two questions to help elicit a response, the reporter is using an interview technique called a *1 point2-part question.multiple inquiry.double-dip.none of these
- (A) 2-part question.
 - (B) Multiple inquiry.
 - (C) Double-dip.
 - (D) None of these
160. The tool used to collect data in an interview method is
- (A) An observation schedule.
 - (B) A questionnaire.
 - (C) An interview schedule.
 - (D) A warranty card.
161. Some structured questions and some unstructured questions.
- (A) Structured Interview
 - (B) Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Telephone Interview
 - (E) Face-to-Face Interview
162. Which of the following could lead to bias in an interview?
- (A) The interviewee might give brief responses.
 - (B) The interviewee might have little knowledge on the topic.
 - (C) The interviewer might has understanding of the topic.
 - (D) The interviewer has a pre-existing opinion on the topic.
163. How does a structured interview reduce interviewer error?
- (A) By being not flexible.
 - (B) By having a pre-planned structure.
 - (C) By lacking important details.
 - (D) By limiting depth understanding.
164. Interview can be carried out with one person or in a focus group.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
165. During a group interview, one interviewee will get interviewed by many interviewers at the same time.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
166. When using exploratory interviews to identify occupational interests, you should try to interview someone who
- (A) Has an executive position in the company.
 - (B) Used to have the kind of job you want.
 - (C) Holds the kind of job you want.
 - (D) Hires people for the kind of job you want.
167. A disadvantage of using interviews would be
- (A) Limitations on number of participants
 - (B) Limitations on the number of questions
 - (C) Limitations on time
 - (D) Limitations on quality of responses
168. How can interviewees be encouraged to provide more thoughtful responses during an interview?
- (A) Use silent probes
 - (B) Provide overt encouragement
 - (C) Ask for clarification
 - (D) All of the above
169. When conducting an interview with questions that can not be answered with 'yes' or 'no', a reporter uses
- (A) Open-ended questions.

- (B) Close-ended questions.
(C) Ridiculously long questions.
(D) Confusing questions.
- 170.** Complete the sentence: Focus groups ____
(A) That start with a question and then a conversation follows
(B) Are guided by set questions that you adhere to without making any changes based upon the participants responses
(C) Are group based interviews where the group interaction is an essential aspect of data collection
(D) Are when an interviewer follow a guidance of questions but allows scope for probing further.
- 171.** The questioning phase of the interview is the responsibility of
(A) The interviewer
(B) The interviewee
(C) The interviewee primarily, but the interviewer partially
(D) The interviewer primarily, but the interviewee partially
- 172.** This type of interview is done to recall and reconstruct something that happened in the past.
(A) Informal Interview
(B) Structured interview
(C) Semi-structured Interview
(D) Retrospective Interview
- 173.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good interview?
(A) Act naturally
(B) Vary who controls the communication
(C) Practice active listening
(D) Interrupt the interviewee when they are speaking
- 174.** Open-ended questions and answers between a reporter and his/her source
(A) Hard news
(B) Broadcast
(C) Interview
(D) Podcast
- 175.** A special type of purposive communication which can be classified into different types according to purpose in order to obtain information from an organization or individual
(A) Letter of Inquiry
(B) Email
(C) Interview
(D) Essay
- 176.** What kind of study would best help a company find out why customers are dissatisfied with their service?
(A) Quantitative Survey
(B) Experimental Design
(C) Focus Group Discussion
(D) Stratified Sampling
- 177.** In this type of interview you come up with some questions to ask, but you don't necessarily ask them in any order ____
(A) Structured
(B) Semi-structured
(C) Unstructured
(D) None of above
- 178.** Interviews are best used when:
(A) The researcher conducts them over the phone
(B) The researcher has an informal conversation with subjects
(C) There is a set of predetermined questions developed
(D) There is two or more people involved
- 179.** In qualitative interviews,
(A) The researcher takes field notes on the behaviour and activities of individuals at the research site.
(B) The researcher conduct face-to-face interview with participants, interview participants by telephone, or engages in focus group interviews, with six to eight interviewee in each group.

- (C) The researcher often engage in multiple observations.
(D) None of above
- 180.** One of the claimed advantages of using interviews in primary market research is that:
(A) The consumer answering the questions writes all the answers
(B) There is no chance of interviewer bias
(C) Any questions that are unclear can be explained
(D) None of above
- 181.** What is one-to-one interview about?
(A) Verbal quarrel
(B) A game of two people
(C) The researcher asks only the most important questions of the participant
(D) An individualistic type of conversation
- 182.** Which characteristic best differentiates face-to-face interviews in quantitative research?
(A) Automated routing, anonymous participation
(B) High nonverbal cue collection, longer scheduling
(C) Low setup costs, minimal rapport building
(D) Rapid dialing, widespread landline coverage
- 183.** The guide a researcher uses to structure an interview is call a(n) ____
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Protocol
(C) Instrument
(D) Survey
- 184.** Which feature most distinguishes a focused interview?
(A) Concentrates on specific topics
(B) Relies on large random samples
(C) Ensures complete numerical data
(D) Uses mechanical recording devices
- 185.** When interviewing someone, you should always ____ if the source doesn't give the answer right away.
(A) Ask it again, because maybe they didn't hear you.
(B) Ask them if they don't feel comfortable answering the question
(C) Ask it again in a different way
(D) Remove the question entirely
- 186.** Which technique is explicitly a group interview exploring perceptions?
(A) Telephone interview
(B) Focus group discussions
(C) Controlled observation
(D) Mechanical device tracking
- 187.** Indirect questions are of great use for investigating:
(A) Demographics
(B) Business issues
(C) Sensitive topics
(D) Food purchases
- 188.** Select the BEST source for an interview on how Oklahoma wind turbine electrical power is produced.
(A) A landowner
(B) A wind energy expert
(C) A weatherman
(D) A wireless internet expert
- 189.** There is a set of fixed, predetermined questions which are presented to every participant in the same order and in the same way.
(A) Structured interview
(B) Semi-structured interview
(C) Unstructured interview
(D) None of above
- 190.** What is an open-ended question?
(A) An older question
(B) A yes or no question
(C) A question requiring the interviewee to give longer explanations and lead to follow-up questions.
(D) A new question

191. To conduct survey of illiterate respondent, the best method for collection of data will be:
- (A) Questionnaire method
 - (B) Indirect interviews
 - (C) Personal interviews
 - (D) Observation method
192. What is a characteristic of structured interviews?
- (A) They are informal and flexible.
 - (B) They follow a set sequence of questions.
 - (C) They do not involve any questions.
 - (D) They are conducted in natural settings.
193. Interviews collect mainly
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
194. It is an oral questionnaire?
- (A) Score card
 - (B) Interviewer
 - (C) Unobtrusive
 - (D) Interview
195. Which of these is a quality of unstructured interviews
- (A) Standardised
 - (B) Offensive
 - (C) Uncomfortable to answer
 - (D) Flexibility in questions and answers
196. What is an open ended question? A question requiring the interviewee to give longer explanations and lead to follow-up questions.
- (A) An older question
 - (B) A yes or no question
 - (C) A question requiring the interviewee to give longer explanations and lead to follow-up questions.
 - (D) A new question
197. A method of gathering primary or secondary information by asking questions.
- (A) Document
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Transcript
 - (D) Observing
198. The biggest disadvantage of face-to-face interviews is that they are costlier than either mail or telephone surveys.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
199. How is information from the interview captured?
- (A) A researcher can choose the method that is most suitable and efficient.
 - (B) Only by taking written notes.
 - (C) Conducted in a laboratory or natural settings
 - (D) None of above
200. What is a disadvantage of face-to-face interviews?
- (A) Highest response rates
 - (B) Allows for the longest questionnaires
 - (C) High cost
 - (D) Interviewers can observe body language
201. When conducting an interview, asking questions such as: "What else?" or "Could you expand on that?" are all forms of:
- (A) Structured responses
 - (B) Category questions
 - (C) Protocols
 - (D) Probes
202. What is a disadvantage of semi-structured interviews?
- (A) They are quick to conduct.
 - (B) They have fixed guidelines.
 - (C) They are time-consuming.
 - (D) They provide limited information.
203. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using interviews in qualitative research?
- (A) Provides rich, detailed data
 - (B) Eliminates researcher bias completely
 - (C) Allows for follow-up questions
 - (D) Can explore participants' emotions and thoughts

- 204.** The type of interview in which the specific topics are decided in advance but the sequence and wording can be modified during the interview is called
- (A) The interview guide approach.
 - (B) The informal conversational interview.
 - (C) A closed quantitative interview.
 - (D) The standardized open-ended interview.
- 205.** What method was used to gather data in the study about night shift nurses?
- (A) Quantitative Survey Method
 - (B) Biographical Narrative Interview Method
 - (C) Experimental Method
 - (D) Case Study Method
- 206.** A method in which the researcher conducts in-person interviews reads questions to the respondent on a computer screen and keys the respondent's answers directly into the computer.
- (A) Computer-assisted personal interviewing
 - (B) Computer-assisted self-interviewing
 - (C) Fully automated self-interviewing
 - (D) Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
 - (E) Fully automated telephone interviewing
- 207.** A meeting or conversation in which a writer or reporter asks questions of one or more persons from whom material is sought for a newspaper, story, or television broadcast
- (A) Talent
 - (B) Reporter
 - (C) Open-ended Questions
 - (D) Interview
- 208.** Which of the following is an open question?
- (A) "How long have you had this job?"
 - (B) "How did you feel when you lost your wallet?"
 - (C) "Would you say that you were upset when the Cowboys won?"
 - (D) "Things are crazy right now, wouldn't you agree?"
- 209.** True or false? Structured interviews produce valid data whereas unstructured interviews produce reliable data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 210.** Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)
- (A) In situ survey
 - (B) Continuous Survey
 - (C) Non-Continuous Survey
 - (D) Personal Survey
- 211.** Interviewer enters the interview session with a plan to explore specific topics and to ask specific open-ended questions
- (A) Interview Guide Approach
 - (B) Informal Conversational Interview
- 212.** Why do structured interviews suffer from inflexibility?
- (A) Because the interviewer can ask as many questions as they like so may get lost and go off subject.
 - (B) Because researchers have to draw up the questions in advance and therefore have already decided what is important and this might not coincide with what the interviewee thinks.
 - (C) The interviewer may be biased to a certain topic.
 - (D) None of above
- 213.** The interview method in cultural mapping is:
- (A) A survey that requires yes or no answers
 - (B) A review of documents like historical texts and archives
 - (C) An ethical observation without active questioning and obstruction of daily lives
 - (D) A dialogue where the researcher asks questions

- 214.** Reporting of socially undesirable behaviors can also be less for a face-to-face interview due to potential embarrassment or fear of being judged by the interviewer.
- (A) Weakness of Structured Interview
 - (B) Weakness of Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Weakness of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Weakness of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Weakness of Face-to-Face Interview
- 215.** Which type of interview involves predefined questions with no deviation?
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Semi-Structured
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) Focus Group
- 216.** Term: InterviewerChoose the matching definition:
- (A) A broad term that refers to the management of money, investments, and other financial instruments.
 - (B) A person who asks questions to gather information, typically during a formal meeting or conversation.
 - (C) Material that provides official information or evidence or that serves as a record.
 - (D) People who depend on someone else for their support.
- 217.** Which primary data collection method involves in-depth, one-on-one conversations with respondents?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments
- 218.** An informal interview can still be considered an interview even if the researcher has no control over the conversation.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 219.** If the interviewee mentions something interesting, you should ask extra questions on the spot, even if those questions aren't on your script. TRUE or FALSE?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 220.** A small number of consumers expressing opinions about a new product or service in a group discussion is a
- (A) Target market
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Survey group
 - (D) Experimental group
- 221.** If you have three participants for the interview, you can ask each person the same set of questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 222.** What data collection method involves direct verbal responses?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Focus Group
- 223.** Cues that help reporters organize questions for an interview
- (A) Rapport
 - (B) 5 W's and H
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Primary source
- 224.** What needs to be avoided during an interview is ____
- (A) Be honest and direct
 - (B) Speak clearly and firmly
 - (C) Provides irrelevant information
 - (D) Show interest and sincerity
- 225.** A technique for gathering in-depth information from 5 to 10 informants simultaneously is called:
- (A) Focus group interview
 - (B) Semi structured interview
 - (C) Group interview
 - (D) None of above

226. Michael met with an Import Cars representative to have a structured conversation to assess whether he should be hired for their company. This is considered what?
- (A) Walkthrough
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Job shadow
 - (D) Resume
227. While terminating the interview, the field-worker should not do one of the following
- (A) He should record all the responses made by the interviewee before leaving.
 - (B) He should thank the interviewee.
 - (C) He should close the interview hastily.
 - (D) He should answer all the questions the respondent asks concerning the nature and purpose of the study.
228. Structured interview: an interview with ____ questions asked to each participant.
- (A) Fixed
 - (B) Each
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Some
229. When conducting an interview to gather research for your speech your first step is to select the interviewees.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
230. An interview set up and planned in advance
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Off the record
 - (C) Q and A
 - (D) Formal interview
231. Interview
- (A) The profession of gathering and reporting news for the public.
 - (B) The introduction section of a story.
 - (C) Questioning a person or persons to obtain details on a topic.
 - (D) Usually in feature writing. A paragraph that explains news-worthiness of the material.
232. This type of question in an interview tempts the respondents to answer in one way. They frequently suggest answer the interviewer expects.
- (A) Direct questions
 - (B) Leading questions
 - (C) Primary questions
 - (D) Opinion questions
233. A structured interview has a set of predetermined questions.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
234. What is the most useful technique to gather good information for both news stories and feature stories?
- (A) Outlining
 - (B) Pre-writing
 - (C) Researching the Internet
 - (D) Interviewing
235. Interviewers are always impartial when conducting interviews
- (A) False
 - (B) True
236. Which of the following is inappropriate during an interview?
- (A) Using a tape recorder
 - (B) Closely observing the subject's reactions
 - (C) Arguing with the subject
 - (D) Eye contact
237. What is one advantage of using a structured interview format?
- (A) It is not flexible.
 - (B) It allows for large samples to be interviewed.
 - (C) It lacks important details.
 - (D) It leads to restrictive answers.

- 238.** Which of the following represents excellent advice for conducting an interview?
- (A) Listen more and talk less.
 - (B) Don't interrupt.
 - (C) Don't be judgmental about the interviewee's beliefs or views.
 - (D) All of the given options.
- 239.** There is more risk of researcher bias.
- (A) Weakness of Structured Interview
 - (B) Weakness of Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Weakness of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Weakness of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Weakness of Face-to-Face Interview
- 240.** Which is the technique of investigation involving face to face conversation?
- (A) Observation.
 - (B) Sociometry.
 - (C) Interview.
 - (D) Questionnaire.
- 241.** Interview which require "Probing" is called
- (A) Clinical Interview
 - (B) Depth Interview
 - (C) Group Interview
 - (D) Telephone Interview
- 242.** The written set of guidelines that describes an outline of topics to be covered by a focus group moderator is called a
- (A) Discussion guide.
 - (B) Concept test.
 - (C) Case study.
 - (D) All of the given options.
- 243.** Interviewing is the favoured approach EXCEPT when:
- (A) There is a need for highly personalized data
 - (B) It is important to ask supplementary questions
 - (C) High numbers of respondents are needed
 - (D) Respondents have difficulty with written language
- 244.** Which is NOT considered a good behavior of an interviewer?
- (A) Arrange interviews and be prepared with questions
 - (B) Asking the person being interviewed to repeat something said even if they were still speaking
 - (C) As the question again at the end of an interview if you get a no comment response
 - (D) Shake hands at the end of an interview
- 245.** ____ is a face-to-face conversation between two individuals with the sole purpose of collecting relevant information to satisfy a research purpose.
- (A) Video
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
- 246.** If a researcher records and transcribes interviews before analyzing them, which data collection method is being used?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Case Study
- 247.** In a ____, the interviewer schedule may state exactly what questions should be asked, as well as the order of the questions.
- (A) Structured survey
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Structured interview
 - (D) Semi-structured interview
- 248.** It is a method that has a physical contact with the respondents.
- (A) Direct Method
 - (B) Indirect Method
 - (C) Observation Method
 - (D) Experimental Method

- 249.** This refers to a two-party conversation in which at least one person has a specific serious purpose. This is mostly structured and has several distinct phases and always involves some sort of question-and-answer format.
- (A) Report
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Meeting
 - (D) Proposal
- 250.** Provides a lot of information from a small number of people and are useful when you want to get an expert or knowledgeable opinion on a subject. This statement provides which type of primary research?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Analysis
- 251.** ____ occurs between two people where one person asks the question and another person answers the question.
- (A) Brief encounter context.
 - (B) Interview context.
 - (C) Small group context.
 - (D) Private context.
- 252.** Questions raised throughout an interview can be recorded by:
- (A) Recording after the interview is completed
 - (B) Recalling the interview after one day
 - (C) Writing directly on paper or recording during the interview
 - (D) Recalling important results at any time
 - (E) Recording after returning from fieldwork
- 253.** Example of qualitative instrument
- (A) Interview guide / focus group discussion
 - (B) Survey questionnaire
 - (C) Statistical software
 - (D) Random sampling table
- 254.** What type of data collection technique is used to gather unstructured data?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Test
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 255.** A conversation between two people in which questions are asked
- (A) Consumer panel
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 256.** The aim of focused interview is
- (A) To take the response from the candidate from different of subjects.
 - (B) To take the response from the candidates from a specific subject.
 - (C) Both A and B.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 257.** "I asked questions verbally to all the employees of the accounts department at Greensteds School, to find out how their systems work." What research method is described above?
- (A) Questionnaires
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Collecting Documents
 - (D) Observation
- 258.** When you would like to explore a phenomenon indepth, you employ
- (A) Semi-structured interview
 - (B) Structured interview
- 259.** What type of interview question is this, "What do you think is the purpose of research?"
- (A) Feeling question
 - (B) Background question
 - (C) Opinion question
 - (D) Knowledge question

260. You should always do what at the end of an interview?
- (A) Leave
 - (B) Shake their hands
 - (C) Use the restroom
 - (D) Thank them for their time.
261. Interviews differ from focus groups in that for interviews the number of participants are ___ and the topic is usually ___
- (A) Larger; less complex
 - (B) Larger; based on employee preferences
 - (C) Smaller; more complex
 - (D) Smaller; based on consumer preferences
262. How can businesses use focus groups to gather customer insights?
- (A) By observing customer behavior in stores.
 - (B) By engaging a small group of people in a discussion about the product.
 - (C) By providing product samples.
 - (D) By creating online surveys.
263. In-person interviews can be time consuming.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
264. Fixed questions are pre-prepared and every participant receives the same questions in the same order.
- (A) Structured Interview
 - (B) Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Telephone Interview
 - (E) Face-to-Face Interview
265. Which of the following is a common tool for qualitative data collection in educational research?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Multiple-choice tests
 - (C) Graphs and charts
 - (D) Standardized tests
266. A formal meeting during which a journalist asks a famous person different questions about specific subjects for publication
- (A) Journalist
 - (B) Listener
 - (C) Live
 - (D) Interview
267. This consists of predetermined questions and at the same time this allows the respondent to freely answer the questions based on how they think and feel about the research topic.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) None of above
268. What is the best method for qualitative gathering of information?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) None of above
269. What procedure will be used to record data?
- (A) Collecting Documents
 - (B) An Interview Protocol
 - (C) Collecting Audiovisual Mater
 - (D) Conducting Interviews
270. How is data typically collected in phenomenological research?
- (A) Through surveys
 - (B) Through in-depth interviews
 - (C) Through experiments
 - (D) Through statistical analysis
271. RJ interviewed a respondent by asking, "Ms. A, could you describe your experience being posted at the intensive care unit (ICU)?" This question is used in the following interview.

- (A) Closed
 - (B) Structured
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) Semi-structured
272. Which ONE is not applicable as an interview method?
- (A) Focus group discussion.
 - (B) Reviewing an interview article in an academic journal.
 - (C) Email conversation.
 - (D) Face-to-face conversation.
273. If a researcher interviews participants to gather personal experiences, the instrument used is:
- (A) Checklist
 - (B) Observation guide
 - (C) Interview schedule
 - (D) Rating scale
274. Describe the process of conducting interviews as a research method.
- (A) Prepare questions, conduct surveys, record responses
 - (B) Select participants, prepare questions, conduct interviews, record responses, analyze data, draw conclusions.
 - (C) Recruit participants, analyze findings, present results
 - (D) Select participants, analyze data, draw conclusions
275. Most spontaneous and loosely structured. Does not use an interview protocol. Good to tape-record
- (A) Informal Conversational Interview
 - (B) Interview Guide Approach
276. Compare and contrast between unstructured interview method and structured interview method with its advantages and disadvantages.
- (A) Unstructured interviews are more rigid than structured interviews.
 - (B) Structured interviews allow for more flexibility than unstructured interviews.
 - (C) Unstructured interviews are more flexible and can adapt to the interviewee's responses.
 - (D) Structured interviews are always more effective than unstructured interviews.
277. Which sociologists used an un-structured interview to investigate the sensitive topic of domestic violence.
- (A) Young & Willmott
 - (B) Opie & Parson
 - (C) Dobash & Dobash
 - (D) Mark & smith
278. The person who asks questions in an interview.
- (A) Audience
 - (B) Leader
 - (C) Subject
 - (D) Interviewer
279. What is a question and answer session between a reporter and source to get information for a story?
- (A) Lead
 - (B) Hammer
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Editorial
280. A qualitative method of research often used to obtain the respondents' perceptions and attitudes to the issues.
- (A) Workshop
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Reflective journal log
281. Enable the reporter to be flexible to move in a different direction if the interview shifts away from the planned topic
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Observing details
 - (C) 5W's and H
 - (D) Follow up question

- 282.** Define the term: Interviews.
- (A) Interviews are a qualitative data collection method involving direct questioning of participants.
 - (B) Interviews are a quantitative data analysis technique using statistical software.
 - (C) Interviews are a method of distributing surveys online to a large audience.
 - (D) Interviews are a process of collecting data through observation only.
- 283.** Pepito is a researcher. One of his subjects is on his vacation, but to meet the deadline, he is planning to gather the information he needs through phone. This is a type of what?
- (A) One on one interview
 - (B) Telephone interview
 - (C) Electronic email interview
 - (D) Focus group discussion
- 284.** It is conducted in a one on one consultation to gain understanding of the problem under study.
- (A) Method
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Hybrid Method
- 285.** If you are asked an inappropriate question during an interview, it is best to refuse to answer it.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 286.** In a semi-structured interview, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The interviewer asks predetermined questions in a fixed order.
 - (B) The interviewee has no opportunity to elaborate on their responses.
 - (C) Both the interviewer and interviewee have complete flexibility in the discussion.
 - (D) The interview is highly structured with no room for deviation.
- 287.** Why is it helpful to prepare an interview guide before conducting semi-structured interviews?
- (A) So that the data from different interviews will be comparable and relevant to your research question
 - (B) So that you can calculate the statistical significance of the results
 - (C) In order to allow participants complete control over the topics they discuss
 - (D) To make the sample more representative
- 288.** Which interview type has pre-set questions which allow for elaboration and probing
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Unstructured
 - (C) Semi-structured
 - (D) None of above
- 289.** A company has decided to interview several candidates for the same position at the same time to judge their leadership skills. This is an example of a group interview
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 290.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of interviews?
- (A) You can read the interviewee's body language
 - (B) Opportunity to clarify questions
 - (C) Obtain quantitative and qualitative data
 - (D) Anonymity of interviewee is lost and may impact on responses
- 291.** A practice interview conducted with another person is a(n) ____
- (A) Short-term
 - (B) Career
 - (C) Scholarship
 - (D) Mock interview
- 292.** A conversation between a reporter and a source
- (A) Chat
 - (B) Source

- (C) Direct quotation
(D) Interview
- 293.** When you conduct an interview, prepare closed-ended questions to ensure a variety of responses
(A) True
(B) False
- 294.** True or False: As the interviewer, you should do the majority of talking in an interview.
(A) True
(B) False
- 295.** Which of the following is a formal meeting where a person is asked to communicate their skills and interests?
(A) Interview
(B) Presentation
(C) Visual Reports
(D) Evaluative Report
- 296.** In this type of interview, questions are pre-determined, the order of questioning is fixed and wording is usually specific.
(A) Structured interview
(B) Semi-structured interview
(C) Unstructured interview
(D) None of above
- 297.** Focus groups are the same as semi-structured individual interviews.
(A) True
(B) False
- 298.** Diego is a psychology student who conducts a research on students' thoughts about the struggles they face during the pandemic. He wants answers to be spontaneous so he decided not to prepare a standard question. He just asked students to share then he listened and took important notes. What kind of interview was done by Diego?
(A) Structured Interview
(B) Unstructured Interview
(C) Semi-structured Interview
(D) None of above
- 299.** There tends to be a better response rate when a telephone interview is used compared to a face-to-face interview when the focus is on socially sensitive or personal thoughts and behaviors.
(A) Strength of Structured Interview
(B) Strength of Unstructured Interview
(C) Strength of Semi-Structured Interview
(D) Strength of Telephone Interview
(E) Strength of Face-to-Face Interview
- 300.** What is the interviewer effect?
(A) The effect of the interviewer's characteristics on the responses.
(B) The effect of the interviewee's characteristics on the questions.
(C) The effect of the researcher's values on the data collection.
(D) The effect of the research environment on the data.
- 301.** What is a key characteristic of email interviews?
(A) They are conducted in real-time
(B) They allow for face-to-face interaction
(C) They are asynchronous
(D) They provide non-verbal cues
- 302.** The major advantage of interviews is
(A) The response rate is high
(B) The interviewer can guess the age of the respondent
(C) That people are more likely to be honest
(D) That the researcher can ask more detailed questions
- 303.** A meeting between an employer and a job applicant.
(A) Board Meeting
(B) Interview
(C) On the Job Training
(D) Business Luncheon

- 304.** One of the most typical interviews wherein the interviewer will simply arrange the interview through video
- (A) TV interview
 - (B) Live interview
 - (C) Webcam interview
 - (D) None of above
- 305.** In this type of interview, the respondents are asked to answer the questions based how they feel and think about a certain topic.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) None of above
- 306.** To reduce interviewer bias, interview schedules should be:
- (A) Individualised
 - (B) Itemised
 - (C) Standardised
 - (D) Operationalised Edit
- 307.** ____ involve asking individuals a series of questions, often face-to-face or over the phone.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Online surveys
- 308.** An on-site member of the research team intercepts and directs willing respondents to nearby computers.
- (A) Computer-assisted personal interviewing
 - (B) Computer-assisted self-interviewing
 - (C) Fully automated self-interviewing
 - (D) Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
 - (E) Fully automated telephone interviewing
- 309.** In this type of interview, the respondents answer the questions based on what they personally think and feel about it.
- (A) Structured Interview
 - (B) Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Semi-structured Interview
 - (D) Interview
- 310.** It is acceptable to ask leading questions during an interview to guide participants toward specific responses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 311.** What is the primary goal of an interview in interpersonal communication?
- (A) To have a casual conversation
 - (B) To solve a problem with a group
 - (C) To obtain specific information or assess qualifications
 - (D) To entertain an audience
- 312.** Ethnography: ____ is informal, face-to-face interviews that are designed to cover specific topics without the rigid structure of a questionnaire, but more structured than open interviews
- (A) Semi-structured interviews
 - (B) Participant observation
 - (C) Informants
 - (D) None of above
- 313.** The primary advantages of the interview are:
- (A) High response rate and opportunity for clarification of questions
 - (B) Cost and training required
 - (C) Anonymity and cost
 - (D) Time required and response rate
- 314.** Which of these questioning techniques do you use to get elaborate, descriptive answers?
- (A) Closed questions
 - (B) Yes and No questions
 - (C) Open ended questions
 - (D) None of above

315. For what method are questions pre set, but the interviewer can ask them in any order, add follow up questions and leave out questions?
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Semi-structured
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) None of above
316. You should you NOT do during an interview?
- (A) Look interested in what the person is saying
 - (B) Take notes
 - (C) Ask prepared questions to guide the conversation
 - (D) Ask only yes or no questions
317. Which of the following is a type of interview in which the interviewer ask a particular set of predetermined questions?
- (A) Unstructured Interview
 - (B) Structured Interview
 - (C) Semi-structured Interview
 - (D) Focused Interview
318. Unstructured interviews provide participants with a limited range of responses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
319. What is the primary focus of oral history in narrative research?
- (A) Writing and recording one's own life experiences.
 - (B) Gathering personal reflections on events and their causes from one or several individuals.
 - (C) Portraying an individual's entire life.
 - (D) Writing and recording the experiences of another person's life.
320. Reading parts of the story to the source to check for accuracy
- (A) On-background
 - (B) Phoner
 - (C) Call-back
 - (D) Read-back
321. Which of the following is a benefit of email interviews?
- (A) Immediate response
 - (B) Inexpensive and convenient
 - (C) Access to non-verbal communication
 - (D) More dynamic interaction
322. What are the main types of interviews?
- (A) Objective and subjective
 - (B) Fun and boring
 - (C) Fully structured, semi-structured, unstructured
 - (D) Scientific, journalistic, and YouTube interviews
323. What do we call an interview which is like a conversation in style?
- (A) Unstructured
 - (B) Semi-structured
 - (C) Structured
 - (D) Interactionist
324. Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interview?
- (A) Unstructured interview
 - (B) Oral history interview
 - (C) Structured interview
 - (D) Focus group interview
325. What is an interview?
- (A) A book I wrote with pictures and information
 - (B) An animoto I made with facts
 - (C) A video I created where I asked questions to get information
 - (D) None of the above
326. Which among the following should be considered when conducting an interview?
- (A) Do not ask dichotomous questions.
 - (B) Respect the culture of the group being studied
 - (C) Develop rapport with the participants.
 - (D) All of the above.

327. Interviewers should be trained to do all of the following except:
- (A) Establish a friendly relationship with the respondent
 - (B) Show their own views regarding the study
 - (C) Follow-up on ambiguous answers
 - (D) Ask questions in a standard manner
328. Questions and Answer meeting between a reporter and source to get information
- (A) News
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Inverted Pyramid
 - (D) Reporter
329. In what circumstances should you record an interview or take detailed notes?
- (A) If it is appropriate and if it helps ensure accuracy.
 - (B) Only if the interviewee insists on it.
 - (C) Always, to have a complete record of the interview.
 - (D) If the interviewee is a potential job candidate.
330. Lavelle is a reporter in Anchorage, Alaska. He is working to gather information on the current fishing crisis due to the low fish count found in their local waters. What would Lavelle gain from doing interviews with local fisherman in the area?
- (A) A one-sided view of the story
 - (B) Less information and credibility
 - (C) An estimation of the local weather patterns
 - (D) More information and credibility
331. What should you do if the interviewee refuses to answer a question?
- (A) End the interview immediately
 - (B) Respect their decision and move on to the next question.
 - (C) Ask the same question again
 - (D) Insist on getting an answer
332. In which of the following Free Description Tasks technique, questions and answers are in the form of a spoken interaction between the experimenter and the participant?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Long answer
 - (D) Partial report
333. Reluctance to respond is least in
- (A) Telephone surveys
 - (B) Questionnaire surveys
 - (C) Personal interviews
 - (D) All of these
334. Interviews never directly capture information about the participant such as age, gender, employment status
- (A) True
 - (B) False
335. Interviewer bias is ___ in personal interviews as opposed to telephone interviews.
- (A) More likely
 - (B) Less likely
 - (C) About the same
 - (D) There is no basis for comparison
336. In-depth one-on-one data collection is best achieved by:
- (A) Structured survey
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Individual interview
 - (D) Observational checklist
337. Which is a practical issue of structure interviews?
- (A) Not representative
 - (B) Very little freedom to explain questions or clarify misunderstandings
 - (C) Cannot match the potentially huge sample numbers reached by questionnaires
 - (D) None of above

338. Which of the following is NOT a way interviews can be conducted?
- (A) Phone
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Face to face
 - (D) Written letter
339. Which type of interview allows the questions to emerge from the immediate context or course of things?
- (A) Interview guide approach.
 - (B) Informal conversational interview.
 - (C) Closed quantitative interview.
 - (D) Standardized open-ended interview.
340. It has series of broad questions to ask and may have some prompts to help the interviewee.
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Unstructured
 - (C) Semi-structured
 - (D) None of the Above
341. 'Unstructured' interviews can be referred as —
- (A) Focused Interviews
 - (B) Depth or In-depth Interviews
 - (C) Structured Interview
 - (D) None of the above
342. Research methods: Name a key benefit of INTERVIEWS
- (A) It is easy to avoid researcher bias from affecting the results
 - (B) They are cheap and easy to get lots of participants
 - (C) You use the scientific method to get better results
 - (D) It is more detailed and you have more chances to clarify things
343. The interview schedule only specifies the topic and the available time.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Semi-structured interview
 - (C) Unstructured interview
 - (D) None of above
344. Which primary data collection method involves collecting data through phone or video calls with respondents?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Experiments
345. An interview protocol is essential to:
- (A) Ensure consistency across different interviews
 - (B) Increase the sample size
 - (C) Improve the survey design
 - (D) Standardize participant responses
346. A face-to-face meeting between the employer and the applicant
- (A) Lunch date
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Resume
 - (D) Employment
347. What is the name given to the plan for carrying out an interview?
- (A) An interview schedule.
 - (B) A transcript.
 - (C) An interview agenda.
 - (D) A memo.
348. Probing questions could be ___ / ___ questions
- (A) Open/closed
 - (B) Open only
 - (C) Closed only
 - (D) None of the above
349. A type of research instrument commonly used in qualitative research where we can have a purposive conversation between a researcher and interviewee
- (A) Focus group discussion
 - (B) Interview

- (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Observation
- 350.** Listen carefully, repository of detailed information. Should be armed with probes or prompts to use when greater clarity or depth is needed from the person being interviewed
- (A) INTERVIEWER
 - (B) INTERVIEWEE
- 351.** Interview schedule is used for
- (A) Unstructured interviews
 - (B) Standardised interviews
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
- 352.** What is the importance of setting a positive and respectful atmosphere at the beginning of an interview?
- (A) It helps you get through the interview quickly.
 - (B) It creates a welcoming and comfortable environment for the interviewee.
 - (C) It ensures that the interview stays on a strict schedule.
 - (D) It allows you to immediately dive into the most critical questions.
- 353.** Researchers question participants face-to-face or over the telephone and can ask both open and closed questions. May be structured, semi-structured or unstructured.
- (A) Self-report
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
- 354.** An agreement reached, before an interview view begins, that the interviewer will not print the information the the interviewee provides
- (A) Q and A
 - (B) Off the record
 - (C) Formal interview
 - (D) Stock question
- 355.** Expert information is obtained by unstructured personal interviews without administering a formal questionnaire
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 356.** If an interview is conducted with a respondent who does not meet the qualifications for a study, what kind of bias has occurred?
- (A) Non-response bias.
 - (B) Instrument bias.
 - (C) Position bias.
 - (D) Respondent bias.
- 357.** A question that helps an interviewer pursue topics that come up unexpectedly during an interview.
- (A) Leading question
 - (B) Open-ended question
 - (C) Yes/no question
 - (D) Follow-up question
- 358.** Which of the following is not a disadvantage of using interview as a data collection tool?
- (A) Researcher can ask additional questions
 - (B) Respondents do not have anonymity
- 359.** If a researcher interviews a principal about the characteristics of the district superintendent, the principal is a(n)
- (A) Unobtrusive observer.
 - (B) Informant.
 - (C) Research assistant.
 - (D) Objective rater.
- 360.** People are actually less likely to report unhealthy behaviors in a telephone interview compared to a face-to-face interview.
- (A) Weakness of Structured Interview
 - (B) Weakness of Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Weakness of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Weakness of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Weakness of Face-to-Face Interview

361. The interviewer and the participant are present in the same room, with the interviewer reading out questions and the participant responding verbally.
- (A) Structured Interview
 - (B) Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Telephone Interview
 - (E) Face-to-Face Interview
362. Using a structured interviewing technique would likely achieve all of the following except?
- (A) Increased consistency across candidates
 - (B) Reduced subjectivity on the part of the interviewer
 - (C) Enhanced job relatedness
 - (D) More opportunity to explore areas as they arise during the interview
363. What do you call the data collection approach that requires the researcher to interview a group consisting of 6 to 8 participants?
- (A) In-depth interviews
 - (B) Focus group discussion
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Ethnography
364. Respondents independently approach a centrally located computer station or kiosk, read questions off a screen and key their answers directly into the station's computer
- (A) Computer-assisted personal interviewing
 - (B) Computer-assisted self-interviewing
 - (C) Fully automated self-interviewing
 - (D) Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
 - (E) Fully automated telephone interviewing
365. Before starting an interview, the researcher should establish:
- (A) A positive rapport with the interviewee
 - (B) A formal written request to municipal and barangay heads
 - (C) A draft of the final comprehensive report
 - (D) A group consensus with other interviewers
366. According to Kvale (1996), the main task of interviewing is to:
- (A) Gather information with authentic and measurable numerical results
 - (B) Examine the memory of participants on their local community
 - (C) Confirm the accuracy of written references
 - (D) Understand the meaning behind responses
367. Which of the following is a formal meeting where a person is asked to communicate their skills and interests? (hint: they are often used to fill a job or get acceptance into a club/school)
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Presentation
 - (C) Visual Report
 - (D) None of above
368. What should you avoid when asking questions to gather patient information?
- (A) Using "why" questions that may sound judgmental
 - (B) Using open-ended questions
 - (C) Asking for clarification
 - (D) Using the phrase "Tell me more about ____"
369. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of recording an interview?
- (A) You can check back for information you forgot.
 - (B) You can get accurate quotes.
 - (C) You have a back-up in case you lose your notes.
 - (D) You can sell the recording of the interview.

370. Interviewing is a form of questioning characterized by the fact that it employs verbal questioning as its principal technique of data collection.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
371. A Focus Group is ____
- (A) A meeting for Ford owners
 - (B) A group interview on one topic
 - (C) A type of mindfulness exercise
 - (D) A group to regain lost focus
372. The style of presentation which you do ask your guest questions
- (A) Solo presentation
 - (B) Co-hosting presentation
 - (C) Interview presentation
 - (D) None of above
373. True or False: To get more information out of an interviewee, one must ask close-ended questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
374. Imagine Chance, Emory, and Joel are conducting interviews for a school project. Which of the following scenarios would be an example of a less effective interview?
- (A) Chance's interview, where he informs the audience about the subject
 - (B) Emory's interview, where he asks follow-up questions
 - (C) Joel's interview, where the interviewee gives only yes/no answers
 - (D) None of above
375. What do you call the type of structured interview that is considered as very convenient and affordable because researchers can connect to the respondents who has a telephone?
- (A) Computer Assisted Personal Interview
 - (B) Face-to-face interviews
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Telephone Interview
376. If the interviewer is skillful enough and is able to establish rapport, he is likely to draw some confidential matters.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
377. Which data collection method is considered one of the best for gathering narrative data in qualitative analysis?
- (A) Experiments
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) None of above
378. 'Structured' and 'Unstructured' are two types of
- (A) Observation.
 - (B) Introspection,.
 - (C) Interview.
 - (D) None of these.
379. Why is interviewing often used in cultural mapping?
- (A) It requires minimal preparation time
 - (B) It produces only statistical information
 - (C) It emphasizes direct interaction with locals
 - (D) It gathers firsthand perspectives from participants
380. Research instruments, such as interview questions, can be made flexible based on information that has recently surfaced.
- (A) Strength
 - (B) Weakness
381. It is impossible to conduct focus groups without a face-to-face setting
- (A) True
 - (B) False
382. Interviews are conversations with ____
- (A) Fun
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Friendliness
 - (D) Informality

383. Questions used to further develop a response to an initial question or questions asked after an interview.
- (A) Follow-up
 - (B) Open-ended
 - (C) Closed-ended
 - (D) Read back
384. What type of interview has a pre-determined questions that must be answered by the respondents?
- (A) Open-ended.
 - (B) Structured.
 - (C) Unstructured.
 - (D) Observation.
385. "It is a personal interview that is carried out with one respondent at a time". This statement referring to?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) One-on-one interview
 - (C) Focus groups
 - (D) Record keeping
386. Which of the following is a common data collection method in qualitative research?
- (A) Rating scales
 - (B) Questionnaires
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Surveys
387. True or False: Probes are used to influence responses in an interview.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
388. A tool in psychology which involves a face to face interaction/conversation with a client to ask for pertinent information
- (A) An interview
 - (B) A test
 - (C) An assessment
 - (D) Chismisan session
389. Face-to-face conversation to explore issues; conducted without using a structured questionnaire
- (A) Observation
 - (B) In-depth interview
 - (C) Research question
 - (D) None of the above
390. A guided conversation between the researcher and respondent is known as:
- (A) Fieldwork
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) None of above
391. A brand manager needs to measure awareness and values attached to brands. What method should be prioritized?
- (A) Focus groups and face-to-face interviewing
 - (B) Hall tests evaluating product samples
 - (C) Market tests with experimental pricing
 - (D) Cluster analysis for demographic segments
392. An interview schedule is a list of people to be interviewed in qualitative research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
393. A ____ is one where the interviewer does have a list of questions they intend to ask, but they are happy to ask supplementary questions if required or to leave out questions if deemed necessary.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) Value-free interview
394. What is a key benefit of using the interview method in research?
- (A) It is the fastest method
 - (B) It provides in-depth information about perspectives, experiences, and feelings
 - (C) It is the cheapest method
 - (D) It requires no preparation

- 395.** This method allows for prompting and probing of open-ended responses.
- (A) Snail mail survey
 - (B) Online survey
 - (C) Telephone interview
 - (D) None of these
- 396.** Which of the following is a leading question?
- (A) “What do you think about the level of effort being put forward in school?”
 - (B) “People should work harder in school, don’t you think?”
 - (C) “Should people work harder in school?”
 - (D) None of the above
- 397.** The downside is that researcher is not able to get a grasp of the nonverbal factors that sometimes give the most meaningful answers to a research inquiry.
- (A) Individual interview
 - (B) Group interview
 - (C) Mediated interview
 - (D) None of above
- 398.** Which of the following is an excellent way to enhance the validity of interview data collection?
- (A) Spend an extended period of time in the field.
 - (B) Obtain participant trust.
 - (C) Recognize your own biases.
 - (D) Spend time in field, obtain participant trust, and recognize biases.
- 399.** Which of the following statements is applicable to the unstructured interview?
- (A) It is most appropriate for getting insight into a particular situation in the early stages of investigation.
 - (B) It is less flexible than the structured interview.
 - (C) It is one that operates on the basis of an interview schedule.
 - (D) It is not suited to getting varied responses.
- 400.** A ____ is one where the interviewer sticks rigidly to a pre-written set of questions. It is effectively an individually-administered questionnaire and could have open or closed questions or a mixture of both.
- (A) Pilot study
 - (B) Structured interview
 - (C) Unstructured interview
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 401.** The two main participants in this interaction are the interviewer and the interviewee. This type of interaction is known as:
- (A) Debate
 - (B) Conversation
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Oratory
- 402.** The only person asking questions in an interview is the interviewer.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 403.** What is a key activity when interviewing area agriculture producers about changes in technology over the past 50 years?
- (A) Research the adoption of technology by agriculture producers in your area.
 - (B) Restore a tractor and sell it.
 - (C) Plan plant-related activities and laboratories.
 - (D) Design custom computer programs for producers. Edit
- 404.** Which of the following would represent the emic perspective in an integration study of an inner-city middle school?
- (A) Newspaper article on proposed budget cuts in that county
 - (B) Research study of a similar school from another state
 - (C) Quote from school board member at a public meeting
 - (D) Interview with eighth-grade student at risk of dropping out

405. A formal, personal meeting, esp. one arranged for formal discussion or to evaluate an applicant.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Job application
 - (C) Resume
 - (D) None of above
406. A researcher is investigating the effects of social media on student self-esteem. What data collection method would provide the most in-depth insights?
- (A) Interviews and focus groups
 - (B) Online surveys with multiple-choice questions
 - (C) Observing students in classrooms
 - (D) Reviewing students' social media posts
407. A question during an interview such as "Why do you feel that way?" is known as a:
- (A) Probe
 - (B) Filter question
 - (C) Response
 - (D) Pilot
408. What is the role of a trained facilitator/moderator in a focus group?
- (A) To take notes during the discussion
 - (B) To provide the participants with the correct answers
 - (C) To moderate the discussion using a topic guide and keep people on track
 - (D) To participate in the discussion as a group member
409. What is the term for open-ended questions that nudge or encourage respondents to reveal more information about a situation?
- (A) Open-Ended Questions
 - (B) Close-Ended Questions
 - (C) Probing Questions
 - (D) Paraphrasing
410. Allow researchers to gain insight into the area.
- (A) Strength of Structured Interview
 - (B) Strength of Unstructured Interview
 - (C) Strength of Semi-Structured Interview
 - (D) Strength of Telephone Interview
 - (E) Strength of Face-to-Face Interview
411. Which type of interview allows for open-ended exploration?
- (A) Structured
 - (B) Semi-structured
 - (C) Unstructured
 - (D) Participant
412. What is the primary method of data collection in phenomenology research?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Questionnaires
 - (D) Case studies
413. This occurs in a group interview setting when one of the participants influences the behavior and responses of the others.
- (A) Social desirability bias
 - (B) Acquiescence bias
 - (C) Sensitivity bias
 - (D) Dominant respondent bias
414. What is one characteristic of the data collected from an interview questionnaire?
- (A) It is always quantifiable.
 - (B) It is limited to predefined options.
 - (C) It is usually in-depth and qualitative.
 - (D) It uses a standard numerical rating system.
415. At a basic level, ___ involves gathering information from a single person. But it can mean a great deal more.
- (A) Insight
 - (B) Resource
 - (C) Websites
 - (D) Interviewing
 - (E) Works cited

- 416.** When we know little about the topic or area and training is about something complicated, the best of survey method to use:
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Focus Group Discussion
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Questionnaire
- 417.** What is the key characteristic of an interview?
- (A) It involves only one party
 - (B) It involves two parties
 - (C) It does not involve asking questions
 - (D) It is always informal
- 418.** In a structured interview, how are questions presented to participants?
- (A) In a random order
 - (B) In a different order for each participant
 - (C) In the same order for all participants
 - (D) Only if participants request them
- 419.** Which of the following is an advantage of semi-structured interviews?
- (A) Limited flexibility
 - (B) Time efficiency
 - (C) Rich in-depth data
 - (D) Strict guidelines
- 420.** The data collection method used to learn information from a single individual or small number of individual is called ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
- 421.** Interviews in cultural mapping can be conducted:
- (A) Through formal written examinations
 - (B) Remotely through online exchanges
 - (C) In one-on-one or group discussions
 - (D) By observation with permission from the locals
- 422.** Teachers in the UK, Spain, and Finland were interviewed to gather opinions on good teaching methods.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 423.** When analyzing interview transcripts, a researcher finds a participant's response contradicts earlier statements. What is the best way to handle this?
- (A) Ask the participant for clarification
 - (B) Exclude the participant's data
 - (C) Assume the participant was lying
 - (D) Disregard the inconsistency
- 424.** A ____ is essentially a structured conversation where one participant asks questions, and the other provides answers.
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Informational Discussion
 - (C) Professional Developmental Observation
 - (D) Interview
- 425.** Why is it important to consider time zone differences in internet-based interviews?
- (A) To avoid the interview altogether if time zones differ.
 - (B) To ensure that the interviewee always chooses a convenient time.
 - (C) To confirm that the interviewee is located in the same time zone as the company.
 - (D) To coordinate and agree on a mutually suitable interview time.
- 426.** The quickest method to collect primary data is:
- (A) Direct Personal Investigation
 - (B) Indirect Oral Investigation
 - (C) Telephone Interview
 - (D) Mailed Questionnaire Method
- 427.** Standardized Open-ended Interview. IP in the quantitative interview includes primarily close-ended items, but the IP in the standardized open-ended interview includes primarily open-ended items. Interviewer does not vary

- from the IP, is more structured than the interview guide approach. Questions are all written out, interviewer reads the questions exactly as written and same order
- (A) True
(B) False
- 428.** ____ is an interview conducted by a trained moderator among a small group of respondents in an unstructured and natural manner
- (A) An experiment
(B) A focus group
(C) A quantitative survey
(D) A depth interview
- 429.** A formal meeting where a person is asked to communicate skills, experiences, and interests
- (A) Group Discussion
(B) Presentations
(C) Criticism
(D) Interview
- 430.** Answer: This method of data collection involves interviewing businesspeople at their offices regarding industrial products or services.
- (A) Executive interview
(B) Mail survey
(C) Research paper
(D) None of above
- 431.** You want to know how users feel about your app's usability. Which method gives the deepest insight?
- (A) Interview
(B) Survey
(C) Likert scale
(D) Questionnaire
- 432.** What is usually necessary to facilitate a focus group?
- (A) A trained facilitator
(B) A group of researchers
(C) Multiple focus groups
(D) A principle researcher
- 433.** Which of the following method is used when an investigator collects the required information with the informant
- (A) Direct personal interview
(B) Indirect oral interview
(C) Mailing method
(D) Questionnaire through correspondents
- 434.** Why interview is particularly used?
- (A) To only get facts
(B) To gauge basic information on topic.
(C) To get detailed story behind one's experiences.
(D) None of above
- 435.** It is essential to establish rapport and create a comfortable environment for participants before starting the interview.
- (A) True
(B) False
- 436.** Interviews will provide a limited information from a small number of people.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 437.** A questionnaire which is conducted face-to-face with a respondent is an example of
- (A) An unstructured interview
(B) A semi-structured interview
(C) A structured interview
(D) A focus interview
- 438.** Structured interviews are most suitable for capturing in-depth narratives and personal experiences
- (A) True
(B) False
- 439.** In-depth interviews are ideal for researching which of the following?
- (A) Topics concerning market characteristics

- (B) Sensitive, personal and confidential topics
(C) Reactions to a new advertising campaign
(D) Straightforward, quantifiable and easy-to-explain topics
- 440.** Which activity implies one-way communication?
(A) Interview
(B) Assembly
(C) TV Show
(D) Focus Group Discussion
- 441.** Why is it important for structured interviews to follow a standardized procedure?
(A) To increase validity, as the interview can be adapted for each respondent
(B) To increase reliability, because all respondents receive the same interview stimulus
(C) To allow for an in-depth exploration of the topic
(D) To make it easier for untrained interviewers to carry out complex surveys
- 442.** In ____ the interviewer interviews the respondents in person. There is direct contact between the interviewer and the respondents. In terms of environment, the mood of the respondents and interviewer can really affect the data collection process, as well as time and place.
(A) Personal Interview
(B) Telephone Interview
(C) Mail Survey
(D) Fax Survey
- 443.** What method of data collection maximizes the engagement with the respondent?
(A) Personal interviews
(B) Telephone interviews
(C) Web surveys
(D) Mail surveys
- 444.** Which source provides qualitative information?
(A) Online surveys
(B) Interviews
(C) Questionnaires
(D) Books and journals
- 445.** Among the following interview methods, which one provides the highest reliability and the most information?
(A) Telephone interview
(B) Mail interview.
(C) Face-to-face interview
(D) Group interview.
(E) None of the above methods ensure both requirements.
- 446.** Which of the following utterances is an example of an open question in an interview?
(A) "How long have you worked here?"
(B) "Start at the beginning and tell me about the problem."
(C) "Which of the three shifts would you prefer to work on?"
(D) "Would you rather stay in this department or have a transfer?"
- 447.** The interviewer may just go with the aim of discussing a limited number of topics, sometimes as few as just one or two.
(A) Research
(B) Unstructured
(C) Structured
(D) Semi-structured
- 448.** Data collection method that involves two or more people through questions and answers
(A) Null Hypothesis (H0)
(B) Interview
(C) Quantitative Data
(D) Experimental Research
- 449.** During the Interview-Ask ____
(A) Questions
(B) For snacks
(C) Friends to join
(D) For unrelated stories

450. There are Four basic principles of engaging in ethnographic interviews, except:
- (A) Context
 - (B) Interpretation
 - (C) Partnership
 - (D) Presentation
451. When conducting an interview, the person asking the questions should ask only Yes or No type questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
452. Unstructured interviews allow:
- (A) Only yes/no responses
 - (B) Flexible, free-flowing answers
 - (C) No follow-up questions
 - (D) None of these
453. The success of an in-depth interview depends on the ___ of the interviewer.
- (A) Skills
 - (B) Accent
 - (C) Questions
 - (D) Charisma
454. An automated voice asks questions over the telephone, and respondents use keys on their touch-tone-telephones to enter their replies.
- (A) Computer-assisted personal interviewing
 - (B) Computer-assisted self-interviewing
 - (C) Fully automated self-interviewing
 - (D) Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
 - (E) Fully automated telephone interviewing
455. Semi-structured interviews allow for flexibility in exploring participants' perspectives and experiences.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
456. One-on-one discussions to gain deep insights into customer preferences.
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Focus Groups
457. What is the purpose of asking thoughtful questions during an interview?
- (A) To avoid answering questions
 - (B) To show disinterest
 - (C) To demonstrate curiosity
 - (D) To confuse the interviewer
458. Words a source says or writes during an interview
- (A) Anecdote
 - (B) Open-ended question
 - (C) Read-back
 - (D) Quotation
459. Two primary tasks in the opening portion of an interview are ___
- (A) To establish rapport and provide orientation
 - (B) To establish your need for information and confirm the interviewee's credentials
 - (C) To set up recording equipment and provide the interviewee with a list of questions you will ask
 - (D) To obtain the correct spelling of the interviewee's first and last names
460. ___ is talking to someone and asking them questions to learn about their story or experience.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Drawing
 - (C) Cooking
 - (D) Dancing
461. Which is not an advantage of an interview
- (A) Allows two-way communication
 - (B) The researcher can encourage the respondent to answer
 - (C) Mistakes and misunderstandings can be dealt with immediately
 - (D) Can be expensive as researchers have to be selected and trained

462. Match each description with the method of data collection it describes. Data gathered by researcher talking to individual participants.
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Test
463. A completely unstructured interview typically begins with a question to begin an undirected conversation. This question is called:
- (A) Structured question
 - (B) Direction
 - (C) Grand tour
 - (D) None of above
464. This type of interview combines the characteristics of the Structured and Unstructured Interview.
- (A) Structured interview
 - (B) Unstructured interview
 - (C) Semi-structured interview
 - (D) None of above
465. A(n) ____ is an interview in which there is no specific set of predetermined questions, although the interviewers usually have certain topics in mind that they wish to cover during the interview. These flow like an everyday conversations and tend to be more informal and open-ended.
- (A) Structured interviews
 - (B) Semi-structured interviews
 - (C) Unstructured interviews
 - (D) Personal interviews

1.4.9 Questionnaire

1. The number of questionnaires returned or completed divided by the total number of eligible people who were contacted or asked to participate in the survey is called the ____.

 - (A) Response rate.
 - (B) Participation rate.
 - (C) Inflation rate.
 - (D) None of the given options.

2. What is the main purpose of using open-ended questions in a survey?

 - (A) To obtain statistical information
 - (B) To evaluate results after giving a treatment
 - (C) To obtain facts about the subject
 - (D) To allow respondents to express their thoughts

3. While creating research questionnaires, researchers must particularly AVOID the use of ____.

 - (A) Biased phrasing
 - (B) Simple language
 - (C) Closed-end questions
 - (D) Logical question arrangement
 - (E) Open-ended questions

4. To reduce interviewer bias while keeping costs low, a firm should choose:

 - (A) On-site interviews with product demonstrations
 - (B) Live telephone calls with persuasive scripts
 - (C) Extended face-to-face sessions with flexible probing
 - (D) Anonymous online surveys with standardized wording

5. What is a biased question in a survey?

 - (A) A question worded so that the subject would tend to answer in a certain way.
 - (B) A question that is always answered truthfully.
 - (C) A question that is left unanswered by most subjects.
 - (D) A question that is only asked to experts.

6. Which of the following data collection method is less time consuming

 - (A) Interview
 - (B) Questionnaire

7. How can questionnaires be tailored to specific business needs?
- (A) By using standardized questions.
 - (B) By creating custom questions relevant to the business.
 - (C) By avoiding open-ended questions.
 - (D) By focusing only on numerical data.
8. The type of instrument used in research that lists questions about a topic with spaces for responses.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Inventory
 - (C) Flowchart
 - (D) Survey Questionnaire
9. Which tool is used for data collection?
- (A) Microscope
 - (B) Thermometer
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Autoclave
10. The tool that you will use in gathering data from your respondents.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Multiple choice
 - (E) Percentage
11. Which one is the instrument for survey?
- (A) Field note
 - (B) Interview question
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) None of above
12. What is one key difference between a survey questionnaire and an interview questionnaire?
- (A) Survey questionnaires collect only qualitative data.
 - (B) Interview questionnaires predetermine indicators before the study.
 - (C) Survey questionnaires use a 4-point or 5-point Likert Scale.
 - (D) Interview questionnaires focus on measuring responses with Likert Scales.
13. A contingency question is one that:
- (A) Is contingent upon the use of specialized vocabulary
 - (B) Depends on the answer to a prior question
 - (C) Provides at least three response questions
 - (D) Is only given to predetermined respondents
14. Which of the following an open-ended question in a questionnaire?
- (A) Have you ever tried basketball?
 - (B) Would you like to try basketball?
 - (C) What would encourage and motivate you to try basketball?
 - (D) Would you consider basketball if there were free lessons?
15. Questionnaires often make use of ___ and rating scales
- (A) Checklist
 - (B) Numbers
 - (C) Listing
 - (D) None of above
16. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of questionnaires?
- (A) Reaching a large sample
 - (B) Requiring literacy demands
 - (C) Providing anonymity
 - (D) Gathering a large amount of data
17. How do you know if your questionnaire has good face validity?
- (A) When items on a questionnaire are randomly arranged
 - (B) When items on a questionnaire seem to relate to the concept being measured
 - (C) When items on a questionnaire are easy to be answered
 - (D) When items on a questionnaire are printed correctly without spelling errors

18. Paul randomly surveyed people in the mall and asked them what genre of movie they prefer. The results are shown in the survey below. By what percent did action movies exceed drama movies as the genre of choice?
- (A) 1.5%
 - (B) 3%
 - (C) 21%
 - (D) 19.5%
19. The main instrument for collecting data in survey research.
- (A) Research Instrument
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Result (Findings)
20. Question that consists of two or more questions joined together is called a
- (A) Confusing question.
 - (B) Double barreled question.
 - (C) Accurate question.
 - (D) General question.
21. Which of the following should come first in the questionnaire?
- (A) Study's key variables
 - (B) Screening questions
 - (C) General questions
 - (D) Demographics
22. An approach where a phone call is made to ask permission to mail or fax a questionnaire.
- (A) Telephone Prenotification Approach
 - (B) Lockbox Approach
 - (C) Drop-off Approach
 - (D) None of above
23. Tell whether the statement is true or falseThe articulateness of the respondent in an interview situation or the willingness to compose a written answer to a mail survey is a closed response question disadvantage
- (A) True
 - (B) False
24. A ____ is a set of questions to be answered as a means of collecting data for market research.
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Online surveys
25. Participants can give different opinions, allowing researchers to understand the complexity of an issue.
- (A) Strength of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
 - (B) Strength of Online Questionnaire
 - (C) Strength of Open Questions Questionnaire
 - (D) Strength of Closed Questions Questionnaire
26. What data collection tool involves a set of standardized questions that explore a specific topic and collect information about demographics, attitudes, etc.?
- (A) Survey questionnaire
 - (B) Content analysis
27. Questionnaire is Made
- (A) For Convenience of Study
 - (B) For Study of objective
 - (C) Both A&B
 - (D) None of the above
28. What kind of questions should a questionnaire include:
- (A) Close-ended questions
 - (B) Open-ended questions
 - (C) Ambiguous questions
 - (D) Both A and B
29. Which of the following is an example of a survey data-gathering technique?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Interview

30. Which of these methods does not allow for flexibility?
- (A) Questionnaires
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) None of above
31. By writing a questionnaire you should avoid the following things:
- (A) Restrict the length of your questionnaire
 - (B) Explain the purpose of the questionnaire
 - (C) Ask more than one question at a time
 - (D) Beware of asking for private or 'sensitive' information
32. What is the primary characteristic of a structured questionnaire in quantitative research?
- (A) Adaptive questions changing for each participant
 - (B) Unscripted prompts based on interviewer judgment
 - (C) Consistent wording and fixed response options
 - (D) Open-ended narratives without scales
33. A form containing a set of questions addressed to a statistically significant number of subjects
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Target population
34. ____ is the first section of a questionnaire where the researcher intends to collect data pertaining to the respondent's name, address, and phone number.
- (A) Request for cooperation
 - (B) Identification data and occupation
 - (C) Instruction
 - (D) Information sought
 - (E) Classification data
35. Access to a large group and easily completed/returned.
- (A) Strength of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
 - (B) Strength of Online Questionnaire
 - (C) Strength of Open Questions Questionnaire
 - (D) Strength of Closed Questions Questionnaire
36. What is mailed to respondents who are expected to read, understand and answer the questions?
- (A) Schedule.
 - (B) Observation schedule.
 - (C) Research format.
 - (D) Questionnaire.
37. This research instrument contains planned questions that are used to measure attitudes, perceptions, and opinions.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Experiments
38. What is the last step when you make a questionnaire?
- (A) Determine survey objectives
 - (B) Create questions
 - (C) Decide layout
 - (D) Evaluate a questionnaire
39. A researcher performs a study that has excellent external or so-called population validity, meaning that the results have generalizability. To collect his data the researcher gave clients a rating scale in which they were to respond with strongly agree, somewhat agree, neutral, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree. This is
- (A) A speed test
 - (B) A Likert Scale
40. If a marketing researcher wishes to reach those people who would not give personal interviews or whose responses might be biased

- or distorted by interviewers, he or she should use ____
- (A) Mail questionnaires
 - (B) Telephonic interviews
 - (C) Online interviews
 - (D) Focus groups
 - (E) Observational research
41. A ____ should not be used in the field survey without adequate pretesting
- (A) Research
 - (B) Sample design
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Pilot report
42. Advantage of Questionnaire is
- (A) Economical. Nationwide or International coverage.
 - (B) Easy to plan, construct and administer.
 - (C) Confidential, less strain, focusing all the significant ideas.
 - (D) All of the above.
43. ____ provide a relatively cheap, quick and efficient way of obtaining large amounts of information from a large sample of people.
- (A) Observations
 - (B) Questionnaires
 - (C) Report cards
 - (D) None of the above
44. What is a mistake that researchers who write questionnaires should avoid?
- (A) Writing questions respondents are willing to answer.
 - (B) Writing questions respondents are able to answer.
 - (C) Writing questions with filters and routes.
 - (D) Writing questions respondents do not understand.
45. Open-ended, Closed-response, forced-choice response and Likert response are the structure of ____
- (A) Questions
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) Questionnaire
46. Response rates for mail questionnaires are usually low.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
47. A common issue on questionnaire responses is misunderstanding the question
- (A) True
 - (B) False
48. When developing a survey, which of the following is crucial to avoid?
- (A) Clear and concise questions
 - (B) Leading questions
 - (C) Logical flow of questions
 - (D) Simple language
49. Questionnaire and survey mean the same thing.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
50. A questionnaire typically uses:
- (A) Primarily open-ended questions
 - (B) Closed questions to gather quantitative data
 - (C) Only qualitative data
 - (D) None of above
51. Which research instrument would be most appropriate for measuring attitudes toward a social issue?
- (A) Observation checklist
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Likert scale survey
 - (D) Open-ended questionnaire
52. It is the main instrument in collecting data in survey research. Basically, it is a set of questions, often called items, which follow a

- fixed scheme in order to collect individual data about one or more specific topics.
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Variable
53. Which one of the following is a research tool? [2011-DECEMBER]
- (A) Graph
 - (B) Illustration
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Diagram
54. When constructing a questionnaire, there are 15 principles to which you should adhere. Which of the following is not one of those principles?
- (A) Avoid using multiple items to measure a single construct.
 - (B) Avoid double negatives.
 - (C) Avoid double-barreled questions.
 - (D) Do not use "leading" or "loaded" questions.
55. A researcher wants to study the future of the sports in India. For the study which tool is most appropriate for him?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Schedule
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Rating scale
56. Harold, Joaquin, Louise, Adrian and Peter created set of questions to gather the information they need.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
57. A questionnaire is a list of well-planned questions written on paper which can either be personally administered or mailed by the researcher to the respondents using any of the following forms EXCEPT
- (A) Guided-response type
 - (B) Recall type
 - (C) Free response type
 - (D) Interview type
58. An open-ended question is one in which
- (A) Respondents answer a set of given answers
 - (B) Respondents are given a time-frame to complete a question
 - (C) Respondents provide their own answers
 - (D) Respondents make their own question
59. The most common instrument used to collect primary data is the ____
- (A) Human eye (through observation)
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Bar-code reader (behavioral data research)
 - (D) Video camera (e.g., focus-group research)
 - (E) Questionnaire
60. Sanya has developed a paper and pencil method for collecting data where participants respond to a series of questions.
- (A) Interview method
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Survey
61. It is a statistical instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents
- (A) Statistical Instruments
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Closed-Ended Questions
 - (D) Open-Ended Questions
62. Introduced questionnaires and surveys into psychological research.
- (A) Antiquity to the Nineteenth Century
 - (B) 1822-1911: Francis Galton
 - (C) 1832-1920: Wilhelm Wundt
 - (D) 1860-1944: James McKeen Cattell
 - (E) Alfred Binet

63. These are often used to gather information about individuals' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. It is important to clarify that these are a design choice rather than a specific method.
- (A) Survey approach
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Statistics
64. Which is NOT correct for closed questions?
- (A) They require a longer response
 - (B) They are quick to answer
 - (C) They give you facts
 - (D) They are easy to answer
65. An item that directs participants to different follow-up questions depending on their response is called a ____
- (A) Semantic differential.
 - (B) Response set.
 - (C) Probe.
 - (D) Contingency question.
66. This method involves collecting data through a series of questions that respondents answer in writing.
- (A) Interview method
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Observational method
67. What is a limitation of using questionnaires in quantitative research studies?
- (A) It leads to unlimited outcomes.
 - (B) It leads to limited outcomes.
 - (C) It requires a small sample size.
 - (D) It requires varying opinions.
68. One advantage of using a questionnaire over an Interview is:
- (A) Probe questions can be asked
 - (B) Respondents can be put at ease between questions
 - (C) Interview bias can be avoided
 - (D) Response rates are always high
69. What is the purpose of a demographic questionnaire in a research instrument?
- (A) Assessing the instrument's reliability
 - (B) Collecting information about participants' characteristics
 - (C) Establishing face validity
 - (D) Ensuring content validity
70. Which of the following is an example of a closed-ended question?
- (A) How long have you shopped in the local bakery?
 - (B) How often do you shop in the local store?
 - (C) Why do you shop at the sandwich shop?
 - (D) Is Jose's Tacos your favorite place to eat?
 - (E) Could you describe your favorite sandwich?
71. What is an online survey form?
- (A) It is a survey form tool.
 - (B) It is a questionnaire that you can use to gather data over the internet.
 - (C) It is a survey form tool you can use in your profile.
 - (D) It is a document you can use for research purposes.
72. "While at the supermarket, one of the workers gave me a handout containing questions that I had to answer and return." Which research method is described above
- (A) Handouts
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Receipt
 - (D) Evaluation
73. The objective type of questions can be evaluated through
- (A) Optical Bar Code Reader.
 - (B) Optical Mark Reader.
 - (C) Magnetic Character Reader.
 - (D) All of the above.
74. Questionnaire is filled by ____
- (A) Respondent

- (B) Everybody
(C) Enumerator
(D) None of the above
75. How could a local council efficiently obtain quantitative primary data that identifies the most significant social needs for a local community?
(A) Interview
(B) Case study
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Literature review
76. In conducting primary data research, what is the next step after designing the questionnaire?
(A) Set the survey goal
(B) Execution
(C) Set the scale
(D) Pretest the questionnaire
77. It is a list of questions or statements administered personally by an interviewer face-to-face, telephone or online
(A) Discussion guide
(B) Data analysis
(C) Survey questionnaire
(D) None of above
78. Which of the following is an example of a closed question?
(A) "What is the reason for your visit today?"

(B) "Are you an only child?"
(C) "Can you describe your pain for me?"
(D) "What are your plans for the future?"
79. In constructing questionnaires, beware of double negative.
(A) True
(B) False
80. A researcher-made instrument is created by the researcher for a specific study, while an adopted instrument is taken from existing tools. Which of the following is an example of a researcher-made instrument?
(A) A questionnaire developed by the researcher for a new study
(B) The Beck Depression Inventory
(C) The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
(D) The Big Five Personality Test
81. The questionnaire Survey form is Filled by
(A) Researcher
(B) Respondent
(C) Examiner
(D) All of the above
82. In order to collect primary data from the field, the researcher require a ____
(A) Book
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Research Report
83. A questionnaire is better when it is as short as possible yet complete.
(A) True
(B) False
84. What is a written document containing prompts or questions used to gather an individual's perceptions or beliefs?
(A) Scale
(B) Table of specifications
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Inventory
85. A survey that asks the respondent to indicate their age and includes response categories of age 20-30, age 30-40, age 40-50 and age 50+, violates which important rule for constructing closed-ended items for questionnaires?
(A) Exhaustive
(B) Comprehensive
(C) Relevant
(D) Tangible

86. A researcher wishes to validate a questionnaire in Science. He requests experts in Science to judge if the items measure the knowledge, skills, and values supposed to be measured. What type of validity is applied in the given situation?
- (A) Content validity
 - (B) Construct validity
 - (C) Concurrent validity
 - (D) Predictive validity
87. One advantage of using a questionnaire is that:
- (A) Probe questions can be asked
 - (B) Respondents can be put at ease
 - (C) Interview bias can be avoided
 - (D) Response rates are always high
88. What can be described as a questionnaire?
- (A) A set of survey questions given to researchers
 - (B) A set of essays given to researchers
 - (C) A set of survey questions given to respondents
 - (D) A set of essays given to respondents
89. In research, an example of a closed-ended question is:
- (A) "How do you feel about your current job?"
 - (B) "What challenges do you face in your job?"
 - (C) "Do you enjoy your job? Yes or No"
 - (D) "Describe your ideal work environment"
90. A research instrument consisting of a series of questions to get information from respondents
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Correlational Research
 - (C) Research Objectives
 - (D) Field Note
91. Questionnaire: a research method that uses ____ questions to identify different traits about a participant using a written format where they would not be face to face with the researcher.
- (A) Open/closed
 - (B) Multiple-choice
 - (C) Essay
 - (D) Interview
92. Determine if the following statement is correct for research writing."A questionnaire was used"
- (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
93. A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as the
- (A) Interview schedule.
 - (B) Questionnaire.
 - (C) Interview guide.
 - (D) All of the given options.
94. What is the term for questions that require the respondent to elaborate and not simply answer 'yes' or 'no'?
- (A) Open-Ended Questions
 - (B) Close-Ended Questions
 - (C) Probing Questions
 - (D) Paraphrasing
95. Questionnaires can be an effective means of measuring the ____, attitudes, preferences, opinions and, intentions of relatively large numbers of subjects more cheaply and quickly than other methods.
- (A) Behaviour
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Situation
 - (D) None of above
96. A list of questions is called a ____
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population

97. The use of questionnaires generates quantitative data.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
98. What data collection tool consists of a set of written questions?
(A) Interview
(B) Observation
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Case Study
99. What does the data from an interview questionnaire depend on?
(A) The number of respondents
(B) The quality of the questions
(C) The predefined indicators
(D) The use of Likert scales
100. Data may be open to interpretation.
(A) Weakness of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
(B) Weakness of Online Questionnaire
(C) Weakness of Open Questions Questionnaire
(D) Weakness of Closed Questions Questionnaire
101. What type of questionnaire contains both closed and open-ended questions?
(A) Structured
(B) Unstructured
(C) Semi-structured
(D) Standardized
102. Each question in a questionnaire is designed:
(A) For one research objective
(B) For multiple research objectives
(C) For many related variables
(D) For one variable
(E) For one objective and its related variables
103. Questionnaires can be classified as both, quantitative and qualitative method depending on the nature of ____
(A) Questions
(B) Research
(C) Instrument
(D) None of above
104. In data collection, which method allows for a large sample size but may lack depth?
(A) Interviews
(B) Observations
(C) Questionnaires
(D) Focus groups
105. In which of the following Free Description Tasks technique, the participant is asked a series of specific questions in written form?
(A) Short answer
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Long answer
(D) Interview
106. What is it called when a questionnaire has two options 'male and female' or 'Yes or No' to a question
(A) Dichotomous
(B) Multiple choice
(C) Standard scale
(D) None of above
107. What are the examples of instruments?
(A) Questionnaire
(B) References
(C) Tables and graphs
(D) Quotations
108. A set of written questions designed to gather information
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Sample
(D) Secondary data

- 109.** The most popularly used device for collecting data is
(A) A questionnaire.
(B) A schedule.
(C) A diary.
(D) An observation.
- 110.** According to the text, questionnaires can address events and characteristics taking place when?
(A) In the past (retrospective questions).
(B) In the present (current time questions).
(C) In the future (prospective questions).
(D) All of the above.
- 111.** The questionnaire is
(A) A Statement
(B) Quantitative
(C) Tools for quantitative research
(D) Qualitative research tools
- 112.** Which of the following is a closed-ended question?
(A) "What do you think about our store?"
(B) "How often do you visit our store? (Daily, Weekly, Monthly)?"
(C) "What new products should we sell?"
(D) "How do you feel about shopping here?"
- 113.** 'Yes or No' type of questions are popularly known as;
(A) Free questions
(B) Dichotomous questions
(C) Looping questions
(D) None of the above
- 114.** Each statement is assigned a numerical classification that goes from -2 to +2 or from 1 to 5
(A) Likert
(B) Per item classification
(C) Continuous classification
(D) Staple
- 115.** A good questionnaire should be ____
(A) Have embarrassing questions
(B) Biased
(C) Short simple and concrete
(D) None of above
- 116.** The researcher ____ questionnaire to know the students' responses toward the use of On-line learning
(A) Reveal
(B) Distribute
(C) Read
(D) Comprehend
- 117.** A written set of questions that survey participants answer by themselves.
(A) Variable response
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Response coding
(D) Population sample
- 118.** Which of the following is a potential bias in questionnaire design?
(A) Clear instructions
(B) Leading questions
(C) Closed-ended questions
(D) Structured format
- 119.** All of the following should be considered when creating a questionnaire to collect data EXCEPT:
(A) Making sure the language is appropriate
(B) Making sure that the questions are clear and understandable
(C) The researcher's opinion should be evident/obvious in the questions
(D) Making sure that the questions explore your research objective
- 120.** High response rates to a questionnaire increases the likelihood of biased results.
(A) True
(B) False

- 121.** What can a questionnaire in descriptive research include?
- (A) A set of standard questions to ask participants
 - (B) Observations of a sports team
 - (C) Analysis of a historical event
 - (D) Predictions about future trends
- 122.** Which one is a non-projective technique?
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Word Association Test
 - (C) Rorschach Inkblot Test
 - (D) Thematic Apperception Test
- 123.** What is a disadvantage of using a questionnaire to collect data for a research?
- (A) Too few responses may be returned
 - (B) Closed questions are difficult to tally
 - (C) The answers from respondents cannot be compared
 - (D) Quantitative data is difficult to interpret
- 124.** Tools refer to the questionnaire or data gathering instrument to be constructed, validated, and administered.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 125.** Which scale is commonly used in a survey questionnaire?
- (A) 2-point scale
 - (B) 3-point scale
 - (C) 4-point or 5-point Likert Scale
 - (D) 6-point scale
- 126.** In constructing questionnaires, provide for the systematic quantification of responses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 127.** Which is an example of a Likert scale question?
- (A) What is your favorite brand?
 - (B) Strongly Agree → Strongly Disagree
 - (C) How often do you visit?
 - (D) What improvements should we make?
- 128.** A self-administered questionnaire is a tool in which the questions are written:
- (A) To be mailed to respondents
 - (B) So respondents will answer by recording on forms
 - (C) So respondents will answer by recording on a machine
 - (D) So respondents will answer and the interviewer enters results into forms
 - (E) Like checklists used to observe respondent behavior
- 129.** The following response scale-Strongly agree; Agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Disagree; Strongly disagree-corresponds to which type of questions?
- (A) Likert scale
 - (B) Semantic differential
 - (C) Ranking scale
 - (D) Guttman scale
- 130.** Data obtained by having participants fill out self-report instrument
- (A) Focus group
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Test
 - (D) Interview
- 131.** If you used a ____ Likert-style scale but find a response of 6 you've probably identified a data entry error.
- (A) 3
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 6
- 132.** Budi would like to know how most of his friends applied listening strategies that are taught by his English teacher. What can we suggest to Budi?
- (A) Distribute a questionnaire
 - (B) Ask all friends to write a diary
 - (C) Ask his friends to take photos
 - (D) None of above

133. Sanya is conducting a research study and has created a paper and pencil data gathering method wherein the subject or respondent completely answers a series of questions.
- (A) Interview method
 - (B) Question and answer method
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Questionnaire
134. Selected the advantage of a questionnaire
- (A) Lack of personalization
 - (B) Not possible to provide guidelines
 - (C) Not possible to collect in depth data
 - (D) Inexpensive way of collect data
135. A researcher is designing the survey instrument to measure teacher profiles. To gather data for question 1.c ("years of teaching experience"), which type of question format would be most appropriate?
- (A) An open-ended essay question.
 - (B) A multiple-choice question with ranges like "0-5 years," "6-10 years," etc.
 - (C) A "yes/no" question.
 - (D) A question about their favorite teaching year.
136. A set of written questions distributed among learners for research is called:
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Checklist
 - (D) Case study
137. A closed ended question designed to measure the intensity of a respondents answer.
- (A) Closed ended question
 - (B) Scaled response question
 - (C) Open ended question
 - (D) Focus group
138. Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called
- (A) Mail Survey.
 - (B) Observation.
 - (C) Panel.
 - (D) Interview.
139. ____ require a respondent to indicate a degree of agreement or disagreement with a variety of statements related to the attitude or object. They are also called summated scales
- (A) Constant-Sum Scales
 - (B) Semantic Differential Scales
 - (C) Likert Scale
 - (D) Purchase Intent scale
140. Critique this statement: "As long as my questionnaire is long, it is already valid."
- (A) A long questionnaire is not necessarily valid; validity depends on how well it measures what it is intended to measure.
 - (B) A long questionnaire is always valid regardless of its content.
 - (C) The length of a questionnaire guarantees its reliability and validity.
 - (D) Validity is only determined by the number of questions in a questionnaire.
141. An approach where the questionnaire can be hand-delivered to sampling points
- (A) Telephone Prenotification Approach
 - (B) Lockbox Approach
 - (C) Drop-off Approach
 - (D) None of above
142. What is a disadvantage of a survey questionnaire?
- (A) It offers in-depth qualitative insights.
 - (B) Data may be limited or generalized based on predefined options.
 - (C) It only works with individual responses.
 - (D) It is difficult to design.
143. Which disadvantage is linked to questionnaires?
- (A) Guaranteed accurate deep insights
 - (B) Mandatory interviewer presence
 - (C) Possible misinterpretation, low response
 - (D) Prohibitive cost and time

- 144.** What is the term for a set of questions designed to gather specific information?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Form
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Poll
- 145.** Which method of collection of data covers the widest area?
- (A) Telephone interview method
 - (B) Mailed questionnaire method
 - (C) Direct interview method
 - (D) All of these
- 146.** What should be the number of questions in a questionnaire?
- (A) 5.
 - (B) 15.
 - (C) 20.
 - (D) As small as possible keeping in view the purpose of the survey.
- 147.** Which of the following is not a potential limitation of using online surveys in research?
- (A) Limited sample size
 - (B) Low response rate
 - (C) Inability to collect qualitative data
 - (D) None of the above
- 148.** A ___ has only two response alternatives: yes or no, agree or disagree, and so on.
- (A) Dichotomous question
 - (B) Multichotomous question
 - (C) Polytomous question
 - (D) Trichotomous question
- 149.** The best way to reach people who would not give personal interviews or whose responses might be biased or distorted by the interviewer is by using a(n) ___
- (A) Personal interview
 - (B) Mail questionnaire
 - (C) Telephone interview
 - (D) Mall-intercept
 - (E) Online interview
- 150.** What are Likert Scales?
- (A) Scales that measure how likeable you are.
 - (B) Likert scales are used to describe the data and show a summary of the results.
 - (C) Likert scales are a type of psychometric scale frequently used in psychology questionnaires, where respondents are asked to rate the level to which they agree with a statement.
 - (D) Likert scales are the correct rules of conduct necessary when carrying out research.
- 151.** In a questionnaire close ended question are those where:
- (A) The question and answer are close to each other
 - (B) The answer are given as option
 - (C) Short answer are required
 - (D) The question are clear and distinct
- 152.** A researcher sends you a form to fill out concerning your favorite movies. This is an example of ___
- (A) A questionnaire.
 - (B) A sample.
 - (C) Secondary analysis.
 - (D) Multiple causation.
- 153.** Questionnaires can capture a wider sample of participant data with greater ease than using interviews
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 154.** Which research method is the most suitable for gaining information about the study habits of 50 high school students in Australia?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Structured interview
 - (D) Case study

155. An open-ended question accomplishes which of the following?
- (A) Prompts the source to give a short, usually one-word response.
 - (B) Prompts the source to give an open response with irrelevant information.
 - (C) Prompts the source to give long and rambling answers.
 - (D) Prompts the source to respond openly and comfortably with a conversational response and useful information.
156. What is a questionnaire?
- (A) A group of people assembled to participate in a discussion about a product before it is launched.
 - (B) A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers.
 - (C) A structured conversation where one person asks questions, and the other provides answers.
 - (D) The action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.
157. A ___ is one that clues the respondent to what answer is desired or leads the respondent to answer in a certain way.
- (A) Open-ended question
 - (B) Leading question
 - (C) Misleading question
 - (D) Neutral question
158. Going from general to specific is called the ___ approach in the questionnaire.
- (A) Bottom-up
 - (B) Sideways
 - (C) Diagonal
 - (D) Funnel
159. Which of the following is a closed question?
- (A) "How do you feel about the election?"
 - (B) "Why did you vote the way that you did?"
 - (C) "Did you vote for Trump or Biden?"
 - (D) "How have your views changed over the past four years?"
160. Participants may be less willing to elaborate on their answers when writing.
- (A) General Strength of Questionnaires
 - (B) General Strength of Interviews
 - (C) General Weakness of Questionnaires
 - (D) General Weakness of Interviews
161. A Likert scale is a psychometric scale commonly used in questionnaires to measure what?
- (A) Factual knowledge
 - (B) Demographic data
 - (C) Attitudes, opinions, or perceptions
 - (D) Response times
162. What is the purpose of field testing in the context of survey instruments?
- (A) Assessing customer satisfaction
 - (B) Validating the effectiveness of advertising concepts
 - (C) Ensuring the survey instrument is understood equally by all respondents
 - (D) Comparing data points along the trend line
163. In research instrument development, what is the purpose of reverse-coding items in a questionnaire?
- (A) Reducing response bias
 - (B) Enhancing content validity
 - (C) Checking for participant understanding
 - (D) Controlling for acquiescence bias
164. Which one of the following is useful in assessing and clarifying concepts and definitions at the beginning stages of questionnaire?
- (A) Document design analysis.
 - (B) Response analysis survey.
 - (C) Focus group.
 - (D) Operation test.
165. Which of the following is a merit of a good questionnaire?
- (A) Has questions of calculation

- (B) Has limited number of questions
 - (C) Has personal questions
 - (D) Has only open ended questions
- 166.** You can create and analyze surveys right in your mobile or web browser-no special software required.
- (A) Google drive
 - (B) Google
 - (C) Google Forms
 - (D) Interview
- 167.** A limited choice of categories can reduce validity.
- (A) Weakness of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
 - (B) Weakness of Online Questionnaire
 - (C) Weakness of Open Questions Questionnaire
 - (D) Weakness of Closed Questions Questionnaire
- 168.** A good questionnaire should have biased questions which would discourage respondents from giving an actual response.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 169.** Under this method a list of questions is prepared and is sent to all the informants by post
- (A) Telephonic questionnaire method
 - (B) Mailed questionnaire method
 - (C) Face to Face questionnaire method
 - (D) In field questionnaire method
- 170.** A questionnaire is an objective data gathering tool. A self-made questionnaire has several parts which include the following EXCEPT ONE.
- (A) Thank you note
 - (B) Introductory paragraph
 - (C) Statement of the problem
 - (D) Personal details of subject
- 171.** Which is an advantage of using close-ended questions?
- (A) Explores emotions deeply
 - (B) Easy to quantify and analyze
 - (C) Generates long responses
 - (D) Requires fewer respondents
- 172.** Instrument used to measure opinions
- (A) Questionnaire or survey
 - (B) Thermometer
 - (C) Barometer
 - (D) Microscope
- 173.** You want to gather data from 10,000 users quickly and cheaply. What should you use?
- (A) Web-based questionnaire
 - (B) Passive observation
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Focus group
- 174.** A filter question in a questionnaire;
- (A) Help separate the respondents
 - (B) Provokes the respondents
 - (C) Compels the respondent to respond
 - (D) Has no effect
- 175.** The following data collection technique belongs to quantitative research methods:
- (A) Face-to-face interview using a questionnaire
 - (B) Focus group discussion (FGD)
 - (C) Using existing information
 - (D) In-depth interview with key informants
 - (E) Group interview
- 176.** Survey data are often collected via which of the following?
- (A) Standardized tests.
 - (B) Ability measures.
 - (C) Questionnaires.
 - (D) Observations.
- 177.** It is a list of items used to gather data from respondents about their attitudes, experiences, or opinions.

- (A) Questions
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Interview sheets
 - (D) All of the above
- 178.** In collecting primary data, marketing researchers have a choice of two main research instruments, ____
- (A) Reference books and journals
 - (B) Questionnaires and mechanical devices
 - (C) Social networks and internal databases
 - (D) Commercial online databases and search engines
 - (E) Open-source directories and blogs
- 179.** The most common research instrument used is the ____
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Moderator
 - (C) Telephone interviewer
 - (D) Live interviewer
- 180.** When evaluating the wording of a survey, the editor should make sure that each question contains
- (A) Advanced, highly technical vocabulary
 - (B) Impressive but vague language
 - (C) Simple words without jargon
 - (D) Vocabulary with dual meanings
- 181.** What is the other term for questionnaire in research?
- (A) Instrument
 - (B) Mechanical Device
 - (C) Rating Scale
 - (D) Survey
- 182.** What are the disadvantages of closed-ended questions?
- (A) They limit the depth of responses
 - (B) They encourage detailed explanations
 - (C) They allow for open discussion
 - (D) They provide multiple perspectives
- 183.** Which tool uses a set of written questions to gather specific information?
- (A) Checklist
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Questionnaire
 - (D) Survey
- 184.** Suppose you are designing a survey on job satisfaction. Based on Weng (2004), which scale format would likely maximize reliability? (Weng (2004))
- (A) 7-point fully labeled Likert scale
 - (B) 9-point scale with no labels
 - (C) 5-point scale with full labels
 - (D) 9-point scale with endpoint labeling
- 185.** We commonly verify the accuracy of responses by:
- (A) Returning to ask the respondent the same question
 - (B) Re-asking the respondent the same question immediately after the answer
 - (C) Re-asking the respondent the same question right after finishing the interview
 - (D) Placing questions with the same content at different positions in the questionnaire
 - (E) Repeating many items in the questionnaire
- 186.** What is a disadvantage of using a questionnaire to collect data for an Independent Research Project?
- (A) Too few responses may be returned
 - (B) Closed questions are difficult to tally
 - (C) Quantitative data is difficult to interpret
 - (D) The answers from respondents cannot be compared
- 187.** What are closed-ended questions?
- (A) These questions do not allow respondents to elaborate on their responses.
 - (B) These questions allow respondents to answer in any way they choose.

188. A ____ is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents.
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Article
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Cumulative record
189. You want to know how many users prefer iOS over Android. What type of question should you ask?
- (A) Ordered closed-ended
 - (B) Likert scale
 - (C) Open-ended
 - (D) Unordered closed-ended
190. Critical decision area in questionnaire construction is ____
- (A) Question content.
 - (B) Question wording.
 - (C) Response strategy.
 - (D) All of the given options.
191. Written set of questions to be answered by a research participant
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Closed-Ended
 - (D) Open-Ended
192. SSS Questionnaire is
- (A) Student Satisfaction Survey
 - (B) Student Study Survey
193. Questionnaires can be described as:
- (A) A set of formally prepared questions that seek information
 - (B) Surveys that are conducted in person or over the phone
 - (C) A series of questions asked by a researcher
 - (D) Questions that can be answered by anyone
194. Which is true of a questionnaire?
- (A) It's ideal for a small group
 - (B) It's ideal for sensitive topics
 - (C) It's flexible
 - (D) It's impersonal
195. Offer predetermined answers for the participants to choose from (e.g. Do you doodle while carrying out tasks? Yes/No).
- (A) Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
 - (B) Online Questionnaire
 - (C) Open Questions Questionnaire
 - (D) Closed Questions Questionnaire
196. If a response to a survey question asks the respondent to say whether he or she is "under 35 or over 35", this is an example of a(n):
- (A) Structured question.
 - (B) Disguised question.
 - (C) Cross-sectional question..
 - (D) Longitudinal question.
197. What type of response bias is the following? One's response to questions depend on the group that one is using for reference
- (A) Social desirability responding
 - (B) Moderacy bias
 - (C) Extremity bias
 - (D) Acquiescence bias
 - (E) Reference group effect
198. A question like "Are your parents living?" where the response is simply yes or no, is an example of a(n):
- (A) Open-ended question
 - (B) Empathic question
 - (C) Closed-ended or directive question
 - (D) Transition statement
199. Which of the following is the first step in the questionnaire design process?
- (A) Specify the information needed
 - (B) Specify the type of interviewing method
 - (C) Determine the content of individual questions
 - (D) Decide on the question structure

- 200.** Match each description with the method of data collection it describes. Data obtained by having research participants fill out self-report instruments
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Focus group
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Test
- 201.** Open-ended questions that respondents answer in their own words are called ____
- (A) Structured questions
 - (B) Unstructured questions
 - (C) Double-barreled questions
 - (D) Filtered questions
- 202.** This is when the researcher gives the respondents the ability to respond in their own words. What type of degree of structure of questions in a questionnaire is this?
- (A) Open-Ended Questions
 - (B) Close-Ended Questions
 - (C) Dichotomous Questions
 - (D) None of the mentioned
- 203.** Which of the following steps are required to design a questionnaire
- (A) Revision of the draft
 - (B) Prepare a draft of questionnaire
 - (C) Writing primary and secondary aims of the study
 - (D) All of the above
- 204.** Questionnaires can address events and characteristics taking place when?
- (A) In the past (retrospective questions)
 - (B) In the present (current time questions)
 - (C) In the future (prospective questions)
 - (D) All of the above
- 205.** An item in a questionnaire states that "most politicians cannot be trusted." Respondents are required to provide their answers by choosing any one of the following options: 1) Strongly disagree, 2) Disagree, 3) Neither agree nor disagree, 4) Agree, 5) Strongly agree. This is an example of a ____
- (A) Semantic differential
 - (B) Word association question
 - (C) Thematic Appreciation Test (TAT)
 - (D) Likert scale
 - (E) Dichotomous question
- 206.** Questionnaires must be valid and reliable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 207.** ____ is a form containing questions. It may be a printed form or one designed to be filled in online.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Questionnaires
 - (D) None of above
- 208.** Offering two or more choices from which respondents can select answers.
- (A) Open-ended question
 - (B) Close-ended question
 - (C) Essay question
 - (D) None of the above
- 209.** Another name for a Likert Scale is a(n)
- (A) Event sampling.
 - (B) Interview protocol.
 - (C) Summated rating scale.
 - (D) Ranking.
- 210.** When a survey question is designed in such a way that it influences the respondent to answer in a particular way, it is said to have ____
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Unclear
- 211.** If a researcher discovers that participants have different interpretations of a survey question, what should the researcher consider doing?

- (A) Revise the survey question for clarity
 - (B) Assume all interpretations are valid
 - (C) Ignore the differing interpretations
 - (D) Conduct a new survey with a different population
- 212.** The bad question which lead the participants to agree or respond in a certain way is ____
- (A) Biased question
 - (B) Double-barreled question
 - (C) Leading question
 - (D) Absolute question
- 213.** A questionnaire is typically used to:
- (A) Manipulate variables
 - (B) Gather standardized responses from participants
 - (C) Perform qualitative analysis
 - (D) Conduct observational studies
- 214.** Initial questions in questionnaires that screen potential respondents to ensure they meet the requirements of the sample are called ____
- (A) Double-barreled questions
 - (B) Filter questions
 - (C) Random questions
 - (D) Coefficient questions
 - (E) Requirement questions
- 215.** It gathers information about students' backgrounds, attitudes, experiences, school demographics, learning environment, and teacher qualifications and practices.
- (A) Performance tasks
 - (B) Questionnaires
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) Periodicity
- 216.** Which method involves collecting data through written questions?
- (A) Focus groups
 - (B) Interviews
 - (C) Questionnaires
 - (D) Television
- 217.** In qualitative data collection, which term refers to participants self-reporting instruments?
- (A) Questionnaires.
 - (B) Observations.
 - (C) Secondary data.
 - (D) Focus groups.
- 218.** Participants answer written questions on paper or online, which can include both open and closed questions.
- (A) Self-report
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of above
- 219.** A marketing team is conducting a survey to understand the popularity of their new product. They ask customers to rank the product on a scale of 1 to 10. What type of question is this?
- (A) Yes/No
 - (B) Multiple choice
 - (C) Rating scale questions
 - (D) None of above
- 220.** Questionnaires with open-ended items allow respondents to do what?
- (A) Receive interviewer guidance
 - (B) Express ideas freely
 - (C) Avoid giving any answers
 - (D) Select fixed options
- 221.** Which of the following instruments typically requires a structured format?
- (A) Interviews
 - (B) Observations
 - (C) Surveys
 - (D) Ethnographic notes
- 222.** Questionnaires can be used to collect qualitative and quantitative data
- (A) True
 - (B) False

223. Forced choice questions prevent participants from avoiding questions.
(A) Strength of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
(B) Strength of Online Questionnaire
(C) Strength of Open Questions Questionnaire
(D) Strength of Closed Questions Questionnaire
224. The most important requirement when designing a questionnaire is that its content must:
(A) Cover the research objectives
(B) Cover the variables
(C) Cover the objectives and variables
(D) Be arranged in a logical order
(E) Be easy for the research community to understand
225. Which step is included in developing a questionnaire?
(A) Predicting sales
(B) Pre-testing the questionnaire
(C) Designing company logos
(D) None of these
226. It is a survey document with questions that is used to gather information from individuals to be used in the research.
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Methodology
(C) Respondents
(D) Findings
227. Is it primary (direct from source) or secondary (indirectly)? "Questionnaire"
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
228. Which of the following is an example of an open question in a survey?
(A) "How do you feel about ____"
(B) "Do you like ice cream? Yes or No"
(C) "Choose your favorite color: Red, Blue, Green"
(D) "Rate your satisfaction from 1 to 5"
229. In a study that may include several questionnaires, the title indicates:
(A) Who conducts interviews in the study
(B) Which subjects will be interviewed
(C) The objective of the interview
(D) Who are collaborators in the interview process
(E) Which content the questionnaire serves
230. What is the main purpose of a questionnaire in data collection?
(A) To obtain statistical information
(B) To ask questions orally
(C) To obtain facts about the subject
(D) To evaluate results after giving a treatment
231. Low response rate is a common pitfall of questionnaires.
(A) True
(B) False
232. A ____, whether it is called a schedule, interview form, or measuring instrument, is a formalized set of questions for obtaining information from respondents.
(A) Interview
(B) Survey
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Sheet
233. Which one of these is a strength of Questionnaires?
(A) Interviewer effect
(B) Low response rate
(C) Cheap and easy way to collect data
(D) Unethical
234. Participants may not be able to freely express their opinions.
(A) Weakness of Paper and Pencil Questionnaire
(B) Weakness of Online Questionnaire

- (C) Weakness of Open Questions Questionnaire
(D) Weakness of Closed Questions Questionnaire
235. — is sent by post to respondent, to answer as specified in the covering letter.
(A) Research
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Pilot study
(D) Schedule
236. Which tool is most appropriate for collecting quantitative data?
(A) Survey questionnaire
(B) Personal Narratives
(C) Open-ended interview only
(D) Art sketches
237. What should you do after writing questions for a survey?
(A) Decide who and what you need data about.
(B) Decide what personal information you need from respondents.
(C) Decide what the purpose is of the data collection.
(D) Test the questionnaire.
238. You are on a geography field trip and have been given the task of finding out how much time individual shoppers have spent inside of the mall. Which of the following data collection techniques do you feel would be most appropriate to find out his information?
(A) Photographing people shopping
(B) Sketching the mall layout
(C) A questionnaire survey of customers leaving the mall
(D) Interviews with store managers
(E) Sending a letter to the mall's owners
239. Which of the following is an example of an open-ended survey question?
(A) What should the bookstore do about plastic bags?
(B) How many times have you visited the bookstore this semester?
(C) Would you be willing to change to another method of ordering books?
(D) All of these are open-ended questions.
240. A researcher's questionnaire has leading questions that push favorable answers. Which error best describes this issue?
(A) Measurement bias within non-sampling error
(B) Coverage bias within sampling error
(C) Pure sampling error from chance
(D) Frame error within sampling error
241. Which of the following is true with regard to mail questionnaires?
(A) The response rate of mail questionnaires is often very low.
(B) Mail questionnaires are highly flexible.
(C) The researcher has maximum control over the mail questionnaire sample.
(D) Mail questionnaires are unsuitable for collecting large amounts of information about respondents.
(E) Respondents always provide honest answers to personal questions on mail questionnaires.
242. Grades 7 through college, 100 items tapping poor study skills and attitudes that could affect academic performance
(A) Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes (SSHA)
(B) Attitude Inventories
243. Open-ended surveys allow the respondents much more freedom and flexibility when providing their answers.
(A) True
(B) False
244. Which of these is NOT a step for planning a questionnaire?
(A) Clear on its purposes
(B) Develops concrete research questions

- (C) Anonymity is present in this way of collecting data
- (D) Exhaustive in its coverage and inclusion of items
- 245.** A question that asks respondents to choose an answer from possibilities given
- (A) Forced-Choice Question
- (B) Observation Method
- (C) Primary Data
- (D) Open-Ended Question
- 246.** A disadvantage of using questionnaires in research is that they
- (A) Provide data which is difficult to quantify
- (B) Are not cost effective
- (C) Can make it difficult to access respondents
- (D) Place limitations on Responses
- 247.** This type of question should be avoided in surveys because of the technical nature of the language used
- (A) Double-barrelled questions
- (B) Open-ended
- (C) Questions with jargon
- (D) Leading questions
- 248.** Requires the person completing the questionnaire to rate items on a list individually, for example from 1 to 10 where 1 is very important and 10 is least important.
- (A) Rank order
- (B) Rating
- (C) Real time
- (D) Real-time backup
- (E) Real-time data (RTD)
- 249.** What are the advantages of questionnaires?
- (A) Detailed qualitative information can be gathered about the product or service.
- (B) Collating and analysing the results is not time consuming.
- (C) Carrying out questionnaires will not take a lot of time and money.
- (D) They can be carried out online
- 250.** ____ form the major portion of the questionnaire. This refers to the items relating to the actual area of the study.
- (A) Request for cooperation
- (B) Identification data and occupation
- (C) Instruction
- (D) Information sought
- (E) Classification data
- 251.** What is a form containing a set of questions related with the field of enquiry called
- (A) Questionnaire
- (B) Interview
- 252.** In a questionnaire, the questions are standardized. All respondents are asked exactly the same questions in the same order. This means a questionnaire can be replicated easily to check for ____
- (A) Validity
- (B) Objectivity
- (C) Reliability
- (D) None of above
- 253.** Your school is trying to determine which elective courses students would like to see offered next year.
- (A) Questionnaire/Survey
- (B) Interview
- (C) Observation
- (D) None of the above
- 254.** Which instrument is commonly used in both qualitative and quantitative research?
- (A) Thermometer
- (B) Microscope
- (C) Questionnaire
- (D) Billboard
- 255.** A Likert-type question measuring student motivation in research could be: "I am motivated to participate in research activities." Which of the following is a Likert-type response option for this statement?
- (A) Strongly agree

- (B) What is your favorite research topic?
(C) How often do you participate in research?
(D) Describe your motivation for research.
256. Questionnaire is
(A) A list of answers
(B) A list of questions
(C) A discussion with group of customers
(D) None of above
257. What type of questionnaire is used to elicit qualitative data?
(A) Closed-ended questions
(B) Open-ended questions
(C) Multiple-choice questions
(D) Rating scale questions
258. Self-report: a research method, such as a ____ or interview, which obtains data by asking participants to provide information about themselves.
(A) Method
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Interpretation
(D) None of above
259. The type of question that encourages an answer phrased in the respondent's own words.
(A) Open ended question
(B) Close ended question
(C) Executive interview
(D) Focus group
260. Using double-barrelled questions is acceptable in questionnaire design.
(A) True
(B) False

1.4.10 Schedule Method

1. When the questions are presented to the respondents in a face-to-face situation, and the interviewer rather than the subjects, fills out the query, it is called
(A) A Schedule.
(B) A Questionnaire.,
(C) An Inventory.
(D) A Test.
2. A schedule is generally filled up by
(A) Researcher
(B) Informants
(C) Government
(D) Educational institutions
3. A ____ is filled by the enumerators.
(A) Schedule
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these

1.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

1.5.1 Data Analysis

1. It is used to analyze and interpret verbal data or behavioural data. What is this?
(A) Narrative Analysis
(B) Discourse Analysis
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Content Analysis
2. Hey there! Anika, Ria, and Nikita are planning a fun study session. They want to know what statistical test can be used for observing the changes between base line and endline study?
(A) Chi-Square Test
(B) Independent Sample t-Test
(C) Correlation
(D) Paired Sample t-Test

3. What does “Axial Coding” refer to in qualitative research?
(A) Data collection technique
(B) Data reassembly and pattern identification
(C) Statistical analysis method
(D) None of above
4. If Jake wants to represent the percentage of expenses used by gas and labor, what kind of chart should he use?
(A) Column
(B) Pie
(C) Stacked bar
(D) XY scatter
5. I have an x-axis and a y-axis. I help to compare categories. There are spaces between my bars. What am I?
(A) Bar Graph
(B) Histogram
(C) Line Graph
(D) Dot Plot
6. What is the purpose of creating a data table?
(A) To make the data harder to access
(B) To waste time and resources
(C) To organize and present data in a structured format for easy analysis and comparison.
(D) To confuse people with unnecessary information
7. What type of data representation is this?
(A) Pictograph
(B) Data table
(C) Line graph
(D) Pie chart
8. Which analysis procedure focuses on decreasing the number of dimensions in the quantitative and or qualitative data?
(A) Data consolidation
(B) Data reduction
(C) Data integration
(D) None of above
9. Which type of data is this?Teacher salaries
(A) Quantitative
(B) Categorical
10. A display of the relationship between two quantitative variables, graphing each explanatory value on the x axis and the accompanying response on the y axis
(A) Scatter plot
(B) R
(C) Quartiles
(D) Range
11. IT specialists often analyze ____ to make decisions.
(A) Skill
(B) Data
(C) Maintenance
(D) None of above
12. The goal is to abstract core analytic themes from the data. Although still a reduction of data, data remains in qualitative form. This is a ____
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Thematic Analysis
(C) Repertory grid analysis
(D) None of above
13. It is characterized because the differences between two data values is significant.
(A) Reason Scale
(B) Ordinal Scale
(C) Nominal Scale
(D) Interval Scale
14. Which chart best shows distribution shape?
(A) Line chart
(B) Histogram
(C) Pie chart
(D) Bar chart

15. This part of the thesis is usually found as contents of Chapter IV and should also be started with an introduction that discusses the range of the chapter in brief form.
- (A) Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of data
 - (B) Presentation, data of analysis
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Interpretation
16. T7-Jacob wants to record his results for the temperature of each day in the past week. What graph or table should he use?
- (A) Data table
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Line graph
17. Which of the following charts will NOT be suitable if you want to compare values of multiple categories directly?
- (A) Column Chart
 - (B) Bar Chart
 - (C) Line Chart
 - (D) Pie Chart
18. It is a graph that uses symbols to present and compare data. These graphs are often used where there are people who need to understand things, even if they do not read or speak the language.
- (A) Bar Graph
 - (B) Line Graph
 - (C) Pie Graph
 - (D) Pictograph
19. A group of trades-people were surveyed about their method of travel to work. What data type does this example represent?
- (A) Categorical: Nominal
 - (B) Categorical: Ordinal
 - (C) Numerical: Discrete
 - (D) Numerical: Continuous
20. Visual display of data in a spreadsheet
- (A) Plot area
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Legend
 - (D) Chart
21. What is the type of reliability when measured by administering two tests identical in all aspects except the actual wording of items?
- (A) Internal Consistency Reliability
 - (B) Test-retest reliability
 - (C) Equivalent Forms Reliability
 - (D) Inter-rater Reliability
22. What do researchers do Using a “specific method”?
- (A) Selecting individuals to study
 - (B) Reviewing the literature
 - (C) Reporting and evaluating research
 - (D) Analyze and interpret the data to see if it supports the prediction and resolves the question that initiated the research
23. Graphs help us represent data
- (A) True
 - (B) False
24. When a number of researchers use the same operational definition to measure a variable and achieve the same results, the measure is said to be
- (A) Instrumental
 - (B) Reliable
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) None of above
25. Which of the following is NOT a step in the process of conducting a literature review?
- (A) Searching and selecting relevant literature
 - (B) Summarizing and synthesizing the findings
 - (C) Conducting statistical analysis on primary data
 - (D) Critically analyzing the literature

26. The two important functions of classification are:
- (A) Scrutiny and editing of data
 - (B) Presentation and interpretation of data
 - (C) Reducing bulk data and facilitating comparison
 - (D) Forming trend and tendencies
27. You can make a ____ as a way of organizing numbers that can help you see patterns.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Graph
 - (C) Pattern
 - (D) Measurement
28. Suitable analysis for interview transcripts
- (A) Thematic analysis
 - (B) Regression analysis
 - (C) Meta-analysis
 - (D) Descriptive statistics
29. A mutual relationship or connection between two or more things is known as:
- (A) Mutualicity
 - (B) A cremation
 - (C) A causation
 - (D) A correlation
30. Determine whether the given data is Discrete or Continuous. Data: Person's weight
- (A) Discrete Data
 - (B) Continuous Data
31. Which of the following is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data?
- (A) Data Analysis
 - (B) Data Interpretation
 - (C) Data Coding
 - (D) Data Presentation
32. Refers to methods used in order to make generalizations and conclusions about a target population, based on results from a sample.
- (A) Inferential statistics
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Demography
 - (D) Epidemiology
33. What is the main focus of the body of the research report?
- (A) Listing the research team members.
 - (B) Summarizing the introduction and background.
 - (C) Discussing future research directions.
 - (D) Presenting research findings and analysis.
34. Height of a tomato plant is an example of ____
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
35. Bars on a graph should be:
- (A) Equal width
 - (B) Varying heights
 - (C) Different colours
 - (D) Both equal width and varying heights.
36. Checking the accuracy of data by having participants read transcripts of the studies in which they were involved is called ____
- (A) Iterative questioning
 - (B) Credibility checks
 - (C) Reflexivity
 - (D) None of above
37. Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables? [2010-DECEMBER]
- (A) Scatter Diagram
 - (B) Frequency Distribution
 - (C) Two-way table
 - (D) Coefficient of Rank Correlation
38. It is the formula that used for reliability test.
- (A) Pearson's R
 - (B) Cronbach Alpha
 - (C) Chi-Square test
 - (D) None of above

39. What graph/chart do you use for percentages?
(A) Bar graph
(B) Line Graph
(C) Pie chart
(D) Data table
40. Head size-Is this numerical data classified as Discrete or Continuous?
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
41. Which scale is used when responses are in the order of strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree?
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
42. Identify what chapter of a research study the given element belongs to. ANALYSIS OF DATA
(A) Chapter 1
(B) Chapter 2
(C) Chapter 3
(D) Chapter 4
(E) Chapter 5
43. Is the information collected during the survey numerical or categorical data?
(A) Numerical data. I know this because the y-axis is labeled with numbers.
(B) Numerical data. I know this because the surveyor counted how many people that they surveyed.
(C) Categorical data. I know this because the responses to the survey are names.
(D) Categorical data. I know this because each column is a different color.
44. Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The allergies on a physician's intake form.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
45. Which of the following is the primary purpose of classifying data in scientific research?
(A) To organize information for easier analysis
(B) To increase the amount of data collected
(C) To ensure data is always accurate
(D) To make data collection faster
46. Visible or audible results of data processing
(A) Input.
(B) Output.
(C) Processing.
(D) Storage.
47. This chart shows the colour of cars counted in a survey. What is the difference between the number of red cars and the number of silver cars counted?
(A) 15
(B) 9
(C) 6
(D) 5
48. Information overload happens when the amount of data that can be processed is exceeded.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
49. Product statistics, sales projections, future growth and trends are examples of what type of data?
(A) Transactional Data
(B) System Data
(C) Organizational Data
(D) Analytical Data
50. You're analyzing data with three variables: age, device type, and satisfaction score. What analysis applies?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Bivariate
(C) Multivariate
(D) Univariate

51. Tammy recorded the amount of time she spent on six activities over a twenty four hour period and drew a bar graph, as follows: Approximately what percentage of the day did she spend on playing sport?
- (A) About 8%
 - (B) About 11%
 - (C) About 15%
 - (D) About 27%
52. Which of the following is not the software of quantitative data analysis?
- (A) SPSS
 - (B) MS Excel
 - (C) ATLAS.tiCompare
 - (D) None of above
53. Client's level of anxiety when organized as a data is classified as which of the following:
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Ratio
 - (D) Interval
54. How can the effectiveness of a tsunami warning system be evaluated and improved?
- (A) Conduct regular public awareness campaigns.
 - (B) Analyze response times and accuracy of alerts during past events to identify areas for improvement.
 - (C) Increase the number of warning signs along the coast.
 - (D) Focus on post-tsunami recovery efforts.
55. The disadvantage of a small sample size in psychology experiments that expect to measure a small to medium effect is that
- (A) The study is underpowered, leading to an increased Type I error.
 - (B) The study is underpowered, leading to an increased Type II error.
 - (C) The study is overpowered, leading to an increased Type I error.
 - (D) The study is overpowered, leading to an increased Type II error.
56. What is the term used for the process of verifying data by cross-checking with multiple sources?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Triangulation
 - (C) Quantitative analysis
 - (D) Qualitative analysis
57. According to your textbook, when evaluating your research materials you need to check the validity of the information.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
58. Base your response on the following data: 3, 5, 2, 5, 4, 7, 1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 2, 4, 5, 9. What would the first class's limits be in a frequency table of 5 classes?
- (A) 0-1
 - (B) 0-2
 - (C) 2-3
 - (D) 3-4
59. I need to compare the percentage of votes received by different political parties. Which type of graph should I choose?
- (A) Line Graph
 - (B) Picture Graph
 - (C) Pie Chart
 - (D) None of above
60. Marvin investigates shoe size among men. What type of variation is shown on the graph?
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Discontinuous
 - (C) Long-drift
 - (D) Short-drift
61. A graph that illustrates trends and changes in data over time.
- (A) Pie
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Bar
 - (D) Table

62. What type of data would be used to represent a person's religion?
(A) Numerical data
(B) Categorical data
(C) Ratio data
(D) Interval data
63. Which of the following is a picture that shows data in a way that's easy to understand, like graphs, tables, or diagrams?
(A) Data
(B) Chart
(C) Histogram
(D) Dot Plot
64. What method would be best to use to test whether people in different regions of the country are equally likely to vote Democratic or Republican in the next election?
(A) You would generate a correlation coefficient.
(B) You would look at a frequency distribution.
(C) You would use a crosstab to generate a chi-square test of independence.
(D) None of the above
65. The type of animals in Melbourne Zoo is an example of
(A) Continuous data
(B) Ordinal data
(C) Discrete data
(D) Nominal data
66. When should a line graph be used?
(A) When comparing parts of a whole
(B) When showing change over time
(C) When comparing data between different groups of categories
(D) Whenever you want
67. Which type of graph best displays percentages (parts) of a whole?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Climatogram
(D) Pie graph
68. Charts and graphs are ___ representations of data.
(A) Graphical
(B) Simple
(C) Inaccurate
(D) None of above
69. How can you analyse and interpret the results?
(A) By assuming that something does not exist
(B) Making decisions about the specific methods
(C) Identify the results without commenting on them
(D) Use statistical methods to examine and evaluate the data
70. Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as ___?
(A) Uploading.
(B) Updating.
(C) Sorting.
(D) Summarizing.
71. Which of the following is a good way to analyze data
(A) Organize it into charts and graphs and do calculations if necessary
(B) Check it over and then copy it
(C) Put it away for a few months to see if it makes more sense later
(D) None of above
72. Which statistical tool is most appropriate for examining the relationship between two continuous variables?
(A) T-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Pearson correlation
(D) Chi-square test

73. Which of the following is a manual data exploration tool provided by Microsoft?
- (A) Microsoft Excel
 - (B) Tableau public
 - (C) Data wrapper
 - (D) Google data studio
74. Arranging data in a specific order is called
- (A) Merging.
 - (B) Sorting.
 - (C) Classification.
 - (D) Verification.
75. Which of the following is a characteristic of quantitative data?
- (A) Subjective
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Exploratory
76. Which type of graph displays data in consecutive and equivalent intervals?
- (A) Line plot
 - (B) Venn diagram
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Stem and leaf
77. In a line plot displaying the ages of cars in a parking lot, if there are 10 X's at 5 years, what conclusion can we draw?
- (A) There are 5 cars that are 10 years old.
 - (B) There are 10 cars that are 5 years old.
 - (C) All cars are 5 years old.
 - (D) 5 cars are newer than 10 years.
78. While informational interviews provide original source material, expert opinion should be ____ (1) ____ with a range of ____ (2) ____
- (A) Purpose; 2) sponsor
 - (B) Balanced; 2) views
 - (C) Varied; 2) technical
 - (D) Discount; 2) rely
 - (E) Purpose; 2) target population
79. ____ is a ranking scale that indicates the ordered relationship among the objects or events
- (A) Nominal scale
 - (B) Ordinal Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale
 - (D) Ratio Scale
80. Is this Discrete or Continuous? The time taken to complete a marathon race.
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
81. Data-Analysis Phase. In this particular phase, the researcher analyzes the milestone from the previous step based on his data-analysis plan.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
82. Which of the following best explains why data triangulation increases the credibility of research findings?
- (A) It uses multiple sources to validate results
 - (B) It speeds up data collection
 - (C) It eliminates researcher bias completely
 - (D) It guarantees 100% accuracy in findings
83. What type of statistical data are used in educational research?
- (A) Descriptive statistical analysis.
 - (B) Inferential statistical analysis.
 - (C) Both of them.
 - (D) None of the above.
84. Processed data is called ____
- (A) Fact
 - (B) Assumption
 - (C) Information
 - (D) Total
85. Show whether employment in a particular area has risen or declined in the stated years.
- (A) Economic Trends
 - (B) Employment Trends

86. During which step would you graph your data?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Problem
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Analyze Data
87. What is the term for 'Diverse data'?
(A) Velocity
(B) Variety
(C) Veracity
(D) Data Stream
88. What kind of data was recorded on the data table?
(A) Examination Data
(B) Laboratory Data
(C) Qualitative Data
(D) Quantitative Data
89. Which type of data would student height be categorized as?
(A) Categorical
(B) Continuous
(C) Discontinuous
(D) Normal
90. This section presents how data were analyzed, either quantitative or qualitatively.
(A) METHODOLOGY
(B) INSTRUMENT
(C) DATA GATHERING
(D) DATA ANALYSIS
91. Charlotte is investigating the influence of multiple factors such as age, gender and income on how much money an individual spends on grocery shopping every month. Which of the following statistical tests best suits her study design?
(A) Linear regression
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Pearson correlation
(D) Spearman rank order correlation
92. In a given data set, the maximum value is 76 and the minimum value is 13, what would be class width when using 6 classes?
(A) 10
(B) 10.5
(C) 11
(D) 15
93. The procedure to estimate internal consistency reliability of splint-half test
(A) Average proportion distance (ADP)
(B) Spearman-brown correction formula
(C) Kudar-richardson 20 or KR-20
(D) Cronbach's coefficient alpha
94. What is qualitative data?
(A) Data that can be observed but not measured
(B) Data that can be measured and quantified
(C) Data that is always numerical
(D) Data that is always accurate
95. What is the data classification for the following situation? How long we wait to get our food at Chick-Fil-A
(A) Trick question
(B) Huh?
(C) Qualitative
(D) Quantitative
96. Edward would like to create a chart that shows the trend in iPod sales over the past 2 years. Which chart type should he create?
(A) Bar
(B) Column
(C) Line
(D) Pie
97. Which type of graph is best for showing the relationship between two variables?
(A) Bar graph
(B) Pie chart
(C) Line graph
(D) Histogram

98. Used to measure the degree of relationship between two sets of data
(A) (Two)-Way ANOVA
(B) Paired t-test
(C) Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Test
(D) Pearson's χ^2
99. Which of the following is an example of continuous data?
(A) The number of classes you have in a day
(B) The amount of time you spend studying
(C) The number of games you have installed in your phone/computer
(D) The size of your shoes
100. Number of students in a classroom taking the SAT
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
101. How should data be treated according to the principle of objectivity?
(A) It should be adjusted to fit hypotheses
(B) It should speak for itself
(C) It should be ignored if contradictory
(D) It should be altered for clarity
102. A histogram is very similar to a bar graph, but uses intervals on the x-axis.
(A) True
(B) False
103. Statistics are ____
(A) Asking people how they feel about a new computer game
(B) Using numbers and data to measure success or provide information to those who need it to develop the media product.
(C) Survey questions
(D) The most important result of research
104. Data analysis begins officially after the data are collected, screened, and entered a computer program for analysis.
(A) True
(B) False
105. A way of showing data using bars of different heights/lengths is called ____
(A) Bar graph
(B) Frequency table
(C) Pictograph
(D) Tally chart
106. Data analysis can be in
(A) Statistical form.
(B) Descriptive form.
(C) Explanatory form.
(D) Descriptive, explanatory and graphical form.
107. It is the science of collecting, organizing, interpreting, and analyzing data. It is very important because it has many applications in the society.
(A) Biology
(B) Statistics
(C) Mathematics
(D) None of above
108. Hey there! Can you help Akhil figure out which statistical test to use for comparing base line and endline study?
(A) Chi-Square Test
(B) Independent Sample t-Test
(C) Correlation
(D) Paired Sample t-Test
109. Which data quality dimension refers to data accurately representing the real world?
(A) Validity
(B) Completeness
(C) Timeliness
(D) Accuracy

110. — is the most commonly used technique for controlling for extraneous variables in nonexperimental research.
- (A) Matching.
 - (B) Holding extraneous variables constant.
 - (C) Static control.
 - (D) Statistical control.
111. The appropriate analytical technique is determined by
- (A) The research design.
 - (B) Nature of the data collected.
 - (C) Nature of the hypothesis.
 - (D) Both A & B.
112. In which section of a report would you most likely find a chart?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) Acknowledgments
113. A coach measures the running time of his athletic team. What data type does this example represent?
- (A) Categorical: Nominal
 - (B) Categorical: Ordinal
 - (C) Numerical: Discrete
 - (D) Numerical: Continuous
114. What type of analysis focuses on one variable only?
- (A) Bivariate analysis
 - (B) Multivariate analysis
 - (C) Univariate analysis
 - (D) Qualitative analysis
115. What are the different methods of data analysis in quantitative research?
- (A) Qualitative, comparative, and predictive data analysis
 - (B) Qualitative, exploratory, and predictive data analysis
 - (C) Correlational, causal, and predictive data analysis
 - (D) Descriptive, inferential, and exploratory data analysis
116. What is the comprehensive process in qualitative research that includes transcribing data, identifying patterns, and analyzing themes?
- (A) Data analysis
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Data gathering procedure
 - (D) Literature review
117. Type of graphs that could be used to show abundance of different species
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Bar graph
 - (D) X-y scatter graph
118. This refers to the method of organizing, sorting, and scrutinizing data in order to make meaningful inferences.
- (A) Critical thinking
 - (B) Findings
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) None of above
119. It is the process of organizing data into logical sequential and meaningful categories and classifications to make them amenable to study and interpretation.
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Statement Problem
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Hypothesis
120. Arranging the numerical figures in ascending or descending order is called —
- (A) Data
 - (B) Pictograph
 - (C) Table
 - (D) Array
121. Evaluating sources can help you
- (A) Assess if the information is accurate or not

- (B) Decide if the author is bias
(C) Decide if you should use the information as evidence
(D) All of the above
- 122.** Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects is named as ____
(A) Classification
(B) Cluster
(C) Community
(D) None of these
- 123.** The statement “Define the variables or the criteria for ordering the data obtained in field-work” corresponds to a step for which part of the research process?
(A) Data processing
(B) Problem formulation
(C) Sampling design
(D) Reporting of results
- 124.** Which axis is usually used for categories in a bar chart?
(A) Vertical (y-axis)
(B) Horizontal (x-axis)
(C) Diagonal axis
(D) Both axes
- 125.** This step in the marketing research process occurs after the collection of data has been completed, but before the preparation of presentation of the research report.
(A) Analyze the data
(B) Follow up
(C) Specify the sampling procedures
(D) Collect the data
- 126.** It is a process of collecting validity evidence to evaluate the appropriateness of the interpretations, uses, and decisions based on assessment results.
(A) Reliability
(B) Validation
(C) Assessment
(D) Evaluation
- 127.** Classify the data: time of day: dawn, morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 128.** It summarizes collected data. It involves the explanation of data gathered through the use of analytical and logical reasoning to determine patterns, relationships or trends.
(A) Collection of Data
(B) Organization of Data
(C) Presentation of Data
(D) Analysis of Data
(E) Interpretation of Data
- 129.** Jenny records the heights of her family members. The heights, in inches, are 50, 53, 45, 52, 68, 56 47, 69, and 60. The stem-and-leaf plot shows some of the data. What are the leaves for stem 5?
(A) 2, 3, 7
(B) 0, 2, 3, 5
(C) 0, 2, 3, 6
(D) 2, 3, 5
- 130.** What do graphs do?
(A) Help answer a question
(B) Looks pretty
(C) Makes reports look important
(D) Tells us a story
- 131.** The respondent provides information which can be easily converted into quantitative data (e.g., count the number of ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answers), allowing ____ analysis of the responses.
(A) Measurable
(B) Statistical
(C) Quantitative
(D) None of above

132. — involves studying a set of cultural artifacts (items produced for mass cultural consumption) or events and interpreting the themes they reflect.
- (A) Content analysis
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Narrative
 - (D) None of above
133. The role of statistics is to — (Research Methods and Statistics Part III)
- (A) To make Psychology more like a science
 - (B) Come up with definite conclusions to Psychological Phenomena
 - (C) Summarize, Analyze, and Interpret Data
 - (D) To make Psychology more believable
134. Ages of students in a statistics class
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
135. Which software should Dr. Balagtas to manipulate numerical data in the computer?
- (A) Spreadsheet
 - (B) Word processing
 - (C) Desktop publishing
 - (D) Multimedia
- Explanation:** Spreadsheet is a file that exists of cells in rows and columns and can help arrange, calculate and sort data. Data in a spreadsheet can be numeric values, as well as text, formulas, references and functions.
136. Discuss the significance of data visualization in quantitative research.
- (A) Data visualization helps in presenting complex data in a visual format, making it easier to understand and interpret.
 - (B) Data visualization only adds complexity to quantitative research
 - (C) Data visualization has no impact on quantitative research
 - (D) Data visualization is only useful for qualitative research
137. The main purpose of the Results section is to:
- (A) Interpret and explain the meaning of findings
 - (B) Present data clearly without interpretation
 - (C) Repeat the methodology in detail
 - (D) Provide background information from literature
138. I have an x-axis and a y-axis. I help to track changes over time. What am I?
- (A) Circle Graph
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Line Graph
 - (D) Dot Plot
139. In TNHS, 200 students are randomly selected to determine if they like coffee, tea or both. 140 like tea, 120 like coffee and 80 like both tea and coffee. How many students like at least one of the beverages?
- (A) 40
 - (B) 60
 - (C) 80
 - (D) 180
140. The collected data should be in the form of
- (A) Given map
 - (B) Given pie chart
 - (C) Given line graph or table
 - (D) All of the above
141. A statistical technique that would allow a researcher to cluster such traits as being talkative, social, and adventurous with extroversion is called —
- (A) A case study
 - (B) Meta-analysis
 - (C) Statistical significance
 - (D) Factor analysis
 - (E) Z score Edit

142. The height and weight of the students in Year 7 are measured and recorded. The data shows a ____
- (A) Continuous variation
 - (B) Discontinuous variation
 - (C) No variation
 - (D) None of above
143. What kind of question is this: You ask people in an airport, "How many states have you visited?"
- (A) Statistical Question
 - (B) Non-Statistical question
144. To examine the parts of something in detail
- (A) Analyze
 - (B) Cite
 - (C) Interpret
 - (D) Infer
145. Weight-Is this numerical data classified as Discrete or Continuous?
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
146. If the data does not resemble a mirror image, the distribution is said to be skewed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
147. Freshman majors at a New Jersey state university
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
148. What graph is used to see parts of a whole as a percentage?
- (A) Line Chart
 - (B) Bar Graph
 - (C) Pie Chart
 - (D) Column Chart
149. A farmer wants to show the relationship between the ages of his apple trees and the number of apples they produce. He collects the data to make a scatterplot. He puts tree ages in years on one axis. Which data should he put on the other axis?
- (A) The price of the apples.
 - (B) The heights of the trees.
 - (C) The number of apples they produce.
 - (D) The color of apples the trees produce.
150. What is the cyclical process of collecting and analyzing data during a single research study called?
- (A) Inter analysis.
 - (B) Interim analysis.
 - (C) Constant analysis.
 - (D) Inter-item analysis.
151. The following are the MAJOR PHASES in qualitative data analysis described by Huberman (1994), EXCEPT
- (A) Data display
 - (B) Data reduction
 - (C) Drawing and verifying conclusions
 - (D) Data coding
152. A ____ shows data using bars.
- (A) Pictograph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Bar Graph
 - (D) Tally Chart
153. After gathering data, what should be your next step?
- (A) Gather more data
 - (B) Make a frequency table
 - (C) Complete a line plot
 - (D) Throw the feathers away
154. What is the following describing? Create themes or categories that are consistent with particular cultural messages
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Tightness-looseness
 - (C) Cultural priming
 - (D) Situation sampling

155. Which chart should be used to compare data that changes over time?
- (A) Bar Graph
 - (B) Circle Graph
 - (C) Line Graph
 - (D) None of above
156. The average number of pencils in a student's book bag.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
157. Discrete data can be
- (A) Averages, ranges, or continuous values
 - (B) Graphs, trends, or predictions
 - (C) Measurements, scales, or intervals
 - (D) Counts, categories, or distinct values
158. This chart has the shape of a circle, with each portion having a different size depending on the data.
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Bar chart
 - (C) Pictogram
 - (D) Bubble chart
159. Choose the correct data type for: The following TV shows: 'The Walking Dead, Game of Thrones, Dexter'.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Categorical
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Continuous
160. I can use a bar graph when I want to represent values (vertical axis) for different categories (horizontal axis).
- (A) True
 - (B) False
161. What is the primary role of data analysis software like SPSS in quantitative research?
- (A) To automate the research design
 - (B) To conduct qualitative interviews
 - (C) To process and analyze large datasets for statistical significance
 - (D) To collect observational data
162. The measure of closeness of the estimates to the actual value
- (A) Precision
 - (B) Interval estimate
 - (C) Accuracy
 - (D) Point Estimate
163. Which type of graph is most suitable for displaying the relationship between two continuous variables in a scientific experiment?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Histogram
164. What should you do before interpreting your results in data analysis?
- (A) Use the right method to deal with missing data
 - (B) Ensure that the assumptions of the statistical tests are met
 - (C) Check for assumption violations and consider alternative methods if necessary
 - (D) Select appropriate tests based on the study design
165. How do you decide the scale for the y-axis in a bar chart?
- (A) Ignore the data and choose any arbitrary scale.
 - (B) Select random intervals for the y-axis.
 - (C) Choose a scale based on the data range, ensuring clear visualization and appropriate intervals.
 - (D) Use a fixed scale regardless of data range.
166. Statistical calculations and preparation of tables and graphs can be done using
- (A) Adobe Photoshop.
 - (B) Excel.
 - (C) Notepad.
 - (D) Power Point.

- 167.** Which of the following is NOT a step in analyzing the literature for a review?
- (A) Identifying key findings and conclusions
 - (B) Evaluating the quality of the research
 - (C) Summarizing the entire content of each paper
 - (D) Identifying gaps or inconsistencies in the literature
- 168.** Which method measures the relationship between variables?
- (A) Correlation analysis
 - (B) Regression analysis
 - (C) Descriptive statistics
 - (D) Hypothesis testing
- 169.** Which chart will Best represent a comparison of the average family income in three states?
- (A) Column
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Pie
 - (D) XY scatter
- 170.** Data duplication wastes the space, but also promotes a more serious problem called ____
- (A) Data inconsistency.
 - (B) Other than those given as options.
 - (C) Program dependency.
 - (D) Separated data.
- 171.** In this step of the scientific method I can use graphs, charts, or descriptions to show my observations.
- (A) Analyze results (data)
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Ask a question
 - (D) Draw a conclusion
- 172.** Raw data is made comprehensible by:
- (A) Collection of data
 - (B) Classification of data
 - (C) Organisation of data
 - (D) Presentation of data
- 173.** The last stage of action research includes:
- (A) Draw inferences, analyze the assumption, and evaluate the project.
 - (B) Analyze the data, draw inferences, and evaluate the project.
 - (C) Evaluate the problem, implement the data, and draw inferences.
 - (D) Formulate the problem, analyze the assumption, and draw inferences.
- 174.** What is the term for the following definition? A conclusion, based on facts, that a person perceives to be true.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Assumption
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) Observation
- 175.** The amount of chlorine in a pool has been measured. What data type does this example represent?
- (A) Categorical: Nominal
 - (B) Categorical: Ordinal
 - (C) Numerical: Discrete
 - (D) Numerical: Continuous
- 176.** Students record how long they can keep their eyes open without blinking in seconds.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Change Over Time
 - (D) None of above
- 177.** What information is most likely to be provided on a graph?
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Data in table format
 - (C) A numerical representation of data
 - (D) Data obtained from primary research
- 178.** Ethan, Rohan, and Aria are working on a project where they have a large dataset. They are particularly interested in exploring the relationship between two columns in the dataset. What would be the best visualization technique for them to use?

- (A) Scatter plot
(B) Histogram
(C) Bar chart
(D) Cross tab
- 179.** A car salesman records information about the cars he is selling. The age of each car is ____ data
(A) Qualitative
(B) Continuous
(C) Discrete
(D) None of above
- 180.** The representation of data in the form of whole and its parts is called as ____
(A) Pie chart
(B) Bar graph
(C) Double bar graph
(D) Histogram
- 181.** The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called ____
(A) Classifying.
(B) Sorting.
(C) Summarizing.
(D) Reproducing.
- 182.** A graph that illustrates comparisons of amounts and quantities.
(A) Pie
(B) Line
(C) Bar
(D) Table
- 183.** A plot of the temperature and precipitation in a particular region.
(A) Biome
(B) Freshwater
(C) Taiga
(D) Climograph
- 184.** The number of participants in this Zoom call is an example of:
(A) Observational Data
(B) Qualitative Data
(C) Discrete Data
(D) Continuous Data
- 185.** William is analyzing survey results about customer satisfaction. What type of chart should he use to handle both negative and positive feedback effectively?
(A) Showing positive values only
(B) Handling both negative and positive magnitude values
(C) Displaying only neutral values.
(D) None of above
- 186.** What is the vertical axis of a bar chart typically labeled as?
(A) Labels
(B) Data points
(C) Frequency
(D) Categories
- 187.** Andy is comparing how long two tablets can be used after being fully charged. Use the measures of variability to make an inference about the data.
(A) The IQR for tablet A is higher so tablet A's battery life is more consistent.
(B) The MAD is lower in tablet B's battery life so Tablet B is more consistent.
(C) On average Tablet A's battery will last longer.
(D) On average Tablet B's battery will last longer.
- 188.** Scientists can organize their observations using ____
(A) Charts
(B) Graphs
(C) Tables
(D) All of the above
- 189.** The most common graphical presentation of quantitative data is a
(A) Histogram.
(B) Bar chart.
(C) Stem and leaf display.
(D) Pie chart.

- 190.** What is data coding?
- (A) Ensure data collection was done without bias
 - (B) Grouping and assigning values to responses from the survey
 - (C) To make sure that there are minimal errors
 - (D) Writing a report
- 191.** What tool can researcher use to help in estimating and processing missing values in data sets?
- (A) Quirkos
 - (B) Ms. excel
 - (C) SPSS
 - (D) Nvivo
- 192.** What kind of chart should you use to show the pieces (percentages) of a whole
- (A) Bar Chart
 - (B) Column Chart
 - (C) Pie Chart
 - (D) None of above
- 193.** When data are ranked or ordered, it is:
- (A) Nominal scale
 - (B) Ordinal scale
 - (C) Interval scale
 - (D) Ratio scale
- 194.** Type of Data arrangement
- (A) Symmetrical
 - (B) Hairline
 - (C) Skewed Right
 - (D) Skewed Left
- 195.** After collecting data, the next step in the scientific method is:
- (A) Forming a hypothesis
 - (B) Drawing a conclusion
 - (C) Analyzing results
 - (D) Starting a new experiment
- 196.** Strange Servant is reviewing the data on how many customers pay via cash, EFTPOS and Paywave. Is this data an example of
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Nominal
 - (D) Ordinal
- 197.** The followings are data analysis approaches except
- (A) Thematic analysis
 - (B) Constant comparative method
 - (C) Audit trail
 - (D) Interpretative phenomenological analysis
- 198.** This section is where the data obtained from the research is presented.
- (A) Theoretical framework
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Results
- 199.** The analysis of data gathered during a particular experiment is necessary in order to
- (A) A-formulate a hypothesis for that experiment
 - (B) B-develop a research plan for that experiment
 - (C) C-design a control for that experiment
 - (D) D-draw a valid conclusion for that experiment
- 200.** Which graph uses a line to connect points, showing how data changes over time?
- (A) Line Graph
 - (B) Pie Chart
 - (C) Bar Chart
 - (D) Dot Plot
- 201.** Data reliability refers to the extent to which a measurement instrument consistently yields the same results
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE

202. What type of data is used when recording the time it takes to perform a memory task?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) None of above
203. Which chart is used to make comparisons and generalizations about groups of data?
- (A) Column
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Pie
 - (D) Exploded pie
204. The height of Mr. Kei.
- (A) Discrete data
 - (B) Continuous data
205. A hospital analyzes its patient admission records from the last five years to identify seasonal peaks in emergency room visits. This is:
- (A) Predictive Analytics
 - (B) Descriptive Analytics
 - (C) Diagnostic Analytics
 - (D) Prescriptive Analytics
206. Students respond to a survey where they identify whether they prefer to write with pencils, pens, markers, or type.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Change Over Time
 - (D) None of above
207. Pie Graph is a special chart that shows the relative sizes of data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) This is True only for certain data sets
 - (D) This is True for most data sets
208. It shows the relationship between two variables in tabular form.
- (A) Contingency Table
 - (B) Percentages
 - (C) Frequency Table
 - (D) None of above
209. A person who reviews and examines data or information for a specific area is called an ____
- (A) Network
 - (B) Programming
 - (C) Analyst
 - (D) Database
210. Distinguish between quantitative data and qualitative data.
- (A) Quantitative data is numerical and can be measured, while qualitative data is descriptive and involves characteristics that cannot be counted.
 - (B) Quantitative data is always descriptive, while qualitative data is always numerical.
 - (C) Quantitative data cannot be measured, while qualitative data can be counted.
 - (D) Quantitative data and qualitative data are both always numerical.
211. What type of graph shows points to see if there is a relationship between two sets of data?
- (A) Scatter Plot
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Column Chart
 - (D) Box and Whisker Plot
212. An Excel chart is
- (A) Group of data points
 - (B) Cells that contain values to be graphed
 - (C) Visual representation of numeric data
 - (D) Small circle shape to show comparisons of values
213. What is used to represent the sum of more than one value and compare the contribution of individuals to the whole?
- (A) Stacked bar
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Column
 - (D) Pie

- 214.** In the data analysis process, qualitative researchers construct ____ by looking out for ____ & ____
(A) Results, Data, Causality
(B) Conclusions, Coding, Answers
(C) Meaning, Patterns, Themes
(D) None of above
- 215.** Viewing a PivotTable report only for a subset that meets a selection criterion is known as ____
(A) Organizing
(B) Implementing
(C) Sorting
(D) Filtering
- 216.** Temperature when organized as a data is classified as which of the following:
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
- 217.** What type of graph would you make to show how many of your classmates were born in each month of the year?
(A) Line
(B) Bar
(C) Circle
(D) Scatter plot
- 218.** Why do scientists use graphs?
(A) They are pretty.
(B) It makes an extra step.
(C) They show trends.
(D) They like to use them.
- 219.** THE PROCESS OF PRESENTING DATA IN THE FORM OF A TABLE IS CALLED?
(A) ORGANISATION
(B) CLASSIFICATION
(C) PRESENTATION
(D) TABULATION
- 220.** First aid training can be conducted at a basic, intermediate and advanced level. What data type does this example represent?
(A) Categorical: Nominal
(B) Categorical: Ordinal
(C) Numerical: Discrete
(D) Numerical: Continuous
- 221.** Reliability is a process of tools accuracy. The Cronbach alpha must at least
(A) 0.5
(B) 0.6
(C) 0.7
(D) 0.1
- 222.** Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The number of televisions in each house.
(A) Categorical
(B) Discrete
(C) Continuous
(D) None of above
- 223.** Contains lines that show data trends over a period of time
(A) Line Chart
(B) Bar Chart
(C) Column Chart
(D) Pie Chart
- 224.** Aria, Charlotte, and Benjamin are working on a research project for their statistics class. What is the best way for them to analyze the data they've collected?
(A) Asking their friends and family for their opinions
(B) Using statistical methods and software tools
(C) Using a Magic 8-Ball
(D) Relying on guesswork and intuition
- 225.** A counselor is told by his supervisor to measure the internal consistency reliability (i.e. homogeneity) of a test but not to divide the test in halves. The counselor would need to utilize
(A) The split-half method

- (B) The test-retest method
(C) The Kuder-Richardson coefficient of equivalence
(D) None of above
226. Which of the following is considered a 'hard skill' in the field of science?
(A) Critical thinking
(B) Data analysis
(C) Teamwork
(D) Communication
227. Students at Cooper Elementary school took a survey about what kinds of pets they had at home. Then, students plotted that information on a frequency table. How many kids have dogs and cats for pets?
(A) 19
(B) 12
(C) 7
(D) 20
228. Amanda has created multiple charts for each product sold. How will her manager know the name of each chart?
(A) X axis
(B) Y axis
(C) Legend
(D) Chart Title
229. A study was done to determine the correlation between the frequency of doing workouts and scores in a memory test. Assuming a normal distribution, which statistical tool is BEST used for analyzing if there is a strong association between the two variables?
(A) Pearson's r
(B) Spearman's ρ
(C) Paired samples t-test
(D) Independent t-test
(E) Chi-square test of independence
230. It is a method for studying and/or retrieving meaningful information from documents.
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Historical Analysis
(C) Discourse Analysis
(D) None of above
231. To arrange things in a systematic order, to make something part of a system or classification, to categorize.
(A) Code Research Data
(B) Marketing Information System
(C) Customer Driven Information
(D) Quantitative Research
232. The following data set shows the minutes spent on internet by 50 internet users. Use the class width from the previous question to find the lower class limits if the first lower class limit is the minimum value of the data set.
(A) 7, 7, 11, 17, 19, 20, ____
(B) 6.5, 18.5, 30.5, 42.5, 54.5, 66.5, 78.5
(C) 12.5, 24.5, 36.5, 48.5, 60.5, 72.5
(D) 7, 19, 31, 43, 55, 67, 79
233. What step in The Scientific Method involves tables and graphs where we create something to display our data?
(A) Experiment
(B) Research
(C) Analyze Data
(D) Hypothesis
234. Data are taken and analyzed from a sample as a representative of the population, making it more credible and reliable for policymaking and decision making. This characteristic of research pertains to ____
(A) Replication
(B) Reliable Data
(C) Visual representation
(D) Objective
Explanation: Data taken from a sample represent the population, making it credible and reliable. This pertains to the characteristic of having reliable data.
235. The parts of a pie chart are referred to as a
(A) Pie
(B) Slice

- (C) Segment
(D) Sector
- 236.** Classification of data is the process of:
(A) Arranging data in rows and columns
(B) Representing data using diagrams
(C) Grouping data into classes or categories
(D) Editing the collected data
- 237.** If Jake wants to find out if the size of a fruit has any effect on the total sales for the week of that particular fruit, what chart should he use
(A) Column
(B) Pie
(C) Stacked bar
(D) XY scatter
- 238.** What type of chart is best suited for visualizing trends and patterns over time?
(A) Column Chart
(B) Pie Chart
(C) Bar Chart
(D) Line Chart
- 239.** Line graphs can be used to
(A) Show categories
(B) Show frequency
(C) Predict
(D) None of above
- 240.** According to Shrout and Fleiss (1979), which statistical method is commonly used to assess interrater reliability? (Shrout & Fleiss (1979))
(A) Pearson correlation
(B) Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs)
(C) T tests
(D) Structural equation modeling
- 241.** The gender of students in a research study (e.g., male, female) is classified as:
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 242.** What role does data play in smart cities?
(A) Data has no role in smart cities.
(B) Data is only used to monitor crime in smart cities.
(C) Data is only used for advertising purposes in smart cities.
(D) Data is collected, analyzed, and used to improve various aspects of urban life.
- 243.** The colors of the cars in the school parking lot.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 244.** Chart that shows only one data series and is used to compare sizes of each part to the whole
(A) Line chart
(B) Column chart
(C) Pie chart
(D) Stacker bar chart
- 245.** Vikram wants to compare the sales data of different products over several months. Which chart type would be the most effective for this purpose?
(A) Area Chart
(B) Line Chart
(C) Column Chart
(D) Pie Chart
- 246.** We went into a movie theater to watch a movie. When we came out the roads were wet. We think that it rained. This is an example of —
(A) A qualitative observation
(B) An inference
(C) A quantitative observation
(D) A prediction
- 247.** This process involves a nurse researcher who needs to analyze the data using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for windows.
(A) Findings
(B) Data analysis

- (C) Data collection
(D) Research method
248. A graph that uses vertical or horizontal bars to show comparisons among two or more items.
(A) Numerical Data
(B) Box Plot
(C) Bar Graph
(D) Categorical graph
249. Activities of Data exploration
(A) Visualizing, manipulating, and querying data
(B) Displaying Data
(C) Storing and Managing Data
(D) Use of GIS programs
250. Construct validity asks: Does what you are measuring actually measure what is being said to be measured?
(A) True
(B) False
251. Information resulting from the systematic analysis of data or statistics is the definition of
(A) Utility
(B) Indexing
(C) Analytics
(D) Extraction
(E) Cache
252. In order to draw conclusions from scientific research, you must first ____
(A) Redo the experiment
(B) Read the materials
(C) Analyze the data
(D) None of above
253. Representation of Data using rectangles of uniform width and equal spacing between them is called ____
(A) Tabular form
(B) Bar graph
(C) Pictograph
(D) None of above
254. Which answer below best describes a Nominal Scale?(Research Methods and Statistics Part III)
(A) Labels or names categories of data
(B) Uses subcategories of Continuous Data
(C) Produces Data that can be rank ordered, such as from highest to lowest
(D) Represents data that have equal values between measurements
255. What is one reason why research requires training?
(A) To ensure creativity
(B) To perform statistical analysis
(C) To increase funding
(D) To reduce time
256. Class label is unknown: Group data to form new classes, e.g., cluster houses to find distribution patterns
(A) Predictive Analysis
(B) Anomaly Detection
(C) Association Mining
(D) Cluster analysis
257. The Results section of a research report should include:
(A) Interpretation and discussion only
(B) Study findings and supporting data
(C) Marketing recommendations only
(D) None of these
258. Which method focuses on identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns in qualitative data?
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Thematic Analysis
(C) Descriptive Analysis
(D) None of above

259. Which type of chart is best suited for showing the distribution of a single numerical variable?
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Scatter Plot
 - (C) Bar chart
 - (D) Pie Chart
260. Qualitative observations that fall into separate and distinct categories.
- (A) Numerical Data
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Categorical Data
 - (D) Measure of Center
261. What is a table?
- (A) Organizes data into rows and columns
 - (B) Shows when events happened
262. Which step of the research process involves tabulation?
- (A) Follow-up
 - (B) Collect the data
 - (C) Analyze the Data
 - (D) Determine the research design
263. Which visual is best to show data trends over time?
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Bar chart
 - (C) Line chart
 - (D) Tree map
264. Which of the following is the product of data processing?
- (A) Information.
 - (B) Data.
 - (C) Software Program.
 - (D) System.
265. A scientist wanted to see if the amount of garbage that Americans threw away changed over time. He collected information and then showed his results in the graph below. Based on this graph, what could the scientist say about the amount of garbage that each person threw away?
- (A) It increased over time
 - (B) It decreased over time
 - (C) It increased the most in 1980
 - (D) It decreased the most in 1990
266. Trinity asked a random sample of 50 students at her school if they brought lunch from home today. If 30 answered “yes,” about what percent of students at Trinity’s school brought lunch from home today?
- (A) 15%
 - (B) 30%
 - (C) 50%
 - (D) 60%
267. Data analysis involves:
- (A) Collecting data
 - (B) Organizing and interpreting data
 - (C) Report writing
 - (D) None
268. Virginia’s listing as the number one men’s NCAA basketball team in a poll of sportswriters, with Michigan State listed number two.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
269. Number of books read over the summer
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Data that changes over time
 - (D) None of above
270. Which scenario best illustrates the concept of data saturation?
- (A) A researcher stops collecting data because no new themes emerge
 - (B) A researcher increases sample size to improve accuracy
 - (C) A researcher repeats interviews multiple times
 - (D) A researcher changes research methods mid-study

271. To compare three or more groups use:
- (A) T-test
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Chi-square
 - (D) Regression
272. Which of the following is a real-world application of data crunching in environmental science?
- (A) Predicting weather patterns
 - (B) Classifying plant species
 - (C) Measuring soil pH
 - (D) Observing animal behavior
273. The classification of data from a ruler that ranges from 0cm to 12cm is:
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Qualitative
274. Which of the following is NOT typically considered categorical data?
- (A) Gender
 - (B) Ethnicity
 - (C) Religious affiliation
 - (D) Weight
275. Using statistics from government reports like the census is a form of sociological research known as:
- (A) Secondary analysis
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Field research
 - (D) Participant observation
276. Classification and tabulation are important because they:
- (A) Increase data complexity
 - (B) Make data analysis easier
 - (C) Confuse the user
 - (D) Are not required in statistics
277. What is the purpose of using tables in market research?
- (A) To make data harder to understand.
 - (B) To help visualize data and identify patterns.
 - (C) To reduce the need for data collection.
 - (D) To eliminate the need for surveys.
278. A table that lists items and shows the frequency or number of times they occur is called ____
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Frequency table
 - (C) Pictograph
 - (D) Tally chart
279. What term describes the internal consistency of surveys or tests assessed by splitting items into halves and correlating the two sets of scores?
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Inter-rater reliability
 - (C) Split-half reliability
 - (D) Alternate-forms validity
 - (E) Content validity
280. What type of graph is best used to compare data?
- (A) Line
 - (B) Circle
 - (C) Bar
 - (D) Pictograph
281. When using content analysis in qualitative research, what is the primary focus of analysis?
- (A) Statistical trends
 - (B) Identifying patterns in written or visual content
 - (C) Participant demographics
 - (D) Structured interviews
282. Choose the term to match this definition: a detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Conclusion
- 283.** What is the process of assigning numerals or symbols to answer so that all questions can be put into limited number of categories or classes
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Editing
 - (C) Data cleaning
 - (D) Tabulation
- 284.** The height of a person in centimeters is an example of ____
- (A) Nominal data
 - (B) Continuous data
 - (C) Discrete data
 - (D) Ordinal data
- 285.** If someone draws a conclusion based on a small sample size, they are making a
- (A) Slippery slope fallacy.
 - (B) Hasty generalization.
 - (C) Red herring fallacy.
 - (D) Appeal to ignorance.
- 286.** Which type of graph represents the proportion of categorical or discrete data as slices of a whole, often called a pie chart?
- (A) Boxplot
 - (B) Circle Graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Line Graph
- 287.** Which type of graph/chart is used to observe the relationship between two data variables?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Scatter plot
- 288.** What is "customer satisfaction ratings-e.g. 1 star ____ 5 stars" an example of?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Continuous
- 289.** What type of chart would you use to compare multiple categories of data?
- (A) Surface Chart
 - (B) Bar Chart
 - (C) Area Chart
 - (D) Pie Chart
- 290.** Quantitative data can be analyzed using the followings, EXCEPT:
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Linear regression
 - (D) Multivariate analysis
 - (E) All correct
- 291.** Data types that pose specific challenges to a data scientist
- (A) Structured data
 - (B) Audio, video and Image data
 - (C) Integer
 - (D) None
- 292.** What does a Scatter Diagram with points close to the trendline indicate?
- (A) Strong correlation
 - (B) No correlation
 - (C) Random variation
 - (D) Outliers
- 293.** What type of data? letter grade on exam
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
- 294.** It offers the ability to easily compile descriptive statistics, parametric and non-parametric analyses, as well as graphical depictions of results through the graphical user interface (GUI).

- (A) MINITAB
(B) SPSS
(C) R
(D) GRAPHPAD PRISM
- 295.** Data are in the form of statistics
(A) Objective
(B) Numerical
(C) Replication
(D) Large Sample Sizes
- 296.** When conducting a review of literature on a particular subject, the researcher should
(A) Read all available material on the subject

(B) Read the whole journal article and then decide whether or not it is useful
(C) Read strategically and critically
(D) Read fully only those texts that appear to agree with his/her point of view
- 297.** What graph is used to see the percentage in the groups? (aka the percentage of the whole)
(A) Line Chart
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Pie Chart
(D) Column Chart
- 298.** The process of editing data involves:
(A) Deleting all inconsistencies
(B) Ensuring data is accurate and complete
(C) Altering results to match the hypothesis
(D) Ignoring outliers
- 299.** This part of an argument sometimes includes numbers and statistics.
(A) Claim
(B) Reason
(C) Evidence
(D) Reasoning
(E) Counterargument
- 300.** From the frequency table, how many students chose either Bananas or Oranges as their favorite fruit?

(A) Total students who chose Bananas or Oranges.
(B) Total students who chose Apples or Grapes.
(C) Total students who chose only Bananas.
(D) Total students who chose Oranges and Pears.
- 301.** Is the number of students in a class an example of quantitative or qualitative data?
(A) Discrete
(B) Qualitative
(C) Quantitative
(D) Categorical
- 302.** Identify the Level of Measurement described below: Ranks data, and precise differences between units of measure do exist; however, there is no true starting point (meaningful zero). Data can be ordered. Differences between data values can be compared.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 303.** A graph is useful in analyzing experimental data because it:
(A) Changes the results
(B) Provides a visual representation of patterns
(C) Replaces the need for conducting an experiment
(D) Proves the hypothesis is correct
- 304.** The process of arranging, organizing, and interpreting data is called:
(A) Data presentation
(B) Data collection
(C) Data analysis
(D) Data coding
- 305.** It is a process of understanding data or known facts or assumptions serving as the basis of any claims or conclusions you have about something.

- (A) Data Matrix
 - (B) Data Analysis
 - (C) Research Design
 - (D) Dig Deeper
- 306.** Which term is defined as converting data into information?
- (A) Data.
 - (B) Input.
 - (C) Output.
 - (D) Processing.
- 307.** Which statistical measure is commonly used to determine the internal consistency of a scale or survey?
- (A) Pearson correlation coefficient
 - (B) Standard deviation
 - (C) Cronbach's alpha
 - (D) Factor loading
- 308.** This is a statistical tool that will be used in analyzing the research data.
- (A) Data Collection Procedure.
 - (B) Parameter and Statistic.
 - (C) Research Design.
 - (D) Statistical Treatment.
- 309.** Interviews, Focus Groups, Observations, and Oral Histories belongs to this type of analysis.
- (A) External Sources
 - (B) Internal Sources
 - (C) Quantitative Data Analysis
 - (D) Qualitative Data Analysis
- 310.** Longitudinal research often involves which of the following types of analysis?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Content analysis
 - (C) Discourse analysis
 - (D) Ethnographic analysis
- 311.** We can see if there is a possible relationship between two categorical variables using a stacked bar chart.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 312.** Data has been collected on visitors' viewing habits at a bank's website. Which technique is used to identify pages commonly viewed during the same visit to the website?
- (A) Clustering
 - (B) Association Rules
 - (C) Classification
 - (D) Regression
- 313.** Time of day: dawn, morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 314.** What is the purpose of using thematic analysis and triangulation protocol in the research?
- (A) To simplify the data
 - (B) To ignore the data
 - (C) To manipulate the data
 - (D) To ensure the validity of research findings
- 315.** If the data of participants is ordered by their responses, which scale of measurement is being used?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 316.** All variables in the study can contribute to the overall prediction in an equation that adds together the predictive power of each identified variable.
- (A) Bivariate Correlational Studies
 - (B) Longitudinal
 - (C) Prediction Studies
 - (D) Multiple Regression Prediction

317. Which of these is a weakness of qualitative data?
- (A) Hard to analyse
 - (B) Low response rate
 - (C) Lacks validity
 - (D) Unethical
318. Which of these comes in data preparation?
- (A) Removing collinearity
 - (B) Rescale data
 - (C) Remove noise
 - (D) Evaluation metrics
319. Which type of question can be complicated in the data summary and analysis?
- (A) Open-ended
 - (B) Closed-ended
 - (C) Scaled
 - (D) None of above
320. If you want to compare the number of students in different year groups at a school, which graph would be most appropriate?
- (A) Line graph
 - (B) Bar chart
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Histogram
321. Pie chart is also known as
- (A) Pizza graph
 - (B) Circle graph
 - (C) Ball graph
 - (D) Slice graph
322. Edward would like to create a chart that uses vertical rectangles to compare iPod and iPad sales. Which chart type would he create?
- (A) Bar
 - (B) Column
 - (C) Line
 - (D) Pie
323. In quantitative research, the primary purpose of data analysis is to:
- (A) Present background information
 - (B) Derive meaning and patterns from numerical data
 - (C) Test the reliability of the research instrument
 - (D) Develop a hypothesis
324. SPSS can be used to perform forecasts and "what-if" analyses to help the researcher in isolating the underlying causes, identifying the relevant variables that should be investigated, and formulating appropriate research questions and hypotheses.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
325. In a pie chart, what does each slice represent?
- (A) Each slice represents a different texture
 - (B) Each slice represents a different color
 - (C) Each slice represents a different shape
 - (D) Each slice represents a category or value being compared.
326. How can you avoid the pitfall of improper data entry in research analysis?
- (A) Thoroughly check data for accuracy before analysis
 - (B) Use the right method to deal with missing data
 - (C) Select appropriate tests based on the study design
 - (D) Check the normality and homogeneity of your data
327. Increasing the sample size of an opinion poll will reduce the
- (A) Bias of the estimates made from the data collected in the poll.
 - (B) Variability of the estimates made from the data collected in the poll.
 - (C) Variability of opinions in the sample.
 - (D) Variability of opinions in the population.
328. Height in centimeters is:
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Nominal
 - (D) Ordinal

- 329.** What is the main challenge associated with unstructured data?
- (A) Difficulty in processing
 - (B) Limited availability
 - (C) Lack of storage options
 - (D) Fixed format
- 330.** Carrie is comparing the growth of plants under natural and artificial light sources. Part B Use the box plots to make an inference using the variability of the data.
- (A) On average group Q has a greater growth of plants under natural and artificial light sources.
 - (B) The sets have the same variability related to the growth of plants under natural and artificial light sources.
- 331.** Students identify the number of pets that live at their house.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Change Over Time
 - (D) None of above
- 332.** A graph that is used to observe changes over a period of Time
- (A) Time Graph
 - (B) Line Graph
 - (C) Bar Graph
 - (D) Picto Graph
- 333.** Which type of review uses statistical methods to combine results of several studies?
- (A) Meta-analysis
 - (B) Systematic review
 - (C) Narrative review
 - (D) Scoping review
 - (E) Critical review
- 334.** A set of data that are words or non measurable numbers is called ____
- (A) Numerical data
 - (B) Categorical data
- 335.** Which statistical test in PSPP is used to check reliability?
- (A) T-test
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Cronbach's Alpha
 - (D) Chi-square
- 336.** Lucas told his mom he wanted to know how tall the members of his family are. Each family member takes turns measuring each other. His mom is 5 feet 2 inches, his dad is 6 feet, his sister is 3 feet 3 inches tall and he is 4 feet 7 inches tall. What could Lucas do with this data to make it easier to read and analyze?
- (A) Ask a question
 - (B) Make a prediction
 - (C) Draw a conclusion
 - (D) Create a data table
- 337.** Single value or piece of data from the data series.
- (A) Plot area
 - (B) Tick mark
 - (C) Data marker
 - (D) Data point
- 338.** It is a detailed description of the setting or individuals followed by analysis of the data for themes or issues.
- (A) Grounded theory
 - (B) Thematic analysis
 - (C) Phenomenological analysis
 - (D) Case study
- 339.** Which level of data classification would describe the number of hours students study for the SATs?
- (A) Nominal level
 - (B) Ordinal level
 - (C) Interval level
 - (D) Ratio level
- 340.** In the methods section of the report, the researcher needs to:
- (A) A discuss the results of the research.
 - (B) Discuss the theoretical background for the research.

- (C) Recount in detail the daily research activities conducted during the research process.
- (D) Set out in detail how data was gathered and analysed.
- 341.** Data analysis in research process is intended to:
- (A) Manipulate responses
- (B) Present only positive results
- (C) Interpret the meaning of data collected
- (D) Increase word count in the report
- 342.** Shannon provides statistical data to support her claims in a class debate. What should you do to evaluate the accuracy of this data?
- (A) Trust the data because it is presented in a professional format.
- (B) Verify the data by checking the original study or dataset.
- (C) Ignore the data because statistics can be misleading.
- (D) Use the data because it supports your argument.
- 343.** When phenomena are grouped into categories with uniform ranges, researcher would adopt
- (A) Ordinal scale.
- (B) Interval scale.
- (C) Ratio scale.
- (D) Nominal scale.
- 344.** Why is it important to ensure the accuracy of data during data collection?
- (A) To save time when analyzing data
- (B) To ensure the validity of results
- (C) To avoid repeating the same methods
- (D) Because inaccurate data does not affect the study
- 345.** What is the main purpose of using a histogram in data analysis?
- (A) To calculate the mean of the data
- (B) To visualize the distribution of data
- (C) To find the median of the data
- (D) To determine the mode of the data
- 346.** A graph with points plotted to show a possible relationship between two set of data
- (A) Continuous Graph
- (B) Sequence
- (C) Scatter plot
- (D) Arithmetic Graph
- 347.** Using the scientific method, we typically analyze and evaluate data in order to ____
- (A) Avoid the need to conduct a study
- (B) Avoid using statistical techniques
- (C) Determine whether or not to measure data
- (D) Determine whether the pattern of data shows support for a research hypothesis
- 348.** In a data display, this is a break, space, or opening between values where no value occurs.
- (A) Gap
- (B) Hole
- (C) Symmetric
- (D) Peak
- 349.** A graph to compare teacher's favorite colors
- (A) Pie Chart
- (B) Bar Graph
- (C) Line Graph
- (D) None of above
- 350.** Encoding three variables in scatterplot is done using:
- (A) Color and size
- (B) Only position
- (C) Only shape
- (D) Only hue
- 351.** Which one is not a primary scale of measurement?
- (A) Nominal
- (B) Ordinal
- (C) Interval
- (D) Ratio
- (E) Likert

352. Coders in research are:
- (A) Participants in a study
 - (B) Researchers who analyze qualitative data
 - (C) People who fund research
 - (D) Editors of research papers
353. Which of the following is a critical skill for interpreting data from scientific experiments?
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Data prediction
 - (D) Data classification
354. If you categorize data as poor, average, good, excellent, which scale are you using?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
355. Which of the levels of listening involves trying to determine if information is valid and trustworthy?
- (A) Appreciative
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Emphatic
 - (D) Informative
356. Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The amount of water a person drinks each day.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
357. Validity refers to the consistency of a measurement.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
358. The following are the three main forms of presentation of data EXCEPT
- (A) Textual presentation
 - (B) Data tables
 - (C) Diagrammatic presentation
 - (D) Organizational Charts
359. Which of the following best describes the 'findings' section of a report?
- (A) It provides background information
 - (B) It summarizes the literature review
 - (C) It presents the results of the research
 - (D) It outlines the research question
360. Expansion of SPSS
- (A) Statistical Package for Social Science
 - (B) Self Package Social Study
 - (C) Show Poll Social Science
 - (D) Setup package social science
361. To examine or to look at something carefully and break it down into parts
- (A) Cite
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Analyze
 - (D) Evaluate
362. Which of the following is the process of sorting through large data sets to identify patterns and establish relationships to solve problems through data analysis?
- (A) Data Mining.
 - (B) Data Warehousing.
 - (C) All of these.
 - (D) None of these.
363. Biodiversity is measured by
- (A) Random quadrat sampling
 - (B) Height of vegetation
 - (C) Richness and evenness
 - (D) Health of keystone species
364. It reflects the strength and/or direction of the relationship between two (or more) variables.
- (A) Linear Regression
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Regression
 - (D) ANOVA

- 365.** Which of the following is not the feature of symbols assigned to categories on a nominal scale?
- (A) No quantitative meaning.
 - (B) Nothing more than labels or names.
 - (C) May be ordered according to magnitude.
 - (D) Cannot be subjected to arithmetic operations.
- 366.** Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The colours of lollies in a packet.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
- 367.** Soon after the collection and storing of the data, the research team proceeds with the analysis of such data in relation to different perspectives such as A. ___ themes, B. ___ dimensions, codes or categories.
- (A) Hypotheses. Propositions
 - (B) Themes. Dimensions
 - (C) Groups. Segments
 - (D) Markets. Units
- 368.** A ___ is used to show a common attribute or trend among your data points.
- (A) Data table
 - (B) Trendline
 - (C) Legend
 - (D) Scatter diagram
- 369.** You have researched the effects of hypnosis vs. autogenics as treatment for posttraumatic stress on male and female Gulf War soldiers. Which technique will you use to properly analyze your data from this study?
- (A) Within-subjects design
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Two-way analysis of variance
 - (D) Factor analysis
- 370.** What is the primary purpose of correlation studies?
- (A) To predict the outcome of one variable based on another
 - (B) To determine the relationship between two or more variables
 - (C) To establish a cause-and-effect relationship between variables
 - (D) To compare different groups of individuals
- 371.** If there are no gaps between consecutive classes, the limits are called:
- (A) Class Intervals
 - (B) Class marks
 - (C) Class boundaries
 - (D) Class limits
- 372.** Mr Flood records that 48% of his class do their homework on time. What decimal represents the percent of students who hand it in late.
- (A) 0.62
 - (B) 0.48
 - (C) 0.052
 - (D) 0.52
- 373.** Content validity is how well an item is being measured, considering domain specification.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 374.** Which of the following is NOT a method of processing / analysing data?
- (A) Using charts/graphs
 - (B) Web pages
 - (C) Database tables
 - (D) Reports
- 375.** What is data analysis for?
- (A) To make data more confusing
 - (B) To entertain people
 - (C) To change the data into another form
 - (D) To find patterns and insights
- 376.** Existing data sets can be used multiple times and explored from different angles
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 377.** How can you interpret a bar chart to compare the data of different categories?
- (A) By counting the number of colors used in the chart
 - (B) By comparing the font size of the category labels
 - (C) By looking at the background color of the chart
 - (D) By comparing the length of the bars for each category and looking at the scale of the chart.
- 378.** What is the primary purpose of a pie chart in writing?
- (A) To entertain the reader with a story.
 - (B) To provide a detailed description of a character.
 - (C) To visually represent data proportions.
 - (D) To summarize the plot of a novel.
- 379.** Summarize and analyze data with both crosstabulation and charting.
- (A) Bar Chart
 - (B) Pivot Chart
 - (C) Heat Map
 - (D) Pie Chart
- 380.** How do you calculate the total number of data points from a histogram?
- (A) By counting the number of bars in the histogram.
 - (B) By summing the heights (frequencies) of all the bars in the histogram.
 - (C) By averaging the heights of the bars in the histogram.
 - (D) By multiplying the width of the bars by the number of bars.
- 381.** Using a few facts to make a general statement
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Premise
 - (C) Generalization
 - (D) Deductive Reasoning
- 382.** The representation of information using a chart, diagram, image, etc. is the definition of
- (A) Indexing
 - (B) Analytics
 - (C) Extraction
 - (D) Concatenation
 - (E) Visualization(s)
- 383.** Ted records the heights of the sunflowers in his family's garden. In inches, the heights are 24, 11, 21, 18, 15, 25, 30, 13, 23, and 36. The stem-and-leaf plot shows some of the data. What leaves should Ted write for stem 1?
- (A) 1, 3, 5, 8
 - (B) 1, 3, 8
 - (C) 1, 2, 3, 5, 8
 - (D) 2, 3, 5, 8
- 384.** What type of data is best represented using a bar chart?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Time series data
 - (C) Numerical data
 - (D) Text data
- 385.** Explain how each statistical test is used in the treatment of data.
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Population Sampling or Respondents of the Study
 - (C) Research Instrument
 - (D) Statistical Treatment of Data
- 386.** Which chart will BEST represent the decline of sales for a music company over the past five years?
- (A) Column
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Pie
 - (D) XY scatter
- 387.** A good way to organize and record your results and observations is ____
- (A) Away from all people.

- (B) In a data tables, charts and graphs
(C) Ask other people for their opinion
(D) Controlled variables or constants
- 388.** Which verb is an example of a steady / stable trend?
(A) Go up
(B) Decline
(C) Remain unchanged
(D) Fluctuate
- 389.** What statistical method would be most appropriate for analyzing categorical data in a large-scale survey?
(A) T-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Chi-square test
(D) Regression analysis
- 390.** A counselor believes that clients who receive assertiveness training will ask more questions in counseling classes. An experimental group receives assertiveness training while a control group does not. In order to test for significant differences between the groups the counselor should utilize
(A) The student's t test
(B) A correlation coefficient
(C) A survey
(D) An analysis of variance (ANOVA)
- 391.** Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data: 1' x 1' x 1' box
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 392.** A statistical technique used to reduce data to a smaller set of summary variables and explore the phenomena' underlying theoretical structure. It is used to identify the structure of the relationship between the variable and the respondent.
(A) Alpha
(B) Hypothesis Testing
(C) Exploratory Factor Analysis
(D) P value
- 393.** Common term for the representation of multidimensional data
(A) Data set
(B) Raw data
(C) Data
(D) Data cube
- 394.** What does the findings section highlight?
(A) The success of the study.
(B) Psychological interpretation of the statistical findings.
(C) Outcome of data analysis.
(D) All of these.
- 395.** This includes your sampling method and formulas to come up with findings out of the data gathered.
(A) Abstract
(B) Data Gathering Procedure
(C) Statistical Treatment Applied
(D) Appendix
- 396.** Chapter 4 of Research
(A) The Problem and its Background
(B) Methods of Research
(C) Presentation, Analysis and interpretation of Data
(D) Review of Related Literature and Studies
- 397.** A student wants to summarize how often each device was preferred. What should they create?
(A) Box plot
(B) Frequency distribution
(C) Scatter plot
(D) Histogram
- 398.** Which type of data includes numbers such as age, height, or marks?
(A) Categorical data
(B) Numerical data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Text data

- 399.** Which type of data is more informational yet harder to analyze
(A) Numerical data
(B) Non-numerical data
- 400.** What kind of data is measured with numbers such as mean, mode, median and ranges?
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
- 401.** MS Excel is useful for:
(A) Hypothesis formulation
(B) Data analysis and visualization
(C) Report binding
(D) Literature review
- 402.** Coding in qualitative research refers to the process of organizing and categorizing data to facilitate analysis and interpretation.
(A) True
(B) False
- 403.** This type of data presentation helps summarize and categorize data using columns and rows. It contains headings that indicate the most important information about your study.
(A) Tabular
(B) Graphical
(C) Textual
(D) Editing
- 404.** A pie chart tells us what portion (percentage) of the data falls into each category.
(A) True
(B) False
- 405.** The cumulative total in a Pareto Chart is represented by a:
(A) Line Graph
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Scatter Plot
(D) Pie Chart
- 406.** What are the six steps in analyzing and interpreting Qualitative data?
(A) 1,2,3,4,5,6
(B) 1,2,3,4,5,8
(C) 1,3,4,5,8,7
(D) None of above
- 407.** A class of 30 students voted on their favorite fruit. The results were: 10 chose apples, 8 chose bananas, 6 chose oranges, and 6 chose grapes. What type of graph would best represent this data?
(A) Histogram
(B) Pie chart
(C) Bar graph
(D) Line graph
- 408.** During the ____ stage, the analyst will look for patterns of responses to the survey questions.
(A) Data Editing
(B) Data collection
(C) Data Analysis
(D) Sample
- 409.** The vertical axis of a histogram is labeled as
(A) Class
(B) Frequency
(C) Midpoint
(D) Cumulative Frequency
- 410.** Example: Comparing student's favorite type of candy
(A) Bar graph
(B) Line graph
(C) Pie chart
(D) None of above
- 411.** Data in tables of a research report show that 20 out of 60 students in the first year of B.A. class of a college are girls. On a particular day of visit it is observed that 12 students are absent of whom 08 are girls. Attendance behaviour is poorer among girls than others. This observation is a case of
(A) Deductive logic

- (B) Transductive logic
(C) Inductive logic
(D) Inferential logic
- 412.** Which of the following is a skill/concept you might apply when researching the impact of various insects on woodland management?
(A) Analyzing how insects affect tree health
(B) Memorizing the names of insects
(C) Listing types of trees in a forest
(D) Drawing a picture of a forest
- 413.** If a research requires evaluation of facts and information relative to the research being conducted to find the most relevant information, it is ____
(A) Analytical
(B) Empirical
(C) Logical
(D) Methodical
- 414.** Which type of graph is best suited for comparing different categories or groups?
(A) Line graph
(B) Pie chart
(C) Scatter plot
(D) Bar graph
- 415.** Which data display best displays the following: Age ranges of people who shop at a certain store.
(A) Box-and-Whisker Plot
(B) Line Graph
(C) Histogram
(D) Stem-and-Leaf Plot
- 416.** Which chart uses dots to show how often numbers or categories appear?
(A) Dot Plot
(B) Pie Chart
(C) Line Graph
(D) Bar Chart
- 417.** What is involved in the step of analyzing the data in psychological research?
(A) Formulating hypotheses
(B) Organizing data and running statistical analysis
(C) Conducting experiments
(D) Reviewing previous studies
- 418.** What does the results section highlight?
(A) The success of the study.
(B) Outcome of data analysis.
(C) Psychological interpretation of the statistical findings.
(D) All of these.
- 419.** A commonly used statistical package is:
(A) SPSS
(B) Paint
(C) Tally
(D) Notepad
- 420.** In a scientific experiment, why is it important to classify data into different categories?
(A) To make the data more complex
(B) To simplify data analysis and interpretation
(C) To increase the number of variables
(D) To ensure data is biased
- 421.** Respondent validation is the process by which:
(A) The validity of an interview schedule can be measured
(B) Researchers ask their participants to comment on an account of the findings
(C) The problem of low response rates to a survey can be overcome
(D) Participants collaborate with the researcher to design the research
- 422.** Determine whether the data related to the topic below is discrete or continuous: The number of books in the library
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous

423. What is the purpose of using bar charts in data investigations?
- (A) To confuse the reader
 - (B) To represent data clearly
 - (C) To hide information
 - (D) To make data look complicated
424. Raw data should be processed only one time
- (A) True
 - (B) False
425. Which part of the research report examines and interprets the data collected to draw conclusions?
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Citation
426. I want to show how the height of plants changed over two months. What type of graph will I use?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Circle/pie graph
 - (D) None of above
427. What symbol replaces any number of any symbols?
- (A) ?
 - (B) *
 - (C) choice?,
428. What type of data? Length
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
429. Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The temperatures on a physician's intake form.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
430. What is the significance of the area of the bars in a histogram?
- (A) The area of the bars represents the total frequency of the data points within the specified ranges.
 - (B) The area of the bars indicates the mean of the data set.
 - (C) The area of the bars shows the median value of the data points.
 - (D) The area of the bars reflects the mode of the data set.
431. Complete the sentence: all graphs should have ____
- (A) ____ data only.
 - (B) ____ a title only.
 - (C) ____ a title and labels on both axis, plus data.
 - (D) ____ labels on both axis only.
432. Which test would you use to see if the distribution of music that Californians listen to is the same as that of Nevadans? 900 Californians and 600 Nevadans were surveyed.
- (A) Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test
 - (B) Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity
 - (C) Chi-Square Test for Independence/Association
 - (D) Not a Chi-square test
433. There were 3 accidents requiring first aid during the event. What type of data is this?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
434. You would like to compare the number of votes that 6 candidates received in the latest student election.
- (A) Bar Graph
 - (B) Line Graph
 - (C) Pie Chart
 - (D) Histogram

435. Why is Excel commonly used?
- (A) For creating ER diagrams and database designs
 - (B) For managing file systems and storing data
 - (C) For physical design and logical design in databases
 - (D) For data analysis, data entry, and data management
436. Which type of data is this? Number of shoes owned.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Categorical
437. The scaling that permits most sophisticated statistical analysis is ____
- (A) Nominal scaling
 - (B) Ordinal scaling
 - (C) Interval scaling
 - (D) Ratio scaling
- Explanation:** From the lowest to highest level are: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio
438. A 'number crunching' computer is one that can handle
- (A) Large spreadsheets.
 - (B) Large alphanumeric data.
 - (C) Large volume of numbers.
 - (D) Only numbers.
439. Histograms are a special type of
- (A) Box Plot
 - (B) Line Graph
 - (C) Bar Graph
 - (D) None of above
440. Data used to build a data mining model
- (A) Training Data
 - (B) Validation Data
 - (C) Test Data
 - (D) Hidden Data
441. Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The weight on a physician's intake form.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
442. Which of the following statistical measures is appropriate to analyse the data obtained when carrying out inter-rater reliability?
- (A) Coefficient alpha
 - (B) Intraclass coefficient
 - (C) Spearman-Brown formula
 - (D) Pearson's correlation
443. The ability to repeat research and obtain the same results. Data is gathered through quantitative methods.
- (A) Representativeness
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Generalisability
 - (D) Objectivity
444. What type of Data are we collecting when asking: "How many pets do you have?"
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
445. ____ coding is the initial organization of raw data to try to make sense of it.
- (A) Axial
 - (B) Open
 - (C) Pre-Selective
 - (D) None of above
446. Which of the following is typically the first practical step in the Data Analysis process?
- (A) Report Generation
 - (B) Model Building
 - (C) Data Visualization
 - (D) Data Collection/Acquisition
447. Which level of measurement provides the least sensitive analysis?
- (A) Nominal data
 - (B) Ordinal data
 - (C) Interval data
 - (D) None of above

448. In the context of research skills, what does the term 'synthesize' mean?
- (A) To separate information into parts
 - (B) To combine information from different sources
 - (C) To ignore irrelevant data
 - (D) To summarize a single source
449. Casey is evaluating humor in individuals by how many jokes they say. He scores each person and adds up the total. Casey's advisor tells him that he needs to have another person also score the same individuals, and that he should then compare the scores given. This is checking for:
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Convergent validity
 - (C) Inter-rater reliability
 - (D) Predictive/concurrent validity
450. A table with rows representing age groups and columns representing survey responses is an example of:
- (A) A data matrix
 - (B) A hypothesis summary
 - (C) Statistical testing
 - (D) A visual narrative
451. The number of seats in a car is ____ data
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
452. The number of goals scored at a football match
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Discrete
453. How are results typically presented in quantitative research?
- (A) As personal reflections
 - (B) Through numeric data, charts, and statistical summaries
 - (C) In the form of themes and narratives
 - (D) With detailed interview quotes
454. John and Lilly need to visualize the flow and proportions of a city's waste management pathways from collection to final disposal. What type of diagram should they use?
- (A) Radial chart
 - (B) Sankey diagram
 - (C) Area chart
 - (D) Box and whiskers plot
455. What type of data would it be if you asked everyone in the class to rate how much they like psychology on a scale of 1 to 10?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) None of above
456. Select the best conclusion for this graph.
- (A) Carbon dioxide levels decreased between 1960 and 2020.
 - (B) Carbon dioxide levels did not change between 1960 and 2020.
 - (C) Carbon dioxide levels increased gently between 1960 and 2020.
 - (D) Carbon dioxide levels increased rapidly between 1960 and 2020.
457. Temperature measured in Celsius is an example of:
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
458. A graph that compares data by using bars of different lengths or heights to show values is a(n) ____
- (A) Pictograph
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Line plot
 - (D) Scale

459. Presents the outcome of the experimentation using tables and charts
(A) Result
(B) Method
(C) Abstract
(D) Introduction
460. Which will BEST represent each spouse's contribution to the total household budget over a period of six months?
(A) Exploded pie
(B) Pie
(C) Stacked bar
(D) XY scatter
461. Statistics is used by researchers to
(A) Analyze the empirical data collected in a study.
(B) Make their findings sound better.
(C) Operationally define their variables.
(D) Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended.
462. Which is the best chart for displaying scientific data?
(A) Scatter Plot
(B) Pie Chart
(C) Area Chart
(D) Doughnut Chart
463. What should be included in the results section?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Findings, data analysis, tables, figures, statistical results.
(C) Introduction
(D) Literature review
464. Which app feature is typically used for graphing and analyzing data in smartphone-based physics experiments?
(A) Camera
(B) Graphing tools
(C) GPS
(D) Calendar
465. Is this Discrete or Continuous? The Speed of IHS students driving around the Valley.
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
466. What recent shift has computing power enabled in marketing research?
(A) Emphasis on squeezing data for deeper insights
(B) Greater reliance on intuition over analytics
(C) Limiting analysis to small convenience samples
(D) Elimination of segmentation and pricing models
467. When is it appropriate to use a pie chart for data analysis?
(A) When the data involves precise numerical values
(B) When comparing parts of a whole
(C) When comparing unrelated categories
(D) When analyzing trends over time
468. What type of data is best visualized using a histogram?
(A) Categorical data
(B) Nominal data
(C) Ordinal data
(D) Continuous data
469. Which type of graph best displays change over continuous variables such as temperature, time, and pH?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Climatogram
(D) Pie graph
470. Data analytics helps you analyze the data you have.
(A) False
(B) True

471. What is the process of assigning data to a class by applying labels called?
- (A) Regression
 - (B) Clustering
 - (C) Classification
 - (D) Association
472. Which Test is Appropriate? Is Gender a factor in a person's favorite fruit? 400 men and 500 women were asked what their favorite fruit is to see if the distribution of favorite fruit is the same for men and women.
- (A) Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test
 - (B) Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity
 - (C) Chi-Square Test for Independence/Association
 - (D) Not a Chi-square test
473. If in a frequency table, either the lower limit of first class or the upper limit of last class is not a fixed number, then classes are called:
- (A) One-way classes
 - (B) Two-way classes
 - (C) Discrete classes
 - (D) Open-end classes
474. A PIE Chart is created using
- (A) Cherries
 - (B) Apples
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Cars
475. What major element under chapter 4 is known as the process of breaking of the whole study into its respective categories according to the specific problem?
- (A) Presentation
 - (B) Interpretation
 - (C) Conclusions
 - (D) Analysis
476. Which statistical elements are appropriate to specify in the Data Management and Statistical Analysis section?
- (A) Timeline milestones for report writing
 - (B) Only names of investigators and site
 - (C) Sample size estimation and planned tests
 - (D) Random anecdotes and opinions
477. What does reliability ensure?
- (A) Results are consistent and repeatable.
 - (B) Results are always true.
 - (C) Data is collected once.
 - (D) Findings are descriptive.
 - (E) Hypotheses are never tested.
478. It deals with the collection and interpretation of data to describe its characteristics.
- (A) Descriptive Statistics
 - (B) Inferential Statistics
479. The study of a population based on age, race, gender, and education.
- (A) Market Research
 - (B) Demographics
 - (C) Behavioral Segmentation
 - (D) Target Market
480. What is a potential disadvantage of using qualitative data?
- (A) It is easy to measure
 - (B) It provides numerical data
 - (C) It can be difficult to analyze and present
 - (D) It is always accurate
481. Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The brand of car a person drives.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
482. A mental health counselor had data on three personality tests for over 300 former clients. The tests measured over 30 variables and the counselor was interested to see if these tests might be measuring some common factors. To do this, she conducted a
- (A) Factor analysis.

- (B) Content analysis.
(C) T-test
(D) Item analysis.
- 483.** Observations and information that support a conclusion ____
(A) Classifying
(B) Evidence
(C) Opinions
(D) Predictions
- 484.** Which technique organizes studies into a table with themes, methods, and findings?
(A) Matrix method
(B) Concept map
(C) Annotated bibliography
(D) Meta-analysis
(E) Narrative review
- 485.** Sarah is a qualitative researcher studying how children and parents interact in Head Start Centers. As she examines her data (videotapes and transcripts), she jots down notes concerning the interactions, generating hypotheses, suggesting relationships among categories of information she is examining and so on. This process of jotting notes as she examines the data is called
(A) Drawing diagrams.
(B) Transcription.
(C) Memoing.
(D) Face sheet coding.
- 486.** Classify the data: The number of people wearing jeans in each classroom at OCHS
(A) Discrete quantitative
(B) Continuous quantitative
(C) Qualitative
(D) None of above
- 487.** During a recent data analysis workshop, Kavya presented her findings on the importance of statistics in various fields. She highlighted key features that are essential for understanding and interpreting data effectively.
(A) Statistical modeling
(B) Data mining
(C) Data analysis and visualization
(D) Predictive analytics
- 488.** What phase involves examining the codes and collated data to identify significant broader patterns of meaning?
(A) Searching for themes
(B) Reviewing themes
(C) Defining and naming themes
(D) Coding
- 489.** Organize the Data means
(A) Confirm research results with more than one secondary source in pie graphs
(B) Putting responses in chart or data tables can help to identify trends
(C) Pay attention to patterns and trends
(D) None of above
- 490.** The term that defines data about the data is called ____
(A) Megadata.
(B) Superdata.
(C) Metadata.
(D) Predata.
- 491.** Which graph is most suitable for comparing parts of a whole?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Pie chart
(D) Histogram
- 492.** Which Interval contains the most data values?
(A) 120-129
(B) 130-139
(C) 140-149
(D) 150-159
(E) 160-169
- 493.** The numbers show the relative position of the objects, but not the magnitude of the differences between them

- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
494. Which word best completes the sentence:
'The chart ____ the increase in temperature over the years.'
- (A) Sings
 - (B) Dances
 - (C) Illustrates
 - (D) Hides
495. Graph B is called what?
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Line plot
 - (D) Bar graph
496. This graph compares parts to the whole.
- (A) Line graph
 - (B) Pictograph
 - (C) Bar graph
 - (D) Pie chart
497. In content analysis its constituents are arranged in
- (A) Haphazardly manner
 - (B) Logical manner
 - (C) Down word manner
 - (D) Upward manner
498. The scores students receive on an IQ test are classified as:
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
499. What does "Horizontalization" refer to in the context of analyzing data in phenomenological research?
- (A) Grouping statements into meaningful themes
 - (B) Listing significant statements from the data
 - (C) Identifying statistical trends in the data
 - (D) Comparing data across different studies
500. You may want to consult sources with ____ and demographics.
- (A) Topography
 - (B) Biography
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Autobiography
501. Identify the Level of Measurement described below: Possesses all the characteristics of interval measurement, and there exists a true zero. In addition, true ratios exist when the same variable is measured on two different members of the population
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Interval
502. Analysing research results includes:
- (A) Looking over the secondary data for issues in research.
 - (B) Examining the graphs and statistics that were used.
 - (C) Comparing key findings from primary and secondary data.
 - (D) Having a discussion with the respondents about the topic.
503. Which type of data represents categories with a natural order or ranking?
- (A) Nominal Data
 - (B) Ordinal Data
 - (C) Interval Data
 - (D) Ratio Data
504. A histogram displays the number of hours students spend on homework each week. If the 0-1 hour range has the smallest bar, what does this suggest?
- (A) No students spend 0-1 hour on homework.

- (B) Few students spend only 0-1 hour on homework each week.
(C) Most students spend 0-1 hour on homework.
(D) The data is incorrect.
- 505.** The section that organizes and interprets data is:
(A) Data Collection
(B) Data Analysis
- 506.** Which of the following is true of content analysis?
(A) Produces only quantitative data
(B) Involves counting, categorising & interpreting words/images
(C) May only be applied to reliable sources
(D) All of the other options
- 507.** Arranging and organizing the data collected and making the necessary calculations. A correct translations/ interpretation of the data is primordial for everyone to understand not only the researcher.
(A) Collecting the data
(B) Analyzing and interpreting the data
(C) Writing a report
(D) None of above
- 508.** Classification of data on geographical basis is also called
(A) Reflected classification
(B) Populated classification
(C) Sampling classification
(D) Spatial classification
- 509.** The number of students in a class is an example of ____
(A) Nominal data
(B) Continuous data
(C) Discrete data
(D) Ordinal data
- 510.** Process of extracting relevant information from a set of data.
(A) Analysis of Data
(B) Collection of Data
(C) Interpretation of Data
(D) Non Parametric
- 511.** Box plots show:
(A) Frequencies
(B) Quartiles and outliers
(C) Proportions
(D) Totals
- 512.** The raw data can be grouped according to time. Such a classification is known as a
(A) Chronological classification
(B) Spatial classification
(C) Qualitative classification
(D) Quantitative classification
- 513.** Classification based on time is ____
(A) Qualitative classification
(B) Quantitative classification
(C) Chronological classification
(D) Geographical classification
- 514.** What is the level of measurement used in a research on how humidity in the air changes over the year in a city?
(A) Interval
(B) Ratio
(C) Ordinal
(D) Nominal
- 515.** What strategic measures can be implemented to assess the impact of a hurricane on coastal communities?
(A) Monitor weather forecasts daily.
(B) Develop a risk assessment model using historical data and current meteorological information.
(C) Evacuate all residents immediately.
(D) Increase insurance premiums for coastal properties.
- 516.** The number of pets per family in a city.
(A) Discrete data
(B) Continuous data

517. The output of data characterization can be presented in various forms
(A) Pie charts
(B) Bar charts
(C) Curves and multidimensional tables
(D) Multidimensional data cubes
(E) All of the above
518. What is the difference between a pie chart and a bar graph?
(A) Pie charts show trends over time, while bar graphs show geographical data.
(B) Pie charts are used for qualitative data, while bar graphs are used for quantitative data.
(C) Pie charts are more visually appealing than bar graphs.
(D) Pie charts show proportions of a whole, while bar graphs compare different categories by their values.
519. What is the level of measurement used in a research on the relationship between the amount of time students spend on preparing for the exam and the marks they get in it?
(A) Ratio
(B) Interval
(C) Ordinal
(D) Nominal
520. Data analysis can be
(A) Statistical form.
(B) Descriptive form.
(C) Explanatory form.
(D) Descriptive, explanatory and graphical form.
521. Evidence that is directly concerned with what is being discussed is ____
(A) Relevant
(B) Sound
(C) Irrelevant
(D) Sufficient
522. The processing of gathered information should be based on identified objectives.
(A) Gather the data
(B) Analyze the data
(C) Recommend Solutions
(D) Apply the Results
523. When classifying data, which of the following is considered a qualitative characteristic?
(A) Temperature in degrees Celsius
(B) Mass in kilograms
(C) Color of a mineral
(D) Volume in liters
524. Classification on basis of time order is called as
(A) Disclosed classification
(B) Chronological classification
(C) External classification
(D) Internal classification
525. If a measurement process systematically overstates or understates the true value, what type of error is this?
(A) Bias
(B) Random error
(C) Instrumental error
(D) Zero error
526. In a study of plant species, a Venn Diagram is used to show the distribution of species in two different habitats. What does the non-overlapping part of a circle represent?
(A) Species found in both habitats.
(B) Species found in neither habitat.
(C) Species unique to one habitat.
(D) Species that are extinct.
527. What is the purpose of the "Description" step in analyzing data during ethnographic fieldwork?
(A) To compile a detailed, holistic description of the group.
(B) To create a performance-based output like a play or poem.

- (C) To identify patterns or themes that signify how the cultural group works.
(D) To interpret the views of the researcher only.
528. Kiara is working on a project that involves analyzing a large dataset. To analyze the data it is required:
(A) To visualize all data
(B) To print all data
(C) To add all data
(D) None of above
529. Which classification of data scale has equal distances between its values?
(A) Ordinal
(B) Continuous
(C) Interval
(D) Discrete Edit
530. A survey showed 7/15 of a class liked soccer and 2/5 liked baseball. Which sport was liked less?
(A) Baseball
(B) Soccer
(C) Neither
(D) Both because they're equal.
531. In Classification, the derived model may be represented in the form of
(A) Flow Chart
(B) DFD
(C) Decision Tree
(D) ER Model
532. Data from a 5-point Likert scale is:
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
533. In a survey of 100 people about their favorite colors, 40 chose blue, 30 chose red, and 30 chose green. What type of graph would best illustrate this data?
(A) Pie chart
(B) Line graph
(C) Bar graph
(D) Histogram
534. An indication of a data display that shows where the data is at its highest point is a ____?
(A) Cluster
(B) Gap
(C) Peak
(D) Outlier
535. Is the question below an example of a statistical question? "How tall do oak trees usually grow?"
(A) YES
(B) NO
536. Which of the following is most suitable for displaying the temperature in London over a week?
(A) Bar chart
(B) Line graph
(C) Pie chart
(D) Scatter plot
537. What type of response bias is the following? Tendency to express agreement in an extreme fashion, choosing one of the endpoints
(A) Social desirability responding
(B) Moderacy bias
(C) Extremity bias
(D) Acquiescence bias
(E) Reference group effect
538. Which of the following option is used to graphically summarize data and to explore complicated data?
(A) Pivot Chart
(B) Pivot Table
(C) Charts
(D) Maps
(E) Graphs

- 539.** A statistical method by which the collected data is so organized the further analysis and interpretation of data become easy.
- (A) Processing
 - (B) Editing
 - (C) Coding
 - (D) None of above
- 540.** In the results section of a research report, which of the following is most important to include?
- (A) Personal opinions about the data
 - (B) A detailed explanation of the methodology used
 - (C) Statistical analysis of the data
 - (D) Future research suggestions
- 541.** Macey has a spreadsheet containing data about the total number of students participating in different sports in her school. She wants to graphically show the relative popularity of each sport. Which type of chart should she choose?
- (A) Column chart
 - (B) Scatter chart
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Line chart
- 542.** Determine data analysis and findings questions:
- (A) Is the study written appropriately for intended audience(s)?
 - (B) Were the findings represented in narrative discussions or in visuals?
 - (C) Was the overall account consistent with one of the many forms for presenting qualitative research?
 - (D) Has the author chosen a specific purposeful sampling strategy for individuals or sites?
- 543.** Shows data using small dots within areas.
- (A) Cartogram
 - (B) Choropleth map
 - (C) Topographic map
 - (D) Dot density map
- 544.** A poll was conducted in which 1000 adults were asked if they prefer bottled water or tap water, and 57% of them said they prefer bottled water. In this scenario, the 57% is a ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Statistic
- 545.** Analyzing the results of your experiment can be:
- (A) Obtaining data from your experiment
 - (B) Organizing data into graphs and tables
 - (C) Doing calculations to learn more about your results
 - (D) Both (b) and (c)
- 546.** Reducing data to a manageable size, developing summaries, and applying statistical techniques are all aspects of ____
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Data collection
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) Pilot Testing
- 547.** Which level of measurement would involve participants being assigned labels to put them into categories?
- (A) Nominal data
 - (B) Ordinal data
 - (C) Interval data
 - (D) None of above
- 548.** Which type of graph is used to show trends over time?
- (A) Scatter plot
 - (B) Pie chart
 - (C) Line graph
 - (D) Bar graph
- 549.** What does the 'Results' section of a research article focus on?
- (A) Interpreting and analysing the data
 - (B) Presenting and summarising the data without interpretation
 - (C) Discussing the limitations of the study
 - (D) Reviewing the literature again

550. Number of teeth lost
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Data that changes over time
 - (D) None of above
551. Statistical analysis improves research by:
- (A) Increasing accuracy of results
 - (B) Reducing time
 - (C) Avoiding sampling
 - (D) Skipping conclusions
552. What choice would you not identify by using a line graph?
- (A) Trends
 - (B) Conclusions
 - (C) Make predictions
 - (D) Recognize anomalous data
553. Small, medium and large measures to give the size of an object are ____
- (A) Nominal Scale
 - (B) Reason Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale
 - (D) Ordinal Scale
554. The measure of closeness of the estimates to each other
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Point Estimate
 - (C) Precision
 - (D) Interval Estimate
555. This chart represents the sum of more than one value and compares the contribution of individuals to the whole.
- (A) Pie
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Stacked Bar
 - (D) Column
556. A graph shows the number of books read by students over 4 weeks. If the points (1, 5), (2, 10), and (3, 15) represent the number of books read, what is the pattern in the data?
- (A) The pattern is quadratic, with an increase of 10 books each week.
 - (B) The pattern is linear, with an increase of 5 books each week.
 - (C) The pattern is exponential, with a doubling of books read each week.
 - (D) The pattern is constant, with no change in the number of books read each week.
557. The process of reducing large mass of data in to homogenous groups for meaningful analysis.
- (A) Classification
 - (B) Processing
 - (C) Editing
 - (D) None of above
558. Which of the following is NOT typically found in the results section?
- (A) A discussion of the study's implications
 - (B) Tables and graphs to present the data
 - (C) Statistical analysis of the data
 - (D) Summary of findings
559. What is usually used in applied research as a data analysis?
- (A) Data analysis in applied research is more varied, usually including a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods
 - (B) Data analysis in applied research is not varied, usually including fixed qualitative and quantitative methods
 - (C) Data analysis in applied research is sometimes varied, it doesn't include a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods
 - (D) None of above
560. Before you show your results on a chart, you should ____
- (A) Analyze them
 - (B) Remove them
 - (C) Share them online
 - (D) None of above

- 561.** Data with a relatively low standard deviation can best be described as having more ____
(A) Validity
(B) Consistency
(C) Generalizability
(D) Errors
- 562.** Which tool is used to analyse large unstructured data sets, such as e-mail, memos, and survey responses to discover patterns and relationships?
(A) OLAP
(B) In-memory computing
(C) Clustering
(D) Text mining
- 563.** Which part of a research plan presents how data gathered from the whole research are to be analyzed?
(A) Data Analysis
(B) Rationale
(C) Bibliography
(D) Methodology
- 564.** What is the main purpose of a line graph?
(A) To compare quantities between different categories
(B) To show trends or changes over time
(C) To display proportions of a whole
(D) To show the distribution of data
- 565.** Classification of data based on geographical differences is called
(A) Qualitative classification
(B) Quantification classification
(C) Chronological classification
(D) Spatial classification
- 566.** Which source would most likely provide bias-free information on Germany's role in World War II?
(A) A World War II veteran
(B) A student Web site on the war
(C) A German propaganda film
(D) A statistical report on the war
- 567.** Choose the correct statement:
(A) The results of qualitative data analysis are presented in the form of mathematical models
(B) Data collected from surveys through questionnaires is qualitative data
(C) Secondary data can be raw data collected by the researcher from the first source.
(D) Checking raw data (the responses in all survey forms) is an important step before entering data to perform subsequent analysis steps.
- 568.** It is used to reveal the data through tables containing number of rows and columns depending on the categories of the data to be presented
(A) Tabular presentation
(B) Graphic presentation
(C) Textual presentation
(D) All of the above
- 569.** In statistical data, what is the primary function of the system in relation to data?
(A) Generating large datasets
(B) Analyzing data to extract insights
(C) Converting data into images
(D) Distributing data across networks
- 570.** Which of the following is direct application of frequent itemset mining?
(A) Social Network Analysis
(B) Market Basket Analysis
(C) Outlier Detection
(D) Intrusion Detection
- 571.** A type of graph with the use of image or pictures.
(A) Picture Graph
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Line Bar
(D) Pie Graph

572. What kind of data analysis do we use in photovoice?
(A) Phenomenal Molecule
(B) Interpretive Phenomenological Approach
(C) Grounded theory
(D) Thematic analysis
573. Graph A is called what?
(A) Histogram
(B) Line graph
(C) Line plot
(D) Bar graph
574. While single Likert Scale responses should be treated as ____, multiple Likert Scale responses combined could be treated as ____
(A) Ordinal Scales; Interval Scales
(B) Interval Scales; Ordinal Scales
(C) Nominal Scales; Ratio Scales
(D) Ratio Scales; Nominal Scales
575. What is essential for drawing valid conclusions from experimental data?
(A) Random assignment
(B) Measurement and data analysis
(C) Controlled conditions
(D) Manipulation of variables
576. Chart that shows a trend in data over a period of time
(A) Line chart
(B) Column chart
(C) XY Scatter chart
(D) Bar chart
577. A car salesman records information about the cars he is selling. The colour of each car is ____ data
(A) Qualitative
(B) Continuous
(C) Discrete
(D) None of above
578. Which will be the most appropriate method of statistical analysis if a researcher wants to know how much contribution a JRF-test makes to the over-all success of the candidates?
(A) F-test.
(B) Product-movement correlation.
(C) Linear regression method.
(D) T-test.
579. In TNHS, 200 students are randomly selected to determine if they like coffee, tea or both. 140 like tea, 120 like coffee and 80 like both tea and coffee. How many students like tea only?
(A) 20
(B) 40
(C) 60
(D) 80
580. Whether tabulation makes the data simple or complex?
(A) Simple
(B) Complex
581. Arranging data into a table is called
(A) Interpretation.
(B) Tabulation.
(C) Analysis.
(D) Frequency.
582. SPSS is a:
(A) Report writing tool
(B) Statistical software package
(C) Sampling method
(D) Measurement scale
583. Which chart uses bars to compare amounts in different categories?
(A) Bar Chart
(B) Line Graph
(C) Box and Whisker Plot
(D) Pie Chart

584. What test we can use to find the difference between two groups of scores from an independent-measures design?
- (A) Friedman
 - (B) Kruskal-Wallis
 - (C) Mann-Whitney
 - (D) Wilcoxon
585. Extension Q: A survey of 50 students in the high school revealed that 15 are interested in joining the soccer team. If the high school has 300 students total, use the survey results to predict how many would be interested in joining the soccer team.
- (A) 90
 - (B) 21
 - (C) 150
 - (D) 255
586. In a scientific experiment, which of the following is a crucial step in classifying data?
- (A) Ignoring outliers
 - (B) Grouping data based on similarities
 - (C) Randomly selecting data points
 - (D) Focusing only on numerical data
587. When creating a bar graph, why is it important to label the vertical axis with an appropriate scale?
- (A) It makes the graph look more colorful
 - (B) It helps in accurately representing the data values
 - (C) It is required by graphing software
 - (D) It ensures the bars are all the same height
588. What do researchers use to quickly determine what raw data mean?
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Data Analysis Software
 - (C) Internal Data Source
 - (D) External Data Source
589. The class mostly has brown eyes. Select which type of data is being collected.
- (A) Numeric
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) Categorical
590. Which type of graph has a box between lower and upper quartiles?
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Scatter plot
 - (C) Box and whiskers plot
 - (D) None of above
591. You want to make a graph for an experiment you did about plant growth over a two week period of time. What type of graph would you use?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Pictograph
 - (D) Pie chart
592. Which of the following is an example of categorical data?
- (A) Weight
 - (B) Color
 - (C) Height
 - (D) Temperature
593. It involves describing the data using statistical methods and procedures.
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Interpretation
 - (C) Collection
 - (D) Organization
594. The vertical axis of a frequency polygon comes from this column:
- (A) Class width
 - (B) Frequency
 - (C) Class midpoint
 - (D) Class boundaries
595. A histogram shows the scores on a math test. If the 70-79 range has the tallest bar, what does this indicate?
- (A) Most students scored between 70 and 79.

- (B) The test was out of 70-79 points.
(C) One student scored between 70 and 79.
(D) The average score was between 70 and 79.
- 596.** Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) aids in:
(A) Testing hypotheses
(B) Establishing construct validity and item reduction
(C) Sampling
(D) Defining hypotheses
- 597.** It is the science of collection, organization, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data
(A) Data
(B) Statistics
(C) Qualitative
(D) Quantitative
- 598.** Recording, editing, coding are the part of —
(A) Data Collection
(B) Sampling
(C) Data Analysis
(D) None of the above
- 599.** A graph to show how tall you grew each year
(A) Pie Chart
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Line Graph
(D) None of above
- 600.** Which stages of data analysis identifies what information is needed?
(A) Identify the need
(B) Define scope
(C) Identify potential sources
(D) Source and select information
- 601.** Statistics on data are calculated in which step?
(A) Data acquisition
(B) Data exploration
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
- 602.** We can measure the cause and effect relationship by
(A) Time series analysis
(B) Correlation analysis
(C) Regression analysis
(D) Cross-sectional analysis
- 603.** My cat is twelve years old.
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Quantitative data
- 604.** Determine whether the data is qualitative or quantitative: Student ID numbers
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
- 605.** Which of the following charts is used to compare a single category of values as parts of a whole?
(A) Pie
(B) Scatter
(C) Column
(D) Bar
- 606.** Processing and displaying data does not depend on
(A) Ethical consideration
(B) The way you want to communicate the findings
(C) The type of information
(D) Computer skills
- 607.** How can you analyze a bar chart to identify trends or patterns?
(A) By counting the number of bars
(B) By analyzing the color of the bars
(C) By examining the height or length of the bars, looking for outliers, observing the overall direction, identifying patterns, and comparing bars across categories or time periods.
(D) By measuring the width of the bars

- 608.** What proportion of students in the sample are Seniors?
(A) 28/125
(B) 12/50
(C) 16/75
(D) 12/28
(E) 12/125
- 609.** In a histogram, what does a gap between bars suggest?
(A) There are no data points in that range
(B) The data is continuous
(C) The data is normally distributed
(D) The data is skewed
- 610.** Which statistical technique provides insights into the degree of association between variables?
(A) Descriptive Statistics
(B) Correlation analysis
(C) Frequency distribution
(D) Case study
- 611.** What type of graph is best used to represent parts of a whole?
(A) Line
(B) Circle
(C) Bar
(D) Pictograph
- 612.** Dana counts the number of flowers that grow around the pond in her backyard every spring. She compares those numbers to the amount of rain that has fallen. She makes the following table:
(A) 2016 had the most pansies and the least rainfall.
(B) 2017 had the most crocuses and the most rainfall.
(C) 2018 had the least daisies and the least rainfall.
(D) 2016 had the most daisies and the most rainfall.
- 613.** To examine an idea or object by breaking it into smaller parts.
(A) Antonym
(B) Analyze
(C) Media literacy
(D) Microscope
- 614.** The ability to make a measurement that is as close to the actual measurement as possible:
(A) Accuracy
(B) Precision
(C) Analysis
(D) Prediction
- 615.** Data analysis is done:
(A) Before hypothesis formulation
(B) After data collection
(C) Before problem identification
(D) After report writing
- 616.** It deals with the question of how many subjects are to be observed and how the observations are to be analyzed
(A) The sampling design:
(B) The observational design:
(C) The statistical design:
(D) The operational design:
- 617.** If you are conducting a Quantitative Research, what will most likely appear in your discussion are ___ containing data in the form of numbers and statistics.
(A) Chairs
(B) Tables
(C) Surveys
(D) Graphs
- 618.** Good interviewers seek to engage interviewees in intensive conversations. They probe for knowledge and ideas, but they also allow interviewees to explore and develop ideas. A good interview, like a good essay, goes beyond basic knowledge; it provides ___
(A) Insight
(B) Resource

- (C) Websites
(D) Interviewing
(E) Works cited
- 619.** What term describes the consistency and stability of a measurement or test?
(A) Achievement
(B) Relevance
(C) Effort
(D) Reliability
- 620.** Which type of graph best compares groups of discrete data?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Climatogram
(D) Pie graph
- 621.** Which chart would you use if you had two categories and you wanted to show distribution (how they add up to 100%) of those two categories? Example: % of people who bought whole milk and % of people who bought skim milk in December.
(A) Bar
(B) Line
(C) Column
(D) Pie
- 622.** Which step of the scientific method provides graphs and charts to process the information (numbers, etc.) we've gathered?
(A) Experiment
(B) Analysis
(C) Conclusion
(D) None of these
- 623.** Searching for similarities and differences by making systematic comparisons across units of data
(A) Similarities & differences
(B) Linguistic connectors
(C) Missing data
(D) Theory related material
- 624.** How do you label the axes on a bar graph?
(A) Use colors to represent values
(B) Label both axes with categories
(C) Label the x-axis with categories and the y-axis with values.
(D) Leave the axes unlabeled
- 625.** A periodic review and assessment of the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of data
(A) Data Integrity Audit
(B) Redundant
(C) Compatible
(D) Mismanagement
(E) Discrepancy
- 626.** When presenting data from a survey which show change over time, the best method to present would be a ____
(A) Table.
(B) Line graph.
(C) Bar chart,
(D) Pie chart.
- 627.** What data analysis should be used by the researcher if it is not clear what to expect from the data?
(A) Exploratory Data Analysis
(B) Interval Analysis
(C) Descriptive Data Analysis
(D) Inferential Data Analysis
- 628.** To display data showing your heights over the first ten years of your life, use a ____
(A) Circle Graph
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Line Graph
(D) None of above
- 629.** Analyzing a table of delivery times can help identify:
(A) Font styles
(B) Patterns in performance or delays
(C) Employee names
(D) GPS coordinates

- 630.** Identify Me! This section presents the reader with the researcher's data and results of statistical analysis described in the method section. Thus, this section must align closely with the methods section and the research problems or objectives of the study.
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results and Discussion
- 631.** What is the primary purpose of data classification in statistics?
- (A) To create visual representations of data
 - (B) To sort data into categories based on shared characteristics
 - (C) To collect data from multiple sources
 - (D) To eliminate irrelevant data from the dataset
- 632.** Which is best to show intensity of rainfall?
- (A) Qualitative scale
 - (B) Sequential scale
 - (C) Diverging scale
 - (D) Binary scale
- 633.** Which is the analysis that would involve comparing the data obtained through the Likert scale on two stores in terms of the average respondent ratings for each item, such as quality of merchandise, in-store service, and brand mix?
- (A) Contrastive analysis
 - (B) Profile analysis
 - (C) Parallel analysis
 - (D) Analogous analysis
- 634.** I need to track the change in the temperature of Mumbai over the past 50 years. Which type of graph should I choose?
- (A) Picture Graph
 - (B) Pie Chart
 - (C) Line Chart
 - (D) None of above
- 635.** Determine the type of data: the number of red cars in the parking lot
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Discrete Data
 - (C) Continuous Data
 - (D) None of above
- 636.** What is the purpose of data presentation in quantitative research?
- (A) To make the data more complicated and difficult to interpret
 - (B) To visually represent the findings and make it easier for others to understand and interpret the data.
 - (C) To hide the actual findings from others
 - (D) To confuse the audience with unnecessary visuals
- 637.** What is the importance of data analysis in scientific research?
- (A) To interpret the results of an experiment
 - (B) To design the experiment
 - (C) To formulate a hypothesis
 - (D) To conduct the experiment
- 638.** A pictorial representation of data in the form of a circular chart is ____
- (A) Pictograph
 - (B) Sector chart
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Pie chart
- 639.** The 'Reliability Analysis' feature in PSPP helps to measure:
- (A) Consistency of a scale
 - (B) Data normality
 - (C) Causal relationships
 - (D) Correlation
- 640.** In critically analyzing literature related to a social issue, what should a student primarily focus on?
- (A) The popularity of the authors
 - (B) The relevance and credibility of the sources
 - (C) The length of the articles reviewed
 - (D) The visual presentation of the research

- 641.** Numerical Data has two main categories, what are they?
(A) Discrete and Continuous
(B) Categorical and Continuous
(C) Discrete and Categorical
(D) None of above
- 642.** Claim, evidence, or reasoning? Last week, there were 2 leaves on our plant, and 6 leaves today.
(A) Claim
(B) Evidence
(C) Reasoning
(D) None of the above
- 643.** The mass of data collected needs to be systematized and organized through
(A) Editing.
(B) Classifying.
(C) Tabulating.
(D) All of the above.
- 644.** Which technique analyzes correlations among many variables to identify closely related clusters?
(A) Standard deviation
(B) Central tendency
(C) Factor analysis
(D) Thematic apperception
- 645.** Qualitative or quantitative data that can be arranged in order or rank
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 646.** How does outlier detection contribute to the accuracy of quantitative data analysis?
(A) It increases the sample size
(B) It ensures that extreme values do not distort the results
(C) It minimizes the need for further data collection
(D) It eliminates the need for statistical tests
- 647.** Which type of scaling indicates ordering
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 648.** A bar style data display showing frequency of data values in intervals of the same size
(A) Box plot
(B) Slope-intercept form
(C) Pie chart
(D) Histogram
- 649.** Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant difference in the achievement test performance across the six Colleges?"
(A) Frequency and Percentage
(B) ANOVA
(C) Paired Samples T-test
(D) Independent Samples T-test
- 650.** What kind of data is required for constructing a histogram?
(A) Continuous data
(B) Categorical data
(C) Ordinal data
(D) Boolean data
- 651.** SUM, AVERAGE, MAX and VLOOKUP are examples of what?
(A) Functions
(B) Tables
(C) Formulae
(D) Statistical tools
- 652.** The amount of rain, in cm, that falls in a storm.
(A) Discrete data
(B) Continuous data
- 653.** The number of computers in a library.
(A) Discrete data
(B) Continuous data

654. What type of data? Temperature preference-High, medium, or low?
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
(B) Data Analytics
(C) Data analysis
(D) Datasets
655. What graph is needed to show the amount of rainfall over a 12 month period?
(A) Bar graph
(B) Line graph
(C) Scatterplot
(D) Pie chart
656. A scatter plot shows the relationship between age and height of children. If older children are generally higher on the y-axis, what does this imply?
(A) Older children are usually shorter.
(B) Height decreases with age.
(C) Older children are usually taller.
(D) Age and height are not related.
657. A researcher does a study of students' phenomenological feelings about problem solving. One of her categories of codes involves positive affect. Two subcategories of that category of positive affect are smiles when solves the problem, and shouts hooray when finished. The relation between these subcategories and the overall category of positive affect is
(A) Sequence.
(B) Spatial.
(C) Strict inclusion.
(D) Function.
658. The Split-Half Method is a technique used to estimate which general type of reliability?
(A) Parallel Forms
(B) Test-retest
(C) Inter-rater
(D) Internal Consistency
659. ____ is the process of examining data to find facts, relationships, patterns, insights and/or trends.
(A) Data Intelligence
660. Gwyneth has completed data acquisition and notices that the data collected from one API is inconsistent with the data from another source. What should she do next?
(A) Ignore the inconsistencies and proceed
(B) Conduct a thorough investigation and resolve inconsistencies in the data
(C) Select the data that looks more accurate
(D) Remove the data from both sources
661. Women are 3 times as likely as men to have rheumatoid arthritis. A survey conducted in acity of 4, 000, 000 people revealed about 40, 000 cases of rheumatoid arthritis.Approximately how many of these 40, 000 could be expected to be WOMEN?
(A) 39000
(B) 30000
(C) 20000
(D) 10000
(E) 3000
662. What is the level of measurement used in a research on the causes of deaths in a country?
(A) Nominal
(B) Ratio
(C) Ordinal
(D) Interval
663. Characteristic of interest in a sample
(A) Parameter
(B) Category
(C) Statistic
(D) Nominee
664. The ratings of a movie ranging from "poor" to "good" to "excellent"
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio

665. When is it better to use tables instead of graphs?
- (A) When you want to show patterns in data
 - (B) When you want to highlight changes over time
 - (C) When you want to compare quantitative data
 - (D) All answers are correct
666. Using the frequency table you created, what is the most popular fruit among the students?
- (A) Apples
 - (B) Oranges
 - (C) Grapes
 - (D) Bananas
667. Which measurement scale would be best to use for a rank ordering? (Price, L. R. (2017) Chapter 2 & Appendix)
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ratio
 - (D) Interval
668. What is the purpose of Microsoft Excel?
- (A) Word processing
 - (B) Data analysis and visualization
 - (C) Presentation design
 - (D) Email management
669. Gender of a respondent is male, female is an example of ____ scale
- (A) Ratio
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Interval
670. In a data display, a grouping of data that is close together is a ____?
- (A) Cluster
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Peak
 - (D) Gap
671. Refers to the use of multiple forms of data to capture a single phenomenon. These data provide the opportunity for cross-checking or researcher interpretations.
- (A) Data triangulation
 - (B) Investigator triangulation
 - (C) Methods triangulation
 - (D) Theory triangulation
672. What's the main benefit of using scales instead of only open-ended questions?
- (A) They are easier to analyze
 - (B) They confuse respondents
 - (C) They reduce accuracy
 - (D) They replace objectives
673. SPSS is software used for:
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Statistical analysis
 - (C) Report writing
 - (D) Planning
674. Which of the following refers to the final stage of data analysis?
- (A) Design flexibility.
 - (B) Bracketing.
 - (C) Ethnography.
 - (D) Selective Coding.
675. Which chart should be used for showing how the parts of something relate to the whole.
- (A) Bar Graph
 - (B) Circle Graph
 - (C) Line Graph
 - (D) None of above
676. A bar graph compares information ____
- (A) From Mars and the moon.
 - (B) Information in the zoo.
 - (C) Information about different groups.
 - (D) In different colors.
677. When creating a chart to compare the test scores of students on the midterm and the end

- of term exams., which data will appear on the y-axis?
- (A) Midterm
 - (B) Students
 - (C) Terms
 - (D) Test Scores
- 678.** Chart for displaying multiple variables.
- (A) Crosstabulation
 - (B) Line Chart
 - (C) Scatter Chart Matrix
 - (D) Column Chart
- 679.** An estimate of reliability obtained by correlating pairs of scores from the same people on two different administration of the same test.
- (A) Test-retest reliability estimate
 - (B) Parallel form/alternative from reliability estimate
 - (C) Split-Half reliability estimate
 - (D) Internal consistency
- 680.** It indicates that the elements are different, but the difference is not according to order or magnitude.
- (A) Nominal Scale
 - (B) Ordinal Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale
 - (D) Ratio Scale
- 681.** Which test would you use to see if shoe brand preferences changed between last year and this year? 1000 people were observed this year and last year to see what brand of shoe they were wearing.
- (A) Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test
 - (B) Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity
 - (C) Chi-Square Test for Independence/Association
 - (D) Not a Chi-square test
- 682.** Which of the following is NOT a step in data analysis?
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Data cleaning
 - (C) Data interpretation
 - (D) Data imagination
- 683.** What follows after data collection in the scientific method?
- (A) Making a new guess
 - (B) Ignoring results
 - (C) Analyzing the data
 - (D) Drawing pictures
- 684.** What communication approach emphasizes data, facts, and detailed analysis?
- (A) Driver
 - (B) Passive
 - (C) Diplomatic
 - (D) Analytical
- 685.** What is the purpose of member checking in the process of analyzing qualitative data?
- (A) Ensuring statistical significance
 - (B) Validating findings with participants
 - (C) Conducting additional interviews
 - (D) Randomizing the data
- 686.** Used to show a relationship between co-variables.
- (A) Bar Chart
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Scatter Graph
 - (D) None of above
- 687.** What type of data does a histogram display?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Categorical
- 688.** What is the purpose of conducting a power analysis in statistical research?
- (A) To determine the sample size needed to detect a certain effect size with a given level of confidence
 - (B) To calculate the mean and standard deviation of a dataset
 - (C) To identify outliers in the data
 - (D) To assess the normality of the data distribution

689. Students tell how many years they have attended school.
- (A) Change over time
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Categorical
 - (D) None of above
690. If an experimenter adds 100 random people to their study group every day for a week, what is MOST likely to happen to the sample group?
- (A) The mean age will trend higher
 - (B) The age range will decrease
 - (C) The mean age will trend lower
 - (D) The standard deviation will increase
691. What is the process of analyzing and interpreting numerical data-even in large amounts called?
- (A) Statistics
 - (B) Demographic Information
 - (C) Central Tendencies
 - (D) Mathematics
692. How can you use a histogram to compare two datasets?
- (A) You can overlay two histograms on the same graph or place them side by side to visually compare the distributions, shapes, and frequencies of the two datasets.
 - (B) You can only use one histogram to represent both datasets separately.
 - (C) You can use a pie chart instead of a histogram for better comparison.
 - (D) You can only compare the means of the two datasets using a histogram.
693. A car salesman records information about the cars he is selling. The mass of each car is ___ data
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Discrete
 - (D) None of above
694. Data collected from experiments can be represented using tables, graphs, or charts.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
695. What type of information could be shown on the x-axis
- (A) Name of the chart
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Category
 - (D) Trend
696. Is there any relationship between pregnant women smoking and the birth weight of a newborn.
- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| no of smoki | 12 | 15 | 33 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 46 | 30 | 25 | 39 | 25 | 30 | 21 | 29 |
| weight | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 4.8 | |
- if we want to find y = the relationship between number of smoking and newborn body weight, which statistics would be used?
- (A) Pair t-test
 - (B) Independent t-test
 - (C) Pearson correlation
 - (D) Non of correct answers
697. The most common scales used in research are
- (A) Ratio
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Nominal
 - (D) All of the above
698. It involves the interpretation of data gathered through the use of analytical and logical reasoning to determine patterns, relationships, or trends.
- (A) Data abstract
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Data gathering
699. What is emphasized in Step 3 regarding data?
- (A) Collection of raw data
 - (B) Integration of data

- (C) Cleaning and refining data
 - (D) Visualizing data in Excel
- 700.** Data collection is usually followed by:
- (A) Report writing
 - (B) Data analysis and interpretation
 - (C) Framing a hypothesis
 - (D) Sampling design
- 701.** In the context of qualitative data analysis, what does the term “coding” refer to?
- (A) Assigning numerical values to data
 - (B) Sorting and labeling data into categories
 - (C) Conducting statistical tests on the data
 - (D) Selecting participants for the study
- 702.** A series of horizontal and vertical bars that are each divided into two or more parts. Each bar represents the contributions of one data group to the whole.
- (A) Column chart
 - (B) Stacked bar chart
 - (C) Line chart
 - (D) None of above
- 703.** Research Step #3: Analyzing means ____
- (A) Collecting information
 - (B) Showing how information connects
 - (C) Creating a format to show research
 - (D) Putting information in order (like an outline)
- 704.** What is cumulative frequency in relation to histograms?
- (A) Cumulative frequency is the total number of data points in a dataset.
 - (B) Cumulative frequency is the running total of frequencies up to each bin, showing how many data points fall below a certain value.
 - (C) Cumulative frequency is the average of all frequencies in a histogram.
 - (D) Cumulative frequency is the difference between the highest and lowest frequencies in a histogram.
- 705.** The graph shows the results of a survey in which students were asked to name their favorite season. How many students were surveyed in all?
- (A) 26
 - (B) 27
 - (C) 16
 - (D) 18
- 706.** Grace, Zoe, and Henry are working on a project where they need to compare the sales data of different products over the same time period. Which type of line chart would be best for this purpose?
- (A) Simple line chart
 - (B) Multi-line chart
 - (C) Stacked line chart
 - (D) Area line chart
- 707.** After completing an experiment, what is the next logical step?
- (A) Change the hypothesis to fit the results
 - (B) Analyze and interpret the collected data
 - (C) Repeat the experiment without looking at results
 - (D) Stop researching
- 708.** You conducted a short survey on campus about students’ career goals. What should your group do next before including the results in your discussion?
- (A) Use all responses without filtering
 - (B) Count only your friends’ answers
 - (C) Summarize the data and highlight key patterns or trends
 - (D) Ignore the data if it’s not interesting
- 709.** How can you evaluate the supporting evidence in a writer’s argument?
- (A) Evaluate the supporting evidence by asking the writer’s opinion
 - (B) Evaluate the supporting evidence by only focusing on emotional appeals
 - (C) Evaluate the supporting evidence by looking for relevant facts, statistics, expert opinions, and logical reasoning.

- (D) Evaluate the supporting evidence by ignoring any statistics or facts presented
710. A chart is created comparing employee absences for the Shoe Department over a period of six months. Which data will appear on the x-axis?
- (A) Absences
(B) Employee name
(C) Months
(D) Salaries
711. What information do you need to create a bar chart from ungrouped data?
- (A) Categories and their corresponding values.
(B) The average value of the data set.
(C) Only the total number of data points.
(D) A pie chart representation.
712. Data ____ occurs when the same attribute in related data files has different values?
- (A) Duplication
(B) Redundancy
(C) Inconsistency
(D) Discrepancy
713. What is the “Constant Comparative Method” used for in qualitative research?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
(B) Continuous data comparison and analysis
(C) Sampling technique
(D) None of above
714. Data → ____ → Information
- (A) Processing
(B) Developing
(C) Testing
(D) Implementing
715. In a series, the number of times an item occurs is known as:
- (A) Number
(B) Frequency
(C) Class Frequency
(D) Cumulative frequency
716. Which chart should be used to compare trends like comparing sales of 3 different departments over a period of time?
- (A) Column Chart
(B) Stacked Bar Chart
(C) Line Chart
(D) None of above
717. Is this Discrete or Continuous? The time it takes to have a medical physical exam.
- (A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
718. What kind of picture shows data-like what kind of pets kids have, or what kind of ice cream kids like?
- (A) Chart or graph
(B) Map
(C) Timeline
(D) None of above
719. Which of the following is NOT a common data visualization technique?
- (A) Scatter plot
(B) Histogram
(C) Pie chart
(D) Loop diagram
720. When Dr. Fauci engages in ____ of COVID-19, he is reviewing the results of many research studies at once.
- (A) Informed consent.
(B) Random sampling.
(C) Sampling bias.
(D) Meta-analysis.
721. What is the role of software in quantitative data analysis?
- (A) To collect data
(B) To simplify data reporting
(C) To perform complex calculations and analyses
(D) To develop research instruments

722. Students are asked to name their favorite type of juice to drink.
(A) Categorical Data
(B) Numerical Data
(C) Change Over Time
(D) None of above
723. The number of cars parked at Mentone station is an example of ____
(A) Nominal data
(B) Continuous data
(C) Discrete data
(D) Ordinal data
724. What helps organize data?
(A) Table
(B) Graph
(C) Bar
(D) Line
725. For which of the following would you use a histogram to represent the data.
(A) Weight ranges of competitors in a boxing tournament
(B) Fruits sold by different vendors
(C) Favourite colours of students in a class
(D) Sports preferred by different students of a class
726. An important issue in index construction is to ____ items.
(A) Weight.
(B) Measure.
(C) Codify.
(D) Reconstruct.
727. The data based on different states of India is an example of ____ classification
(A) Geographical classification
(B) Chronological classification
(C) Quantitative classification
(D) Qualitative classification
728. This is the proportion or probability that candidates, or students, will answer a test item correctly. Generally, more difficult items have a lower percentage.
(A) Item Analysis
(B) Discrimination Index
(C) Difficulty Index
(D) Effectiveness of Distractors
729. Qualitative data categorized using names, labels or qualities
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
730. The number of cars in the parking lot.
(A) Discrete data
(B) Continuous data
731. Of the following, what type of statistical approach is useful for establishing construct validity? (Price, L. R. (2017) Chapter 4)
(A) Logistic regression
(B) ANOVA
(C) Multitrait-multimethod
(D) Cross Validation
732. Which of the following sections would likely contain the decision to reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis?
(A) Chapter 1:Introduction
(B) Chapter 2:Review of Related Literature
(C) Chapter 3:Design of the Study
(D) Chapter 4:Data Analysis and Interpretation
(E) Chapter 5:Summary and Conclusion
733. Joe is losing an average of .5 pounds a week. Is this continuous or discrete data?
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
734. Inter-rater reliability: The extent to which two researchers interpreting qualitative responses in a questionnaire (or interview) will

- produce the ____ records from the same raw data.
- (A) Different
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Multiple
 - (D) Same
735. Which revision would most improve the scientific quality of a paper?
- (A) Adding decorations
 - (B) Clarifying procedures and data analysis
 - (C) Removing graphs
 - (D) Shortening the discussion
736. In survey research, a confidence level of 95% means:
- (A) Results fall within the margin 95% of times
 - (B) The sample equals 95% of the population
 - (C) Errors will be eliminated in 95% of cases
 - (D) Ninety-five participants must be surveyed
737. Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data: 97% test score
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
738. Which type of validity is determined by comparing a measure with another process or method that is already established as valid?
- (A) Criterion-Related Validity
 - (B) Content Validity
 - (C) Construct Validity
 - (D) Face Validity
 - (E) No correct answer
739. Experimental process for results
- (A) What did I find out?
 - (B) How did I solve the problem?
 - (C) Who helped me out?
 - (D) Whose work did I refer to?
 - (E) What does it mean?
740. Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Data analysis is the process of gathering information.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
741. I want to compare the average heights of different plants (corn, beans, tomatoes, watermelon, asparagus) in July. What type of graph will I use to show this information?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Circle/pie graph
 - (D) None of above
742. A student took a survey to find out how many members of the class were born in each month. The table below shows the results. Which is the BEST way to display the data?
- (A) Line graph
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Pie graph
743. Which of the following is not an approach of analysis of qualitative data?
- (A) Criterion Analysis.
 - (B) Logical Analysis.
 - (C) Content Analysis.
 - (D) Inductive Analysis.
744. In data analysis of the grounded theory approach, the step which focuses on the main idea, developing the story line, and finalizing the theory is called ____
- (A) Theoretical saturation.
 - (B) Axial coding.
 - (C) Selective coding.
 - (D) Open coding.
745. What is the recording of reflective notes about what you are learning from your data during data analysis called?
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Segmenting

- (C) Memoing
(D) Reflecting
746. Which shows parts of a whole?
(A) Pie Chart
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Line Graph
(D) None of above
747. When analyzing data from an experiment, which graph is best for identifying trends over time?
(A) Pie chart
(B) Line graph
(C) Bar graph
(D) Scatter plot
748. The process of compiling, analyzing, and interpreting the results of primary and secondary data collections
(A) Defining the problem
(B) Obtaining data
(C) Data analysis
(D) Recommending solutions
749. A graphed cluster of dots that represent the value of 2 variables is called what?
(A) Correlation
(B) Random shaping
(C) Sampling bias
(D) Scatter plot
750. The pattern of variation in data is called the
(A) Distribution
(B) Arithmetic mean
(C) Standard deviation
(D) Correlation
751. What type of data is the number of animals in a zoo?
(A) Continuous Data
(B) Nominal Data
(C) Discrete Data
(D) Ordinal Data
752. Data crunchers often use which type of graph to display the distribution of a dataset?
(A) Bar graph
(B) Pie chart
(C) Histogram
(D) Line graph
753. Data from your Financial & Inventory system is considered structured data.
(A) True
(B) False
754. After data collection, what is the immediate next step in a standard analysis workflow?
(A) Reporting results
(B) Data interpretation
(C) Sampling design
(D) Problem identification
(E) Data cleaning
755. Which stage of data analysis processes sales data to produce charts that indicate sales?
(A) Select the most appropriate tools
(B) Share the result
(C) Record and store information
(D) Process and analyse data
756. What is the role of the y-axis in a chart?
(A) To provide a narrative
(B) To display data values
(C) To introduce characters
(D) To summarize the text
757. Which type of data can be used by a business to support managerial analysis tasks and organization decision making?
(A) Transactional data.
(B) Saved data.
(C) Analyzed data.
(D) Raw data.
758. In the drinks sold example, what does the frequency column represent?
(A) Types of drinks
(B) Price of each drink

- (C) Duration of drink sales
(D) Number of each drink sold
- 759.** A car salesman records information about the cars he is selling. The number of doors is ____ data
(A) Qualitative
(B) Continuous
(C) Discrete
(D) None of above
- 760.** Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?
(A) Because far too much data is collected than is required
(B) Because we need to make sense of the data
(C) Because of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires
(D) Because the sample size has been exceeded
- 761.** Which analysis procedure focuses on taking quantitative and qualitative data findings and building a coherent whole?
(A) Data cleansing
(B) Data reduction
(C) Data consolidation
(D) Data integration
- 762.** Involves the orderly and systematic representation of numerical data in a form designed to elucidate the problem under consideration
(A) Classification.
(B) Coding.
(C) Tabulation.
(D) Editing.
- 763.** Continuous data includes fractions and decimals
(A) True
(B) False
- 764.** Occurs when a company examines its data to determine if it can meet business expectations, while identifying possible data gaps or where data might be missing.
- (A) Data gap analysis
(B) Data inconsistency review
(C) Data integrity analysis
(D) Data management review
- 765.** "This new shampoo I use is really good! My hair has been so much healthier since I started using it!" is an example of ____
(A) Common cause fallacy
(B) Confusing cause and effect
(C) Post hoc fallacy
(D) Appeal to anecdotal evidence
- 766.** The process of coding the necessary data specifically to the open-ended question.
(A) Data Coding
(B) Classification
(C) Data Analysis
(D) Data Interpretation
(E) Describe Data
- 767.** In a qualitative study, what is the purpose of using a coding system during data analysis?
(A) To ensure data accuracy
(B) To eliminate researcher bias
(C) To categorize and interpret data themes
(D) To quantify responses
- 768.** What type of data? zip code
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
- 769.** Data analysis is first step in which phase to find relationships between collected data.
(A) Data Exploration phase
(B) Data Acquisition phase
(C) Modelling phase
(D) Problem scoping phase
- 770.** Another word used to describe qualitative data is ____
(A) Categorical
(B) Numerical

771. Content Analysis and Statistical Treatments are classified under which phase of the research process?
- (A) Instrumentation
 - (B) Research Problem
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) Literature Review
772. This type of data involves equal intervals between scales
- (A) Intervals
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Discrete
773. The difference between the upper limit and the lower limit of a class is known as:
- (A) Range
 - (B) Magnitude of a class interval
 - (C) Frequency
 - (D) Class Limits
774. Gender, religious affiliation, and eye color are variables which are classified as:
- (A) Nominal-level data
 - (B) Ordinal-level data
 - (C) Interval-level data
 - (D) Ratio-level data
775. Consists of classification, tabulation & coding.
- (A) Collecting of data
 - (B) Preparation of report
 - (C) Interpretation of data
 - (D) Processing of data
776. What is a way to organize data from an experiment?
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Chart or Graph
777. When you want to compare categories you use ____
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) None of above
778. Which type of data visualization should you use to represent frequencies for a continuous variable?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Scatterplot
 - (D) Pie chart
779. Which one of the below will give you percentage data in SPSS?
- (A) Descriptives
 - (B) Frequencies
 - (C) Crosstabs
 - (D) Q-Q Plots
780. When creating a chart to analyse the effect of oil prices on the cost of stocks, which data will appear on the y-axis?
- (A) Months
 - (B) Oil prices
 - (C) Stock names
 - (D) Stock prices
781. What type of data can be separated into groups?
- (A) Numerical Data
 - (B) Categorical Data
 - (C) Features
 - (D) Labels
782. Which of the following charts is used to identify the type of relationship (if any) between categories and/or variables?
- (A) Pie
 - (B) Scatter
 - (C) Area
 - (D) Column
783. Given the data set: [3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6], create a frequency table.
- (A) | Value | Frequency || ____ | ____ || 3 | 2 || 4 | 3 || 5 | 4 || 6 | 5 |
 - (B) | Value | Frequency || ____ | ____ || 3 | 2 || 4 | 4 || 5 | 4 || 6 | 4 |

- (C) | Value | Frequency || — | — || 3 | 3 || 4
| 3 || 5 | 4 || 6 | 4 |
- (D) | Value | Frequency || — | — || 3 | 2 || 4
| 3 || 5 | 5 || 6 | 4 |
- 784.** Breaking down data to find patterns or answers to the testable question.
- (A) Graphs
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Analyze data
 - (D) Testable question
- 785.** Used to show continuous data. Bars touch.
- (A) Bar Chart
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Scatter Graph
 - (D) None of above
- 786.** In the context of data, what does 'validity' refer to?
- (A) Trustworthiness of evidence
 - (B) Consistency across time
 - (C) Representativeness of business metrics
 - (D) Currency of data
- 787.** What is a common tool used to analyze quantitative data?
- (A) Statistical software
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) Case studies
 - (D) Ethnographic research
- 788.** What is a simple way of showing part-to-whole relationships but can be difficult to read with more than a few components?
- (A) Bar Chart
 - (B) Pie Chart
 - (C) Line Graph
 - (D) Scatter Plot
- 789.** If 8 cats, 12 dogs and 3 rabbits are in a store of pet animals, then the ratio 8: 23 is for —
- (A) Dogs to cats
 - (B) Cats to dogs
 - (C) Rabbits to cats
 - (D) Cats to all animals
- 790.** Jerry recorded the outdoor temperature at noon on the first day of each month for one year. He made the box-and-whisker plot below to display his data. What is the range of temperatures?
- (A) 40
 - (B) 55
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 95
- 791.** The process by which response categories are summarized by numerals or other symbols to carry out subsequent operations of data analysis.
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Editing
 - (C) Processing
 - (D) None of above
- 792.** How many classes a frequency distribution should have
- (A) Larger number
 - (B) Smaller number
 - (C) Neither very large nor very small number
 - (D) None of the above
- 793.** — is the process of comparing data with a set of rules or values to find out if the data is correct.
- (A) Concatenation.
 - (B) Validation.
 - (C) Digit checking.
 - (D) Integration.
- 794.** Coding in data preparation means:
- (A) Assigning symbols/numbers
 - (B) Removing errors
 - (C) Writing reports
 - (D) Sampling
- 795.** Which method is commonly used to analyze online data sources?
- (A) Web scraping
 - (B) Ignoring digital trends
 - (C) Conducting manual interviews only
 - (D) Avoiding online surveys

- 796.** What is the purpose of data triangulation in research?
- (A) To increase the reliability and validity of research findings
 - (B) To compare different research methodologies
 - (C) To identify potential confounding variables
 - (D) To establish causal relationships between variables
- 797.** How can a researcher ensure that conclusions are reliable?
- (A) Base them solely on initial assumptions.
 - (B) Derive them from well-analyzed data.
 - (C) Use opinions from participants.
 - (D) Avoid statistical verification.
- 798.** Condensing output data to exhibit specific information is
- (A) Calculating.
 - (B) Recording.
 - (C) Merging.
 - (D) Summarising.
- 799.** Which three (3) terms are most associated with quantitative data analysis?
- (A) Range, frequencies, skewness
 - (B) Diffusion, sonorous, miscible
 - (C) Refraction, translation, destroy
 - (D) Tectonics, fundamental, transcribe
- 800.** In qualitative research, what is the term for the process of identifying, analyzing, and interpreting recurring patterns or themes in the data?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Thematic coding
 - (C) Hypothesis testing
 - (D) Quantification process
- 801.** What is the purpose of calculating arithmetic mean in different types of series?
- (A) To create a sense of mystery around the data
 - (B) To facilitate comparison between two or more groups
 - (C) To make the data look more interesting
 - (D) To confuse the audience with complex calculations
- 802.** Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The years that a television show on ABC won the Emmy for best comedy series are listed: 1955, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1988, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 803.** Look at the histogram. Which data set is represented by the histogram?
- (A) {78, 84, 82, 82, 81, 95, 98, 89, 81, 68, 79, 88}
 - (B) {78, 84, 82, 64, 81, 95, 98, 89, 81, 68, 79, 96}
 - (C) {78, 84, 82, 79, 81, 95, 98, 89, 81, 68, 79, 96}
 - (D) {78, 84, 82, 79, 81, 95, 76, 89, 81, 72, 79, 96}
- 804.** The sample contained 3 different types of bacteria.
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 805.** If you are looking for interval frequency, which data plot would you choose to construct?
- (A) Dot Plots
 - (B) Histograms
 - (C) Box & Whisker Plots
 - (D) Movie Plot
- 806.** Which software is commonly used for statistical analysis?
- (A) MS Paint
 - (B) SPSS
 - (C) VLC
 - (D) Adobe Reader

807. Classify the data: percent of students taking the SAT
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
808. To analyze the relationship between variables, what should the researcher use?
- (A) Statistical methods
 - (B) Interview methods
 - (C) Observation methods
 - (D) Case study methods
809. In the step of categorizing, extracted data are converted into manageable units and extracted significant statements which are similar are put together
- (A) Formation of themes
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Clustering and categorizing
 - (D) Coding
810. What is not a usual question to ask when conducting statistical analysis?
- (A) If the data does not give me the results I want do I still trust the results?
 - (B) Where did the data come from, what is its source?
 - (C) What kind of surveys were conducted, if any?
 - (D) Are the results of the data reliable?
811. Which chart is used to record frequency or count of data?
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Scatter plot
 - (C) Bar chart
 - (D) Line chart
812. Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The average temperatures of various cities.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
813. A satisfactory statistical quantitative method should not possess one of the following qualities [2005-DECEMBER]
- (A) Appropriateness
 - (B) Measurability
 - (C) Comparability
 - (D) Flexibility
814. A retail store wants to check if **customer preferences** for product categories (Electronics, Apparel, and Home Decor) differ based on **gender**. Which test is appropriate?
- (A) ANOVA
 - (B) Regression
 - (C) Chi-square test
 - (D) T-test
815. Choose which data mining task is the most suitable for the following scenario: determining the thumbs up/thumbs down of a social media post
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Association rules
 - (C) Classification
 - (D) Clustering
816. The weight of baseball players on the Phillies this year
- (A) Discrete quantitative
 - (B) Continuous quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
817. How can you avoid the pitfall of ignoring data quality in research analysis?
- (A) Implement quality control measures throughout your research process
 - (B) Balance the complexity and simplicity of your model
 - (C) Choose the right type of visualization for your data
 - (D) Use the right method to deal with missing data

- 818.** Why have different scientists interpreted air temperature data differently?
- (A) The data are not very high quality.
 - (B) Different scientists analyze the data differently.
 - (C) Many of the interpretations are wrong.
 - (D) None of the scientists understands the data.
- 819.** What do the researchers use to analyze the data?
- (A) Probability methods.
 - (B) Mathematical methods.
 - (C) Statistical tools.
 - (D) Index numbers.
- 820.** Which type of validity is established when a newly developed depression inventory is found to strongly correlate with scores from an already established and well-regarded depression inventory when both are administered at the same time?
- (A) Predictive validity
 - (B) Test-retest validity
 - (C) Face validity
 - (D) Concurrent validity
- 821.** There are 40 sheep on a farm. The colour of the sheep is ___ data
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
- 822.** In which step of the scientific method do we want to use graphs
- (A) Away from all people.
 - (B) Analyze data
 - (C) An open flame.
 - (D) Plenty of water.
- 823.** Statistics help us to ___
- (A) Obtain data and then organize and analyse
 - (B) Obtain data and then organize, summarize, present, analyze, interpret and reach conclusions
 - (C) Obtain data and then organize, summarize, present and analyze
 - (D) It is a set of methods to plan studies and experiments
- 824.** This section describes the statistical techniques or the inferential interpretations that were applied to the data and the result of these analyses.
- (A) Results And Discussion
 - (B) Analysis of Data
 - (C) Design of the Study
 - (D) The Review of Related Literature
- 825.** What type of statistics can be produced for qualitative data?
- (A) Descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, relative frequencies
 - (B) Mode, variance, standard deviation
 - (C) Mean, median, mode
 - (D) Frequency counts, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics
- 826.** In a histogram, what does the width of a bar indicate?
- (A) The frequency of data
 - (B) The range of data values
 - (C) The interval or bin size
 - (D) The total number of data points
- 827.** What is the purpose of a frequency table?
- (A) To calculate the mean of a dataset.
 - (B) To identify outliers in a dataset.
 - (C) To determine the range of a dataset.
 - (D) To organize and summarize data by displaying the frequency or count of each distinct value or category.
- 828.** Meta-analyses use statistics to integrate findings across quantitative studies
- (A) True
 - (B) False

829. The statistical tools used to answer the research questions of the study are described and the formula is presented and explained in —
- (A) Data Gathering Procedure
 - (B) Data Processing Method
 - (C) Sampling Design and Technique
 - (D) Statistical Treatment
830. Observation or Inference: Based on the rotten smell, I think a fish died.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
831. A logical explanation of an observation that is drawn from prior knowledge or experience is
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
 - (C) An Inference
 - (D) An Observation
832. Using tools like statistical software, data visualization, and predictive analytics to interpret market research findings.
- (A) Data Analysis:
 - (B) Ethical Considerations:
833. Data that is just on the boundary and close to the limits of the range of data being tested.
- (A) Extreme data.
 - (B) Nested formula/function.
 - (C) Columns.
 - (D) Tabs.
834. Weighted averages are considered when
- (A) The data are not classified
 - (B) The data are put in the form of frequency table
 - (C) All the observations are not of equal importance
 - (D) Both a and b
835. Construct validity is concerned with:
- (A) The appearance of the instrument to participants
 - (B) The consistency of responses over time
 - (C) How well the instrument measures the theoretical concept
 - (D) How effectively the instrument aligns with existing data
836. What kind of data is shown in this example? The girl is 72 inches tall.
- (A) Qualitative Data
 - (B) Quantitative Data
837. A frequency distribution table showing value of sales in different column and advertisement expenditure in different rows is termed as:
- (A) Bilateral frequency distribution
 - (B) Univariate frequency distribution
 - (C) Multivariate frequency distribution
 - (D) None of these
838. Best chart for showing parts of a whole:
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Pie chart
 - (C) Scatter plot
 - (D) Box plot
839. The number of children in your house is an example of
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
840. Which of the following could be subjected to a textual content analysis?
- (A) Interview transcripts
 - (B) Newspaper articles
 - (C) Song lyrics
 - (D) All of the above
841. Unit of analysis in content analysis is defined as:
- (A) The smallest element analyzed in the content
 - (B) The method of collecting data
 - (C) The process of coding data
 - (D) The interpretation of results

- 842.** What graphically represents trends in plotted data and predicts future values?
- (A) Sparkline
 - (B) Trendline
 - (C) Chartline
 - (D) Error bar
- 843.** A section that describes the data that was collected and the results of any statistical tests that were performed
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) APPENDICES
 - (C) METHODS
 - (D) TITLE
- 844.** Which is NOT a level of data classification
- (A) Nomial level
 - (B) Ordinal level
 - (C) Qualitative level
 - (D) Interval level
- 845.** If you measure the height of each plant in a garden in centimeters, is that qualitative or quantitative data?
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Historical
- 846.** Which type of graph shows change over time?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Circle graph
 - (D) None of above
- 847.** Which one of them finds hidden structures in data
- (A) Linear regression
 - (B) Supervised learning
 - (C) UnSupervised learning
 - (D) None of above
- 848.** A woman is looking at a small, medium and large dress size. What data type does this example represent?
- (A) Categorical: Nominal
 - (B) Categorical: Ordinal
 - (C) Numerical: Discrete
 - (D) Numerical: Continuous
- 849.** If you show a relationship where this is none, you have created a(n)
- (A) Experiment.
 - (B) Negative correlation.
 - (C) Illusory correlation.
 - (D) Positive correlation.
- 850.** Using this will help you see patterns in data and help ensure you do not overlook any data points.(Research Methods and Statistics Part III)
- (A) An IRB
 - (B) Calculating the Mean
 - (C) Analyzing a Pie Chart
 - (D) Frequency Distribution Table
- 851.** Has vertical bars that represent numerical value
- (A) Line Chart
 - (B) Bar Chart
 - (C) Column Chart
 - (D) Pie Chart
- 852.** Ounces of a latte is
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 853.** Which reliability coefficient is most commonly used to estimate the internal consistency of a multiple-choice test with dichotomous scoring?
- (A) Cronbach's Alpha
 - (B) Pearson R Correlation
 - (C) Kuder-Richardson Formula
 - (D) Kendall-Tau

854. Which chart will BEST represent the percentage of expenses for travel, food, and entertainment, with emphasis on the entertainment expense?
- (A) Stacked Bar
 - (B) Pie
 - (C) XY Scatter
 - (D) Exploded Pie
855. You collected data on age, gender, and device preference. What type of data analysis is appropriate?
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Bivariate
 - (C) Multivariate
 - (D) Univariate
856. Which shows change over time?
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Bar Graph
 - (C) Line Graph
 - (D) None of above
857. Directly concerned with what is being discussed; related to or on topic
- (A) Relevant
 - (B) Irrelevant
 - (C) Ramble
 - (D) Worry
858. In order to make the research reliable, it requires that
- (A) There is no deliberate attempt to either to conceal or highlight something.
 - (B) Quantitative and qualitative methods are to be used.
 - (C) Repeatability and accuracy are provided for the quality of measurement procedures used.
 - (D) The solution to the research problem is known in advance.
859. Choose which data mining task is the most suitable for the following scenario: determining the stock value of a certain company
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Clustering
 - (D) Association rules
860. Describing the shape of a data set that has the same values across the entire display.
- (A) Symmetric
 - (B) Unimodal
 - (C) Skewed
 - (D) Uniform
861. As part of a survey, 400 students were asked to name their favorite lunch from the cafeteria. The results showed that 24 of the students prefer lasagna. What percentage of the students prefer lasagna?
- (A) 1,666%
 - (B) 16%
 - (C) 6%
 - (D) 1/6%
862. I need to represent the percentage of different expenses of Indians. Which graph should I use?
- (A) Pie Chart
 - (B) Line Graph
 - (C) Picture Graph
 - (D) None of above
863. A graph that shows how data changes over time
- (A) Tally chart
 - (B) Intersection
 - (C) Line graph
 - (D) Data
864. A statistical procedure that identifies clusters of test items that seem to tap a common ability is called
- (A) Correlational measurement
 - (B) Standardization
 - (C) Factor analysis
 - (D) Reliability assessment

- 865.** Line graphs can show
(A) Medians
(B) Means
(C) Trends
(D) None of above
- 866.** The process of compiling, analyzing, and interpreting the results of data collection
(A) Research Subject
(B) Research Setting
(C) Case Study
(D) Data Analysis
- 867.** A scientist is looking at data she collected on two different mice. Does the growth of either mouse follow a linear pattern?
(A) Mouse A only
(B) Mouse B only
(C) Both A and B
(D) Neither is linear
- 868.** The greatest value in a set of data is called the —
(A) Upper quartile
(B) Lower quartile
(C) Minimum
(D) Maximum
- 869.** Which of the following is a characteristic of BOTH statistical analysis and closed-ended questionnaires?
(A) Direct quotations from primary data are emphasised
(B) Comparisons may be made from structured data collection
(C) Quantitative information is used to explore subjective experiences
(D) A randomly selected sample is used as a part of an interactive process
- 870.** People ANALYZE data in bar graphs to draw conclusions and make comparisons. What does ANALYZE mean?
(A) To write paragraphs
(B) To study closely
(C) To add and subtract
(D) To make tally marks
- 871.** How is qualitative data often represented?
(A) Using numerical data types such as integers and decimals
(B) Using categorical data types such as strings and characters
(C) Using mathematical formulas
(D) Only through graphs and charts
- 872.** Which is the graph most often used in science as it compares only two variables?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Circle graph
(D) None of above
- 873.** What type of data includes numerical values where ratios are meaningful, and it possesses a true zero point?
(A) Nominal Data
(B) Ordinal Data
(C) Interval Data
(D) Ratio Data
- 874.** What is the term for data that has been organized into a structured format for analysis?
(A) Raw data
(B) Unstructured data
(C) Semi-structured data
(D) Processed data
- 875.** What type of chart is best suited for showing the distribution of data and highlighting relative sizes of different categories?
(A) Column Chart
(B) Bar Chart
(C) Pie Chart
(D) Area Chart
- 876.** What is the level of measurement used in a survey about ranking the importance of safety, price, speed, and comfort when buying cars?
(A) Nominal

- (B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 877.** It is better to use line plots when the data is related to time, like growth over years.
(A) True
(B) False
- 878.** A way of showing data using symbols or pictures is called ____
(A) Bar graph
(B) Frequency table
(C) Pictograph
(D) Tally chart
- 879.** In Quantitative research, what is the purpose of the Results section?
(A) Is to summarize the data that were collected and their statistical treatment
(B) Is to interpret and evaluate the study results
(C) Giving primary emphasis to relationships between the results and the hypotheses of the study
(D) None of above
- 880.** Which of the following softwares is commonly used in quantitative data analysis?
(A) NVivo
(B) XSight
(C) Coding analysis toolkit (CAT)
(D) SPSS
(E) Not aware of
- 881.** Classify the data: How hot are peppers: hot, very hot, flamethrower
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 882.** Which of the following measurement methods compares a baseline performance with performance at the end of an intervention period?
(A) Absolute change
(B) Reliable change index
(C) Percent of nonoverlapping data points
(D) Percent change
- 883.** Which chart will BEST represent an increase in the sales for the shoe department over time and compare it to a decrease in sales of the cosmetics department over the same period of time?
(A) Line
(B) Pie
(C) Stacked bar
(D) XY scatter
- 884.** Quantitative data analysis deals with something that can be counted.
(A) True
(B) False
- 885.** You need to take a survey at school to see which type of lunch food is most preferred by 7th grade students. Which type of graph would be best to display the data?
(A) Line Graph
(B) Bar Graph or Pie Chart
(C) Scatter Plot
(D) Funnel Chart
- 886.** Which type of graph is usually just a comparison of numbers?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Circle graph
(D) None of above
- 887.** What should be included in the results section of a quantitative research study?
(A) Interpretation of results
(B) Graphs and charts
(C) Methods of data collection
(D) Limitations of the study

888. Data that possesses equal intervals between consecutive values but lacks a true zero point falls under which category?
- (A) Nominal Data
 - (B) Ordinal Data
 - (C) Interval Data
 - (D) Ratio Data
889. It is a way to misuse of Statistics and Data assuming that two sets of data seem to be related and concluding that one variable is causing the other to change.
- (A) Faulty Polling
 - (B) Flawed correlations
 - (C) Data Fishing
 - (D) Confirmation Bias
 - (E) Misleading Data Visualization
890. Which scale of measurement classifies data into categories with no order?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
891. When a study is said to be "Valid" ____
- (A) It is thought to measure what it was supposed to measure
 - (B) It is thought that the same or similar results should be achievable if repeated
 - (C) The DV is supposed to have the desired impact on the IV
 - (D) It is thought to be ineffective
892. If Jake wants to study the relationship between the daily temperature and the amount of fruit sold during a week, what kind of chart should he use?
- (A) Column
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Pie
 - (D) Scatter
893. In chronological classification, data is classified based on:
- (A) Size
 - (B) Time
 - (C) Quality
 - (D) Location
894. A ____ chart shows the contribution of each component of one series of data to the whole.
- (A) Pie
 - (B) Exploded pie
 - (C) Stacked bar
 - (D) Line chart
895. The graphs are used to perform ____
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) None of above
896. Reliability is most simply known as which of the following?
- (A) A rank order of participants on some characteristic.
 - (B) Ways in which people are the same.
 - (C) Appropriateness of interpretations on the basis of test scores.
 - (D) Consistency or stability.
897. Statistical analysis in research helps in:
- (A) Making sense of collected data through mathematical methods
 - (B) Eliminating all outliers without justification
 - (C) Manipulating results to fit expectations
 - (D) Avoiding hypothesis testing
898. A useful way to display quantitative data would be
- (A) Case study write-up
 - (B) Written report
 - (C) Essay
 - (D) Bar chart
899. Are used to determine if results are statistically significant and can be generalized to a larger population.

- (A) Inferential statistics
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Nominal statistics
 - (D) Correlation statistics
- 900.** Properly arranged data is called
- (A) Field.
 - (B) Words.
 - (C) Information.
 - (D) File.
- 901.** The best graph to use if I want to compare the price of 6 different cars would be:
- (A) Line graph
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Circle graph
 - (D) None of above
- 902.** Your age is an example of?
- (A) Quantitative/ numeric data
 - (B) Qualitative/categorical data
 - (C) Quantitative and discrete
 - (D) Quantitative and continuous
- 903.** A marketing research team analyzes online product reviews to understand customer sentiment. What type of analysis is this?
- (A) Content Analysis
 - (B) Descriptive Analysis
 - (C) Regression Analysis
 - (D) Survey Analysis
- 904.** Nominal and ordinal data are types of:
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Ratio data
 - (C) Interval data
 - (D) None of these
- 905.** A company's Human Resources department distributes a survey which asks employees to rate their current benefits as "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor." This is an example of a(n):
- (A) Nominal scale
 - (B) Interval scale.
 - (C) Ratio scale.
 - (D) Ordinal scale.
- 906.** The purpose of data coding is to:
- (A) Simplify and classify raw data
 - (B) Change meanings
- 907.** If a bar graph shows 10 apples and 5 oranges, which fruit is more popular?
- (A) Apples
 - (B) Bananas
 - (C) Grapes
 - (D) Oranges
- 908.** Which of the following statistical techniques identifies patterns underlying combinations of the original variables capable of summarizing the original set?
- (A) Factor analysis
 - (B) Multivariate analysis of variance
 - (C) Cluster analysis
 - (D) Multidimensional scaling
- 909.** Is a histogram the same as a bar graph?
- (A) Yes, because they both use intervals.
 - (B) No, because a histogram displays numerical data while a bar graph displays categorical data.
 - (C) Yes, because they both use bars to display data.
 - (D) No, because a histogram displays categorical data while a bar graph displays numerical data.
- 910.** A psychologist uses statistics to show a cluster of intelligence topics such as (spatial ability & verbal intel) that are related to one another. This psychologist is probably using
- (A) The WAIS
 - (B) The IQ formula
 - (C) Factor analysis
 - (D) The standardization formula
- 911.** This data analysis tool is used to spot connections and patterns between data
- (A) Data cleaning

- (B) Data tables
 - (C) Visualisations
 - (D) Trend and pattern identification
- 912.** The plant is tall and green, it must be healthy.
- (A) Qualitative observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Quantitative observation
 - (D) None of above
- 913.** What are the main functions of analysis of data?
- (A) Making the data meaningful.
 - (B) Testing null hypothesis.
 - (C) Acquiring meaningful results.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 914.** Identify if the data point listed below is an example of qualitative data or quantitative data:thirty-two calories
- (A) Qualitative data
 - (B) Quantitative data
- 915.** The name of students in the class
- (A) Qualitative
 - (B) Quantitative
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Discrete
- 916.** Mathematical/Statistical process that allows researchers to identify CLUSTERS of traits that seem to go together:
- (A) FOIL
 - (B) Factor Analysis
- 917.** Zipf's Law explains which distributional pattern in information science?
- (A) Authors' productivity declines with inverse squares
 - (B) Core periodicals form three equal productivity zones
 - (C) Word occurrence follows a rank-frequency power law
 - (D) Citation networks grow exponentially
- 918.** Describes how the data were analyzed using appropriate statistical method
- (A) Data analysis
 - (B) Research ethics
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Research instruments
- 919.** Why is it important to classify data before conducting a statistical analysis?
- (A) To ensure the data is organized and meaningful
 - (B) To make the data more complex
 - (C) To reduce the amount of data
 - (D) To guarantee the results are correct
- 920.** Example of non-numerical data is
- (A) Employee address.
 - (B) Examination score.
 - (C) Bank balance.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 921.** The best advice for knowing when you have collected enough sources for your literature review is to:
- (A) Look for repetitive patterns in the materials you are finding and reading.
 - (B) Search until you have exhausted your own institution's direct resources.
 - (C) Search until you have obtained at least 10 sources.
 - (D) Look for at least one source that supports each of your hypotheses.
- 922.** When wanting to highlight changes over time of multiple variables, which data visualization is most appropriate?
- (A) Table
 - (B) Chart
 - (C) Graph
 - (D) All answers are correct
- 923.** What type of data is best represented by a line graph?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Data with fixed values

- (C) Random data points
(D) Continuous data or data showing trends over time.
- 924.** Which type of chart shows data points connected by lines?
(A) Line chart
(B) Pie chart
(C) Bar chart
(D) None of above
- 925.** Which analysis procedure is most suitable for qualitative data?
(A) Frequency count
(B) Thematic analysis
(C) Percentages
(D) Mean and median
- 926.** Why is data triangulation important in qualitative research?
(A) It ensures different methods and sources confirm findings
(B) It speeds up the research process
(C) It eliminates the need for participant validation
(D) It makes data collection easier
- 927.** A statistical technique that describes two or more variables simultaneously and results in tables that reflect the joint distribution of two or more variables that have a limited number of categories or distinct values is a(n) ____
(A) T test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Factor analysis
(D) Cross-tabulation
- 928.** How can synthesizing information from multiple sources benefit your research?
(A) It can help confirm the accuracy of the information.
(B) It ensures that your research will be shorter and more concise.
(C) It means you only need to cite one source.
(D) It allows you to use only primary sources.
- 929.** Which evidence best supports the author's claim that voting in local elections shapes community policies more?
(A) High turnout led to better-funded libraries and parks.
(B) National issues get more media coverage.
(C) Special interests ignore voter numbers.
(D) Teens cannot register to vote yet.
- 930.** In qualitative research, what term refers to the process of systematically and logically making sense of patterns and themes identified in the data?
(A) Statistical analysis
(B) Thematic coding
(C) Inferential testing
(D) Theoretical framework
- 931.** In PSPP, which function is used to test relationships between two categorical variables?
(A) Chi-square test
(B) T-test
(C) ANOVA
(D) Regression
- 932.** In an experiment, a student measures the growth of a plant over time and records the data in a table. Which type of chart would be most appropriate to visualize the plant's growth over time?
(A) Pie chart
(B) Bar chart
(C) Line graph
(D) Scatter plot
- 933.** What type of graph shows how data is grouped into ranges using bars?
(A) Histogram
(B) Column Chart
(C) Scatter Plot
(D) Box and Whisker Plot

- 934.** In the Analysis activity, what type of data will students analyze?
- (A) Data from their own surveys about natural hazards.
 - (B) Real-world data sets related to natural hazards.
 - (C) Fictional data created by the teacher.
 - (D) Historical data of natural disasters unrelated to hazards.
- 935.** The score of some students on an online math test are shown below. 7, 8, 9, 6, 7, 4, 5, 6, 8, 4, 5, 8. Jasper wants to display the given data on the dot plot. How many dots should he place on 8?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- 936.** What is a bar chart used for?
- (A) To calculate square root
 - (B) To write a novel
 - (C) To compare different categories of data
 - (D) To measure temperature
- 937.** Editing of data refers to:
- (A) Removing errors
 - (B) Classifying data
 - (C) Presenting data
 - (D) Analyzing data
- 938.** Written methodology section usually includes three major parts: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Gathering Instruments, and (3)
- (A) Data Analysis Procedures
 - (B) Data Visualization Tools
 - (C) Sampling Techniques
 - (D) Research Hypotheses
- 939.** The process of marking segments of data with symbols, descriptive words, or category names is known as ____
- (A) Coding.
 - (B) Coloring.
 - (C) Concurring.
 - (D) Segmenting.
- 940.** The claim must be supported by ____
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Debate
 - (D) Evidence
- 941.** Which level of measurement allows you to say that one data point is greater than or less than another, but not by how much?
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 942.** A quality control in assessment through examination of evidence according to the content, criterion, and construct of the test is referred to as:
- (A) Item analysis
 - (B) Mean, Median, Mode
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Validity
- 943.** By looking for research bias and errors you can do which of the following
- (A) Analyze scientific claims
 - (B) Ask scientific questions
 - (C) Design an experiment
 - (D) Conduct an experiment
- 944.** Frequency distribution is not useful in determining the degree of consensus among data points.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 945.** Statistics in Research permits the most exact kind of description.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 946.** When numbers are just assigned to phenomena without discrimination, it is a
(A) Nominal scale.
(B) Ordinal scale.
(C) Ratio scale.
(D) Interval scale.
- 947.** Research lies in the making of conclusions or generalizations basing on the collected data.
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Independent
(D) Dependent
- 948.** What is the primary function of data in research?
(A) To provide evidence for analysis
(B) To entertain the audience
(C) To confuse the reader
(D) To summarize a story
- 949.** Which Scale has an absolute zero at the point of origin?
(A) Ratio Scale.
(B) Interval Scale.
(C) Ordinal Scale.
(D) Nominal Scale.
- 950.** Classification of population of India in terms of years is an example of:
(A) Geographical classification
(B) Chronological classification
(C) Quantitative classification
(D) Qualitative classification
- 951.** The data gathered in a Quantitative Study will be analyzed through:
(A) Math/statistical analysis
(B) Summarizing, categorizing, and interpreting
- 952.** Discrete data is best visualised using a
(A) Histogram
(B) Bar Chart
(C) Line Graph
(D) Scatter Plot
- 953.** Mass of a cake.
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative discrete
(C) Quantitative continuous
(D) None of above
- 954.** Use the data from the table. Which number of concert tickets is an outlier?
(A) 58
(B) 61
(C) 71
(D) 128
- 955.** Which pair of steps occurs at the end of a quantitative project?
(A) Collect data; analyze data
(B) Formulate hypotheses; define purpose
(C) Review literature; select sample
(D) Analyze data; communicate findings
- 956.** ___ data is continuous, ordered, has standardized differences between values, and a natural zero
(A) Ratio
(B) Nominal
(C) C Ordinal
(D) None of above
- 957.** Which chart type will best represent the percentage of expenses for office supplies, salaries, and travel for a company's total budget?
(A) Pie
(B) Stacked Bar
(C) Column
(D) Line
- 958.** If the vertical axis of a line graph is labelled in ounces, what type of data might be shown?
(A) Distance travelled
(B) Weight of liquid consumed
(C) Number of people
(D) Temperature

- 959.** Managers gather, analyze, and interpret all relevant data concerning a planning issue by performing a(n) ____
- (A) Situational analysis
 - (B) Inspection
 - (C) Standard routine
 - (D) SWOT
- 960.** A single data element in a spreadsheet
- (A) Column
 - (B) Row
 - (C) Cell
 - (D) Table
- 961.** When the measure of constructs that theoretically should be related, are actually observed to be related to one another, then this type of validity is known as?
- (A) Face validity
 - (B) Convergent validity
 - (C) Construct validity
 - (D) Discriminant validity
- 962.** Ordinal data is a type of
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Numerical data
- 963.** What type of graph is best used to represent trends in data?
- (A) Line
 - (B) Circle
 - (C) Bar
 - (D) Pictograph
- 964.** Which term refers to the extent of detail provided in information? For instance, some information may provide summary information while others may provide a great amount of detail ____
- (A) Aggregate Data.
 - (B) Information Granularity.
 - (C) Data Detail.
 - (D) None of these.
- 965.** What are bar graphs used for?
- (A) To show where things are located on a map.
 - (B) To compare data between different groups, or to track changes over time.
 - (C) To show geographical data only.
 - (D) To create pretty pictures in our geography booklets!
- 966.** A histogram groups numbers into what?
- (A) Groups
 - (B) Ranges
 - (C) Category
 - (D) Sectors
- 967.** T-test requires data to be:
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Nominal
 - (D) Binary
- 968.** What type of data is measured using a scale where the difference between values is meaningful but has no true zero?
- (A) Ordinal data
 - (B) Interval data
 - (C) Nominal data
 - (D) Descriptive data
- 969.** A survey was taken at Montross Middle School. The students were asked what their favorite sport was and the results are shown in the bar graph. What circle graph represents the same data set?
- (A)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - (D)
- 970.** Using different hues for male and female is:
- (A) Color to highlight
 - (B) Color to distinguish
 - (C) Color to encode magnitude
 - (D) Color gradient

971. Chronological tabulation is based on
(A) Time
(B) Location
(C) Both
(D) None of above
972. Display where bars touch and intervals are used as scale
(A) Bar Graph
(B) Histogram
(C) Box Plot
(D) None of above
973. It is a branch of Applied mathematics specializing in procedures for collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing and interpreting from observations.
(A) Geometry
(B) Trigonometry
(C) Algebra
(D) Statistics
974. The visual representation of data to compare quantities of various categories is called
(A) Picto Graph
(B) Line Graph
(C) Bar Graph
(D) Pie Chart
975. If Jake wants to represent the total sales of each fruit for a week, what kind of chart should he use?
(A) Column
(B) Pie
(C) Stacked Bar
(D) XY scatter
976. Science that consists of collecting, organizing, analyzing and interpreting data
(A) Data
(B) Statistics
(C) Population
(D) Sample
977. Which set of data could the frequency table represent?
(A) 1, 2, 2, 3, 6, 7, 7, 9, 12, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20
(B) 0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 20, 20
(C) 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, 4, 5, 5, 3
(D) 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 20, 20
978. What is the method of qualitative analysis that involves categorizing data into themes?
(A) Content analysis
(B) Thematic analysis
(C) Observation analysis
(D) Statistical analysis
979. What can be consider as a bad inference?
(A) Having an acceptable reason for the conclusion
(B) Having a reason that doesn't justify the conclusion
(C) Having logical evidence to support the conclusion
(D) None of above
980. Compares values across categories
(A) Radar
(B) Combo
(C) Bar chart
(D) Area
981. She observed that a dolphins colour ranges from gray to white.
(A) This is qualitative data
(B) This is quantitative data
982. What is the process of examining the relationship between two or more variables called?
(A) Data modeling
(B) Data correlation
(C) Data manipulation
(D) Data inference

- 983.** Which of the following statements best describes content analysis?
(A) It systematically examines text to identify patterns and themes
(B) It measures numerical values in qualitative research
(C) It focuses on participant behavior rather than spoken language
(D) It ensures all interview responses are statistically valid
- 984.** Data cleaning involves:
(A) Removing inconsistencies and errors
(B) Collecting more data
(C) Hypothesis writing
(D) Literature review
- 985.** Which is not a tool for Graphical Data Analysis?
(A) Bar Chart
(B) Box Plot
(C) Linear Regression
(D) Scatter Plot
- 986.** Is the time taken to run a race discrete or continuous data?
(A) Discrete Data
(B) Continuous Data
(C) Categorical Data
(D) Nominal Data
- 987.** To show how variables are closely related with one another, you must use
(A) Data matrix
(B) Profile matrix
(C) Proximity matrix
(D) Table matrix
- 988.** Classify the data: The number of touchdowns the Eagles score each year
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
- 989.** To find the angle of each slice in a pie chart, you multiply ____ by 360.
(A) Relative frequency
(B) Frequency
(C) Sample size
(D) Population size
- 990.** Determine the type of data: number of cattle in a farm
(A) Qualitative Data
(B) Discrete Data
(C) Continuous Data
(D) None of above
- 991.** When analyzing a reliable source, what type of evidence will help you write your argument?
(A) Facts and opinions
(B) Primary and secondary sources
(C) Data, statistics, anecdotes, and examples
(D) Information that only smart people would find
- 992.** Display shows number of items in specific categories [like colors, foods, grades ____]
(A) Bar Graph
(B) Box Plot
(C) Line Graph
(D) None of above
- 993.** If Cronbach's Alpha is 0.90, the scale is considered:
(A) Unreliable
(B) Highly reliable
(C) Poorly designed
(D) Invalid
- 994.** Searching through large amounts of digital data to find useful patterns or trends.
(A) Raw data
(B) Follow-up
(C) Data analysis
(D) Data mining
- 995.** Which tool is best for analyzing the relationship between two variables?
(A) Histogram

- (B) Scatter Diagram
(C) Control Chart
(D) Flow Chart
- 996.** What reasoning process would you use to evaluate the success of earthquake preparedness programs in a city?
(A) Count the number of emergency kits distributed.
(B) Analyze the outcomes of simulated earthquake scenarios and adjust plans based on identified gaps.
(C) Increase the number of emergency drills.
(D) Focus on public awareness campaigns.
- 997.** What is the first step when creating a box and whisker plot?
(A) Find the median
(B) Find the lowest and highest values
(C) Order the data set
(D) Find the median of the top and bottom halves
- 998.** What statistical methods can be used to analyze data?
(A) Descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, regression analysis, hypothesis testing, ANOVA, chi-square tests, time series analysis.
(B) Data visualization techniques
(C) Machine learning algorithms
(D) Qualitative analysis
- 999.** Which of the following is NOT a data analysis approaches?
(A) Thematic analysis
(B) Constant comparative
(C) Audit trail
(D) Analytic induction
- 1000.** It presents data using bars of different heights.
(A) Bar graph
(B) Pie graph
(C) Information mapping
(D) Table
- 1001.** Consider this stem-and-leaf plot. What is the sample size of the data set represented by this plot?
(A) 14
(B) 20
(C) 41
(D) 95
- 1002.** The horizontal axis of a histogram comes from this column:
(A) Intervals
(B) Frequency
(C) Midpoint
(D) Cumulative Frequency
- 1003.** After collecting data, the next step in the Marketing research process will be:
(A) Report the results obtained.
(B) Analyze information
(C) Find a solution to the problem that needs research.
(D) Pass data to Marketing managers for their review.
- 1004.** Which of the graphs is analyzed by using comparison?
(A) Line graph
(B) Pie chart
(C) Bar graph
(D) Pictogram
- 1005.** The sonar frequency most often used by dolphins is 100kHz.
(A) This is qualitative data
(B) This is quantitative data
- 1006.** A survey asks, "How satisfied are you with your school?" The answers are: "Very satisfied," "Satisfied," "Neutral," "Dissatisfied," and "Very dissatisfied." This is an example of:
(A) Quantitative data
(B) Qualitative data
(C) Numerical data
(D) None of the above

- 1007.** You are researching the effectiveness of speed cameras in your city and need to answer this research question: Do speed cameras reduce car accidents? Which fact below answers your research question?
- (A) The police department reported serious collisions fell by 27% with cameras in place.
 - (B) The police department has requested funding to obtain additional cameras.
 - (C) The police department receives many complaints that cameras are a money-making scheme. Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 1008.** Identify the best average to use for the following data — FAVOURITE SCHOOL SUBJECT: French, PE, DT, ICT, Maths, Science, Science, EP, Life Choices, Maths, Maths
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) None of above
- 1009.** Significance of hypothesis is tested on ____ level in Social Sciences.
- (A) 0.05
 - (B) 0.01
- 1010.** True or False-You can show the data you collect during your experiment in several different ways.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1011.** How can the integrity of research data be maintained?
- (A) Use primary data
 - (B) Check data for validity
 - (C) Use secondary data to determine results
 - (D) Collect data that is personal and detailed
- 1012.** Example: Daily temperatures over a 7 day period.
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) None of above
- 1013.** Which of the following is a common feature of a chart?
- (A) Narrative structure
 - (B) Data points
 - (C) Character development
 - (D) Plot twist
- 1014.** Which of the following is NOT an example of qualitative data?
- (A) Employee job satisfaction
 - (B) Marital status
 - (C) Sales in dollars
 - (D) Open-ended questions
- 1015.** Statistical methods are mathematical formulas, models, and techniques that are used in statistical analysis of raw research data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 1016.** When phenomena are rated or scored in the order of importance, the type of scale Used is
- (A) Ordinal scale.
 - (B) Nominal scale.
 - (C) Ratio scale.
 - (D) Interval scale.
- 1017.** What type of graph would be best to show the relationship between the number of endangered species over time.
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Circle graph
 - (D) Data table
- 1018.** It factually describes the data gathered and the tables and graphs that summarize the collected data.
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) DISCUSSION
 - (C) CONCLUSION
 - (D) REFERENCES
 - (E) RESEARCH REPORT

- 1019.** What is the purpose of a scatter diagram in psychological research?
- (A) To show the frequency of different categories
 - (B) To identify a correlation between two variables
 - (C) To display data in a circular graph
 - (D) To summarize data using bars
- 1020.** Doug records the daily high temperatures each day for a week. He wants to record his findings in a graph. What type of graph should he create?
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Line graph
 - (D) Histogram
- 1021.** AnalyzeChoose matching definition
- (A) To have a portion of salary reduced because of some infraction, such as tardiness to work.
 - (B) Examine methodically and in detail the constitution or structure of something, especially information, typically for purposes of explanation and interpretation.
 - (C) Relating to education, educational studies, an educational institution, or the educational system.
 - (D) Things you can do well; natural or acquired skills or talents.
- 1022.** Which organization method groups studies by shared concepts or models to explain a topic?
- (A) Geographic organization by study location
 - (B) Methodological organization by data types
 - (C) Thematic organization around core ideas
 - (D) Chronological organization across publication years
- 1023.** To read or study the data on a graph is to ____ the data.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Analyze
 - (C) Scale
 - (D) Line plot
- 1024.** What type of data is often collected in bar charts?
- (A) Text data
 - (B) Image data
 - (C) Audio data
 - (D) Numerical data
- 1025.** What are graphs used for?
- (A) To show data
 - (B) To keep track of things so you don't forget
 - (C) To catch the eye and look colorful
 - (D) To draw pictures on
- 1026.** A restaurant chain wanted to find out how the customer experience was in a store. Which choice best represents a statistic?
- (A) The percentage of all customers that reported a positive experience.
 - (B) The percentage of customers surveyed that reported a positive experience.
 - (C) All customers.
 - (D) A random selection of customers that were surveyed.
- 1027.** What type of graph best shows change of dependent variable over time?
- (A) Circle chart
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Bar graph
 - (D) Data table
- 1028.** What is typically represented on one axis of a bar chart?
- (A) Sources of energy
 - (B) Units of time
 - (C) Numerical values such as costs, income, or birth rates
 - (D) Types of people

- 1029.** Which process involves organizing and summarizing data for analysis?
(A) Data collection
(B) Data processing
(C) Data storage
(D) Data retrieval
- 1030.** The source reliability, accuracy and value of information may vary based on the time it was produced or acquired.
(A) Verified
(B) Reliability
(C) Accuracy
(D) Timeliness
- 1031.** In which criterion in evaluating sources does this statement “Is the language or tone biased or free of emotion?” belong?
(A) Authority
(B) Relevance
(C) Currency
(D) Accuracy
- 1032.** This chart is used to indicate the correlation of two or more sets of data.
(A) XY Scatter
(B) Line
(C) Pie
(D) Stacked bar
- 1033.** Statistics in Research enables us to analyze some of the casual factors of complex and otherwise bewildering events.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 1034.** Categories have rank ordering and the distance between them is constant and meaningful: temperature in F or C, date of birth
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 1035.** Carrying out — helps establish patterns and relationships among the data being analyzed.
(A) Data Intelligence
(B) Data Analytics
(C) Data analysis
(D) Datasets
- 1036.** What type of data would eye colour be?
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) None of above
- 1037.** Coding
(A) Requires the researcher to assign a code to extracted significant statements from the field text
(B) It is hard to code electronic data.
(C) There is no fixed rule as to how to code your data
(D) The researcher may devise his own coding scheme.
- 1038.** An advertising agency mailed 100 questionnaires to the viewers to know the impact of the advertisement. It received only one questionnaire back. It is not possible to apply statistics because:
(A) It does not deal with quantitative data
(B) It does not deal with single result
(C) The answer replied is not clear
(D) It is not confidential
- 1039.** Which of the following step is performed by data scientist after acquiring the data?
(A) Data Integration
(B) Data Replication
(C) Data Cleansing
(D) All of the Mentioned
- 1040.** In the dissertation’s finding section, there should no deductions, nor inference, nor interpretation should be made.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

- 1041.** What type of data will questions answerable by YES or NO generate?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Numerical data set
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Statistical question
- 1042.** A survey of 1,000 people was done for music preferences. 80% of the people liked rock music. How many of the 1,000 people liked rock music?
- (A) 920
 - (B) 200
 - (C) 80
 - (D) 800
- 1043.** What is the branch of statistics that involves organizing, displaying and describing data?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Sports statistics
 - (D) Health statistics
- 1044.** A characteristic of a small part of data, taken from a larger group of data is called a —
- (A) Population
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Statistic
- 1045.** The research activity preceding collating is
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Summarizing
 - (C) Synthesizing
 - (D) Categorizing
- 1046.** Display that shows change over time
- (A) Line Graph
 - (B) Line Plot
 - (C) Box Plot
 - (D) Histogram
- 1047.** In statistics, which of these measures variability in data?
- (A) Median
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Standard Deviation
 - (D) Causation
- 1048.** All good graphs have —
- (A) Labels and a title
 - (B) Two axes
 - (C) Qualitative data
 - (D) Color
- 1049.** Which graph would be the best to represent categorical data?
- (A) Pie Chart
 - (B) Dot Plot
 - (C) Stem Plot
 - (D) Box Plot
- 1050.** It is the process of examining data against the preconceived hypotheses.
- (A) Data gathering
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Hypothesizing
 - (D) Research Design
- 1051.** What role do statistical tools play in quantitative research?
- (A) They make data collection complex
 - (B) They provide subjective insights
 - (C) They focus on qualitative data
 - (D) They facilitate quick data analysis
- Explanation:** Statistical tools aid in quick data analysis in quantitative research.
- 1052.** Type of graph that shows parts of a whole; the proportional relationship of one set of values.
- (A) Line graph
 - (B) Bar and column graph
 - (C) Table
 - (D) Pie graph

- 1053.** What is the purpose of data analysis in research?
- (A) To make the report lengthy
 - (B) To interpret raw data and extract meaningful insights
 - (C) To ignore discrepancies
 - (D) To finalize the hypothesis
- 1054.** A self-report inventory intended to measure students' confidence that they are "college ready" will be given to 500 high school students in January and then to the same students in February. What type of reliability should be considered?
- (A) Internal-consistency.
 - (B) Alternate forms.
 - (C) Inter-rater.
 - (D) Test-retest.
- 1055.** You are trying to prove that your family spends way too much money on entertainment. Your family monthly spending looks like this: \$450 food \$800 entertainment \$1,250 home mortgage \$200 maintenance \$150 meals outside home
- (A) Line Graph
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Pie Chart
 - (D) Bar Graph
- 1056.** A survey asks students what their favorite type of ice cream is.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Change Over Time
 - (D) None of above
- 1057.** Which plot shows median, quartiles, and outliers?
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Box plot
 - (C) Bar chart
 - (D) Scatter plot
- 1058.** How much people like dogs-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
- 1059.** A table that uses numbers to record data
- (A) Frequency table
 - (B) Key
 - (C) Scale
 - (D) Line plot
- 1060.** Use the legend of the map to decide on the classification method used:
- (A) Natural breaks
 - (B) Quantile
 - (C) Equal interval
 - (D) Standard deviation
- 1061.** Nationality-Is this Categorical data classified as Ordinal or Nominal?
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
- 1062.** This is the process of transforming qualitative research data from written interviews or field notes into typed text
- (A) Segmenting
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Transcription
 - (D) Memoing
- 1063.** The time during a week that children ages 12 to 15 reported they watched television
- (A) Discrete quantitative
 - (B) Continuous quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 1064.** Adequate analysis of the data is the least difficult phase of research for the novice.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1065.** Which of the following is not a type of analysis used in longitudinal research?
- (A) Cross-sectional analysis
 - (B) Time-series analysis

- (C) Longitudinal data analysis
(D) Growth curve analysis
- 1066.** If you are looking for quartile data, which data plot would you choose to construct?
(A) Dot Plots
(B) Histograms
(C) Box & Whisker Plots
(D) Movie Plot
- 1067.** The number of students in each year level is counted. What type of data is number of students?
(A) Numerical
(B) Categorical
- 1068.** A group of researchers are studying the annual profits of the companies A, B, and C for a four year period (2017-2020). They obtained the information from the respective financial statements of the companies. Shown below is a graph presenting the data collected from their research. By how much larger was company A's annual profit than company B's annual profit in the year 2018?
(A) Php 1 000 000
(B) Php 500 000
(C) Php 5 000 000
(D) Php 100 000
- 1069.** A Graphic representation of data. The bar can be VERTICAL or Horizontal, but a vertical graph is also known as a column chart.
(A) Bar Chart
(B) Pie Chart
(C) Graphs
(D) Line Chart
- 1070.** In the data table, would light transmittance be qualitative or quantitative?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both qualitative and quantitative
(D) None of above
- 1071.** SPSS is used for:
(A) Drawing
(B) Music editing
(C) Data analysis
(D) Translation
- 1072.** Students measure their height in centimeters.
(A) Categorical Data
(B) Numerical Data
(C) Change Over Time
(D) None of above
- 1073.** A ___ is used to compare differences between groups.
(A) Bar chart
(B) Histogram
(C) Scattergram
(D) None of above
- 1074.** Which analysis is the simultaneous analysis of two variables?
(A) Univariate Analysis.
(B) Bivariate Analysis.
(C) Multivariate Analysis.
(D) None of these.
- 1075.** Confirmation of the reliability of the results, the establishment of correlation and functional dependence refer to:
(A) Mathematical processing of research results
(B) The choice of the goal, direction and topic of research work
(C) Analysis and registration of the results of research work
(D) Calculation of the effectiveness of research results, scientific and technical products
(E) Preparation for the experiment and its implementation
- 1076.** What do you do if you have an anomalous result?
(A) Include the result in when taking an average

- (B) Exclude the result when taking an average
- (C) Edit and change the result without anyone knowing
- (D) None of above
- 1077.** A survey that indicates the average time a client has to wait in a drugstore can make use of statistical treatment.
- (A) TRUE
- (B) FALSE
- 1078.** In qualitative data analysis, what method involves breaking down the data into smaller, meaningful units for easier interpretation?
- (A) Grounded theory
- (B) Content analysis
- (C) Narrative analysis
- (D) Data reduction
- 1079.** If you want to display how sales changed every month in a year, which chart is MOST suitable?
- (A) Pie Chart
- (B) Line Chart
- (C) Column Chart
- (D) Doughnut Chart
- 1080.** Types of classification of Data are:
- (A) Qualitative classification
- (B) Chronological classification
- (C) Interpersonal classification
- (D) Geographical classification
- (E) Personal classification
- 1081.** It is where observations are written and interpreted.
- (A) Introduction section
- (B) Method section
- (C) Analysis section
- (D) Recommendation section
- 1082.** Which form of data analysis examines large amounts of data through coding?
- (A) Discourse analysis
- (B) Content analysis
- (C) Both
- (D) None of the above
- 1083.** How do we convert a frequency table into a cumulative frequency table?
- (A) By finding the midpoint of each interval and multiplying by frequency.
- (B) By filling in the gaps on a two way table so both sets of data have the same total.
- (C) By finding the running total of the frequency at every interval.
- (D) None of above
- 1084.** Which one is NOT appropriate to use to study the association between variables?
- (A) Scatterplot.
- (B) Pie chart.
- (C) Correlation.
- (D) Regression.
- 1085.** Which type of chart would be appropriate if you want to show how some particular data changes over time to illustrate a trend?
- (A) Area chart
- (B) Line chart
- (C) Pie chart
- (D) Scatter chart
- 1086.** What is the term for a detailed examination of the elements or structure of something?
- (A) Analysis
- (B) Synthesis
- (C) Evaluation
- (D) Interpretation
- 1087.** The researchers wanted to know if they measured their variable of interest twice, they would expect similar outcomes. What reliability would they use?
- (A) Test-retest reliability
- (B) Inter-rater reliability
- (C) Split-half reliability
- (D) Parallel-forms reliability

- 1088.** The researchers will ____ the data using statistics.
(A) Advertise
(B) Analyze
(C) Attach
(D) Attack
- 1089.** Joe is losing an average of 0.3 kg a week. Is this continuous or discrete data?
(A) Discrete
(B) Continuous
- 1090.** Data in columns and rows that are next to each other and easy for highlighting together to make charts with.
(A) Contiguous data.
(B) Double Data Entry.
(C) Visual Verification.
(D) Verification.
- 1091.** Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The flight numbers of 6 departing flights from Chicago O'Hare International Airport on an afternoon in October of 2016 are listed: 17855159450934583342110
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 1092.** Natural language is a special type of
(A) Unstructured data
(B) Structured data
(C) Streaming data
(D) None
- 1093.** "The house is painted blue." What type of data is this?
(A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Inconclusive
(D) None of the above
- 1094.** Identify the best average to use for the following data ____ AGE OF THE STARTING 11 IN A FOOTBALL TEAM: 18, 23, 21, 20, 19, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 38
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) None of above
- 1095.** What is a common method for analyzing data in scientific research?
(A) Guesswork
(B) Statistical analysis
(C) Anecdotal evidence
(D) Speculation
- 1096.** Which graph would be most appropriate to show the change in temperature over a week?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Pie chart
(D) Scatter plot
- 1097.** What chart would be best to compare the total sales of three salesmen?
(A) Column Chart
(B) Pie Chart
(C) Line Chart
(D) None of above
- 1098.** This is the technique utilized for analyzing the data gathered
(A) Quantitative Analysis.
(B) Data Gathering.
(C) Presentation of Data.
(D) Instrumentation.
- 1099.** The ____ scale of measurement is a rank-order scale.
(A) Nominal scale
(B) Ordinal scale
(C) Interval scale
(D) Ratio scale

- 1100.** A pre post study gave the following results: Pre-study-4, 4, 5, 4.6. Its corresponding Post study values are-3.5, 4.5, 4, 3.9. Which non parametric test is suitable here?
- (A) Mann Whitney
 - (B) Kruskal Wallis
 - (C) Wilcoxon
 - (D) Paired T Test
- 1101.** Which answer shows categorical data?
- (A) Age
 - (B) Height
 - (C) Number of cousins
 - (D) Favorite singer
- 1102.** What is the main purpose of statistics in research?
- (A) To make the research look scientific
 - (B) To manipulate data for desired results
 - (C) To summarize, analyze, and draw conclusions from data
 - (D) To avoid using numbers
- 1103.** This chart has disks that can be bigger or smaller, and also change their location.
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Bar chart
 - (C) Pictogram
 - (D) Bubble chart
- 1104.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of grouping data?
- (A) Loses accuracy of data as you no longer know exact data values
 - (B) Makes the data easy to read and understand
 - (C) Easy to spot patterns and compare data
 - (D) Helps to quickly see how data is distributed
- 1105.** In a survey, the ratio of the number of credit cards held to the number of people was 5.8 to 1. If 1421 credit cards were held, how many people were in the survey?
- (A) 58
 - (B) 580
 - (C) 245
 - (D) Not enough information is given
- 1106.** It is a word or short phrase to represent subjective data.
- (A) Theme
 - (B) Code
 - (C) Pattern
 - (D) Data
- 1107.** The Likert scale is an example of which type of scale?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Interval
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) None of the above
- 1108.** Which of the following is NOT a statistical method?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Regression Analysis
 - (C) Grounded Theory Coding
 - (D) Standard Deviation
- 1109.** Chart used to show the relationship of two values
- (A) Line Chart
 - (B) Column Chart
 - (C) XY Scatter Chart
 - (D) Stacked Bar Chart
- 1110.** Which menu would you select to run statistical procedures?
- (A) Analyze menu
 - (B) Graph menu
 - (C) Data menu
 - (D) Transform menu
- 1111.** In content analysis, what is coding?
- (A) The process of selecting a sample
 - (B) The process of assigning categories or labels to units of analysis
 - (C) The manipulation of independent variables
 - (D) The analysis of survey responses

- 1112.** Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The gender on an employment application.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1113.** Head size-Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
- 1114.** Which type of data is this? Time it takes to get to school.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Categorical
- 1115.** Ranking satisfaction level as "high," "medium," or "low" exemplifies which scale?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1116.** Data analysis involves collecting open-ended data, based on asking general questions and developing an analysis from the information supplied by participants.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1117.** Which scale has a meaningful zero point?
- (A) Ordinal scale
 - (B) Interval scale
 - (C) Ratio scale
 - (D) Nominal scale
- 1118.** After you collect your data and describe the process of data collection, you will?
- (A) Explain the details of the data analysis process
 - (B) Immediately move to the conclusion
 - (C) Write the reference
 - (D) None of above
- 1119.** Earring length-Is this numerical data classified as Discrete or Continuous?
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
- 1120.** Which one is not the scale of measurement commonly used in research?
- (A) Road
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ordinal
- 1121.** It refers to the quality of being exact.
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Depth
 - (D) Precision
- 1122.** A value that lies outside most of the other values in a set of data. This could mean it is much smaller or much larger than the other values.
- (A) Variance
 - (B) Frequency
 - (C) Outlier
 - (D) Central Tendency
 - (E) Range
- 1123.** Represent the smallest and largest data values that can belong to each class.
- (A) Class Intervals
 - (B) Class Limits
 - (C) Range
 - (D) Limits
- 1124.** Which type of numerical data uses only whole numbers?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Continuous data
 - (C) Discrete data
 - (D) None of the above

- 1125.** What is the purpose of a histogram?
- (A) To show a possible relationship between two sets of data
 - (B) To show the spread of all of the data on a number line
 - (C) To show the frequency of the data
 - (D) None of above
- 1126.** The process of grouping data is
- (A) Editing
 - (B) Classifying
 - (C) Tabulating
 - (D) Coding
- 1127.** Why is editing of data important?
- (A) To reduce sample size
 - (B) To prepare for conducting interviews
 - (C) To ensure quality and consistency
 - (D) To add bias
- 1128.** Developed correlation and regression.
- (A) Antiquity to the Nineteenth Century
 - (B) 1822-1911: Francis Galton
 - (C) 1832-1920: Wilhelm Wundt
 - (D) 1860-1944: James Mckeen Cattell
 - (E) Alfred Binet
- 1129.** Which chart type is best suited for showing the relationship between two variables?
- (A) Pie chart
 - (B) Bar chart
 - (C) Line chart
 - (D) Scatter plot
- 1130.** The temperature in Springfield on this date in the last ten years were: 68, 68, 69, 70, 72, 70, 68, 75, 55, 67. What is the average temperature on this date over the last ten years? (Round to nearest whole number)
- (A) 60
 - (B) 61
 - (C) 68
 - (D) 69
- 1131.** Creating a model which can predict the user's future intention can be considered as an example of?
- (A) Descriptive Analytics
 - (B) Predictive Analytics
 - (C) Prescriptive Analytics
 - (D) Diagnostic Analytics
- 1132.** What is a synonym for 'chart' in the context of data representation?
- (A) Map
 - (B) Graph
 - (C) Story
 - (D) Poem
- 1133.** When creating a chart comparing employee absences over a period of six months, which data will appear on the Y-axis?
- (A) Absences
 - (B) Employee name
 - (C) Months
 - (D) Salaries
- 1134.** Entering data twice is an example of Verification.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1135.** An instruction to carry out operations on the numerical data
- (A) Spreadsheet
 - (B) Row
 - (C) Column
 - (D) Formula
- 1136.** Data analysis strategies are chosen based on:
- (A) Research objectives
 - (B) Report length
 - (C) Researcher's opinion
 - (D) Software availability
- 1137.** Time on the Internet per week-Is this numerical data classified as Discrete or Continuous?
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous

- 1138.** What do you call this process of analyzing the data and searching for essential information that answers the research questions?
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Coding
 - (D) Categorizing
- 1139.** Which of the following describes the characteristics of research where data are in a form of statistics?
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Numerical Data
 - (D) Large Sample Size
- 1140.** What are some common data analysis techniques used in research?
- (A) Descriptive statistics (e.g., mean, median, mode)
 - (B) Inferential statistics (e.g., t-tests, ANOVA)
 - (C) Regression analysis
 - (D) Machine learning
 - (E) All of the above
- 1141.** Age of Oscar Winners
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
- 1142.** Refers to the extent of detail within the data (fine and detailed or coarse and abstract).
- (A) Data Granularity
 - (B) Data Level
 - (C) Data Format
 - (D) Data Description
- 1143.** What does the use of evidence-based practice mandate regarding research?
- (A) Replication without critical appraisal
 - (B) Discarding studies with negative results
 - (C) Analysis and systematic review of findings
 - (D) Selective reading of headlines only
- 1144.** The purpose of a coding manual is to
- (A) Provide researchers with instructions about how to code the data
 - (B) List all the categories that have been omitted from the schedule
 - (C) Test researcher's knowledge of statistics
 - (D) Provide a form onto which the data can be entered
- 1145.** Reasons of analysis and visualising data are
- (A) Quickly get a sense of the trends, relationships and patterns contained within the data.
 - (B) Define strategy for which model to use at a later stage.
 - (C) Communicate the same to others effectively
 - (D) All of these
- 1146.** What does "Theme Analysis" involve in the process of analyzing data in ethnography?
- (A) Identifying patterns or themes that signify how the cultural group works.
 - (B) Compiling a detailed description of the group.
 - (C) Writing a traditional report based on the researcher's views.
 - (D) Creating a performance-based output like a play or poem.
- 1147.** In tabulation, the title of the table is usually placed:
- (A) At the bottom
 - (B) In the middle
 - (C) At the top
 - (D) Beside the table
- 1148.** Which of the following best describes the concept of validity in research?
- (A) The complexity of the research design
 - (B) The entertainment value of the research
 - (C) The ability to replicate results
 - (D) The accuracy of the measurements and findings

- 1149.** Avni is conducting a survey to measure customer satisfaction at her cafe. She uses a specific questionnaire to gather feedback from her customers. If Avni uses the same questionnaire multiple times and consistently receives the same results regarding customer satisfaction, this indicates that the questionnaire —
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Probability
 - (D) None of above
- 1150.** To which step of research process cycle does representing data refer?
- (A) Collecting the data
 - (B) Analyzing and interpreting the data
 - (C) Breaking down the data
 - (D) Reviewing the problem
- 1151.** Which type of qualitative data analysis places a high priority on being true to, respecting, and capturing the details of individual situations?
- (A) Unique case orientation.
 - (B) Inductive analysis.
 - (C) Holistic perspective.
 - (D) Context sensitivity.
- 1152.** What does 'df' stand for?
- (A) Data Fragmentation
 - (B) Deep Freezer
 - (C) Discount Factor
 - (D) Data Frame
- 1153.** A table which presents data for two characteristics is called:
- (A) Simple table
 - (B) One-way table
 - (C) Two-way table
 - (D) Complex table
- 1154.** This organizer is used to present data usually in rows and in columns for reference.
- (A) Venn Diagram
 - (B) Concept Maps
 - (C) Table
 - (D) Graph
- 1155.** The primary reason to conduct exploratory data analysis in PSPP is to:
- (A) Avoid research questions
 - (B) Skip data cleaning
 - (C) Understand patterns, trends, and distributions in the dataset
 - (D) Modify the research problem
- 1156.** A data ___ is a technique for establishing a match, or balance between the source data and the target data warehouse.
- (A) Set
 - (B) File
 - (C) Map
 - (D) Raw
- 1157.** What type of data can a histogram be used to represent?
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both of the above
- 1158.** The purpose of using a scatter diagram in research is to:
- (A) Find the average
 - (B) Show frequency
 - (C) Display variable correlation
 - (D) Show percentages
- 1159.** Jason asked people how much money they saved in the last week. The data is shown in the table below. Which table shows all data in a histogram correctly?
- (A) Histogram A
 - (B) Histogram B
 - (C) Histogram C
 - (D) Histogram D
- 1160.** Gwen has a great idea for documenting the growth of the bean sprout she planted in her science class. She wants to create a chart that tracks vertical plant growth on a weekly measurement schedule. Which type of chart

- would be best for Gwen to use to track the plant growth?
- (A) Line chart
 - (B) Area chart
 - (C) Scatter chart
 - (D) Pie chart
- 1161.** The number of people wearing jeans in each classroom at OCHS
- (A) Discrete quantitative
 - (B) Continuous quantitative
 - (C) Qualitative
 - (D) None of above
- 1162.** The cell phone listed as third best on an on-line electronics review website.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1163.** Which of the following would be used for trend and pattern identification?
- (A) Table
 - (B) Report
 - (C) Database
 - (D) Line graph
- 1164.** Which of the following best describes the role of classification in data analysis?
- (A) It helps in identifying trends and patterns
 - (B) It increases the complexity of data
 - (C) It ensures data is always accurate
 - (D) It speeds up data collection
- 1165.** Part of statistical table which is placed above the table.
- (A) Title of the Table
 - (B) Title of the Column
 - (C) Stub
 - (D) None of above
- 1166.** You are researching for a school project. Which step would best help you apply the CRAAP test at a strategic level?
- (A) Only check the publication date of your sources
 - (B) Use multiple sources and compare their accuracy, authority, and relevance to your topic
 - (C) Accept information from any website
 - (D) Ignore the intended audience of the source
- 1167.** Deals with organizing and summarizing observations so that they are easier to comprehend
- (A) Statistics
 - (B) Descriptive Statistics
 - (C) Inferential Statistics
 - (D) Statistician
- 1168.** Careful use of statistical methods does not include —
- (A) Carefully defining the situation
 - (B) Gathering data
 - (C) Summarizing the data accurately
 - (D) Deriving and communicating meaningful conclusions
 - (E) Throwing out data that does not fit the graph
- 1169.** The collection and classification of data that are in the form of numbers.
- (A) Statistics
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Range
 - (D) Population
- 1170.** Which of the following is not a part of a statistical table?
- (A) Title
 - (B) Caption
 - (C) Stub
 - (D) Index
- 1171.** If the quantitative variable can take only an at most countable number of values, then such data is called —
- (A) Continuous Data
 - (B) Discrete Data

- 1172.** What does a Histogram chart display?
- (A) Positive and negative changes in income
 - (B) Decreases in a value over each stage of a multi-step process
 - (C) Statistical distribution of values
 - (D) Frequency of values falling within a range
- 1173.** Emma, Liam, and Ava are working on a project. They have collected some data on the heights of their classmates. Which type of chart should they use to represent this data?
- (A) Bar chart, as it compares the frequency of categories
 - (B) Line chart, as it shows changes over time
 - (C) Histogram, as it shows the distribution of a dataset
 - (D) Pie chart, as it shows how a part relates to the whole
- 1174.** Integrate findings across quantitative studies statistically; analysis unit is the study, not individual subject
- (A) Meta-analyses
 - (B) Meta-syntheses
- 1175.** Students answer a survey question that asks how many years they have been at their school.
- (A) Categorical Data
 - (B) Numerical Data
 - (C) Change Over Time
 - (D) None of above
- 1176.** Data which can be measured on a fixed scale and does have an absolute zero
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 1177.** Which one of the following shows continuous variation?
- (A) Blood group
 - (B) Height
 - (C) Male or female
 - (D) Tongue rolling
- 1178.** In a survey of 100 students of a school, it was found that 49 liked watching football, 53 liked watching hockey and 62 liked watching basketball. Also, 27 liked watching football and hockey both, 29 liked watching basketball and hockey both and 28 liked watching football and basket ball both. 5 liked watching none of these games. How many students like watching all the three games?
- (A) 5
 - (B) 13
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 15
- 1179.** When the information is recorded in the form of ranks given to the subjects are said to be in
- (A) Ordinal scale
 - (B) Ratio scale
 - (C) Interval scale
 - (D) Categorical scale
- 1180.** How can you identify themes, debates, and gaps in the literature?
- (A) By making up your own themes and debates
 - (B) By consulting fortune tellers
 - (C) By looking at patterns, recurring questions, and missing elements in the literature
 - (D) By focusing only on one source
- 1181.** Checking the data collected for omissions, legibility and consistency in classification is an example of:
- (A) Coding.
 - (B) Editing.
 - (C) Analysis.
 - (D) Fieldwork.
- 1182.** Determine whether the data related to the topic below is discrete or continuous: The number of voters favoring a candidate
- (A) Discrete
 - (B) Continuous

- 1183.** Data exploration can be done using ____
- (A) Decision making
 - (B) Problem scoping
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Data Visualization
- 1184.** A way to describe the shape of a data display that indicates most of the data is on one side of the display.
- (A) Symmetric
 - (B) Unimodal
 - (C) Skewed
 - (D) Uniform
- 1185.** A student wanted to compare how many CDs he owns to how many his classmates own. What type of data is he collecting?
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Discrete
- 1186.** The following statements are correct EXCEPT:
- (A) Organize and prepare the data for analysis
 - (B) Read through all data
 - (C) Read the parts which are interesting
 - (D) Represent the data within a report
- 1187.** When should a bar graph be used?
- (A) When comparing parts of a whole
 - (B) When showing change over time
 - (C) When comparing data between different groups of categories
 - (D) Whenever you want
- 1188.** When data spans from 1 to 1,000,000 the best axis is:
- (A) Linear
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Logarithmic
 - (D) None of above
- 1189.** Which type of graph displays the frequency of numerical data in consecutive, equal intervals with adjacent bars?
- (A) Boxplot
 - (B) Circle Graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Line Graph
- 1190.** This part of the research answers the question how will the researchers analyze their research data.
- (A) Data Analysis
 - (B) Data Gathering
 - (C) Data Interpretation
 - (D) Data Presentation
- 1191.** A series of vertical columns each representative of a data series.
- (A) Stacked bar
 - (B) Column chart
 - (C) XY scatter chart
 - (D) Pie chart
- 1192.** Which of the following data analysis methods is best suited for identifying patterns and themes in qualitative research data?
- (A) Regression analysis
 - (B) Thematic coding
 - (C) T-tests
 - (D) Randomized controlled trials
- 1193.** A statistical technique that allows users to investigate patterns of effect within a system of variables. It is one of several types of the general linear model that examine the impact of a set of predictor variables on multiple dependent variables
- (A) Path Analysis
 - (B) Structural Equation Model
 - (C) Quantitative Research
 - (D) Mixed Methods
- 1194.** Which of the following is a key component of data preparation?
- (A) Data Visualization
 - (B) Data Cleaning
 - (C) Model Deployment
 - (D) Problem Statement

1195. Best plot to show correlation between two variables:

- (A) Histogram
- (B) Bar chart
- (C) Scatter plot
- (D) Pie chart

1196. Which type of graph shows how numerical data changes over time, using connected points to display trends?

- (A) Boxplot
- (B) Circle Graph
- (C) Histogram
- (D) Line Graph

1.5.2 Descriptive Statistics

1. The difference between the greatest and least number in a set of data:

- (A) Mean
- (B) Median
- (C) Mode
- (D) Range

2. Which descriptive measure quantifies the typical spread of values around the mean?

- (A) Variance expresses average squared deviation
- (B) Standard deviation expresses typical dispersion
- (C) Median expresses central ordered position
- (D) Skewness expresses distribution asymmetry

3. In quantitative data, which of the following is described as the distance in the scoring units of the variable from the highest to lowest?

- (A) Range
- (B) Standard deviation
- (C) Mean
- (D) Variance

4. Allows an examination of the relationship between variables; is there a relationship between these variables? Are they positively or negatively related?

- (A) T-TEST
- (B) ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA)
- (C) PEARSON'S CORRELATION (PEARSON'S R)
- (D) None of above

5. Which measure of central tendency best represents this set of data: 3, 18, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1

- (A) Mean
- (B) Median
- (C) Mode
- (D) Range

6. How do you find the mean of a set of numbers?

- (A) Add all of the numbers up and then divide by the amount of numbers you have
- (B) Do the largest number minus the smallest number
- (C) Find the middle number
- (D) Find the number that occurs most often

7. Description of a relationship between two sets of data

- (A) Independent
- (B) Sequence
- (C) Equation
- (D) Correlation

8. Data that can take only certain fixed values (like number of students) is known as:

- (A) Continuous data
- (B) Discrete data
- (C) Structured data
- (D) Unstructured data

9. Which measure would shopkeepers use to find the best selling sizes of their stock?

- (A) Mode
- (B) Median
- (C) Mean
- (D) Range

10. Find the mean of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 4.5
11. Which is a synonym for "average?"
(A) Median
(B) Mode
(C) Range
(D) Mean
12. The vertical axis of an ogive comes from this column:
(A) Cumulative Frequency
(B) Frequency
(C) Midpoint
(D) Upper Class Limits
13. I have bars, but don't call me a bar graph. I'm a ____
(A) Histogram
(B) Pareto Chart
(C) Stem-and-Leaf Plot
(D) Ogive
14. What is the median of this data set? 100, 400, 500, 200, 300, 200, 200
(A) 100
(B) 200
(C) 400
(D) 300
15. The purpose of descriptive statistics in PSPP is to:
(A) Summarize data
(B) Perform inferential analysis
(C) Predict future values
(D) Test hypotheses
16. In quantitative research, which statistical method provides a summary of ordered data?
(A) Inferential Statistics
(B) Descriptive Statistics
(C) Predictive Statistics
(D) Qualitative Statistics
17. How do we calculate the range of data?
(A) Subtract the smallest number away from the largest number.
(B) Subtract the largest number away from the largest number.
(C) Subtract the largest number away from the smallest number.
(D) Subtract the smallest number away from the smallest number.
18. A histogram is a form of bar graph in which the categories are ____ and equal intervals.
(A) Circle
(B) Consecutive
(C) Large
(D) Small
19. Calculate the mean: 99, 87, 84, 91, 97, 86, 83, 90, 93
(A) 101.2
(B) 90
(C) 81
(D) 73.6
20. What can you infer from a pie chart where one category is significantly larger than the others?
(A) The pie chart is inaccurate
(B) The dominant category is the least relevant
(C) The category that is significantly larger is the dominant or most prevalent category.
(D) The other categories are equally important
21. Put data set in order from least to greatest and find the middle number.
(A) Finding the Median
(B) Finding the Mode
(C) Finding the Mean
(D) Range

22. MID POINT IS EQUAL TO:
(A) $(\text{UPPER CLASS LIMIT} + \text{LOWER CLASS LIMIT}) / 2$
(B) $(\text{UPPER CLASS LIMIT} - \text{LOWER CLASS LIMIT}) / 2$
23. The bar chart shows the ages of children in a youth club. What is the range of ages?
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 6
24. The strength and direction of the relationship between two variables are expressed by the ____
(A) Illusory correlation
(B) Positive correlation
(C) Negative correlation
(D) Correlation coefficient
25. The mean of 25 observations is 36. The mean of first 13 observations is 32 and that of last 13 observations is 39. What is the value of 13th observation?
(A) 20
(B) 23
(C) 32
(D) 40
26. A measure of the degree of relatedness between two variables is
(A) Variability
(B) Correlation
(C) Standard deviation
(D) Prediction
27. A collection of observation produced by sorting them into classes and showing their frequency of occurrence in each class.
(A) Statistics table
(B) Frequency distribution table
(C) Distribution column
(D) Frequency Graph
28. Find the mean of 11, 5, 2
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
29. This classification is used for normally distributed data to easily see which features are below or above the mean.
(A) Quantile
(B) Jenks
(C) Equal interval
(D) Standard deviation
30. The lower and upper class limits are 20 and 30. The mid value of the class is ____
(A) 10
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 50
31. Deals with describing the characteristics of individual objects or groups of individuals under study.
(A) Inferential Statistics
(B) Descriptive Statistics
(C) Statistics
(D) Statistic
32. Which of the following best describes how to summarize data using descriptive statistics, including mean, median, mode, and measures of spread?
(A) By using graphical representations only
(B) By calculating mean, median, mode, and measures of spread
(C) By collecting more data
(D) By ignoring outliers
33. Which average could give more than one possible answer?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) None of above

34. The goal of ____ is to focus on summarizing and explaining a specific set of data
- (A) Inferential statistics.
 - (B) Descriptive statistics.
 - (C) None of the above.
 - (D) All of the above.
35. Which of the following statements corresponds to a frequency distribution?
- (A) A table that shows the number of times a data entry appears in a data set.
 - (B) A data set that shows the number of data entries that appear in a time.
 - (C) A conclusion drawn from a sample.
 - (D) The boundaries between two consecutive bars.
36. What do you call a number that describes a population statistics?
- (A) Sample statistic
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Distribution
37. Compare the averages of Set A = {2, 4, 6, 8} and Set B = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}. Which set has a higher average?
- (A) Set A
 - (B) Set B
 - (C) Both have the same average
 - (D) Cannot be determined
38. The relationship between variables
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Volunteer bias
 - (D) Replicated
39. The statistic indicated by the symbol “r” is called the
- (A) Relational ratio.
 - (B) Mean.
 - (C) Correlation coefficient.
 - (D) R-test.
40. Any statistic indicating the central tendency or most typical score of a set of scores-such as the arithmetic mean, median, and mode. The term average, without qualifications as to type, typically, refers to the arithmetic mean.
- (A) Assessment
 - (B) Average
 - (C) Battery
 - (D) Bias
41. Given the frequency table below, what is the total number of observations?
- | Value | Frequency |
|-------|-----------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 |
- (A) 15
 - (B) 16
 - (C) 17
 - (D) 18
42. A survey company was trying to see if people in a state thought the pollution was too high. Which choice best represents a parameter?
- (A) All people in the state.
 - (B) Percentage of all people in the state who thought the pollution was too high.
 - (C) 500 randomly selected residents of the state.
 - (D) 71% of the residents surveyed thought the pollution was too high.
43. A histogram is like a bar graph, except that ____ (check all that apply.)
- (A) The bars touch
 - (B) It is for quantitative data
 - (C) The bars are arranged in ascending order
 - (D) It is for qualitative data
44. What type of information is usually seen on the y-axis
- (A) Category
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Name of the chart
 - (D) Pattern

45. It ranks individuals in terms of the degree to which they possess a characteristic.
- (A) Nominal Scale
 - (B) Ordinal Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale
 - (D) Ratio Scale
46. How do you calculate the mean of a set of data?
- (A) Sort the data into numerical order. Find the middle piece of data.
 - (B) Subtract the smallest data point from the largest data point.
 - (C) Add all of the data and divide by the number of data points.
 - (D) Find the most common data point.
47. Which is the most useful visualization for visualizing data that can express the frequency of events in your data, often grouping data into ranges?
- (A) Bar Chart
 - (B) Pie Chart
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Line Chart
48. Adam's 6 test scores have an arithmetic mean of 75%. Which formula would help you find the total amount of scores? Clue: A mean is an average. To find the average of a number you must add all the scores and divide it by the total number of scores. In this problem, we are not given the total amount of scores.
- (A) $75/100-6 = x$
 - (B) $X/6 = 75$
 - (C) $75-6 = x$
 - (D) $75/6 = x$
49. The mean of 9 observations is 16. One more observation is included and the new mean becomes 17. The 10th observation is
- (A) 18
 - (B) 26
 - (C) 30
 - (D) 7
50. To find the ____ you add up all the numbers and then divide by how many numbers you have.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range
51. If there is an even number of data in the data set how do you find the median?
- (A) Order the data and find the middle value
 - (B) Order the data add the 2 middle values and divide by 2
52. How can you calculate the relative frequency from a frequency table?
- (A) Multiply each frequency by the total number of observations and divide by 100.
 - (B) Add each frequency to the total number of observations and divide by 100.
 - (C) Subtract each frequency from the total number of observations and divide by 100.
 - (D) Divide each frequency by the total number of observations and multiply by 100.
53. What is the purpose of using arithmetic mean?
- (A) To obtain a single value which is representative of all the items
 - (B) To complicate the data analysis
 - (C) To create a sense of uncertainty around the data
 - (D) To make the data look more confusing
54. What term describes the statistical likelihood of a specific hazard occurring within a specific time period?
- (A) Resilience
 - (B) Vulnerability
 - (C) Risk
 - (D) Mitigation
55. What information can you gather from a bar chart?
- (A) A bar chart provides information about the frequency or distribution of categorical data.

- (B) A bar chart provides information about the change in data over time.
- (C) A bar chart provides information about the average value of a dataset.
- (D) A bar chart provides information about the relationship between two variables.
56. The level of measurement where all mathematical calculations are possible is:
- (A) Nominal
- (B) Ordinal
- (C) Interval
- (D) Ratio
57. Levels of Measurement include
- (A) Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio
- (B) Interval, Ratio, Nominal, Ordinal
- (C) Nominal, Interval, Ratio, Ordinal
- (D) Ratio, Interval, Ordinal, Nominal
58. Measuring the Central Tendencies (mean, mode, median) of how much food a herd of cows eat in a day would be a/an ____
- (A) Descriptive Statistic
- (B) Inferential Statistic
59. A frequency distribution is
- (A) A tabular summary of a set of data showing the relative frequency.
- (B) A graphical form of representing data.
- (C) A tabular summary of a set of data showing the frequency of items in each of several nonoverlapping classes.
- (D) A graphical device for presenting categorical data.
60. A student kept track of how many strikeouts his favorite professional baseball player earned every season and used the data to create a histogram for a statistics course. The histogram he created is displayed above. What is the most common range of strikeouts (mode) for this baseball player?
- (A) 26-50
- (B) 76-100
- (C) 101-125
- (D) 126-150
61. Deals with the collection & presentation of data
- (A) Inferential Statistics
- (B) Descriptive Statistics
- (C) Statistics
- (D) Statistic
62. Statistical data are often relevant when discussing psychological disorders. For example, a researcher might want to know how many new cases of depression are diagnosed each year, a figure called the ____ of the disorder.
- (A) Prevalence
- (B) Incidence
- (C) Recurrence
- (D) Ratio
63. Observe the frequency distribution: Estimate the class boundaries.
- (A) 20, 31, 42, 53, 64, 75, 86, 96
- (B) 20, 31, 42, 53, 64, 75, 86
- (C) 19.5, 30.5, 41.5, 52.5, 63.5, 74.5, 85.5, 96.5
- (D) 30, 41, 52, 63, 74, 85, 96
64. The mean of first five prime numbers is
- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 5.6
- (D) 5.8
65. Measurements, numbers and percentages
- (A) Testimonial Evidence
- (B) Statistics
- (C) Personal or Anecdotal Evidence
- (D) None of above
66. Can the mean, median and mode of data coincide?
- (A) Yes
- (B) No
67. A PIE CHART is done in ____
- (A) Frequencies
- (B) Cumulative frequencies
- (C) Percentages
- (D) Decimals

68. A fact or a piece of data from a study is a what?
(A) Statistic
(B) Thesis
(C) Hook
(D) None of the above
69. For set of data 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, and 25 the mean is 4.9, the median is 2.5, and the mode is 1. Which is the best measure of center to best describes the data set?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
70. Which level of measurement can have absolute zero value?
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
71. A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole.
(A) Standard deviation
(B) Mean
72. To find the ____ you put all numbers in order from least to greatest and find the number that is in the middle.
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
73. The middle number in an ordered set of data is called the ____
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
74. A business analyst wants a macro-level view to spot data errors before modeling. Which descriptive measure is least helpful for error detection?
(A) Mean across groups
(B) Standard deviation levels
(C) Minimum and maximum checks
(D) Skewness of distributions
75. What is the term for a numerical value that summarizes a characteristic of a sample?
(A) Statistic
(B) Parameter
(C) Median
(D) Mean
76. How can you identify the mode of a dataset using a histogram?
(A) The mode can be identified as the bin with the highest bar (frequency) in the histogram, indicating the most common value range in the dataset.
(B) The mode is the average of all the values in the dataset.
(C) The mode is the median value of the dataset.
(D) The mode can be found by identifying the lowest bar in the histogram.
77. "How pleased are you with your job: Not pleased, somewhat pleased or very pleased?" The answer to this question will be placed in which scale?
(A) Nominal Scale
(B) Interval Scale
(C) Ratio Scale
(D) Ordinal Scale
Explanation: Ordinal Scale: data measurement that involves ordered categorical response. Can be ordered from highest to lowest but are not always equally spaced. E.g. How do bears make you feel? 1. Shitty, 2. Meh, 3. Nice, 4. Orgasmic
78. Which type of psychological study uses measures of central tendency and measures of variability?
(A) Inferential statistics

- (B) Correlational research
(C) Experiments
(D) Descriptive statistics
79. A histogram displays the ages of students in a class. If the most common age is 12 and there are 10 students aged 12, what percentage of the class does this represent if there are 40 students in total?
(A) 25%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 15%
80. What statistical tool is used to measure the given specific question? "How may the high school Science teachers of District 1 be described in terms of gender?"
(A) Weighted mean
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Frequency distribution
(D) Median
81. As one variable increases, the other decreases
(A) Positive correlation
(B) Null hypothesis
(C) Negative correlation
(D) No correlation
82. What is the range of the following set of data numbers: 4,1,5,6,9,2?
(A) 1
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 9
83. Find the mean: 9, 9, 3, 2, 8, 7, 4
(A) 49
(B) 6
(C) 9
(D) 7
84. Which scale of measurement involves ranking?
(A) Nominal
- (B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
85. What is the approximate mean of the data? 45, 55, 60, 48, 57, 52, 49
(A) 50
(B) 55
(C) 52.3
(D) 53
86. A company wants to know the average number of hours their employees work per week. They randomly select 30 employees and record their weekly hours. What is the population parameter they are trying to estimate?
(A) The total number of employees
(B) The average number of hours worked by all employees
(C) The number of employees working more than 40 hours
(D) The number of employees working less than 40 hours
87. The average of a set of numbers:
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
88. In a statistical display, each data value should be represented by the same amount of area.
(A) Simpson's Paradox
(B) Independence
(C) Area Principle
(D) Segmented Bar Chart
89. If the symbol of ratio is colon then, what is the symbol of proportion?
(A) :
(B) ::
90. It consists of the collection, organization, summation, and presentation of data.
(A) Statistics

- (B) Probability
(C) Descriptive Statistics
(D) Inferential Statistics
91. The difference between the smallest and largest value in a data set is called the ____
(A) Median
(B) Mode
(C) Range
(D) Mean
92. Which of these sentences describes the data in the most detail?
(A) The pie charts illustrate what percentage of people graduated from university
(B) The pie charts illustrate what percentage of men and women that graduated from an American university in 2020 found a job in a related industry
93. Given the data set: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 45, 102, calculate the percentile for the data value 11 in this set.
(A) 70th percentile
(B) 62.5th percentile
(C) 72.5th percentile
(D) 75th percentile
94. Branch of stats that organizes, summarizes and displays data
(A) Descriptive
(B) Inferential
95. Jamal said that 41 was the number in a data set that was listed the most. Which term would define Jamal's number?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
96. Quantitative data is often presented in the form of ____
(A) Statistics
(B) Demographic Information
- (C) Text
(D) Mathematics
97. A scientist measures the height of five different plant species: 10 cm, 12 cm, 8 cm, 15 cm, and 11 cm. What is the average height of these plants?
(A) 11.2 cm
(B) 10 cm
(C) 12 cm
(D) 13 cm
98. A statistician is counting the amount of goals scored by a hockey team. What data type does this example represent?
(A) Categorical: Nominal
(B) Categorical: Ordinal
(C) Numerical: Discrete
(D) Numerical: Continuous
99. What type of data? class level (Sr. Jr. Soph, Fresh)
(A) Ordinal
(B) Nominal
100. In this measurement, the numerical values just "name" the attribute uniquely.
(A) Nominal Measurement
(B) Ordinal Measurement
(C) Interval Measurement
(D) None of above
101. The middle number in a sorted list of numbers.
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Ordered pair
(D) Quotient
102. A data set can have more than one mode
(A) True
(B) False

- 103.** Mr Holland gives his class a test. The results are: 34%, 44%, 75%, 21%, 98%, 86%, 71%, 76%, 63%, 55%. How many students scored above the mean percentage?
- (A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
- 104.** Which of the following descriptive statistics is most appropriate for describing ratio data?
- (A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
- 105.** The mean of the data set can be found by ____
- (A) Finding the sum of the numbers and then dividing by the total amount of numbers in the data set
(B) Subtracting the minimum from the maximum
(C) Choosing the middle number
(D) Choosing the number that occurs most
- 106.** Choose the statistical question:
- (A) How many sixth graders ate breakfast on Monday?
(B) How many sixth graders eat breakfast each school day?
- 107.** Which descriptive statistic is used to measure data dispersion?
- (A) Mean
(B) Standard deviation
(C) Mode
(D) Median
- 108.** Which of the following is an example of nominal data?
- (A) Test scores (out of 100)
(B) Favorite color
(C) Height in centimeters
(D) Income in dollars
- 109.** For bars of the same width in a histogram, the higher the frequency, the taller the bar. This means that the height of the bar is ____ the frequency that it represents.
- (A) Directly proportional to
(B) Inversely proportional to
- 110.** Which measure of central tendency would be most appropriate for analyzing skewed data?
- (A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Standard deviation
- 111.** What is Descriptive Statistics
- (A) The branch of statistics that involves the organization, summarization, and display of data.
(B) A branch of Math which deals with information
(C) A branch of Statistics which deals with Population
(D) None of above
- 112.** Find the full form-MAD
- (A) None of these
(B) Mean as dirt
(C) Mean absolute deviation
(D) None of above
- 113.** There are 40 sheep on a farm. The weight of the sheep is ____ data
- (A) Qualitative
(B) Discrete
(C) Continuous
(D) None of above
- 114.** The average budget allocation for the top five schools in Malaysia was RM367.6 million.
- (A) Descriptive Statistics
(B) Inferential Statistics
(C) I tak tau lah
(D) None of above

115. What do you do if there are two numbers in "the middle" when you are finding the median?
- (A) Pick your favorite number
 - (B) Add the two numbers in the middle & then divide by two.
 - (C) They are both the median
 - (D) None of the above
116. The following data set shows the minutes spent on internet by 50 internet users. Find the range.
- (A) 86
 - (B) 7
 - (C) -79
 - (D) 79
117. Out of 5 brands of chocolates in a shop, a boy has to purchase the brand which is most liked by children. What measure of central tendency would be most appropriate if the data is provided to him?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Mode
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Any of the three
118. Find the mean of the following numbers 40, 38, 46, 38, 51 and 57.
- (A) 45
 - (B) 40
 - (C) 38
 - (D) 35
119. The average is called the ____
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range
120. What does it mean for a graph of data to be SYMMETRICAL?
- (A) Most of the data is grouped to the left side
 - (B) Most of the data is grouped to the right side
 - (C) Most of the data is in the middle (draw a line down the middle and both sides look the same)
 - (D) None of above
121. A Correlation of "0"
- (A) Positive Correlation
 - (B) No Correlation
122. What is the main goal of descriptive statistics?
- (A) To summarize data
 - (B) To interpret theories
 - (C) To test hypotheses
 - (D) To structure the sampling population
123. A data set can have more than one median?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
124. Based on the graph provided, what is the median of the data?
- (A) 14
 - (B) 14.5
 - (C) 15
 - (D) None of above
125. Correlations tell us
- (A) How things work
 - (B) How many things are being measured
 - (C) How things are linked
 - (D) How participants feel
126. If one bar is taller than another in a bar chart, what does that indicate about the data?
- (A) The taller bar represents a larger value
 - (B) Bar colors determine the values
 - (C) The taller bar represents a smaller value
 - (D) Bars show categories without values
127. Julius is analyzing survey responses from 100 users. He wants to find the most frequently selected interface design. What statistical measure should he use?
- (A) Mode

- (B) Median
(C) Range
(D) Mean
- 128.** Observe the frequency distribution: Estimate the relative frequency of the fourth class.
(A) 69
(B) 5.3
(C) 0.189 or 18.9%
(D) 0.54 or 54%
- 129.** James collects the following data on the number of dolphins seen from a cruise ship over the last 5 days. 12, 15, 13, 22, 18 What is the mean absolute deviation of the data?
(A) 16
(B) 5
(C) 3.2
(D) 1
- 130.** The maximum length in feet of several whales is listed below. 46, 53, 33, 53, 79 If the maximum length of the Blue Whale, 98 feet, is added to this list, which of the following statements would be true?
(A) The mode would decrease.
(B) The mean would increase.
(C) The median would decrease.
(D) The mean would decrease.
- 131.** What is the 'range' in the context of data analysis?
(A) The difference between the highest and lowest value in a data set
(B) The most frequently occurring value in a data set
(C) The middle value in a sorted data set
(D) The average value of a data set
- 132.** The heights of some students are given. 158cm 172cm 164cm 164cm 167cm 159cm What is the range of the heights?
(A) 13cm
(B) 14cm
(C) 164cm
(D) 330cm
- 133.** Identify the best average to use for the following data — FAVOURITE FOOTBALL TEAM: Arsenal, Chelsea, Chelsea, Arsenal, Southampton, Arsenal, Man Utd
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) None of above
- 134.** Spread is the ____, or difference, between least and greatest values.
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
- 135.** Descriptive statistics help in:
(A) Summarizing and organizing data
(B) Testing hypotheses
(C) Determining causal relationships
(D) All of the above
- 136.** Which measure would you use to find the spread of temperature over a certain night?
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Range
- 137.** A bank creates a dashboard that visualizes the monthly distribution of loan types (mortgage, personal, auto) across different age groups. This is primarily:
(A) Predictive Analytics
(B) Descriptive Analytics
(C) Prescriptive Analytics
(D) Diagnostic Analytics
- 138.** Is the question below an example of a statistical question? "How many pets do students at Democracy Prep have?"
(A) YES
(B) NO

139. Which is the closest to what most people would call the "average?"
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range
140. Which branch summarizes and presents characteristics of a data set without generalizing beyond it?
- (A) Predictive analytics forecasts future sales trends
 - (B) Qualitative methods interpret interview narratives
 - (C) Inferential statistics test population hypotheses
 - (D) Descriptive statistics summarize sample characteristics
141. A statistical relationship between two variables.
- (A) Generalizability
 - (B) Blinding
 - (C) Regression
 - (D) Correlation
142. Which of the following is an example of a statistical question?
- (A) How old is your math teacher?
 - (B) How old is your shoulder partner?
 - (C) How old are teachers at Democracy Prep?
 - (D) How old is Democracy Prep?
143. Those methods involving the collection, presentation, and characterization of a set of data in order to properly describe the various features of that set of data are called:
- (A) Statistical inference
 - (B) The scientific method
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Descriptive statistics
144. The highest number minus the lowest number in a set of data is called the ____
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Range
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Maximum
145. A numerical value used to indicate how widely individuals in a group vary is known as ____
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Standard deviation
 - (D) Median
146. A retail chain reviews its sales reports from the previous holiday season to determine which regions had the highest revenue. Which type of analytics is being used?
- (A) Prescriptive Analytics
 - (B) Descriptive Analytics
 - (C) Predictive Analytics
 - (D) Diagnostic Analytics
147. Why might skewness be reported alongside mean and variance in a descriptive summary?
- (A) It proves causal effects between variables
 - (B) It guarantees normality of the distribution
 - (C) It indicates asymmetry that can bias averages
 - (D) It replaces standard deviation in all cases
148. In a survey, 40 people were asked if they liked or disliked Jam. Of the group surveyed, 5% said they disliked Jam. How many people disliked Jam?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 20
 - (D) 5
149. Seth said that 17 was the number that showed the difference between the lowest and highest numbers in a data set. Which term would define Seth's number?
- (A) Mean

- (B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
150. Which measure of central tendency is affected by outliers?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
151. During a field study, a group of students records the number of insects found in 6 different locations: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18. What is the average number of insects per location?
(A) 12
(B) 13
(C) 14
(D) 15
152. The arithmetic mean of a set of 10 numbers is 20. If each number is first multiplied by 2 and then increased by 5, then what is the mean of new numbers?
(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 40
(D) 45
153. A value that describes how data is centered.
(A) Data
(B) Measure of Center
(C) Median
(D) Statistics
154. Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The Year of College Graduation on an employment application.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
155. Useful for organizing and summarizing data and provide a "picture" of the data.
(A) Descriptive Statistics
(B) Data Analysis
(C) Inferential Statistics
(D) Measurement Instruments
156. Which statistical measure is commonly used to determine the internal consistency reliability of a single test administration?
(A) T-Test
(B) Kendall-Tau
(C) Cronbach alpha
(D) Pearson r correlation
157. Which measure would you use to find the spread of marks in an exam
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Range
158. The 30 students in a class did a survey of their favorite movie series and recorded. What was the relative frequency for High School Musical?
(A) 0.30
(B) 0.09
(C) 0.2
(D) 0.33
159. Which measure would you use to find the most popular snack in your class?
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Range
160. What term describes the average of a set of data numbers?
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Median
(D) Range

- 161.** Determine the level of measurement of the data set. The Number of Years at Last Job on an employment application.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 162.** How is the size of each wedge in a pie chart determined?
- (A) By the frequency of data within each category
 - (B) By the mean of the dataset
 - (C) By the standard deviation of the dataset
 - (D) By the range of the dataset
- 163.** A pie graph allows you to easily see
- (A) Information about the proportion or percentage of something in relation to the whole.
 - (B) The total number of each category.
 - (C) How much data occurs within a range of numbers.
 - (D) The spread of the data.
- 164.** What is the purpose of using averages?
- (A) To convert the collected information and raw data in brief
 - (B) To confuse the audience with complex calculations
 - (C) To make the data look more interesting
 - (D) To create a sense of mystery around the data
- 165.** Which two are examples of descriptive statistics?
- (A) Median and correlation.
 - (B) Mean and standard deviation.
 - (C) Hypothesis testing and histograms.
 - (D) Variance and regression analysis.
- 166.** How can we describe a relationship between variables where one variable increase, the other variable also increases?
- (A) Positive correlation
 - (B) Negative correlation
 - (C) Causation correlation
 - (D) Perfect correlation
- 167.** The amount of time (in minutes) it takes students to complete an online course module is classified as:
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 168.** The ____ number is often the median.
- (A) Lowest
 - (B) Highest
 - (C) Middle
 - (D) Last
- 169.** Which analytics technique focuses on summarizing and describing historical data?
- (A) Prescriptive Analytics
 - (B) Descriptive Analytics
 - (C) Machine Learning
 - (D) Predictive Analytics
- 170.** In what scenarios is the harmonic mean more appropriate than the arithmetic mean?
- (A) When calculating the average of a set of numbers without ratios.
 - (B) When averaging rates or ratios, especially in scenarios involving speed or efficiency.
 - (C) In scenarios where data is normally distributed.
 - (D) When dealing with absolute values rather than rates.
- 171.** If a bar chart has the following values: 4, 8, 6, 10, what is the mean value?
- (A) 6
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 10
- 172.** Display that shows frequency of data divided into equal intervals
- (A) Box Plot

- (B) Histogram
(C) Line Graph
(D) None of above
173. Which age group represents the mode (the most frequent)?
(A) 40-49
(B) 50-59
(C) 60-69
(D) 70-79
(E) 80-89
174. The ____ describes how similar or varied the set of observed values are for a particular data item.
(A) Central tendency
(B) Range
(C) Spread
(D) Quartile
175. Which phrase is appropriate for describing the lowest value?
(A) Maximum value
(B) Median value
(C) Minimum value
(D) Average value
176. 'A histogram can have more than one mode.'
(A) True
(B) False
177. To find the ____ you put all numbers in order from least to greatest and then take the largest number minus the smallest number.
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
178. Calculate the mean. 23, 18, 9, 10, 5
(A) 55
(B) 13
(C) 14
(D) 17
179. What are the key components of a frequency table?
(A) Standard deviation, variance, range
(B) Mean, median, mode
(C) Data, variables, observations
(D) Categories, frequency, relative frequency
180. The heights of nine basketball players at Northside High School were recorded. 62 in. 65 in. 69 in. 68 in. 70 in. 71 in. 66 in. 65 in. 65 in. What is the median height of these nine players?
(A) 65
(B) 66
(C) 68
(D) 71
181. Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "How may the level of reading comprehension of the selected students be described?"
(A) T-test
(B) Mean and Standard Deviation
(C) Frequency and Percentage
(D) Correlation
182. Data in pie charts can be reported in all of these EXCEPT
(A) Percentages
(B) Numerical
(C) Fractions
(D) Degrees
183. Determine the mean for the set of data. 153, 176, 249, 150, 620, 242
(A) 209
(B) 265
(C) 318
(D) 470
184. Data analysis is to be done and the nurse researcher wants to include measures of variability. These include the following except:
(A) Range

- (B) Variance
(C) Mean
(D) Standard deviation
- 185.** Which statistical tool is used to measure the central tendency of a dataset in quantitative research?
(A) Regression Analysis
(B) Correlation Analysis
(C) ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)
(D) Descriptive Statistics
- 186.** At Donald's Donuts the number of donut holes in a bag can vary. Help Donald find the mode. 12, 10, 10, 10, 13, 12, 11, 13, 10
(A) 13
(B) 12
(C) 11
(D) 10
- 187.** First quartile is also known as
(A) Lower quartile
(B) Upper quartile
(C) Median
(D) Geometric Mean
- 188.** How to show the proportions of different categories of data in a graph?
(A) Bar graph
(B) Circle graph
(C) Line graph
(D) Area graph
- 189.** What is a frequency distribution?
(A) A method to calculate the mean of a data set.
(B) A summary of how often each value occurs in a data set, often represented in a histogram.
(C) A graphical representation of data using pie charts.
(D) A technique to find the median of a data set.
- 190.** A pie chart allows you to easily see
(A) Information about the proportion of parts relative to the whole.
(B) The total number of each category.
(C) How much data occurs within a range of numbers.
(D) The spread of the data.
- 191.** Is the following question statistical or non statistical? On average, how many water bottles does every class go through daily?
(A) Statistical
(B) Non Statistical
- 192.** Which among the following divides the data in two different category
(A) Ordinal Scale
(B) Nominal Scale
(C) Interval Scale
(D) Ratio Scale
- 193.** In order to find the median, the data must be sorted from least to greatest first.
(A) True
(B) False
- 194.** Find the mean from the following data — 2, 11, 7, 6, 9, 1
(A) 8
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
- 195.** What is the mean of the following set of data? 2, 6, 10, 31, 14, 8
(A) 11.8
(B) 71
(C) 12
(D) 14.2
- 196.** What is the term for the median of the lower half of the data?
(A) Lower Quartile
(B) Upper Quartile
(C) Median
(D) Maximum

197. Identify the best average to use for the following data ____ FAVOURITE SHOP: Next, Next, H&M, H&M, Topman, Topman, Debenhams, River Island, Next
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) None of above
198. The number of hours you spent studying each day during the past week
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
199. Find the mean of 3,4,5,6,7
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
200. On a scatter plot both sets of data values increase
- (A) Positive Correlation
 - (B) Negative Correlation
 - (C) No Correlation
 - (D) Correspondence
201. The mean is less than the median
- (A) Skewed left
 - (B) Skewed right
 - (C) Symmetrical
 - (D) None of above
202. At Donovan's Donuts, the number of donut holes in a box can vary. Help Donovan find the mode. 12, 10, 10, 10, 13, 12, 11, 13, 10
- (A) 13
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 11
 - (D) 10
203. Analyze the data distribution: [10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 16, 16, 18]. What is the mode of the data set?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 16
204. Which is an example of a numerical data?
- (A) Strongly agree
 - (B) Male/Female
 - (C) 85% test score
 - (D) Teacher comments
205. The number of times a particular observation occurs is called its ____
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Array
 - (D) Range
206. Which of the following data sets has no mode?
- (A) {2,3,4,4,5}
 - (B) {3,4,5,6,7}
 - (C) {7,7,8,9,9}
 - (D) {1,1,4,5,7}
207. This measures how strong or weak the relationship between 2 quantitative variables are.
- (A) Scatter Plot
 - (B) Causation
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Line of best fit
208. Which of the data sets below has a mean of 12?
- (A) 23, 8, 12, 11, 6
 - (B) 19, 3, 20, 6, 2
209. In statistics, what does a pie chart represent?
- (A) Representation of trends over time
 - (B) Comparison of two variables
 - (C) Display of geographical data
 - (D) Distribution of a whole into parts

- 210.** Measure of central tendency most affected by extreme scores
(A) Median
(B) Mode
(C) Mean
(D) Range
- 211.** A botanist is studying the average number of petals on a flower species. She counts the petals on 5 flowers and records: 5, 7, 6, 8, and 9. What is the average number of petals per flower?
(A) 9
(B) 8
(C) 7
(D) 6
- 212.** Calculation and interpretation of ____ measures help understand research findings in AP Psychology.
(A) Statistical
(B) Historical
(C) Anecdotal
(D) Philosophical
- 213.** The weight of a person in kilograms is an example of ____
(A) Nominal data
(B) Continuous data
(C) Discrete data
(D) Ordinal data
- 214.** The most commonly reported measure of central tendency is ____ (Research Methods and Statistics Part III)
(A) The Mode
(B) The Median
(C) The Standard Deviation
(D) The Mean
- 215.** What is the mean of the data set? 85, 97, 84, 88, 95, 100, 88
(A) 19
(B) 83
(C) 88
(D) 91
- 216.** Which of the following best represents ordinal data?
(A) Test scores on a math exam
(B) High school class ranking
(C) Zip codes of students
(D) Number of siblings
- 217.** The distance between the greatest number and the least number in a set of data.
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Range
(D) Mode
- 218.** The mean is also known as
(A) Weighted average
(B) Summation of values
(C) Arithmetic average
(D) Spread
- 219.** Which type of data is most suitable for analysis using descriptive statistics?
(A) Qualitative data
(B) Categorical data
(C) Quantitative data
(D) Unstructured data
- 220.** Parameters describes
(A) Mean value of sample
(B) Variation in the sample
(C) Central value of population
(D) None of the above
- 221.** What are bins in a histogram?
(A) Bins are the intervals or ranges into which data is grouped in a histogram.
(B) Bins are the individual data points collected in a histogram.
(C) Bins are the colors used to represent different data sets in a histogram.
(D) Bins are the labels assigned to each bar in a histogram.

222. What is the branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, organization, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data?
- (A) Algebra
 - (B) Geometry
 - (C) Probability
 - (D) Statistics
223. An increase in one measurement corresponding to an increase in another measurement would be an example of a:
- (A) Correlative cause
 - (B) Primary cause
 - (C) Positive correlation
 - (D) Positive cause
224. The number of students in different classes of a school are 33, 38, 48, 33, 34, 34, 33 and 24. The mode of this data is
- (A) 24
 - (B) 34
 - (C) 33
 - (D) 48
225. The data shows the test scores of four different classes. Algebra: {87, 91, 64, 88, 74} Geometry: {98, 86, 84, 91, 79} Statistics: {87, 72, 84, 88, 91} Pre-Algebra: {63, 82, 78, 71, 74} Which class had the smallest interquartile range?
- (A) Algebra
 - (B) Geometry
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) Pre-Algebra
226. A sample of 10 measurements has a mean of 15.7 and a sample of 20 measurements has a mean of 14.3. Find the mean of all 30 measurements.
- (A) 16.3
 - (B) 14.8
 - (C) 17.1
 - (D) 21.4
227. Given two data sets: [2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5] and [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4], which data set has a higher mode?
- (A) Data set 1
 - (B) Data set 2
 - (C) Both have the same mode
 - (D) Cannot be determined
228. Which measure is dividing the data into two equal parts?
- (A) Median
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Variance
229. Which of the following is closest to the mean? 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 13, 18, 20
- (A) 11
 - (B) 12
 - (C) 13
 - (D) 14
230. Levels of measurement can be classified as:
- (A) Nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio
 - (B) Binomial, multinomial, normal
 - (C) T-test, z-test, chi-squares, f-test
 - (D) None of the above
231. When are ratios useful?
- (A) When you want to compare a part of something to a whole.
 - (B) When you want to divide 2 numbers.
 - (C) When you are doing chores.
 - (D) None of above
232. Correlation measures
- (A) Causation
 - (B) Strength and direction of relationship
 - (C) Probability
 - (D) Variance
233. Compare the data sets: [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4] and [2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5]. Which data set has a higher median?
- (A) Data set 1
 - (B) Data set 2
 - (C) Both have the same median
 - (D) Cannot be determined

234. The principal used facts in the form of numbers to report daily suspensions.
- (A) Average
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Median
235. A way to describe the concentration and the spread of data in a set is a ____
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Stem-and-leaf plot
 - (C) Box-and-whisker plot
 - (D) Line graph
236. Descriptive statistics is
- (A) Statistical methods used to find something about population
 - (B) Statistical methods used to describe data that have been collected
 - (C) Statistical methods used to forecast something under study
 - (D) Statistical methods used to estimate something under study
237. Median formula for set of even number distribution is
- (A) Median = $((n/2)^{th} \text{observation} + (n/2 + 1)^{th} \text{observation}) / 2$
 - (B) Median = $(n+1)/2$
 - (C) Median = $n/2$
 - (D) Middle value of the class interval
238. Last year the average price of gas each month was: \$2.45, \$2.99, \$2.87, \$2.72, \$2.33, \$2.56, \$2.36, \$2.45, \$2.32, \$2.49, \$2.54, and \$3.04. What is the range of the average gas prices?
- (A) \$0.99
 - (B) \$0.72
 - (C) \$0.59
 - (D) \$0.50
 - (E) \$0.44
239. For a discrete variable, the classification of its data is known as a ____
- (A) Frequency Array
 - (B) Univariate
 - (C) Bivariate
 - (D) None of these
240. The bar chart shows the ages of children in a youth club. What is the modal age?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 11
 - (C) 13
 - (D) 12
241. Which of the following is not a level of measurement?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Ratio
 - (D) Proportion
242. Number of people watching different TV shows
- (A) Bar chart
 - (B) Line graph
243. Time on the Internet per week - Is it classified as numerical or categorical?
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Categorical
244. Find the mean of the numbers below: 1.4, 2.8, 2.4, 2.5, 2.8, 3.1, 1.1
- (A) 2.3
 - (B) 2.2
 - (C) 2.4
 - (D) 2.1
245. What type of data is this? The diameter of a pizza.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
246. Find the mean from the following data: 5, 3, 6, 5, 3, 9, 4
- (A) 8
 - (B) 5

- (C) 6
(D) 7
- 247.** Determine the level of measurement: what color is your car
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 248.** During a wildlife survey, a team records the number of mammals spotted in 3 different regions: 12, 15, and 18. What is the average number of mammals observed per region?
(A) 18
(B) 15
(C) 16.5
(D) 13
- 249.** Avani is conducting a study to understand how the amount of time students spend studying affects their exam scores. She wants to find out if there is a relationship between these two quantitative variables. ____ is used to test relationships between quantitative variables. In other words, it's a measure of how things are related
(A) Regression
(B) Correlation
(C) Variance
(D) None of above
- 250.** Which average requires you to put the values in order and find the middle value?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
- 251.** This is a graphed cluster of dots, each of which represents the value of 2 variables. would be used in a correlational study.
(A) Plot box
(B) Scatterplot
(C) Variables
(D) Samples
- 252.** If people were asked how many children they had, they might answer 0, 1, 2, 3, or more. This implies
(A) Continuous quantity
(B) Discrete quantity
(C) Categorical quantity
(D) Heterogenous
- 253.** Mean, Median and Mode can be same for some data.
(A) True
(B) False
- 254.** Which of the following uses the absolute value in its calculation?
(A) Range
(B) Mode
(C) Mean Deviation
(D) Standard Deviation
- 255.** The total of all the observations divided by the number of observations is called
(A) Geometric mean
(B) Standard deviation
(C) Arithmetic mean
(D) Median
- 256.** The table below shows the lengths of fences a company installed during a week. Which statement is true?
(A) The 275-foot fence caused the mean to be significantly lower than the median.
(B) The 275-foot fence caused the median to be significantly lower than the mean.
(C) The 2,250-foot fence caused the mean to be significantly greater than the median.
(D) The 2,250-foot fence caused the median to be significantly greater than the mean.
- 257.** Find the mean of the following shoe sizes: 7, 8.5, 9, 8.5, 7, 8.5, 10, 12, 8, 7.5 DON'T ROUND YOUR ANSWER:)
(A) 8.6
(B) 9.5
(C) 7.8
(D) 7.5

258. Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The heights of the trees in a garden.
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Discrete
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) None of above
259. Ordinal type of data are ordered in nature
- (A) True
 - (B) False
260. Which type of graph illustrates the distribution of numerical data through quartiles, showing minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum?
- (A) Boxplot
 - (B) Circle Graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Line Graph
261. The level of measurement that classifies data into categories with no order or ranking is called:
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Nominal
 - (D) Ordinal
262. Which of the following is defined as numerical categories with a true zero point
- (A) Numerical
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
263. Referring to the middle term or mean of the middle two terms of a series of values arranged in order of magnitude.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range
264. Which of the following is calculated using all the available data?
- (A) Arithmetic Mean
 - (B) Range
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Mode
265. Collection, presentation, and description of sample data.
- (A) Descriptive Statistics
 - (B) Inferential Statistics
 - (C) Qualitative Variable
 - (D) Quantitative Variable
266. Which of the following is the arithmetic average of a set of data points?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Midpoint of the magnitudes
267. Which of the following statistical coefficients is used to measure the consistency of student performance across all individual items within a single test administration?
- (A) Pearson r correlation
 - (B) Kendall-Tau
 - (C) Cronbach Alpha
 - (D) Linear Regression
268. What is the range of the data set below? 25, 24, 24, 24, 33
- (A) 54
 - (B) 9
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 24
269. The least value in a data set is called the ____
- (A) Minimum
 - (B) Maximum
 - (C) Lower quartile
 - (D) Upper quartile
270. Statistics in singular sense includes
- (A) Collection of data
 - (B) Organisation of data
 - (C) Analysis of data
 - (D) All of these

271. ____ is the difference between the greatest and least values in a set of data.
- (A) Range
 - (B) Domain
 - (C) Function
 - (D) Relation
272. How would you describe the mean?
- (A) Difference
 - (B) Average
 - (C) Middle
 - (D) Most repeated number
273. What's the best average to use when there is an extreme value (outlier)?
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Range
274. A researcher is analyzing the average weight of a sample of mice. The weights in grams are: 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28. What is the average weight of the mice?
- (A) 22 g
 - (B) 24 g
 - (C) 25 g
 - (D) 26 g
275. Calculating by adding all of the scores together and dividing by the number of scores.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range
 - (E) Standard Deviation
276. The mean of 10 test scores was calculated as 70, but it turns out that one of the scores was misread as 45 instead of 55. What is the correct average of the test scores?
- (A) 65
 - (B) 80
 - (C) 71
 - (D) 75
277. On a scatterplot there is no relationship between the data sets
- (A) Positive Correlation
 - (B) Negative Correlation
 - (C) No Correlation
 - (D) Increasing Relation
278. The relative frequency of a class is computed by
- (A) Dividing the midpoint of the class by the sample size.
 - (B) Dividing the frequency of the class by the midpoint.
 - (C) Dividing the sample size by the frequency of the class.
 - (D) Dividing the frequency of the class by the sample size.
279. What is the mean of the set of data? 4, 8, 3, 10, 4, 6, 0
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
280. The mean marks obtained by a class of 40 students is 65. The mean marks of half of the students is found to be 45. The mean marks of the remaining students is ____
- (A) 85
 - (B) 60
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 65
281. An item with choice of answer 'Excellent', 'Good', 'Average', 'As Expected', 'Below Average', is an example of ____ level of measurement.
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ranking
 - (D) Qualitative

- 282.** A frequency distribution is a tabular summary of data showing the
- (A) Fraction of items in several classes.
 - (B) Percentage of items in several classes.
 - (C) Relative percentage of items in several classes.
 - (D) Number of items in several classes.
- 283.** A measure of the extent to which two factors vary together, and thus of how well either factor predicts the other is called a
- (A) Measure of central tendency
 - (B) Coefficient
 - (C) Inferential statistic
 - (D) Correlation
- 284.** Which of the following continuous quantitative variables is interval?
- (A) No. of students
 - (B) Temperature
 - (C) Gender
 - (D) Weight
- 285.** If 60 values were used for the data, about how many data values are greater than the 1st quartile?
- (A) 15
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 45
 - (D) 60
- 286.** In a follow-up study, a researcher reported that the correlation is .85. In the initial study, the correlation was .78. This means there is a(an):
- (A) Error and the researcher should repeat the study
 - (B) Stronger correlation between the variables in the follow-up study
 - (C) Unknown difference between the two studies
 - (D) Weaker correlation between the variables in the follow-up study
- 287.** Numerical data used to measure and describe characteristics of groups; uses measures of central tendency
- (A) Standard deviation
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Inferential statistics
 - (D) Percentile rank
- 288.** Find the mean from the following data — 1, 8, 3, 2, 8, 8
- (A) 8
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
- 289.** Which of the following is descriptive statistics?
- (A) T-test
 - (B) Z-test
 - (C) Standard deviation
 - (D) Chi-square test
- 290.** A bar graph in which the bars go across from left to right
- (A) Tally table
 - (B) Frequency table
 - (C) Vertical bar graph
 - (D) Horizontal bar graph
- 291.** What statistic is used to measure the relationship between two variables?
- (A) Median
 - (B) Standard deviation
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Correlation coefficient
- 292.** All 30 students in the class were surveyed about what their favorite food is. 12 students chose hot dogs. What percentage of the class chose hot dogs?
- (A) 13%
 - (B) 26%
 - (C) 40%
 - (D) 60%

293. Which symbol represents the mean of a sample?
- (A) μ
 - (B) $\bar{x}$
 - (C) σ
 - (D) s
294. If the data are labels or categories that are used to define an attribute of an element, the scale we use is ____
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Reason
295. When do we typically use pie charts?
- (A) To show how much water is in a river during a storm event.
 - (B) To only show favourite fruits.
 - (C) To show random numbers.
 - (D) To show percentages.
296. To find the average of a set of numbers, add all the numbers in the data set and divide by ____
- (A) 2
 - (B) Largest number
 - (C) Smallest number
 - (D) The number of items in the set
297. Descriptive statistics is mainly concerned with:
- (A) Testing hypotheses about populations
 - (B) Drawing conclusions beyond the data collected
 - (C) Summarizing and organizing data in a meaningful way
 - (D) Predicting future events
298. The mean salary of all female workers is \$35,000. The mean salary of all male workers is \$41,000. What must be true about the mean salary of all workers?
- (A) It must be \$38,000.
 - (B) It must be larger than the median salary.
 - (C) It could be any number between \$35,000 and \$41,000.
 - (D) It must be larger than \$38,000.
299. Paul asked 200 people what their favorite fruit was. 80 said it was bananas, 95 said it was apples, and the rest said it was some other fruit. What percent likes bananas the best?
- (A) 4%
 - (B) 40%
 - (C) 80%
 - (D) 200%
300. Find the mean of the numbers below: 12, 8, 14, 5, 1, 3, 0, 8, 10, 11
- (A) 7.2
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 9
 - (D) 7.4
301. A realtor wants to give a customer an idea of housing prices in a neighborhood. All the houses are priced within \$20,000 of one another, except one house that is much larger and more expensive than the rest. Which measure(s) of central tendency will be most affected by the one expensive house?
- (A) Mode only
 - (B) Mean only
 - (C) Both mode and mean
 - (D) Both mean and median
302. A parameter is ____
- (A) A planned activity whose results yield a set of data
 - (B) A numerical value that summarizes all of the data of an entire population
 - (C) The set of values collected from the variable from each of the elements that belong to the sample
 - (D) A numerical value summarizing the sample data
303. The sum of the percent frequencies for all classes will always equal
- (A) One

- (B) Number of classes
(C) Number of items in the study
(D) 100
- 304.** Find the mean number of phones. You may want to copy out the table with an extra column.
(A) 2.56
(B) 2.3
(C) 1.5
(D) 2.2
- 305.** If a bar chart shows a normal distribution, what shape does it have?
(A) Bell-shaped
(B) Uniform
(C) Skewed to the left
(D) Skewed to the right
- 306.** The mean of five numbers is 30. If one number is excluded, their mean becomes 28. The excluded number is:
(A) 28
(B) 30
(C) 35
(D) 38
- 307.** A research lab measures the growth of a bacterial culture over four weeks, recording increases of 20,000, 25,000, 18,000, and 22,000 cells. What is the average weekly growth?
(A) 21,250 cells
(B) 20,000 cells
(C) 23,000 cells
(D) 19,500 cells
- 308.** The ranking of students based on their final exam results in a class (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd) is classified as:
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 309.** In a study of amphibian populations, a researcher records the number of frogs in 4 different ponds: 25, 30, 35, and 40. What is the average number of frogs per pond?
(A) 30
(B) 32.5
(C) 37.5
(D) 35
- 310.** The sum of all numbers divided by the amount of numbers.
(A) Maximum
(B) Minimum
(C) Median
(D) Average
- 311.** The mean temperature in Glens Falls for the month of February is 23 degrees with a standard deviation of 4.2 degrees. Approximately what percent of days in February will have days below 23 degrees?
(A) 5%
(B) 34%
(C) 50%
(D) 68%
- 312.** If a question is statistical what does it have
(A) Data
(B) Data without variability
(C) Data with variability
(D) None of above
- 313.** Classify as categorical, discrete or continuous. The number of brothers a person has.
(A) Categorical
(B) Discrete
(C) Continuous
(D) None of above
- 314.** A table that shows classes or intervals of data entries with a count of the number of entries in each class.
(A) Frequency distribution
(B) Frequency polygon
(C) Histogram
(D) Ogive

- 315.** How do you find the median?
- (A) Order least to greatest, then slash from each side until you reach the middle
 - (B) Add the numbers in your data set, then divide by the amount you added
 - (C) Look for the number that repeats the most
 - (D) Highest number minus the lowest number
- 316.** What is the mean of this data set? 2, 3, 7, 4, 9
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
- 317.** In an ____ the number used to rank the objects also represents equal increments of the attribute being measured.
- (A) Nominal scale
 - (B) Ratio scale
 - (C) Ordinal scale
 - (D) Interval scale
- 318.** Name that scale of measurement: Placing people into small, medium, and tall height groups
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ratio
 - (D) Ordinary
- 319.** Of the mean, median, and mode, the median will always be the most affected by outliers.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 320.** The number of times a data value occurs is called the ____
- (A) Attribute
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Statistical question
 - (D) Frequency
- 321.** It is a brief descriptive coefficients that summarize a given data set, which can be either a representation of the entire or a sample of a population. It is called?
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Totality
 - (D) Description Theory
- 322.** What proportion of the population's data do we expect to lie within 2 standard deviations of the mean?
- (A) 99.7%
 - (B) 90%
 - (C) 68%
 - (D) 95%
- 323.** For one week, Jeremy counted the number of sea shells he found each day on the beach. His numerical data set was: 20, 37, 4, 2, 35, 33, 2 What is the range for Jeremy's data set?
- (A) 20
 - (B) 33
 - (C) 35
 - (D) 2
- 324.** How often something occurs.
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Range
 - (D) Mean
- 325.** If the grading of work life balance is classified as mild, moderate and severe the scale of measurement used is ____
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 326.** The largest and the smallest values of any given class of a frequency distribution are called:
- (A) Class Intervals
 - (B) Class marks
 - (C) Class boundaries
 - (D) Class limits

327. The temperatures in cities throughout the country that are listed in most newspapers.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
328. Weight of trucks on the Garden State Parkway
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
329. A scientist records the growth of a plant over six weeks with measurements of 80 cm, 75 cm, 90 cm, 85 cm, 70 cm, and 95 cm. What is the average growth per week?
- (A) 82.5 cm
 - (B) 80 cm
 - (C) 85 cm
 - (D) 78.5 cm
330. Descriptive statistics can be represented by ____
- (A) ____ summaries or histograms.
 - (B) ____ essays or graphs.
 - (C) ____ essays or summaries.
 - (D) ____ histograms or graphs.
331. The most frequently occurring score(s) in a distribution.
- (A) Range
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Mode
332. In a survey, customers are asked to rate their satisfaction with a product using the Likert scale. What scale of measurement is used in the survey?
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Ratio
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Nominal
333. A ratio or fraction of the sample or population that has a specific characteristic of interest
- (A) Proportion
 - (B) Z values
 - (C) Alpha
 - (D) Critical Values
334. Middle score in an ordered list
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Mode
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Range
335. When the mean and the median are the same or almost the same value, the distribution is said to be symmetric.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
336. Mean represents the central value of a specific set of numbers in quantitative analysis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
337. What is the range of the follow set of data: 60, 85, 29, 32, 45, 17, 55
- (A) 67
 - (B) 43
 - (C) 68
 - (D) 56
338. When a distribution is divided into ten equal parts, each score point describes the distribution as ____
- (A) Percentile
 - (B) Quantiles
 - (C) Quartile
 - (D) Decile
339. It is a number that describes a population.
- (A) Stratified
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Statistic
 - (D) Sampling

- 340.** What is the median?
- (A) The number in the middle when the numbers are in order from least to greatest.
 - (B) The difference between the largest and smallest number.
 - (C) The average
 - (D) The number that appears most often.
- 341.** Boris the baker bakes a lot of bread. The number of loaves he gets from a batch varies though. Here's how many loaves he's gotten from the last couple batches: 10 loaves, 9 loaves, 10 loaves, 9 loaves, 11 loaves, 8 loaves, 10 loaves. What is the mode?
- (A) 9.6 loaves
 - (B) 10 loaves
 - (C) 3 loaves
 - (D) None of above
- 342.** When you are trying to find the MEDIAN of a set of data and 2 numbers are left in the middle after putting them in order from least to greatest, what do you do?
- (A) List both numbers as the median
 - (B) Add the 2 numbers and divide by 2
 - (C) Pick the one you want
 - (D) Subtract the 2 numbers
- 343.** How many times a value occurs in a data set is called the ____
- (A) Variability
 - (B) Quartile
 - (C) Frequency
 - (D) Mode
- 344.** If the data set is: 5, 7, 9, 11, what is the median?
- (A) 11
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 9
- 345.** The frequency distribution of two variables is known as
- (A) Bivariate distribution
 - (B) Multivariate distribution
 - (C) Univariate distribution
 - (D) Sub-multivariate distribution
- 346.** The number of times a certain response appears in a data set is known as its ____
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Relative Frequency
 - (C) Sigma
 - (D) Theta
- 347.** Find the average for this data: 12, 8, 4, 4
- (A) 24
 - (B) 16
 - (C) 9
 - (D) 7
- 348.** Statistics which is concerned with summarizing values to describe group characteristics of the data.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Inferential
 - (C) Parametric
 - (D) Non Parametric
- 349.** Gender, age-class, religion, type of disease, and blood group are measured on:
- (A) Nominal scale of measurement
 - (B) Ordinal scale of measurement
 - (C) Interval scale of measurement
 - (D) Ratio scale of measurement
- 350.** A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as: [2008-JUNE]
- (A) Sample parameter
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Statistics
 - (D) None of these
- 351.** Temperature can be classified into this level of measurement.
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Ratio

- (C) Nominal
(D) Ordinal
- 352.** A GOOD AVERAGE SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF FURTHER ALGEBRAIC TREATMENT.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 353.** The word Average and Mean are the same
(A) True
(B) False
- 354.** What type of graph would be most appropriate for displaying the distribution of a single variable?
(A) Line graph
(B) Bar graph
(C) Histogram
(D) Scatter plot
- 355.** Blood pressure when organized as a data is classified as which of the following:
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Ratio
(D) Interval
- 356.** Numerical data represents
(A) Groups
(B) Letters
(C) Numbers
(D) Answers
- 357.** Which of the following information is not provided by a correlation coefficient?
(A) Amount of variables
(B) Strength of relationship between variables
(C) How variables are associated
(D) None of above
- 358.** What is the purpose of computing an average value for a set of data?
(A) To make the data look more interesting
(B) To obtain a single value which is representative of all the items
(C) To create a sense of mystery around the data
(D) To confuse the audience with complex calculations
- 359.** Find the range of the data. 16, 28, 6, 19, 21, 15, 22, 33, 17
(A) 18
(B) 27
(C) 30
(D) 12
- 360.** It is proportional to the underlying property, and when there is an absence of that property the number is zero.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 361.** What is the range of this data set?
(A) 12
(B) 51
(C) 5
(D) 39
- 362.** How do you find the mean?
(A) Order least to greatest, then slash from each side until you reach the middle
(B) Add the numbers in your data set, then divide by the amount you added
(C) Look for the number that repeats the most
(D) Highest number minus the lowest number
- 363.** Sum of data points divided by the number of data points.
(A) Finding the Median
(B) Finding the Mode
(C) Finding the Mean
(D) None of above

364. Locate the number that shows up the most.
- (A) Finding the mode
 - (B) Finding the mean
 - (C) Finding the median
 - (D) Finding the range
365. Descriptive or inferential? The national average annual medicine expenditure per person is \$1052 (Source: The Greensburg Tribune Review).
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Inferential
366. The mode is the value which has the highest ____?
- (A) Arithmetic Mean
 - (B) Standard Deviation
 - (C) Class
 - (D) Frequency
367. Rain water was collected at 30 sites and the pH level was measured. The mean and standard deviation of values of 4.60 and 1.10, respectively. When the pH meter was recalibrated back at the laboratory, it was found to be an error. The error can be corrected by adding 0.1 pH units to all the values and then multiplying the result by 1.2. The mean and standard deviation of the corrected pH measurements are
- (A) 5.64, 1.44
 - (B) 5.40, 1.44
 - (C) 5.64, 1.20
 - (D) 5.64, 1.32
368. It is a measurement gauging the rate of a response appearance within a data set.
- (A) Frequency counts
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Standard Deviation
369. Which average do you use when you have non-numeric data?
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Range
370. The heights of the starting 5 players on a basketball team are 60 inches, 67 inches, 64 inches, and 65 inches. If the mean or balance point of the players is 65, what is the height of the 5th player?
- (A) 70
 - (B) 69
 - (C) 61
 - (D) 68
371. A particular observation which occurs maximum number of times in a given data is called its
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Range
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Median
372. How can you describe the highest value in the data?
- (A) The highest value is the sum of all entries.
 - (B) The highest value is the average of the dataset.
 - (C) The highest value is the median of the dataset.
 - (D) The highest value is the maximum entry in the dataset.
373. Descriptive summary of a data set through a single value that reflects the center of the data distribution
- (A) Central tendency
 - (B) Neuron
 - (C) Stimulant
 - (D) Synesthesia
374. Study the data set shown. 15, 14, 19, 16, 22, 20, 17, 20, 29, 21, 18 Which statement is true about this set of data?
- (A) The range is 3
 - (B) The range is 20
 - (C) The median is 18.5
 - (D) The median is 19

375. Find the mean age. You may want to write out the table with an extra column.
- (A) 2.6
 - (B) 6.5
 - (C) 5.7
 - (D) 5.5
376. Used to describe the data collected and summarize the data and its properties using the measures of central tendencies and the measures of dispersion.
- (A) Descriptive Statistics
 - (B) Inferential Statistics
 - (C) Mixed Methods
 - (D) Quantitative
377. Find the mean, median, and mode: 3, 1, 7, 9, 11, 8, 3
- (A) Mean: 6.57 median: 7 mode: 3
 - (B) Mean: 9 median: 6 mode: 3
 - (C) Mean: 6 median: 7 mode: 3
 - (D) Mean: 6 median: 9 mode: 3
378. What is Continuous Data?
- (A) Data that can only take on specific values
 - (B) Data that can take on any value within a given range
 - (C) Data that is categorical in nature
 - (D) Data that is always whole numbers
379. Standard deviation measures the distribution of responses around the mean in quantitative analysis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
380. The mean should be used as the measure of center if the data is skewed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
381. Statistical data about population characteristics —
- (A) Demographics
 - (B) Fixed Cost
 - (C) Pricing Strategy
 - (D) Graph
382. Describe a situation where a pie chart would be more effective than a bar graph.
- (A) When representing the distribution of different categories within a whole, such as market share percentages of different companies.
 - (B) When representing the frequency of different events.
 - (C) When showing the correlation between two variables.
 - (D) When comparing the growth of different companies over time.
383. Identify the best average to use for the following data — TEST SCORES IN A SPELLING TEST: 9, 9, 3, 6, 5, 7, 7, 9, 5, 4
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) None of above
384. How do you determine the frequency of a data set in a histogram?
- (A) By calculating the mean of the data points.
 - (B) By counting the number of data points that fall within each interval.
 - (C) By finding the median of the data points.
 - (D) By plotting the data points on a line graph.
385. Your psychology teacher wants you to organize and summarize the scores on the first psychology test; which type of statistics is your professor most likely to use?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Correlational statistics
 - (D) Significant statistics
386. What is the median of this data set? 3, 17, 17, 11, 8, 13, 5, 18
- (A) 11

- (B) 12
(C) 13
(D) 17
- 387.** What is ordinal (rank) data?
(A) Quantitative data that can be given an order or ranked
(B) Data that is always qualitative
(C) Data that cannot be measured
(D) Data that is always continuous
- 388.** Using the measures of central tendency is an example of ____ statistics.
(A) Instinctual
(B) Experimental
(C) Inferential
(D) Descriptive
- 389.** What type of evidence is this: About 37% of 12th graders reported vaping in 2018, compared with 28% in 2017.
(A) Statistics
(B) Data
(C) Fact
(D) Research Study
- 390.** A data set can have more than one ____
(A) Median
(B) Mode
(C) Mean
(D) Midrange
- 391.** Calculate the mean: 81, 69, 72, 80, 67, 62, 78, 74, 71, 86
(A) 82.2
(B) 92
(C) 67.2
(D) 74
- 392.** Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables?
(A) Two-way table
(B) Scatter Diagram
(C) Frequency Distribution
(D) Coefficient of Rank Correlation
- 393.** The statistic is a number describing the:
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Survey
(D) Percent
- 394.** Which of the following is an example of a statistic?
(A) $(10 \times 10)15 = 115$
(B) The average test score was 76
(C) Tomorrow night there will be a full moon
(D) It looks like there's a good chance of rain tonight
- 395.** What is ordinal data?
(A) Ranked data.
(B) Well behaved data.
(C) Numbers.
(D) Ordinary data.
- 396.** What is a 'Percent/Percentage'?
(A) An offer to buy an item and get another at a discount
(B) The process of calculating prices
(C) An amount that is a part of a whole based off of 100
(D) A type of discount
- 397.** What are statistical methods used to describe and summarize data, such as mean, median, and mode?
(A) Descriptive Statistics
(B) Inferential Statistics
(C) Correlation
(D) Observation
- 398.** If the grading of diabetes is classified as mild, moderate and severe the scale of measurement used is
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio

- 399.** A display of categorical data that uses bars positioned over category values; each bar's height reflects the count or percentage of data values in that category
- (A) Bar chart
 - (B) Boolean
 - (C) Box plot
 - (D) Categorical data
- 400.** When a researcher uses correlation, then there is no direct manipulation of the IV. A researcher might ask, for example, how IQ correlates with the incidence of panic disorder. Again, nothing is manipulated; just measured. In cases such as this a correlation coefficient will reveal
- (A) The relationship between IQ and panic disorder
 - (B) The probability that a significant difference exists
 - (C) An F test
 - (D) Percentile rank
- 401.** Another name for Mean is ____
- (A) Median
 - (B) Average
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) None of above
- 402.** What is an example of ratio data?
- (A) Gender classification
 - (B) Temperature in Celsius
 - (C) Income in dollars
 - (D) Customer preferences
- 403.** A histogram is a graph that represents the cumulative frequencies for the classes in a frequency distribution.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 404.** What term refers to the measure of relationship between two variables?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Independent Variable
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Variable
- 405.** Is the question below an example of a statistical question?"What is the most popular type of music of students in SUNY-B?"
- (A) YES
 - (B) NO
- 406.** In the construction of a frequency distribution, it is generally preferable to have classes of:
- (A) Equal class width
 - (B) Unequal class width
 - (C) Maximum class width
 - (D) None of these
- 407.** A numerical characteristic of the POPULATION
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Study
- 408.** Which of the following can not be found using a pie chart?
- (A) Range
 - (B) Mode
 - (C) Proportions
 - (D) Mean
- 409.** The 75th percentile is referred to as the
- (A) First quartile
 - (B) Second quartile
 - (C) Third quartile
 - (D) Fourth quartile
- 410.** Which language is used to describe percentage?
- (A) Proportion of + Noun
 - (B) Allocation of + Noun
 - (C) Fraction of + Noun
 - (D) Percentage of + Noun
- 411.** Hair colour-Is this Categorical data classified as Ordinal or Nominal?
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal

- 412.** What is a correlation?
(A) A group of people who represent a larger population.
(B) Research that involves the pursuit of knowledge in a systematic way
(C) The stealing of someone else's work
(D) The people a researcher wants to study
(E) A measure of how things are related to one another
- 413.** Mean
(A) Subtract the highest number from the lowest
(B) Add up all the numbers and divide by the number of numbers
(C) Ms.Syroid
(D) The cafeteria lady
- 414.** Of the parents surveyed, 25% prefer year-round school. What fraction represents the number of parents who do NOT prefer year-round school?
(A) $1/25$
(B) $1/4$
(C) $3/4$
(D) $24/25$
- 415.** Determine the level of measurement: what town you were born in
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 416.** Ethnic group categories of people in a neighborhood.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 417.** It is a numerical description of a population characteristic.
(A) Parameter
(B) People
(C) Statistics
(D) Data
- 418.** Which statistical measure is used to describe the spread or dispersion of a dataset?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Standard deviation
(D) Mode
- 419.** All 25 students in our class were surveyed about what their favorite food is. 11 students chose pizza. What percentage of the class chose pizza?
(A) 20%
(B) 44%
(C) 15%
(D) 60%
- 420.** Determine the level of measurement: percent of students in clubs at OCHS.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
- 421.** Name that scale of measurement:Where do you live:city, suburban, town, or rural
(A) Ratio
(B) Rational
(C) Nominal
(D) Interval
- 422.** If you want to find out which color MOST students favor, you should use which measure of center?
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Range
- 423.** Descriptive statistics ____ while inferential statistics ____
(A) Summarize data; make assumptions about the population

- (B) Make assumptions about the population; summarize data
- (C) Make assumptions about the population; make inferences about the population
- (D) Describe data; summarize data
- 424.** Which is used in univariate analysis. It is utilized when describing a phenomena or a variable.
- (A) DESCRIPTIVE TOOL
- (B) INFERENCE TOOL
- 425.** The table shown is comparing a person's foot length to their height in cm. Calculate the correlation (r) and what it means.
- (A) R = 5.5; strong positive
- (B) R = 0.986; Weak Positive
- (C) R = 0.986; Strong Positive
- (D) R = 25.05; Weak Negative
- 426.** A scientist records the growth of a plant over five days as 5 cm, 7 cm, 6 cm, 8 cm, and 4 cm. What is the average daily growth?
- (A) 6 cm
- (B) 5 cm
- (C) 7 cm
- (D) 6.5 cm
- 427.** The temperature in Michigan City on this date in the last ten years were: 68, 68, 69, 70, 72, 70, 68, 75, 55, 67. What is the mean temperature on this date over the last ten years? (Round to nearest whole number.)
- (A) 60
- (B) 61
- (C) 68
- (D) 69
- 428.** Consists of the collection, organization, summarization, and presentation of data
- (A) Inferential
- (B) Descriptive
- (C) Data
- (D) Variable
- 429.** Write down your answer to this question, you will need it for the following problem! The mean of a set of numbers is 123. The sum of the numbers is 2,214. Which of the equations below could help you determine how many numbers are in the set?
- (A) $\frac{x}{123} = 2,214$
- (B) $\frac{2,214}{x} = 123$
- (C) $\frac{123}{x} = 2,214$
- (D) $\frac{x}{2,214} = 123$
- 430.** In a frequency distribution, the class may be:
- (A) Singular or plural
- (B) Subjective or objective
- (C) Individual or discrete
- (D) Inclusive or exclusive
- 431.** Descriptive statistics is used to
- (A) Describe the Characteristics of sample
- (B) Predict the association between the variables
- (C) Generalized the results
- (D) Compare the groups
- 432.** If the average of 8 numbers is 14, how much would the average of 5 more numbers need to be to raise the overall average to 19?
- (A) 13
- (B) 19
- (C) 24
- (D) 27
- 433.** Find the median from the following data —
5, 3, 6, 5, 3, 9, 4
- (A) 8
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7
- 434.** Also referred as statistical averages tell us the point about which items have a tendency to cluster. The 3 most common statistical averages are (arithmetic) mean, median and mode.
- (A) Measures of dispersion

- (B) Measures of asymmetry (skewness)
(C) Measures of central tendency
(D) Measures of relationship
435. The degree to which the test scores in a class spread.
(A) Discrimination
(B) Dispersion
(C) Interval
(D) None of these
436. The number I see the most is called the ____
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean Absolute Deviation
(D) Modular
437. The median of the data: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4 is
(A) 5
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 6
438. Which measure of central tendency best represents this set of data: 13, 13, 11, 13, 13, 12, 13
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
439. Which among the statements is NOT an example of statistical question?
(A) Who is my favorite Korean Drama star?
(B) What is the favorite Korean Drama of the grade 7 students?
(C) What is the typical age of the grade 7 Mathematics teachers?
(D) How many brothers and sisters do my classmates have?
440. What does a Box & Whisker chart represent?
(A) Positive and negative changes in income
(B) Decreases in a value over each stage of a multi-step process
(C) Frequency of values falling within a range
(D) Statistical distribution of values
441. The ____ is the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile.
(A) Range
(B) Interquartile range
(C) Outlier
(D) Median
442. It is a numerical measure that describes a characteristic of a population.
(A) Statistic
(B) Parameter
(C) Sample
(D) Population
443. The medals (gold, silver, bronze) received by Olympic athletes is an example of:
(A) Nominal data
(B) Discrete data
(C) Ordinal data
(D) Continuous data
444. A statistical test conducted to find the relationship between two variables measured as quantitative variables
(A) Pearson Correlation
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Independent Sample t-test
(D) One Way ANOVA
445. Which one means "the most common response to the question?"
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Meatball
446. Find the median of 4, 9, 8, 3, 7, 10
(A) 7
(B) 7.5
(C) 8
(D) 8.5

447. What is the term in statistics for the entire collection or group of individuals being studied?
- (A) Population
 - (B) Sample
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Statistic
448. Find the average of the following data — 5, 3, 6, 5, 3, 9, 4
- (A) 8
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
449. When should a line graph be used instead of a bar chart?
- (A) When displaying discrete data points
 - (B) When showing trends over time or continuous data.
 - (C) When presenting qualitative data
 - (D) When showing the comparison of different categories
450. Find the relative frequencies
- (A) 37%, 76%, 92%, 95%, 98%, 100%
 - (B) 28%, 30%, 12%, 2%, 2%, 2%
 - (C) 33%, 37%, 20%, 7%, 7%, 7%
 - (D) 37%, 39%, 16%, 3%, 3%, 3%
451. A statistic is —
- (A) A planned activity whose results yield a set of data
 - (B) A numerical value that summarizes all of the data of an entire population
 - (C) The set of values collected from the variable from each of the elements that belong to the sample
 - (D) A numerical value summarizing the sample data
452. It is used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. It provides simple summaries about the sample and the measures.
- (A) Descriptive Analysis
 - (B) Inferential Analysis
 - (C) Univariate Analysis
 - (D) None of above
453. It is a numerical description of a sample characteristic
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Parameter
 - (D) Data
454. What will be considered if the researcher focuses on numerical characteristics of the population?
- (A) Parameter
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Statistic
455. Which task best fits the micro-level use of descriptive statistics in quality control?
- (A) Modeling long-run trends with multivariate regression
 - (B) Selecting the best inferential test for causal claims
 - (C) Estimating population parameters from sampled data
 - (D) Drilling into records to spot duplicate or impossible values
456. Facts given in number form
- (A) Anecdotes
 - (B) Numbers and stats
 - (C) Examples
 - (D) Facts
457. Which of the following measures are used for descriptive analysis of data?
- (A) Mean, Chi-square test and t-test
 - (B) Mean, median and mode
 - (C) Median, ANOVA and chi-square test
 - (D) ANOVA, Chi-square test and t-test
 - (E) Not aware of

458. What can be inferred if a histogram has a very high peak?
- (A) The data is widely spread
 - (B) There is a high frequency of data in that interval
 - (C) The data is normally distributed
 - (D) The data is skewed
459. What term is used to describe the number which appears most often in a set of data numbers?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Mode
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Range
460. The value appearing at the center of a sorted version of a list, or the mean of the two central values.
- (A) Median
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Range
 - (D) Modus
461. What inference is probably true based on the mean and median of the scores below? Blue Team Averages per quarter: 91%, 88%, 87%, 90% Green Team Averages per quarter: 88%, 85%, 82%, 89%
- (A) The Blue team had slightly higher grades, on average.
 - (B) The Green team had slightly higher grades, on average.
 - (C) The Blue and Green teams had the exact same scores, on average.
 - (D) The Blue team's scores were twice as great as the Green team's scores.
462. To find the average of a set of numbers, add up all the items and divide by ____
- (A) 2
 - (B) The minimum
 - (C) The maximum
 - (D) The number of items
463. What percentage of scores falls within 3 standard deviations of the mean?
- (A) 68%
 - (B) 34%
 - (C) 99.7%
 - (D) 95%
464. Values that belong to a population
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Error
 - (D) Sample
465. In a scientific experiment, a student measures the growth of a plant over 5 days. The heights recorded in centimeters are: 10, 12, 14, 13, and 11. What is the average height of the plant over these 5 days?
- (A) 12 cm
 - (B) 13 cm
 - (C) 11 cm
 - (D) 14 cm
466. Andy is comparing how long two tablets can be used after being fully charged. Use the measures of center to make an inference about the data.
- (A) The IQR for tablet A is higher so tablet A's battery life is more consistent.
 - (B) The MAD is lower in tablet B's battery life so Tablet B is more consistent.
 - (C) On average Tablet A's battery will last longer.
 - (D) On average Tablet B's battery will last longer.
467. Temperatures of 22 selected refrigerators
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
468. The more hours a student studies the higher their grades will be is an example of ____
- (A) Negative correlation
 - (B) Positive correlation

469. The table below shows the number of hours students spend watching TV per week:
- | Hours | Frequency |
|-------|-----------|
| 3 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 7 | 3 |
- What is the arithmetic mean number of hours spent watching TV?
- (A) 5
(B) 5.2
(C) 5.3
(D) 5.5
470. Frequency distribution is a measurement gauging the rate of a response appearance within a data set.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
471. In a marine biology study, a scientist measures the length of 4 different fish in centimeters: 30, 35, 40, and 45. What is the average length of the fish?
- (A) 35 cm
(B) 37.5 cm
(C) 40 cm
(D) 42.5 cm
472. Which of the following best describes the process of finding the range for a set of data?
- (A) ADD the biggest and smallest numbers
(B) Place the number in order from least to greatest then find the middle.
(C) Find the difference between the Maximum and the Minimum.
(D) Find the average.
473. A correlation looks at the relationship between:
- (A) An IV and a DV
(B) Two co-variables
(C) Three co-variables
(D) Extraneous variables
474. Find out the median score from the following frequency distribution table:
- | Score | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of students | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
- (A) 40
(B) 31
(C) 52
(D) 26
475. Kelly has five math test scores: 88, 90, 56, 85, and 86. Which measure of center would best represent this data?
- (A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
476. At Dominique's Donuts the number of donut holes in a bag can vary. Help Dominique find the mode. 12, 10, 10, 10, 13, 12, 11, 13, 10
- (A) 13
(B) 12
(C) 11
(D) 10
477. Interviewers ask research subjects to describe in some detail relationships with important people in their lives. Using established criteria, raters review these personal descriptions and assign a dominant attachment category (Secure-1, Preoccupied-2, Fearful-3, Dismissing-4).
- (A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
478. Mean, Median, and Mode are different ways to talk about the ____ of a data set.
- (A) Center
(B) Summary
(C) Individual Values
(D) Average
479. When reporting your statistics, you should
- (A) Report as many decimals as the statistics program produces.
(B) Report as many decimal places based on the accuracy of your measurement instrument.

- (C) Provide the bare minimum amount of detail, which is usually just the p-value.
(D) Find ways to make it as complicated as possible because that makes it look more impressive and valid.
- 480.** In order to find the median, the very first thing you must do is to..
(A) Find the difference between biggest and the smallest number.
(B) Find the middle number
(C) List the numbers in order
(D) Find the most repeated number
- 481.** A mayor wanted to see if the people in his town thought he was doing a good job. Which choice best represents a statistic?
(A) The percentage of all townspeople who believe the mayor is doing a good job.
(B) The percentage of townspeople surveyed who believe the mayor is doing a good job.
(C) All townspeople.
(D) A random selection of 100 townspeople.
- 482.** Which type of results does frequency shows?
(A) Numbers
(B) Tallies
(C) Symbols
(D) None of above
- 483.** Except for rounding errors, relative frequencies should add up to what sum?
(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 50
(D) 100
- 484.** Find the mean: 3.8, 4.2, 4.0, 4.2, 4.2
(A) 4.08
(B) 20.4
(C) 5.1
(D) 4.2
- 485.** It is the sum of the data divided by the number of data values.
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) None of the choices
- 486.** Roger has the following data: 12, 10, 3, 5, 6. Susan has the following data: 5, 9, 4, 5, 6. Who has the data with the highest median and what is it?
(A) Roger-6
(B) Susan-7
(C) Roger-8
(D) Susan-5.5
- 487.** The relative frequencies (expressed as percentage) of the eight classes as given below: 12.6, 18.2, 17.5, 20.3, 2.8, 4.2, 9.8, 14.7. Find the central angle for IV class.
(A) 58°
(B) 73°
(C) 62°
(D) 105°
- 488.** Given the following data: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
(A) The average of the data is 5
(B) The average of the data is 6
(C) The average of the data is 5.5
(D) The average of the data is 55
- 489.** A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample, such as sample mean, is known as a
(A) Population parameter
(B) Sample parameter
(C) Sample statistic
(D) Population mean
- 490.** What term describes the middle of a sorted list of numbers?
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Median
(D) Range

- 491.** Since the data is symmetrical, which measure of center is the best use?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Mode
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Range
- 492.** It is a numerical measure that describes a characteristic of a sample.
- (A) Statistic
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Population
- 493.** The Arithmetic mean of numerical values of the deviations of items from some average value is called
- (A) Standard deviation
 - (B) Range
 - (C) Mean deviation
 - (D) None of these
- 494.** Find the mean: 2, 12, 1, 5, 4
- (A) 24
 - (B) 4.8
 - (C) 11
 - (D) 13
- 495.** The interesting variation in real data can be lost by focusing too much attention on simplistic summaries such as average values.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 496.** If categories can be related as proportions (e.g. income, years at school), we have a(n) scale.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Internal
 - (D) Ratio
- 497.** Numerical data used to measure & describe characteristics of groups is:
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Correlational research
 - (C) Experimental research
 - (D) None of above
- 498.** In a study of bird populations, a scientist records the number of birds seen in 5 different areas: 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25. What is the average number of birds observed per area?
- (A) 18
 - (B) 20
 - (C) 21
 - (D) 22
- 499.** Find the mean of the following cell phone usage per month: 445, 516, 618, 575, 288
DON'T ROUND YOUR ANSWER:)
- (A) 488.4
 - (B) 484
 - (C) 488
 - (D) 487.5
- 500.** When asking participants for their height or weight, which scale of measurement is being used?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
- 501.** Find the mean of the following set of data: 14.2, 7.8, 11.5, 8, 10.5
- (A) 12.5
 - (B) 11.25
 - (C) 13.125
 - (D) 10.4
- 502.** The middle number in a set of data:
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range

- 503.** Descriptive statistics
- (A) Use data from a sample to answer questions about population.
 - (B) Allow you to generalize beyond the data at hand.
 - (C) Summarize and describe data.
 - (D) None of above
- 504.** What is the sum of the range, mean, median, and mode of the following data set? 15, 2, 7, 3, 11, 5, 12, 2, 6
- (A) 28
 - (B) 17
 - (C) 23
 - (D) 32
- 505.** Collection of data is a feature of statistics in which sense?
- (A) Singular Sense
 - (B) Plural Sense
 - (C) Either Singular or Plural sense
 - (D) Both Singular & Plural sense
- 506.** Which descriptive statistic would a researcher use to describe how close a student's SAT score is to a school's average SAT score?
- (A) Correlation coefficient
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Standard deviation Edit
- 507.** The mean absolute deviation is 0.1 for a data set. What conclusion can be drawn?
- (A) The data points are close to the median
 - (B) The data points are far from the median
 - (C) The data points are far from the mean
 - (D) The data points are close to the mean
- 508.** The number which occurs most frequently in a distribution.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) None of the choice s
- 509.** Describe the data: eye color
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
- 510.** You work as a volunteer coordinator. You need to figure out the average number of volunteers you had working for you on Saturdays in April. On the first Saturday, 52 people volunteered. On the second, 40 people volunteered. On the third, 82 volunteered, and on the fourth, 54 volunteered. What was the average number of volunteers on Saturdays in April?
- (A) 54
 - (B) 57
 - (C) 61
 - (D) 68
 - (E) 71
- 511.** In ___ objects are assigned to mutually exclusive, labeled categories, it is the lowest measurement and is used to categorize data without order.
- (A) Nominal scale
 - (B) Ratio scale
 - (C) Ordinal scale
 - (D) Interval scale
- 512.** The researcher reports the standard error of measurement (SEM). This is:
- (A) The spread of scores of a group of test takers on a single test
 - (B) The spread of scores of a single individual if he/she took a test repeated times
 - (C) A different term for the standard deviation
 - (D) A measure to use alone as an index of reliability
- 513.** Classify the data: Time it takes to get to school
- (A) Categorical
 - (B) Quantitative
- 514.** What is a characteristic of a population?
- (A) Unit

- (B) Sample
(C) Parameter
(D) Statistic
515. A statistic that always gets larger as data become less consistent is the
(A) Mean
(B) Percentile
(C) Median
(D) Standard deviation
516. Which average refers to the value that appears most in a data set?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range
517. A biologist is studying the average number of leaves on a particular species of tree. She counts the number of leaves on 4 different trees and records the following numbers: 50, 55, 60, and 65. What is the average number of leaves per tree?
(A) 55
(B) 57.5
(C) 60
(D) 62.5
518. Range is
(A) The difference between the third quartile and the first quartile
(B) The difference between the greatest and least data values.
519. Which statistical measures are commonly used in norm-referenced tests?
(A) Growth charts and rubrics
(B) Objective checklists only
(C) Teacher's marginal comments
(D) Mean, median, standard deviation, percentile rank
520. Hannah wants to find the mean of these numbers: 5, 11, 2, 12, 4. What is it?
(A) 4.1
(B) 6
(C) 4.5
(D) 4
521. A measure of how closely one thing is related to another
(A) Hypothesis
(B) ESP
(C) Correlation
(D) Survey
522. I have no axes at all. I help compare parts to a whole. What am I?
(A) Circle Graph
(B) Histogram
(C) Line Graph
(D) Bar Graph
523. Taos, Acoma, Zuni, and Cochiti are the names of four Native American pueblos from the population of pueblos in Arizona and New Mexico. Identify the data level.
(A) Nominal
(B) Ordinal
(C) Interval
(D) Ratio
524. A researcher determines that there is a positive correlation between sleep and test scores. This means as the amount of sleep is increased then test scores:
(A) Decrease
(B) Remain the same
(C) Cannot be determined
(D) Increase
525. What measure represents the value that repeats the most
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) None of above

526. It is a plot used in statistics to show cumulative frequencies.
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Histogram
 - (C) Frequency polygon
 - (D) Ogive
527. A research lab's monthly electricity consumption (in kWh) for six months is 150, 180, 160, 170, 140, and 190. What is the average monthly electricity consumption?
- (A) 165 kWh
 - (B) 160 kWh
 - (C) 175 kWh
 - (D) 155 kWh
528. Rolly had three test scores of 78, 76, 74, 75, 76, and 74 while Jelyn had scores of 72, 82, 74, 79, 77, and 75. How did Rolly's average (mean) score compare with Jelyn's average score?
- (A) Rolly was 1 point higher.
 - (B) Rolly was 1 point lower.
 - (C) Both averages were the same.
 - (D) Rolly was 2 points lower.
529. Choose the example below that best represents continuous data.
- (A) Students in one classroom
 - (B) Pages in one book
 - (C) Tire pressure
 - (D) Pictures in one album
530. Let x , y , z be three observations. The mean of these observations is
- (A) $\frac{x \times y \times z}{3}$
 - (B) $\frac{x + y + z}{3}$
 - (C) $\frac{x y z}{3}$
 - (D) $\frac{x \times y + z}{3}$
531. Which statistical measure is used to describe the spread of data?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Standard deviation
532. What do we mean by the mean of our data?
- (A) Sum of all data
 - (B) Largest minus smallest data
 - (C) Smallest minus largest data
 - (D) Average of all data
533. What does the height of a bar represent in a bar chart?
- (A) The height of a bar indicates the color of the category.
 - (B) The height of a bar shows the average value of all categories.
 - (C) The height of a bar represents the time duration of the category.
 - (D) The height of a bar represents the value or frequency of the category.
534. A researcher conducted a correlational research study on the number of hours students sleep at night and the amount of inattentive behavior during the school day. The resulting data showed a correlation of -0.75. This is an example of what?
- (A) Strong positive
 - (B) Strong negative
535. If a bar chart shows a left-skewed distribution, what can be inferred about the mean and median?
- (A) The mean is less than the median.
 - (B) The mean is greater than the median.
 - (C) The mean is equal to the median.
 - (D) The mode is less than the median.
536. The mean proportion of 11 and 44.
- (A) 3
 - (B) 11
 - (C) 22
 - (D) 33
537. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as:
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Statistics
 - (C) Sample parameter
 - (D) None of these

538. A cumulative relative frequency distribution shows
- (A) The proportion of data items with values less than or equal to the upper limit of each class
 - (B) The proportion of data items with values less than or equal to the lower limit of each class.
 - (C) The percentage of data items with values less than or equal to the upper limit of each class
 - (D) The percentage of data items with values less than or equal to the lower limit of each class
539. μ means in statistics
- (A) Sample mean
 - (B) Population mean
 - (C) Sample s.d
 - (D) Population s.d
540. The Correlation Coefficient is a numerical index that provides information about the ____ and ____ between two variables.
- (A) Strength, reliability
 - (B) Reliability, validity
 - (C) Strength, direction
 - (D) Reliability, direction
541. Make a frequency table to organize the data. What is the most common age when students are required to be in school for the states shown?
- (A) 5
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 8
542. A characteristic of the entire population of data is called a ____
- (A) Population
 - (B) Parameter
 - (C) Sample
 - (D) Statistic
543. Summarizes data using a single number. The single number is found by finding the sum of the data divided by the number of pieces of data.
- (A) Median
 - (B) Range
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Mode

1.5.3 Inferential Statistics

1. A mathematical methods that employ probability theory for deducing (inferring) the properties of a population from the analysis of the properties of a data sample drawn from it. It is concerned also with the precision and reliability of the inferences it helps to draw. It is called?
 - (A) Inferential statistics
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Nominal statistics
 - (D) Correlation statistics
2. Analysis of variance is a statistical method of comparing the ____ of several populations.
 - (A) Standard deviations
 - (B) Variances
 - (C) Means
 - (D) Proportions
3. Which test is used when you have a related design? (repeated measures)
 - (A) Mann Whitney
 - (B) Wilcoxon
4. What test we can used to find the differences between three or more groups from an independent-measures design?
 - (A) Wilcoxon
 - (B) Kruskal-Wallis
 - (C) Mann-Whitney
 - (D) Friedman

5. A correlation does not prove ____
(A) Hyperinflation
(B) Causation
(C) Demonstration
(D) Improvisation
6. A hypothesis test that allows for investigation of statistical significance in the analysis of frequency distributions is the
(A) Z-test.
(B) T-test
(C) Chi-square test
(D) F test
7. Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant difference in the patients' weight before and after the surgery?"
(A) Paired Samples T-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Independent Samples T-test
(D) Multiple Regression Analysis
8. Inferential statistics is ____
(A) A techniques to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.
(B) Making generalization about population by analyzing the sample.
(C) Is a techniques to implement a strategic plan.
(D) Is a good representation of a population
9. What does a correlation coefficient measure?
(A) Population variance
(B) Relationship strength and direction
(C) Group differences
(D) Variable manipulation
10. To be considered statistically significant the researchers must be ____ % certain that the results did not occur by chance or luck.
(A) 10
(B) 75
(C) 95
(D) 100
11. Which examines the presence of a statistical difference between two means
(A) Pearson's R
(B) T-test
(C) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
(D) Multiple Regression
12. What are the common statistical analysis techniques used to analyze experimental data?
(A) Counting techniques
(B) Some common statistical analysis techniques used to analyze experimental data include t-tests, ANOVA, regression analysis, chi-square tests, and correlation analysis.
(C) Descriptive statistics
(D) Qualitative analysis
13. Deals on making inferences from or conclusions on larger groups & population
(A) Inferential Statistics
(B) Descriptive Statistics
(C) Statistics
(D) Statistic
14. Statistically Significant means the experiment?
(A) Couldn't have happened by luck
(B) Happened by luck
15. A statistical framework for conceptualizing, investigating, and designing reliable observations. It is used to determine the reliability of measurements under specific conditions which is particularly useful for assessing the reliability of performance assessments best describes which of the following?
(A) Classic Test (Reliability) Theory
(B) Item Response Theory
(C) Classic Validity Theory
(D) Generalisability Theory
16. A multivariate statistical analysis technique that is used to analyze structural relationships. This technique is the combination of factor analysis and multiple regression analysis, and it is used to analyze the structural relationship

- between measured variables and latent constructs.
- (A) Path Analysis
 - (B) Structural Equation Model
 - (C) Quantitative Research
 - (D) Mixed Methods
17. A general method of drawing conclusions regarding differences of population means when two or more comparison groups are involved.
- (A) T-TEST
 - (B) ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA)
 - (C) PEARSON'S CORRELATION (PEARSON'S R)
 - (D) None of above
18. Z-test is generally used when the sample size is:
- (A) Less than 30
 - (B) More than 30
 - (C) Exactly 10
 - (D) Unknown
19. It is the statistical method used in making decisions using experimental data.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Simple analysis
 - (C) Analytical testing
 - (D) Hypothesis testing
20. What is a key aspect of making an inference?
- (A) Making a statement without any prior observation.
 - (B) Using evidence to form a logical conclusion.
 - (C) Stating facts gathered from observations.
 - (D) Making a random guess.
21. A hospital compares the effectiveness of three treatments on patient recovery time. Which is the best statistical test?
- (A) Chi-square test
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Linear regression
 - (D) Correlation coefficient
22. It is concerned with making predictions or inferences about a population from observations and analyses of a sample.
- (A) Inferential Analysis
 - (B) Descriptive Analysis
 - (C) Bivariate Analysis
 - (D) None of above
23. Statistical method used to compare the means of three or more groups to determine if there is a significant difference between them
- (A) ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)
 - (B) Pearson's correlation coefficient (r)
 - (C) Spearman Rho
 - (D) None of above
24. Litzy collects data from a random sample of 7th graders. Out of 40 respondents, 7 attend afterschool programs. Of the 200 7th graders attending Litzy's school, how many would be expected to attend afterschool programs?
- (A) 14 7th graders
 - (B) 28 7th graders
 - (C) 35 7th graders
 - (D) 42 7th graders
25. Avyaan, Avni, and Aarav are on a quest to discover how hypotheses can be verified. What is the magical tool they need to use?
- (A) M-value
 - (B) T-value
 - (C) P-value
 - (D) F-value
26. What is a common statistical method used by data crunchers to find relationships between variables?
- (A) Regression analysis
 - (B) Microscopy
 - (C) Spectroscopy
 - (D) Chromatography

27. Statistical inference occurs when you:
- (A) Compute descriptive statistics from a sample
 - (B) Take a complete census of a population
 - (C) Present a graph of data
 - (D) Take the results of a sample and draw conclusions about a population
28. Which statistical test is used for testing relationships in quantitative data?
- (A) Thematic analysis
 - (B) Chi-Square test
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) Grounded theory
29. Tell if the statement is Descriptive or Inferential: The chances of you getting a new car is about the same as passing your statistics class.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Inferential
30. What are the parametric tests in the following list? F test t test Sign test Median test
- (A) 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (B) 3 and 4 are correct.
 - (C) 1 and 4 are correct.
 - (D) 2 and 3 are correct.
31. Another name for a directional hypothesis is
- (A) One-tailed hypothesis
 - (B) Two-tailed hypothesis
 - (C) Three-tailed hypothesis
 - (D) Four-tailed hypothesis
32. If the results of a study show a significant difference at the 0.05 level, this means:
- (A) There is a 5% chance the results are due to random variation
 - (B) The results are conclusive and cannot be disputed
 - (C) The study must be repeated for confirmation
 - (D) The difference is not statistically significant
33. In a research study, if the confidence interval for a mean is narrow, it indicates:
- (A) Greater uncertainty in the estimate
 - (B) Greater precision in the estimate
 - (C) No significant results
 - (D) A higher likelihood of Type I error
34. Which of the following terms refers to a statistical method that can be used to statistically equate groups on a pretest or some other variable?
- (A) Analysis of covariance.
 - (B) Matching.
 - (C) Experimental control.
 - (D) Differential influence.
35. Which test is used for correlations?
- (A) Mann Whitney U
 - (B) Spearman's Rho
 - (C) Wilcoxon T test
 - (D) Chi Squared
36. The ____ measures the strength of the relationship between 2 variables.
- (A) Correlation Coefficient
 - (B) Causation
 - (C) Independent Variable
 - (D) None of above
37. Part of the population of 4,500 elk at a wildlife preserve is infected with a parasite. A random sample of 50 elk shows that 8 of them are infected. How many elk are likely to be infected?
- (A) 720 elk
 - (B) 400 elk
 - (C) 90 elk
 - (D) 562.5 elk
38. When do we use Multiple Regression?
- (A) When we have 1 continuous DV and 1 continuous IV
 - (B) When we have 1 continuous DV and more than 1 continuous IV
 - (C) When we have 1 continuous IV and more than 1 continuous DV
 - (D) When we have 1 continuous DV and more than 1 categorical IV

39. "The purpose of this study was to determine if there is difference in self-efficacy between beginner and advance level badminton players." Which test would you use to analyse the data collected?
- (A) Independent t-test
 - (B) Paired Samples t-test
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) Correlation
40. A test of statistical significance indicates how confident the researcher is about
- (A) The interceder reliability of their structured interview schedule.
 - (B) Passing their driving test.
 - (C) Understanding the difference between bivariate and multivariate analysis.
 - (D) Generalizing their findings from the sample to the population.
41. After displaying research results with a scatter plot, we can confirm the hypothesis about correlation between two variables.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
42. What do you call the decision making process for evaluating claims about a population based on the characteristics of a sample purportedly coming out from the population?
- (A) Hypothesis Testing
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (D) Null Hypothesis
43. The term P-Value refers to what?
- (A) The pattern of data variation
 - (B) Whether a result occurs due to chance or to the variable you're testing
 - (C) The extent to which the findings of a study can be applied to other situations
 - (D) A statistical measurement of the probability of obtaining the observed results if the null hypothesis is true
44. What is the main purpose of a t-test in research?
- (A) To compare the means of two groups to see if they are significantly different
 - (B) To compare the variance between three or more groups
 - (C) To test how one variable predicts another
 - (D) To test differences in frequencies among categories
45. Which Test is Appropriate? A stadium manager is interested in whether the fans that buy tickets are demographically the same as the general population of the city. Currently 42% are Caucasian, 35% are Hispanic, 12% are African American, 8% are Asian, and the rest are defined as other.
- (A) Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test
 - (B) Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity
 - (C) Chi-Square Test for Independence/Association
 - (D) Not a Chi-square test
46. From a purely statistical standpoint, in order to compare a control group (which does not receive the IV or experimental manipulation) to the experimental group the researcher will need
- (A) A correlation coefficient
 - (B) Only descriptive statistics
 - (C) Percentile rank
 - (D) A test of significance
47. A statistic is different from a parameter because it
- (A) Represents a sample, whereas a parameter represents a population.
 - (B) Represents a population, whereas a parameter represents a sample.
 - (C) Is derived from a random sample, whereas a parameter is derived from a non-random sample.
 - (D) Is derived from a nonrandom sample, whereas a parameter is derived from a random sample

48. When the researchers implement flipped learning model in class A (experimental group), butnot in class B (control group), the research use ____ test
- (A) One-Way Analysis of Variance
 - (B) T-Tests for dependent groups
 - (C) T-Tests for independent groups
 - (D) Central tendency
49. A researcher wants to know if gender affects device preference. What test should be used?
- (A) Regression
 - (B) T-test
 - (C) Chi-square
 - (D) Correlation
50. A decision-making process for evaluating claims about a population
- (A) Alternative
 - (B) Null
 - (C) Hypothesis testing
 - (D) Critical values
51. A range of values where the true value will most likely fall
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Point Estimate
 - (C) Precision
 - (D) Interval Estimate
52. In testing for the difference between two populations, it is possible to use
- (A) Mann Whitney
 - (B) Kruskal Wallis
 - (C) Wilcoxon
 - (D) None of the above
53. Which test requires a repeated measures design?
- (A) Chi squared
 - (B) Spearman's Rho
 - (C) Mann Whitney U
 - (D) Wilcoxon T test
54. What is statistical estimation?
- (A) Methods for rounding answers in statistical calculations.
 - (B) Methods to determine the best graph to represent statistical data.
 - (C) Methods for reducing errors in inferential statistics.
 - (D) Methods for reducing errors in descriptive statistics.
55. Lucy collects data from a random sample of seventh-graders. Out of 40 respondents, 7 attend afterschool programs. Of the 200 seventh-graders attending Lucy's school, how many would be expected to attend afterschool programs?
- (A) 14 seventh-graders
 - (B) 28 seventh-graders
 - (C) 35 seventh-graders
 - (D) 42 seventh-graders
56. True or false.A study that establish that two variables are related, always means that there is a direct (causal) relationship between the two variable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
57. What does a null hypothesis state?
- (A) There is no significant difference between groups
 - (B) There is a significant difference between groups
 - (C) The hypothesis is always true
 - (D) The hypothesis is always false
58. Which of the following statistical tests is the appropriate one to adapt when analyzing the relationship between continuous or progressive quantitative data such as blood pressure and advancing age?
- (A) Regression analysis
 - (B) T-test
59. Suppose a researcher identifies the variables as Nominal, which of the following inferential statistics will he use?

- (A) Pearson r
 - (B) Spearman rho
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) Chi square
60. Twenty-five children are chosen randomly from a school playground. Their heights are measured when they first come into school the next morning, and again just before they go home that same evening. What statistical test could be used to test the hypothesis that their morning heights are no different from their evening heights?
- (A) Independent T Test
 - (B) Paired T Test
 - (C) Regression
 - (D) Z test
61. If the findings of the research showed that the difference between the experimental and control group was relatively large, it would be said that it is
- (A) Randomized
 - (B) Had confounding variables
 - (C) Statistically significant
 - (D) Had a standard deviation
62. What types of statistics allows quantitative researchers to draw conclusions about populations?
- (A) Inferential
 - (B) Predictive
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Quantitative
63. It is rare to find correlation coefficients above ____ in psychology (Research Methods and Statistics Part III)
- (A) +0.50
 - (B) +0.80
 - (C) +1.00
 - (D) +0.10
64. What does a p-value of less than 0.05 indicate in statistical testing?
- (A) The null hypothesis is true
 - (B) There is a statistically significant result
 - (C) The data is unreliable
 - (D) The test should be repeated
65. Studying the relationship between weekly yoga hours and body weight illustrates which inferential focus?
- (A) Differences between predefined groups
 - (B) Relationships between quantitative variables
 - (C) Design of randomized controlled experiments
 - (D) Summarization of sample-level patterns
66. Which test is appropriate for comparing before-and-after measurements on the same subjects?
- (A) Kruskal-Wallis H for ranks
 - (B) One-way ANOVA across three groups
 - (C) Paired t-test for related samples
 - (D) Independent samples t-test groups
67. The p value measures
- (A) The probability of the null hypothesis being true given the results that were observed.
 - (B) The probability of not obtaining a statistically significant result if the experiment were repeated.
 - (C) The probability that the obtained result could have occurred by chance.
 - (D) The probability of obtaining a result as extreme as the data if the null hypothesis were true.
68. ____ is used to test relationships between quantitative variables. In other words, it's a measure of how things are related
- (A) Regression
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Variance
 - (D) None of above
69. At the end of your research study, you determine that the results were "statistically significant." What does this mean in general?

- (A) The results met a threshold considered to be scientifically meaningful.
(B) The hypothesis was worth testing.
(C) The results could not have occurred as the result of chance.
(D) The hypothesis has been proven.
70. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which high school grades predict college grades
(A) Standard deviation
(B) Mean
(C) Median
(D) Correlation coefficient
(E) Range
71. What does correlation express in research?
(A) Correlation expresses the degree to which two variables are related to each other in research.
(B) Correlation expresses the causation between two variables in research.
(C) Correlation expresses the independence of two variables in research.
(D) Correlation expresses the randomness between two variables in research.
72. A test that is designed to compare two separate groups of data.
(A) One way ANOVA
(B) Mixed ANOVA
(C) Independent samples t-test
(D) Paired samples t-test
73. A middle school has 490 students. Mae surveys a random sample of 60 students and finds that 24 of them have dogs. How many students are likely to have dogs?
(A) 8 students
(B) 40 students
(C) 192 students
(D) 196 students
74. In order to help generalize about outside populations based on immediate research participants, action researchers utilize.
(A) Inferential statistics.
(B) Implied statistics.
(C) Descriptive statistics.
(D) None of the above.
75. In the social sciences the accepted probability level is usually
(A) .05 or less
(B) 1.0 or higher
(C) .0001 or less
(D) .05 or higher
76. What is the main purpose of an ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)?
(A) To compare the relationship between two continuous variables
(B) To compare the means of three or more groups
(C) To determine if two variables are correlated
(D) To analyze individual scores within a single group
77. The ____ is the probability of observing values of the test statistic that are as contradictory or even more contradictory to H_0 as the test statistic obtained in our sample.
(A) P-value
(B) X-value
(C) A-value
(D) H_0 -value
78. Inferential statistics is used to:
(A) Describe only what is observed in the data
(B) Draw conclusions about a population based on a sample
(C) Count the total number of observations
(D) Create frequency tables only
79. The study that would best rule out chance factors would have a significance level of $P =$
(A) .05
(B) .01
(C) .001
(D) .08

80. What letter do we use to represent correlation coefficient?
(A) C
(B) R
(C) P
(D) H
81. If differences are found between groups in a quasi-experimental design, what statistical method should be used to control for known differences?
(A) ANOVA
(B) ANCOVA
(C) T-test
(D) Regression
82. The chi. Square test is designed by
(A) Fisher.
(B) Karl pearson.
(C) Laplace.
(D) Gauss.
83. A team wants to compare typing speed before and after using a new predictive keyboard. What test is appropriate?
(A) ANOVA
(B) Independent-samples t-test
(C) Chi-square
(D) Paired-samples t-test
84. What statistical test is used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables?
(A) Chi-square test
(B) T-test
(C) ANOVA
(D) Z-test
85. Using data/evidence to draw conclusions
(A) Inference
(B) Observations
86. Information based on prior knowledge or experience is known as an
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
(C) Qualitative
(D) Quantitative
87. Which statistical tool is appropriate for determining the significant difference in the mean growth increment of Eucheuma cultured in municipal waters using lantay and hanging methods?
(A) T-test
(B) Correlation analysis
(C) Chi-square test
(D) Regression analysis
88. Which test is the part of the parametric test?
(A) Sign Test.
(B) Run Test for Randomness.
(C) Kruskal-Willis Test.
(D) Z-test.
89. A researcher compares average heights between groups defined by favorite meal. What type of inferential task is this?
(A) Estimation of measurement instrument reliability
(B) Prediction about differences between groups
(C) Description of single-sample characteristics
(D) Exploration of within-person time trends
90. What type of test assesses the difference between two related samples?
(A) T-test for independent samples
(B) T-test for dependent samples
(C) ANOVA
(D) Chi-square test
91. The correlation between two observed attributes is calculated as “-.74”. From this, it can be concluded that:
(A) One attribute causes the other attribute not to occur
(B) As one attribute increases, the other is likely to increase

- (C) As one attribute increases, the other is likely to decrease
- (D) One attribute causes the other attribute to occur
- (E) The two attributes are unrelated
92. Statistics that are used to interpret data and draw conclusions.
- (A) Independent variable
- (B) Replication
- (C) Inferential statistics
- (D) Statistical significance
93. Which statistical tool is best for predicting outcomes?
- (A) Mean
- (B) Mode
- (C) Correlation
- (D) Regression
94. What would you use to determine whether significant differences were observed between all levels of your independent variable?
- (A) Box-plots
- (B) F statistic
- (C) Post-hoc tests
- (D) Descriptive statistics
95. How can a researcher increase the statistical power of a study?
- (A) Lower the alpha level
- (B) Use a smaller sample size
- (C) Increase sample size or effect size
- (D) Raise the p-value cutoff
96. Which statistic from descriptive analysis is most directly used inside ANOVA computations shown in the table?
- (A) Interquartile Range
- (B) Sum of Squares
- (C) Coefficient of variation
- (D) Mode frequency Edit
97. Why are researchers so careful about drawing conclusions regarding statistical significance?
- (A) They want to make sure an observed difference isn't due to chance.
- (B) They need to make sure the results are important.
- (C) Statistical significance is primarily a subjective decision, so researchers need to be more careful.
- (D) Statistical significance determines which research method should be used for a hypothesis.
98. A formal way of predicting no significant differences between datasets
- (A) Null hypothesis
- (B) Alternative hypothesis
- (C) Two-tailed hypothesis
- (D) One-tailed hypothesis
99. Charlotte conducts a survey with a sample of students from her school to estimate the average amount of time all students in the school spend on homework. Which concept involves generalizing from Charlotte's sample to the entire school population?
- (A) Statistical inference using sample data
- (B) Random assignment within one group
- (C) Descriptive statistics of individual cases
- (D) Convenience sampling of volunteers
100. A statistical test used to compare 2 or more group means is known as ____
- (A) T-test for correlation coefficients.
- (B) Simple regression.
- (C) Post hoc test.
- (D) One-way analysis of variance.
101. The term "effect size" refers to:
- (A) The probability of making a Type I error
- (B) The strength of a relationship or difference
- (C) The percentage of variance explained by a model
- (D) The reliability of a measurement tool

- 102.** What is an independent t-test used for?
- (A) Comparing means from a sample and a population
 - (B) Comparing means from two separate samples
 - (C) Comparing means from two related samples
 - (D) Comparing means from more than two samples
- 103.** The necessary condition required for using a Paired sample t test is
- (A) The sample size in both the samples should not be same.
 - (B) The two samples should not be related.
 - (C) The two samples should be at least of size 50.
 - (D) Two observations are taken from the same individual-one prior to the application of treatment and other after the application of treatment.
- 104.** Making predictions about a population based on a sample is ____
- (A) Inferential
 - (B) Categorical
 - (C) Independent
 - (D) None of above
- 105.** Which technique is used to help us determine if results can be generalized to a larger population?
- (A) Inferential statistics
 - (B) Longitudinal studies
 - (C) Descriptive statistics
 - (D) Cross-section studies
- 106.** A hypothesis test in which rejection of the null hypothesis occurs for values of the point estimator in either tail of the sampling distribution is called
- (A) The null hypothesis
 - (B) The alternative hypothesis
 - (C) A one-tailed test
 - (D) A two-tailed test
- 107.** Which best describes a t-test?
- (A) It is a type of descriptive statistics.
 - (B) It is used to determine if there are significant differences.
 - (C) It can be used as long as the data is not normally distributed
 - (D) All of the above.
- 108.** What test is the one tool scientists use to analyze differences in samples?
- (A) B-test
 - (B) M-test
 - (C) T-test
 - (D) Z-test
- 109.** Having or expressing meaning; meaningful statistically
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Original
 - (C) Significant
 - (D) Generalizable
- 110.** A measure of the internal consistency that is determined by arbitrarily dividing the total set of items (e.g., questions) relating to a construct of interest into halves (e.g., odd-numbered and even-numbered questions) and comparing the results obtained from the two subsets of items thus created best describes which of the following?
- (A) Parallel forms reliability
 - (B) Split-Half Method
 - (C) Kuder-Richardson Method
 - (D) Coefficient Alpha
- 111.** An inferences is ____
- (A) A conclusion reached by finding and putting together clues and evidence from the text
 - (B) Creating questions about the text that are not answered in the text
 - (C) A statement of ideas or information that a passage of text will discuss
 - (D) Readers relate what they read to personal experiences

- 112.** What is an inference?
- (A) Just a guess.
 - (B) A statement based off of your observations.
 - (C) The same as an observation.
 - (D) Examples of something.
- 113.** When would you use a One-Way ANOVA instead of a t-test?
- (A) When you have two groups and one dependent variable
 - (B) When you are testing frequency counts in a survey
 - (C) When you are measuring one group at two time points
 - (D) When you have more than two groups to compare on one variable
- 114.** In 1975, a random sample of 1484 adult U.S. citizens was surveyed, and 193 strongly agreed with the statement, "People should take care of themselves." Then, in 1991, a survey of 1013 adult U.S. citizens showed that only 61 strongly agreed with the statement. Does this indicate that the proportion of U.S. adults who strongly agree with the given statement has dropped?
- (A) 1 proportion z-test
 - (B) 2 proportion z-test
 - (C) 1 sample t-test
 - (D) 2 sample t-test
- 115.** Inference is
- (A) Using a sample to make a judgement about the population
 - (B) A form of bias
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) A census
- 116.** Uses clues from observations to explain something that might have happened in the past or is happening in the present
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Prediction
- 117.** A ____ provides information about the direction and magnitude of the relationship between two or more variables
- (A) Median
 - (B) Correlation coefficient
 - (C) Standard deviation
 - (D) Mean
- 118.** In which of the following cases could you use a paired-samples t-test?
- (A) When comparing the same participants performance before and after training
 - (B) When assessing relationships between two groups
 - (C) When comparing two separate groups
 - (D) When comparing men and women's scores
- 119.** Correlation does not equal causation: true or false?
- (A) False
 - (B) True
- 120.** What type of data is needed for an unrelated t-test?
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval/Ratio
 - (D) None of above
- 121.** Which test is NOT used for correlations?
- (A) Mann Whitney U
 - (B) Spearman's
 - (C) Pearson
 - (D) Chi Squared
- 122.** T-test is usually used when sample size is:
- (A) < 30
 - (B) > 30
 - (C) > 100
 - (D) Infinite
- 123.** Inferential statistics makes judgements or claims from analyzing ____
- (A) ____ a sample from a population.

- (B) — a whole population.
(C) — data obtained.
(D) — a random sample.
- 124.** Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: “Do motivation and self-efficacy significantly predict the achievement test results of the students? ”
- (A) Independent Samples T-test
(B) Multiple Regression Analysis
(C) Correlation
(D) Paired Samples T-test
- 125.** Which test is used for comparing the means of three or more groups?
- (A) T-test
(B) Z-test
(C) ANOVA
(D) Chi-square test
- 126.** The Spearman rho is used under which condition?
- (A) The predictor and criterion variables are measured on a continuous scale
(B) The predictor and criterion variables are measured on a categorical scale.
(C) The predictor and criterion variables are measured on an ordinal scale
(D) The predictor variable is ranked while the criterion variable is measured on a continuous scale.
- 127.** After conducting an experiment, Dr. Fitzpatrick concluded that there was a statistically significant difference between the scores of the experimental and control groups. In other words,
- (A) The difference is highly meaningful and important to scientists.
(B) The results are replicable.
(C) The scores differed by five points or more.
(D) It is unlikely that the difference occurred by chance.
- 128.** Only about 20% of people who try to quit smoking succeed. Sellers of a motivational tape claim that listening to their recorded messages can help people quit. What is the alternative hypothesis?
- (A) $P = 0.2$
(B) $P = 0.25$
(C) $P < 0.2$
(D) $P > 0.2$
- 129.** It is used to test hypotheses, look at cause and effect, and make predictions.
- (A) True
(B) False
- 130.** Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: “Does the house size significantly predict the price of the house? ”
- (A) Mean and Standard Deviation
(B) Correlation
(C) Regression Analysis
(D) Frequency and Percentage
- 131.** It allows the comparison of the means of the two groups.
- (A) T-TEST
(B) ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA)
(C) PEARSON’S CORRELATION (PEARSON’S R)
(D) None of above
- 132.** A study which shows a relationship between two variables is known as
- (A) An experiment.
(B) An interview.
(C) A naturalistic observation.
(D) A correlation.
- 133.** What statistical method is used to find relationships between variables?
- (A) Mean
(B) Correlation
(C) Frequency
(D) Range

134. Descriptive or inferential? By 2040 at least 3.5 billion people will run short of water (World Future Society).
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Inferential
135. When is it appropriate to use a Chi-Square test?
- (A) When comparing the means of numerical data
 - (B) When analyzing frequencies or counts in categorical data
 - (C) When testing changes in continuous variables over time
 - (D) When comparing means across four different conditions
136. Which test would you use to see whether the fans that buy tickets are demographically the same as the general population of the city. Currently 42% are Caucasian, 35% are Hispanic, 12% are African American, 8% are Asian, and the rest are defined as other.
- (A) Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test
 - (B) Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity
 - (C) Chi-Square Test for Independence/Association
 - (D) Not a Chi-square test
137. The F-test
- (A) Is essentially a two tailed test.
 - (B) Is essentially a one tailed test.
 - (C) Can be one tailed as well as two tailed depending on the hypothesis.
 - (D) Can never be a one tailed test.
138. An attempt to explain why something happened
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Observations
139. It is not important and necessary to examine differences between and among the mean scores of groups so that inferences can be made from a smaller group (sample) to the population of interest.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
140. A company wants to compare employee satisfaction levels across three departments (HR, Finance, and Marketing). Which test should be used?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Regression
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) T-test
141. A manager of a local store samples the receipts of every fifth person who goes through the line. Out of 50 people, 4 had an item that was priced incorrectly. If 600 people go through his store each day, how many people would you expect to have an incorrect price?
- (A) 30
 - (B) 25
 - (C) 48
 - (D) 50
142. What kind of approach do we use to determine the amount of variance that an intervening variable explains in both the independent and dependent variables?
- (A) Multiple regression
 - (B) Partial correlations
 - (C) Mediating
 - (D) Control
143. Pauline is testing the claim that students from her university have better spatial memory than the average student in the country. She measures the average spatial memory of 50 students and compares it to the national average. What test is she using and what are the degrees of freedom of this test?
- (A) Independent samples t test; 49
 - (B) One sample t test; 48
 - (C) One sample t test; 49
 - (D) Independent samples t test; 48
144. A researcher calculates statistical significance for her study and finds a 5 percent

- chance that results are due to chance. which of the following is an accurate interception to this finding?
- (A) This is well beyond the range of statistical significance
 - (B) This is the minimum result typically considered statistically significance
 - (C) This is not statistically significance
 - (D) There is no way to determine statistical significance
- 145.** Testing hypothesis is a
- (A) Inferential statistics
 - (B) Descriptive statistics
 - (C) Data preparation
 - (D) Data analysis
- 146.** To predict the value of the dependent variable for a new case based on the knowledge of one or more independent variables, we would use
- (A) Regression analysis
 - (B) Correlation analysis
 - (C) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
 - (D) One-way analysis of variance
- 147.** If the p-value is less than the significance level (α), we ____ the null hypothesis.
- (A) Accept
 - (B) Reject
 - (C) Retest
 - (D) Ignore
- 148.** If a research study results in a correlation of 1.00, what relationship is present between the independent and dependent variables?
- (A) Perfect positive correlation
 - (B) Perfect negative correlation
 - (C) No correlation between the variables
 - (D) None of above
- 149.** There are 600 students at Hilda's school. Out of 30 students she surveys, 8 of them ride their bikes to school. Estimate how many students ride their bikes to school from the population.
- (A) 160 students
 - (B) 20 students
 - (C) 74 students
 - (D) 240 students
- 150.** The ____ is used to determine whether the variability between group means is larger than the variability of the observations within the groups.
- (A) T test
 - (B) Z test
 - (C) F test
 - (D) R test
- 151.** The researcher in question 727 now attempts a more complex experiment. One group receives no assertiveness training, a second group receives four assertiveness training session, and a third receives six sessions. The statistic of choice would be the
- (A) Mean
 - (B) T test
 - (C) Two-way ANOVA
 - (D) ANOVA
- 152.** Analysis tool used in statistics that splits an observed aggregate variability inside a data set into two parts: systematic and random factors. The systematic factors have a statistical influence on the given data set, while the random factors do not. Analysts use this test in a study.
- (A) Linear Regression
 - (B) Multiple
 - (C) Regression
 - (D) ANOVA
- 153.** A manager samples receipts of every fifth person in line. Out of 50 people, 4 had a mis-priced item. If 600 people go to the store each day, how many can you expect to have a mis-priced item?
- (A) 50 people
 - (B) 80 people
 - (C) 48 people
 - (D) 12 people

154. Chi-Square Test is a ____
(A) Parametric Test
(B) Nonparametric test
155. A correlation test such as Pearson r should be used when:
(A) Both variables are continuous and normally distributed.
(B) The data is categorical.
(C) There is only one variable.
(D) The variables are not related at all.
156. Jackson is conducting a study to compare the effectiveness of two teaching methods. He wants to understand not just whether there is a difference, but how strong that difference is. What does effect size quantify in research findings?
(A) Strength of a relationship or group difference
(B) Probability results occurred by random chance
(C) Number of variables included in a model
(D) Precision of a sampling procedure used
157. A conclusion drawn from data and observations
(A) Inquiry
(B) Inference
(C) Investigation
(D) None of above
158. Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant difference in the perception of teachers and school administrators about assessment practices?"
(A) Mean and Standard Deviation
(B) Correlation
(C) Paired Samples T-test
(D) Independent Samples T-test
159. Which analysis method is most suitable for testing the relationship between multiple independent variables and one dependent variable?
(A) Multivariate regression analysis
(B) Analysis of variance
(C) Chi-square test
(D) T-test
160. Hypotheses test may also be called as
(A) Significance test.
(B) Informal test.
(C) Test.
(D) Moderating test.
161. Which statistical analysis tests the relationship between two nominal variables?
(A) T-test
(B) Regression analysis
(C) Chi-square test
(D) ANOVA
162. An advantage of Correlations is:
(A) They can identify relationships between variables.
(B) They provide causal explanations.
(C) They eliminate all biases.
(D) They are always accurate.
163. Which looks into the statistical difference among the two or more groups
(A) Pearson's R
(B) T-test
(C) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
(D) Multiple Regression
164. Entails estimating or extracting factors; deciding how many factors to retain; and rotating factors to an interpretable orientation (Let the data speak for it self)
(A) Factor analysis
(B) Exploratory factor analysis
(C) Confirmatory factor analysis
(D) Discriminant evidence
165. The null hypothesis is ____
(A) Prediction of no change/no difference/no relationship; nothing is happening/going to happen

- (B) Prediction that there is a change/difference of the relationship; something is happening
- 166.** For which of the following test both the dependent and independent variables should be metric ones?
- (A) Regression
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) T-test
 - (D) Spearman's Correlation
- 167.** It is used to conclude the data. Inferential statistics requires statistical tests performed on samples, and it draws conclusions by identifying the differences between the 2 groups. Tests calculate the p-value that is compared with the probability of chance (α) = 0.05. If the p-value is less than α , then it is concluded that the p-value is statistically significant.
- (A) Quasi
 - (B) Descriptive Statistics
 - (C) Inferential statistics
 - (D) Simple Statistics
- 168.** Sofia is comparing the effectiveness of a new therapy on depression with a more traditional form of treatment. She compares the prevalence of depression symptoms in 15 patients who have undergone the new therapy with the symptoms of 15 other patients who have undergone the traditional treatment. Which of the following test is most suited to the design of her study?
- (A) Mixed ANOVA
 - (B) Independent samples t-test
 - (C) Related samples t-test
 - (D) Linear regression
- 169.** Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant difference in the research competencies between public high school graduates and private high school graduates?"
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Independent Samples T-test
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) Paired Samples T-test
- 170.** Power analysis builds on the concepts of
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Internal consistency
 - (D) Effect size
- 171.** A **university** is investigating whether students' **preferred study methods (Online vs. Offline)** are related to their **degree program (MBA vs. BBA)**. Which test should be used?
- (A) Chi-square test
 - (B) Regression
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) T-test
- 172.** Jon finds a box of 350 postcards. He selects a random sample of 75 postcards and finds that 27 already have a stamp on them. Predict the total number of postcards in the box with stamps on them.
- (A) 9,450 postcards
 - (B) 126 postcards
 - (C) 13 postcards
 - (D) 5 postcards
- 173.** Which analysis comes under inferential analysis?
- (A) Hypothesis Testing.
 - (B) Multivariate Analysis.
 - (C) Bivariate Analysis.
 - (D) Univariate Analysis.
- 174.** TRUE/FALSE. The formal procedure for investigating our ideas about the world using statistics is called hypothesis testing.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 175.** When properly conducted, inferential methods connect sample findings to the real-world population. What enables this connection?
- (A) Averaging descriptive charts visually
 - (B) Assuming samples always equal populations

- (C) Using evidence from observed sample data
(D) Ignoring sampling variability entirely
- 176.** A prediction has been made that the chance that a person will be robbed in a certain city is 15%.
(A) Inferential
(B) Descriptive
- 177.** What statistic is often used for nominally scaled variables?
(A) Chi-square
(B) Pearson product moment
(C) T-Test
(D) ANOVA
- 178.** Quantitative data is analyzed through:
(A) Coding
(B) Statistics
(C) Narratives
(D) Observation
- 179.** A P-Value score of ____ is acceptable for results to be considered statistically significant in the field of psychology (Research Methods and Statistics Part III)
(A) 0.01
(B) 0.05
(C) 1.00
(D) 0.80
- 180.** The following are true regarding Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Test except:
(A) Both population are normally distributed
(B) The subjects are randomly selected
(C) It is applied for nominal and ordinal data
(D) Used to measure the degree of relationship
- 181.** Test to compare two means
(A) Chi-square
(B) T-test
(C) ANOVA
(D) Z-score
- 182.** If a Null hypothesis denoted as
(A) H1
(B) H0
(C) H3
(D) H2
- 183.** Deals with making generalizations about larger groups & population on the basis of information obtained by the study of one or more samples
(A) Inferential Statistics
(B) Descriptive Statistics
(C) Statistics
(D) Statistic
- 184.** Correlation does not equal ____
(A) Causation
(B) Determination
(C) Observation
(D) Youth Nation
- 185.** A statistical test conducted to compare means of more than two populations
(A) Pearson Correlation
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Independent Sample t-test
(D) One Way ANOVA
- 186.** Tests the relationship between several independent variables and one dependent variable
(A) Pearson's R
(B) T-test
(C) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
(D) Multiple Regression
- 187.** A statistical statement of how likely it is that an obtained result occurred by chance.
(A) Range
(B) Standard deviation
(C) Statistical significance
(D) None of above

- 188.** What is inferential analysis?
- (A) Finding absolute numbers
 - (B) Making sure there are minimal errors
 - (C) Show relationship between variables generalize results and make predictions
 - (D) Making inferences and then collecting more data to validate findings
- 189.** Why is it important to report effect sizes in addition to p-values?
- (A) P-values only tell you if an effect exists, not how large it is
 - (B) Effect sizes are easier to calculate
 - (C) P-values are always wrong
 - (D) Effect sizes determine statistical significance
- 190.** Which of the following test should be used if there are one between, one within subjects factor?
- (A) One-way ANOVA
 - (B) Two-ways ANOVA
 - (C) One-way repeated measure ANOVA
 - (D) Mixed Between-Within ANOVA
- 191.** Which type of data is compatible with inferential statistics?
- (A) Categorical data
 - (B) Qualitative data
 - (C) Numeric data
 - (D) Quantitative data
- 192.** Used to test differences of continuous variables (mean scores) between two groups.
- (A) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Chi-square
 - (D) T-test
- 193.** Who invented the correlation coefficient and developed the ideas behind finger-printing and eugenics?
- (A) Charles Darwin
 - (B) Sir Francis Galton
 - (C) Alfred Binet
 - (D) Wechsler
- 194.** If a study finds $p < 0.05$, this typically means:
- (A) Strong evidence for the null hypothesis
 - (B) Results are unreliable
 - (C) No significant findings
 - (D) Evidence against the null hypothesis
- 195.** A null hypothesis assumes:
- (A) Relationships are always linear
 - (B) One variable influences another
 - (C) A significant relationship exists
 - (D) No significant relationship exists
- 196.** Which method compares more than two group means?
- (A) ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)
 - (B) Regression analysis
 - (C) Chi-square test
 - (D) T-test
- 197.** Barb has a directional hypothesis. How can she test for statistical significance?
- (A) Two-tailed test
 - (B) Barb needs a new plan.
 - (C) One-tailed test
 - (D) None of above
- 198.** Inferential Statistics is used to explain the results from the sample as being representative for the ____
- (A) Sample group
 - (B) Whole population
 - (C) Control group
 - (D) Experimental group
- 199.** Hypothesis can be verified using ____
- (A) M-value
 - (B) T-value
 - (C) P-value
 - (D) F-value

- 200.** What does the confidence level indicate in a study?
- (A) How confident researchers are in the sample
 - (B) How confident researchers can be that the study's results would be replicated
 - (C) The cost per survey
 - (D) The range in which a statistic may fluctuate
- 201.** Which test would you use to see if people on computers and people on handhelds use the same Internet search engines? 1000 web searches from a computer and 1500 web searches from a hand held were tracked to see what search engine was used.
- (A) Chi-square Goodness of Fit Test
 - (B) Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity
 - (C) Not a Chi-square test
 - (D) None of above
- 202.** A company wants to test if a new pricing strategy increased sales. Which approach should they use?
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) One-sample or two-sample hypothesis test
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) Linear algebra transformation
- 203.** Is a statistical measure that expresses the extent to which two variables are linearly related
- (A) Psychoactive drug
 - (B) Extrasensory perception
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Central tendency
- 204.** A statistic is an unbiased estimator of a parameter when
- (A) The statistic is calculated from a random sample.
 - (B) In many samples, the values of the statistic are very close to the value of the parameter.
 - (C) In a single sample, the value of the statistic is equal to the value of the parameter
 - (D) In many samples, the values of the statistic are centered at the value of the parameter.
- 205.** What statistical test can be used for observing the changes between base line and endline study?
- (A) Chi-Square Test
 - (B) Independent Sample t-Test
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Paired Sample t-Test
- 206.** ____ is a statistical method that deduces from a small but representative sample the characteristics of a bigger population.
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Correlational studies
 - (D) Descriptive statistics
- 207.** A very small ____ statistic means that your observed data fits your expected data extremely well. In other words, there is a relationship.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Chi-square test
- 208.** A UX team wants to compare satisfaction scores between two unrelated groups. What test should they use?
- (A) Independent-samples t-test
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Paired-samples t-test
 - (D) Chi-square
- 209.** The ANOVA procedure is a statistical approach for determining whether or not
- (A) The means of two or more samples are equal
 - (B) The means of more than two samples are equal
 - (C) The means of two or more populations are equal
 - (D) The means of two samples are equal

- 210.** Define what inference is.
- (A) An assumption or conclusion that is rationally and logically made, based on the given facts or circumstances
 - (B) Predicting the circumstances
 - (C) The author stating the main idea in the paragraph or text
 - (D) The author providing information to the reader what is happening in the text
- 211.** Statistical analysis in quantitative research is primarily used to:
- (A) Explore cultural contexts
 - (B) Interpret numerical data and test hypotheses
 - (C) Collect qualitative information
 - (D) Generalize findings to a population
- 212.** An inference is a ____ guess
- (A) Wild
 - (B) Unknown
 - (C) Educated
 - (D) Prediction
- 213.** You want to know if task time differs between two software versions used by the same participants. What test applies?
- (A) Paired-samples t-test
 - (B) Chi-square
 - (C) Independent-samples t-test
 - (D) Correlation
- 214.** In ANOVA, between groups design refers to systematic variance attributable to the ____
- (A) IVs (independent variables)
 - (B) DVs (dependent variables)
 - (C) Random error
 - (D) Sample size
- 215.** T-tests, ANOVA, and regression analysis are part of what type of statistics?
- (A) Descriptive Statistics
 - (B) Inferential Statistics
 - (C) Hypothesis Testing
 - (D) Observations
- 216.** A good inference doesn't have to be true but logical and acceptable.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 217.** Which of the following statistical process is used to generalize the results from sample to its respective population
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Comparative statistics
 - (C) Inferential statistics
 - (D) Predictive statistics
- 218.** What is a 'null hypothesis' in research?
- (A) A hypothesis that assumes no relationship between variables
 - (B) A hypothesis that predicts an outcome
 - (C) A general assumption of the study
 - (D) A variable that cannot be measured
- 219.** ANOVA is used to test the strength of association between more than two variables.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 220.** If the results are significant we can..
- (A) Reject the null hypothesis
 - (B) Reject the alternate hypothesis
 - (C) Accept the null hypothesis
 - (D) None of above
- 221.** A statistical index of the relationship between two things from -1.00 to +1.00.
- (A) Scatterplot
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) Correlation coefficient
- 222.** Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant difference in the perception of freshmen, sophomores, and juniors about online learning?"
- (A) Paired Samples T-Test
 - (B) Independent Samples T-test
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) ANOVA

- 223.** Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant difference between pre-test and posttest scores?"
- (A) Paired Samples T-test
 - (B) Independent Samples T-test
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) Correlation
- 224.** In a chi square goodness of fit test, you must have
- (A) Expected counts for two samples
 - (B) Observed proportions for one categorical variable
 - (C) Observed counts for one categorical variable
 - (D) Observed proportions for two categorical variables
- 225.** To complete a t test you would consult a tabled value of t. In order to see if significant differences exist in an ANOVA you would consult
- (A) The mode
 - (B) A table for t values
 - (C) A table for F values
 - (D) The chi-square
- 226.** What does correlation measure in psychological research?
- (A) The cause of a phenomenon
 - (B) The extent to which two factors vary together
 - (C) The ethical standards of a study
 - (D) The replication of findings
- 227.** A statistical method used in finance, investing, and other disciplines that attempts to determine the strength and character of the relationship between one dependent variable (usually denoted by Y) and a series of other variables (known as independent variables).
- (A) Topology
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Regression
 - (D) ANOVA
- 228.** When comparing two studies measuring the same phenomenon, the study with a statistical power of 0.5 is more likely to ____ than the study with a statistical power of 0.8.
- (A) Result in a Type II error
 - (B) Give you a more precise estimate of the effect
 - (C) Produce a statistically significant finding
 - (D) Result in a Type I error
- 229.** Which scenario best illustrates a population inference?
- (A) Predicting overall customer churn rate nationwide
 - (B) Transforming data into standardized z-scores
 - (C) Describing average satisfaction in the sample
 - (D) Listing software tools used for analysis
- 230.** What method should be used if a researcher wants to know how different levels of an independent variable affect the dependent variable at different levels of another independent variables?
- (A) Two-way analysis of variance.
 - (B) Multiple correlation method.
 - (C) Factorial analysis of variance method.
 - (D) Analysis of covariance method.
- 231.** Statistical power is the probability of concluding there was an effect when there was one. Power = ____
- (A) 1-beta
 - (B) Alpha
 - (C) Beta
 - (D) 1-alpha
- 232.** Devise a data analysis plan for a study investigating the correlation between class attendance and exam scores.
- (A) Use thematic analysis to categorize responses
 - (B) Perform a Pearson correlation analysis to examine the relationship

- (C) Conduct narrative analysis to explore student experiences
(D) Use descriptive statistics to summarize the data
233. Mathematical methods that allow us to determine whether we can generate findings from our sample to the full population
(A) Naive Realism-
(B) Inferential statistics
(C) Rapid eye movement
(D) Reliability
234. A statistical test used to determine whether a correlation coefficient is statistically significant is called the
(A) One-way analysis of variance
(B) T-test for independent for correlation coefficients sample
(C) Chi-square test for contingency table
(D) T-test for correlation coefficients
235. Chi square test is example of:
(A) Parametric test
(B) Non parametric test
(C) Descriptive test
(D) Survey test
236. An INFERENCE is ____
(A) A logical conclusion
(B) A guess based on evidence
(C) Both
(D) None of above
237. Deals with the formulation of inferences about conditions that exist in a population from study of a sample drawn from a population.
(A) Statistics
(B) Descriptive statistics
(C) Inferential statistics
(D) Statistician
238. ANOVA stands for ____
(A) Analysis of Variation
(B) Analysis of Variance
(C) Analysis of Variability
(D) A Non-Visual Analysis
239. Which statistical method is used to predict relationships between two variables?
(A) Regression
(B) Frequency distribution
(C) Chi-square
(D) T-test
240. Joe hypothesizes that a new drug he has just invented will enhance mice's memories. He feeds the drug to experimental group and gives the control group a placebo. He then times the mice as they learn to run through a maze. In order to know whether his hypothesis has been supported, Joe would need to use
(A) Inferential statistics
(B) Scatter plott
(C) Descriptive statistics
(D) Histograms
241. In research, confidence intervals are usually set at what figure?
(A) 5%
(B) 95%
242. What statistical technique purposes to test the relationship between two continuous variables?
(A) T-Test for two dependent samples
(B) T-Test for independent samples
(C) Chi Square Test
(D) Pearson's r
243. ANOVA is used to compare the differences in ____ for more than 2 populations
(A) Variances
(B) Means
(C) Regression
(D) None of above
244. A statistical statement of how likely it is that an obtained result occurred by chance

- (A) Statistical Significance
 - (B) Culture
 - (C) Hindsight Bias
 - (D) Range
245. What do we mean by the word inference/inferences?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Conditional statement
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Syllogism
246. If a researcher found a .77 correlation between amount of time spent studying and student's performance on exam, which of the following would be true?
- (A) Increasing studying time increases exam performance.
 - (B) Having a higher exam performance increases time studying.
 - (C) Students who spend more time study tend to perform better on exams.
 - (D) More time studying causes better exam performance.
247. Which method helps determine the relationship between continuous variables in research?
- (A) Linear regression analysis
 - (B) Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
 - (C) Logistic regression analysis
 - (D) Factor analysis
248. Predictive validity reflects:
- (A) The extent to which a score on a scale or test predicts scores on some criterion measure.
 - (B) The degree to which a test measures what it claims to be measuring.
 - (C) The consistency of a research study or measuring test.
 - (D) The extent to which a test appears to measure what it is supposed to measure.
249. Which test hypothesis states that there is no difference between two parameters?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Point hypothesis
 - (C) Significance hypothesis
 - (D) Alternative hypothesis
250. If it is statistically meaningful, it has ____
- (A) Significance
 - (B) Instrument
 - (C) Caption
 - (D) Verify
251. An example of using inferential statistics in research is:
- (A) Descriptive analysis of survey data
 - (B) Predicting election outcomes based on a sample
 - (C) Summarizing data using graphs
 - (D) Calculating the mean of a dataset
252. What statistical tool is appropriate when the predictor is categorical and the outcome is also categorical?
- (A) Spearman's r
 - (B) Chi-square Test
 - (C) Sign Test
 - (D) Kruskal-Wallis H Test
253. Numerical value obtained from applying the estimator using the sample data; can be a value or range of values that approximate a parameter
- (A) Estimate
 - (B) Estimator
 - (C) Estimation
 - (D) None of above
254. Which method is most appropriate to test whether two group means differ?
- (A) Median comparison without assumptions
 - (B) Regression predicting a dependent variable
 - (C) T-test comparing group averages
 - (D) Correlation analysis between variables

255. Action researchers are often interested in testing hypotheses and making generalizations beyond immediate research participants. This is usually accomplished using —
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Implied statistics
 - (D) None of above
256. Which of the following is not used to test whether the difference in the means of the two groups is statistically significant?
- (A) A paired-samples t-test
 - (B) An independent-samples t-test
 - (C) ANOVA (analysis of variance)
 - (D) Chi-square test
257. Which type of statistical analysis would you use to compare the means of three or more groups?
- (A) Regression analysis
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) T-test
 - (D) Chi-square
258. Relies on few or no assumptions about the shape of the distribution. will rely on median and interquartile ranges to describe the distribution
- (A) Parametric
 - (B) Nonparametric
259. Making decisions and drawing conclusions about populations.
- (A) Descriptive Statistics
 - (B) Inferential Statistics
 - (C) Qualitative Variable
 - (D) Quantitative Variable
260. What determines how likely any difference between experimental groups is due to chance?
- (A) Statistical analysis
 - (B) Sample size
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Control variables
261. What statistical tool is used to compare the means of two or more groups?
- (A) Regression Analysis
 - (B) Correlation Analysis
 - (C) ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)
 - (D) T-Test
262. Which statistical procedure should be used in order to answer this research problem: "Is there a significant relationship between height and weight of the patients? "
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Multiple Regression Analysis
 - (D) Percentage
263. When two variables appear to have a relationship it is said they have a —
- (A) Random sample
 - (B) Random assignment
 - (C) Control factor
 - (D) Correlation
264. What is the significance of a P-value smaller than 0.05?
- (A) The results are likely due to random chance
 - (B) The results are statistically significant
 - (C) The results do not need further analysis
 - (D) The data is inconclusive
265. It is important to know the difference between correlation and causation. Which statement below best describes correlation?
- (A) The extent to which two characteristics or phenomena prove that characteristic A caused characteristic B.
 - (B) The extent to which two characteristics or phenomena tend to found together or change together.
 - (C) The extent to which two characteristics or phenomena tend to operate in different ways.
 - (D) None of above

266. When studying the effect of qualitative data on outcome which is quantitative in a sample size of less than 30, which is the appropriate test to use?
- (A) T-test
 - (B) Z-test
 - (B) Coefficient of Correlation.
 - (C) Scatter Plots/Diagram.
 - (D) None of these.
267. What is "Inference"?
- (A) Marking a text with notes and/or comments
 - (B) A logical guess made by connecting bits of information
 - (C) Important ideas throughout a work that support the central message
 - (D) The study skill of outlining or summarizing the ideas of a lecture
268. When is the chi-square test commonly used in mixed method research?
- (A) To compare means of different groups
 - (B) To test for the association between categorical variables
 - (C) To measure the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables
 - (D) To predict an outcome based on a set of predictor variables
269. Which statistical method is most appropriate for analyzing data that deviates from a normal distribution?
- (A) Parametric tests
 - (B) Non-parametric tests
 - (C) Predictive tests
 - (D) Standardized tests
270. ANOVA is used when:
- (A) Two samples are compared
 - (B) More than two samples are compared
 - (C) Only one sample is checked
 - (D) None
271. If one knows that the yield and rainfall are closely related then one want to know the amount of rain required to achieve a certain production. For this purpose we use analysis
- (A) Regression Analysis.
 - (A) Pearson correlation
 - (B) T-test
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Chi-square
272. A student wants to know if there's a relationship between time spent on a task and years of computer experience. What test should they use?
273. A researcher commits Type I Error when he
- (A) Accepts Null hypothesis when it is true.
 - (B) Rejects the Null Hypothesis when it is true.
 - (C) Rejects Null hypothesis when it is false.
 - (D) Accepts Null hypothesis when it is false.
274. Which of the following is expected if discriminant validity is present?
- (A) High correlations between distinct values
 - (B) Low correlations between distinct values
 - (C) No correlation between any values
 - (D) High correlation within the same value
275. What do you call the allowable error in a research?
- (A) Alpha Error
 - (B) Margin of Error
 - (C) Type I Error
 - (D) Type II Error
276. An experimenter finds a difference between an experimental group and a control group that is less likely due to chance and more likely due to the manipulation of the independent variable. This finding then is most likely to be
- (A) A replication.
 - (B) Statistically significant.
 - (C) Below the margin of error.
 - (D) Reliable, but not valid.
 - (E) Valid, but not reliable.

277. Stephanie is designing an experiment to investigate the effect of listening to calming music on positive emotions. Even though the usual alpha level is 0.05, Stephanie feels that she wants to adopt more stringent criteria for her study, so she chooses an alpha level of 0.01. This strategy reduces the probability of:
- (A) Type I error
 - (B) Type II error
 - (C) Standard error
 - (D) P-value error
278. You are given two sets of data measuring the same information, both with the same sample size. Set A has a larger Standard Error than Set B. If you were looking for a 99.8% Confidence Interval, which set would have a larger Margin of Error?
- (A) Set A
 - (B) Set B
 - (C) Not enough information
 - (D) I have no idea what you're asking me to do
279. When you want to determine the probability that the observed result is due to chance alone, you look for which of the following in a statistical test?
- (A) P value
 - (B) Power
280. If a sample is representative of a population, data obtained from the sample can be used to make ____
- (A) Questions
 - (B) Populations
 - (C) Biased sample
 - (D) Inferences.
281. The use of the laws of probability to make inferences and draw statistical conclusions about populations based on sample data is referred to as ____
- (A) Descriptive statistics
 - (B) Inferential statistics
 - (C) Sample statistics
 - (D) Population statistics
282. The chi-square test of independence relies upon what type of data?
- (A) Measured data
 - (B) Percentages
 - (C) Categorical data
 - (D) Absolute values
283. When selecting types of tests, if your sample size is small you are forced to use
- (A) Parametric
 - (B) Nonparametric
284. Which test compares the means of two groups or scores and can use independent or paired samples?
- (A) T-test.
 - (B) Chi-square test.
 - (C) ANOVA.
 - (D) Regression analysis.
285. A fast-food chain surveys customers about their **preferred menu item (Burger, Pizza, or Pasta)** and their **age group (Teens, Adults, Seniors)**. A **Chi-square test** is performed, and the p-value is **0.002**. What should they conclude?
- (A) Food preference **significantly differs** by age group
 - (B) All age groups prefer the same food
 - (C) The relationship is not significant
 - (D) The test result is invalid
286. Which of the following is true about statistical testing?
- (A) It is always done on the alternative hypothesis
 - (B) It is done on the null hypothesis
 - (C) It does not involve hypotheses
 - (D) It can ignore sampling methods
287. Which of the following is not a statistical tool for Inferential Statistics?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Pearson
 - (D) T-test

288. A statistical measure of the association between two variables is called a(n)
- (A) Independent variable.
 - (B) Dependent variable.
 - (C) Control variable.
 - (D) Correlation coefficient.
289. When asked to determine the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false or accepting the alternative hypothesis when it is true, this refers to
- (A) Power
 - (B) Relative risk
290. Harry collects data from a random sample of seventh-graders. Out of 25 respondents, 10 ride the bus to school. Of the 150 seventh-graders who attend Harry's school, how many would be expected to ride the bus to school?
- (A) 40 seventh graders
 - (B) 50 seventh graders
 - (C) 60 seventh graders
 - (D) 90 seventh graders
291. Z-test is appropriate when:
- (A) Population standard deviation is known
 - (B) Population standard deviation is unknown
 - (C) Data is qualitative
 - (D) Sample size is very small
292. The number of independent values or quantities that can be assigned to a statistical distribution
- (A) Alpha
 - (B) Critical Values
 - (C) Degree of Freedom
 - (D) Z values
293. What statistical test is appropriate to determine if there is a significant mean difference in temperature, pH, and oxygen of *E. coli* cultured in municipal waters of Estancia, Iloilo, Philippines using lantay and hanging methods?
- (A) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
 - (B) Chi-square test
 - (C) Pearson correlation
 - (D) Regression analysis
294. When analyzing quantitative data, which of the following techniques would be most appropriate?
- (A) Thematic analysis
 - (B) Regression analysis
 - (C) Content analysis
 - (D) Focus group moderation
295. When looking at statistical significance, social workers and social scientists have settled on ____ to be the most common cutoff point to separate findings.
- (A) 5
 - (B) .05
 - (C) .5
 - (D) None of above
296. What is the purpose of a null hypothesis?
- (A) To propose a specific relationship between variables
 - (B) To represent the absence of an effect or difference
 - (C) To guide the selection of research topics
 - (D) To suggest potential outcomes of the research study
297. Which statistical tool is used to measure the strength and direction of the relationship between the number of hours studied and the exam scores?
- (A) Regression Analysis
 - (B) Correlation Analysis
 - (C) Inferential Statistics
 - (D) Descriptive Statistics
298. What is 'statistical significance' and why is it important?
- (A) Statistical significance means results are always correct and reliable.
 - (B) Statistical significance indicates that results are unlikely to be due to chance, helping validate research findings.

- (C) Statistical significance indicates that results are always due to chance.
(D) Statistical significance is a measure of the sample size used in research.
- 299.** An important statistical technique that enables us to decide whether or not we will believe the claims made about populations with unknown parameters is known as
(A) Statistics
(B) Hypothesis testing
(C) Experiment
(D) Sample design
- 300.** Researchers look for a relationship between two co-variables.
(A) Correlations
(B) Case Study
(C) Longitudinal Study
(D) None of above
- 301.** Which test does not use ordinal data?
(A) Mann Whitney U
(B) Wilcoxon T test
(C) Spearman's Rho
(D) Chi Squared
- 302.** What does the term "significance" mean in regards to scientific research?
(A) How consistently an experiment achieves the same results
(B) Whether a study achieved what the researchers intended it to
(C) Probability that a difference happened by sampling error or chance
(D) Acceptance in the scientific community
- 303.** Aiden is conducting psychological research and finds a small p-value in his results. What does this indicate about his findings?
(A) Greater effect size regardless of sample
(B) Lower likelihood results are due to chance
(C) Higher likelihood results are due to chance
(D) Higher measurement error across samples
- 304.** Which statement about an inference is correct?
(A) An inference is not based on any evidence.
(B) An inference is based only on what a text says.
(C) An inference always turns out to be right.
(D) An inference requires that you use clues.
- 305.** A statistical test conducted to find the relationship between two variables measured as qualitative/categorical variables
(A) Pearson Correlation
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Independent Sample t-test
(D) One Way ANOVA
- 306.** What does Inference mean?
(A) Finding details in a story
(B) Use clues and what you already know to come up with an idea
(C) Giving a reason for your answer
(D) Using what I know
- 307.** Which of the following is an example of inferential statistics in PSPP?
(A) Calculating mean and standard deviation
(B) Creating frequency tables
(C) Hypothesis testing (e.g., t-test, ANOVA)
(D) Recoding variables
- 308.** A researcher wants to compare the average task completion time between users who used a mouse and those who used a touchscreen. What test should be used?
(A) Paired-samples t-test
(B) Correlation test
(C) Independent-samples t-test
(D) Chi-square test

309. What statistical technique should be used for this research question, "Is there a significant difference between the pretest and posttest scores of learners in reading comprehension test?"
- (A) T-Test for two dependent samples
 - (B) T-Test for independent samples
 - (C) Chi Square Test
 - (D) Pearson's r
310. Which statistical test is appropriate for comparing means between two groups?
- (A) Chi-square test
 - (B) Independent Samples t-test
 - (C) Pearson correlation
 - (D) Descriptive statistics
311. A T-Test is used to find which of the following?
- (A) A Relationship
 - (B) A Pot of Gold
 - (C) A Difference
 - (D) The letter 'T' Edit
312. What is the term for a statistical technique used to forecast future trends based on historical data?
- (A) Regression analysis
 - (B) Time series analysis
 - (C) Cluster analysis
 - (D) Association analysis
313. Hypothesis testing is most closely related to the work of
- (A) Robert Hoppock
 - (B) Sigmund Freud
 - (C) Lloyd Morgan
 - (D) Fisher
314. T-test is used when there is ____
- (A) 2 dependent variables and 1 independent variable
 - (B) 1 dependent variable and 2 independent variables
 - (C) 1 dependent variable and 1 independent variable
 - (D) 2 dependent variable and 2 independent variables
315. A correlation coefficient enables you to:
- (A) Establish whether the data is telling you what you think it should tell you.
 - (B) Assess whether two variables measure the same phenomenon.
 - (C) Measure the difference between two variables.
 - (D) Quantify the strength of the linear relationship between two ranked or quantifiable variables.
316. Inferential statistical procedures are useful to explain data that result from research processes.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

1.5.4 Data Interpretation

1. How does the midpoint between two numbers on a bar graph's vertical axis help in interpreting data?
 - (A) It shows the average of all data points
 - (B) It helps in estimating values that fall between two marked numbers
 - (C) It indicates the maximum value for the graph
 - (D) It is used to divide the graph into sections
2. What is the purpose of a pie chart in data interpretation?
 - (A) To represent data in a linear format
 - (B) The purpose of a pie chart in data interpretation is to visually represent the proportions of different categories within a dataset.
 - (C) To display only one category of data
 - (D) To confuse the audience with unnecessary details

3. What does the noun "inference" or the verb "infer" mean?
 - (A) To find a fact directly from the text
 - (B) To determine something that is almost certainly true from the text, even though it wasn't stated directly
 - (C) To state something that the text didn't say and may or may not be true
 - (D) To determine which ideas from the text are opinions rather than facts
4. When data seems to be "gathered" around a particular value or values.
 - (A) Symmetry
 - (B) Gap
 - (C) Cluster
 - (D) Peak
5. In RRL writing, "synthesis" means:
 - (A) Summarizing and connecting findings of multiple studies
 - (B) Listing articles separately
 - (C) Quoting entire articles
 - (D) Avoiding critical thinking
6. The function of the Discussion is to:
 - (A) Interpret your results in light of what was already known about the subject of the investigation, and to explain our new understanding of the problem
 - (B) Explain clearly how you carried out your study in the following general structure and organization
 - (C) Objectively present your key results, without interpretation
 - (D) Establish the context of the work being reported
 - (E) Explain how the data were analyzed
7. Data interpretation is crucial because data often comes from multiple sources and should be organized upon entry into the analysis process.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
8. The interpretation of data is designed to help people make sense of numerical data that has been collected, analyzed, and presented.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
9. It involves taking the result of data analysis, making inferences on the relations studied, and using them to conclude.
 - (A) Data Coding
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) Data Interpretation
 - (E) Describe Data
10. Explain the importance of data interpretation in quantitative research.
 - (A) Collected data does not need to be analyzed in quantitative research
 - (B) Data interpretation is not important in quantitative research
 - (C) Data interpretation is important for making sense of the collected data and drawing meaningful conclusions.
 - (D) Drawing conclusions from data is not necessary in quantitative research
11. Drawing inferences means ____
 - (A) What you think will happen.
 - (B) To show that something is definitely true.
 - (C) Making a logical guess based on text details and what you already know.
 - (D) Adjusting your thoughts, usually to make them better.
12. What does it mean to analyze data in scientific research?
 - (A) To analyze data means to collect and organize data.
 - (B) To analyze data means to create a hypothesis.
 - (C) To analyze data means to examine and interpret the data collected during an experiment.
 - (D) None of the above

13. The body of a formal report should ____
- (A) Define important and unfamiliar terms
 - (B) Identify the individuals responsible for commissioning the report
 - (C) Discuss, analyze, interpret, and evaluate the research findings or solution to the problem
 - (D) Include a description of all secondary and primary data collected during the research phase of writing the report
14. When you explain or interpret things that you observe, you are
- (A) Classifying
 - (B) Predicting
 - (C) Inferring
 - (D) Observing
15. What is the primary purpose of using a Venn Diagram in scientific data interpretation?
- (A) To show the chronological order of events.
 - (B) To illustrate the logical relationships between different sets of data.
 - (C) To display the frequency of data points.
 - (D) To calculate the average of a data set.
16. What is the purpose of the discussion section in a quantitative research study?
- (A) To present the findings objectively
 - (B) To analyze the data statistically
 - (C) To interpret the results
 - (D) To describe the research methods
17. Hal has used four different colors to show the different products that his company sells. What will Hal use to explain the different product colors?
- (A) X-axis
 - (B) Y-axis
 - (C) Legend
 - (D) Chart title
18. The final major section of text in the paper. This is where the author explains the meanings and implications of the results.
- (A) DISCUSSION
 - (B) LITERATURE REVIEW
 - (C) INTRODUCTION
 - (D) TABLE OF CONTENTS
19. Which task is central to the Discussion section?
- (A) Hide acknowledged limitations
 - (B) Interpret findings meaningfully
 - (C) Repeat the abstract wording
 - (D) List every dataset collected
20. This section is where you present your findings and interpretation of your collected data. You usually present them in a table together with the interpretation and discussion (in paragraph form).
- (A) References
 - (B) Result and Discussion
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
21. It showcases summarized data collected in order to show trends, relationships or differences among variables.
- (A) Figures, Tables and Charts
 - (B) Surveys
 - (C) Research Paper
 - (D) Quantitative Research
22. "Comparing document to each other to determine whether they provide the same information or reach the same conclusion" is known as ____
- (A) Corroboration.
 - (B) Sourcing.
 - (C) Contextualization.
 - (D) Negative criticism.
23. How can data interpretation help in making informed decisions based on charts and graphs?
- (A) Charts and graphs are not reliable sources of information
 - (B) Data interpretation has no impact on decision-making

- (C) Data interpretation helps in understanding trends and patterns in data, which can inform decision-making.
- (D) Understanding trends and patterns in data is not important for decision-making
24. Which word best completes the sentence?
'The pie chart was used to ____ the survey results.'
- (A) Eat
(B) Sing
(C) Illustrate
(D) Dance
25. The image shows motor gasoline consumption in the United States between 1960 and 2012. What is most likely an effect of the trend?
- (A) Increase in the production of automobiles
(B) Contamination of groundwater resources
(C) Variation in the level of pollution in the atmosphere
(D) Reduction in the surface water temperatures of oceans
26. Evaluates the results of the study or research
- (A) Discussion
(B) Literature Review
(C) Outline
(D) Variable
27. It refers to the process of making conclusions based on the presented data.
- (A) Analysis
(B) Interpretation
(C) Collection
(D) Organization
28. When you are assessing the strength of research arguments and evidence, which of the following should you ignore?
- (A) Relevance
(B) Consensus
(C) Representativeness
(D) Sufficiency
29. A research study finds conflicting results across different focus groups. What should the researcher do?
- (A) Compare findings to identify underlying themes
(B) Ignore inconsistent responses
(C) Repeat the study with different participants
(D) Choose the responses that best fit the hypothesis
30. Which scientific skill is essential for interpreting data from experiments?
- (A) Artistic ability
(B) Data visualization
(C) Musical talent
(D) Physical strength
31. What are inferences?
- (A) Part of the story where things change.
(B) Educated guesses base on evidence.
(C) Making observations.
(D) The moral of a story.
32. Explaining the meaning of something from your point of view is an?
- (A) My Story
(B) Interpretation
(C) Testimony
(D) None of above
33. Decide what the results mean and communicate that info with others!
- (A) Conclusion
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Test
(D) Research
34. Why is precaution necessary in interpretation?
- (A) To avoid misinterpretation of data
(B) To collect data
(C) To present data
(D) To write conclusions

35. When presenting results, a common method for visualizing data is:
(A) Writing a detailed report
(B) Using tables and graphs
(C) Conducting interviews
(D) Performing additional statistical tests
36. Which of these is NOT a choice for organising your literature review?
(A) Chronological
(B) List
(C) Topic/issue
(D) Methodology
37. Consider the following statement: 'Observations, in themselves, are of little statement.' What is the basis of making such a statement?
(A) They are without any purpose.
(B) They must be related to other facts for generalization.
(C) They are not systematic and not amenable to scientific interpretation.
(D) They are meaningful only if collected by a scientist.
38. Which term means confirm; support w/ additional evidence?
(A) Facts
(B) Corroborate
(C) Accuracy
(D) Secondary source
39. Interpretation
(A) Is the first step in the perception process.
(B) Occurs when a speaker simplifies complex information.
(C) Occurs when the mind explains messages that have been selected and organized.
(D) Occurs when we examine stimuli to discover patterns.
40. An active process whereby individuals perceive and assign meaning to phenomena, relying on their working models to do so.
(A) Interpretation
(B) Empathic listening
(C) Red herring
(D) Code
(E) Fallacy
41. If the bar for "Cabbage" is the shortest on a vegetable sales graph, what conclusion can you draw?
(A) Cabbage is the most popular vegetable
(B) The least pounds of cabbage were sold
(C) Cabbage sales are equal to carrot sales
(D) Cabbage was not sold at all
42. What is the main purpose of the Interpretation Phase in the research process?
(A) To give meaning to the analyzed data and explain the implications of the findings.
(B) To collect raw data from various sources.
(C) To formulate the research hypothesis.
(D) To review the existing literature on the topic.
43. In data interpretation in case of two graphs, two charts or tables we need to understand
(A) The difference between them
(B) The relationship between them
(C) There is no correlation
(D) The importance of pie charts and tables
44. An attempt to explain or interpret an observation
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Observation
(D) Inference
45. Interpreting data accurately and correctly will affect the reliability of your conclusion and generalization.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

46. This section presents interpretations explaining how and why they do not confirm the original hypothesis (for quantitative) and assumptions (qualitative, if there is any).
- (A) Methods
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Results
47. Why is it important to evaluate research findings?
- (A) To find errors in the research.
 - (B) To determine the credibility and relevance of the information.
 - (C) To challenge the existing knowledge.
 - (D) To showcase the researcher's critical thinking skills.
48. Tabulation refers to:
- (A) Collection of data
 - (B) Editing of data
 - (C) Summarizing data in tables
 - (D) Analysis of data
49. In data interpretation a paragraph consists of several sentences that deal with
- (A) Varied subjects
 - (B) A single subject or topic
 - (C) A story
 - (D) Many sample study together
50. What is the definition of an inference?
- (A) Just a guess
 - (B) A conclusion based on facts or evidence
 - (C) A type of observation
 - (D) A scientific example
51. Number of people in ten different countries.
- (A) Bar chart
 - (B) Line graph
52. What should a written review of literature include?
- (A) A collection of random articles
 - (B) A list of all books in a library
 - (C) A personal opinion about research topics
 - (D) A summary and analysis of relevant studies
53. Checking if information is true is evaluating for:
- (A) Tone
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Cultural Sensitivity
 - (D) Accuracy
54. What is the main purpose of a line graph like this one?
- (A) To compare two things
 - (B) To show changes and trends over time
 - (C) To sort data into categories based on frequency
 - (D) So you don't have to read words
55. Why is it important to critically evaluate statistical findings in psychological research? (Cureton (1950))
- (A) Because all statistical findings are inherently flawed.
 - (B) Because misinterpretations or methodological errors can lead to misleading conclusions.
 - (C) Because high validity coefficients always indicate a test is reliable.
 - (D) None of above
56. Using observations to make a logical theory or good guess.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Measuring
 - (D) Qualitative Observation
57. What is data interpretation?
- (A) Data interpretation is the process of analyzing and making sense of data.
 - (B) Data interpretation is the process of storing data.
 - (C) Data interpretation is the process of visualizing data.

- (D) Data interpretation is the process of collecting data.
58. Contain reviews of the test, updated or independent studies of its psychometric soundness, or examples of how the instrument was used in either research or an applied context
- (A) Test catalogues
 - (B) Test manuals
 - (C) Reference volumes
 - (D) Journal articles
 - (E) On-line databases
59. Discussion explains the meaning of the results.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
60. John wants to identify the exact value that each column in his chart represents. Which option should he choose?
- (A) Gridelines
 - (B) Arrows
 - (C) Pictures
 - (D) Labels
61. In the scientific method, how should researchers describe their findings in relation to the hypotheses?
- (A) Proven or disproven
 - (B) Supported, doesn't support, or inconclusive
 - (C) Confirmed or denied
 - (D) Validated or invalidated
62. What is the role of integration in the interpretation phase?
- (A) To separate findings
 - (B) To compare data sources
 - (C) To synthesize insights from both strands
 - (D) To eliminate bias
63. Teachers should study the errors of their students; they often indicate the
- (A) Need for differentiated curriculum
 - (B) Extent of their knowledge
 - (C) Remedial strategies needed
 - (D) Pathways for ability grouping
64. Which visualization is misleading for precise comparisons?
- (A) Bar chart
 - (B) Line chart
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Dot plot
65. Using observations to make a logical theory or conclusion is called a(n) ____
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Measuring
 - (D) Qualitative Observation
66. This is where the scientists will be discussing more in depth the results of the research.
- (A) Theoretical framework
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Results
67. Is it possible that two different researchers may present the same data analysis and results, but discuss them differently, each using a different lens to uncover alternative insights linked to the research question?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) It can be true or false
 - (D) None of above
68. Interpretation means:
- (A) Collection of data
 - (B) Drawing conclusions from data
 - (C) Tabulating data
 - (D) Editing

69. Grouping similar topics together to simplify interpretation or find broader themes.
(A) Dynamic Topic Modeling (DTM)
(B) HDP
(C) Topic clustering
(D) LSA
(E) Hyperparameters
70. Researchers are only responsible for data collection, not its interpretation or dissemination.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
71. What is a valid inference you can make based off of this data?
(A) The data is symmetrical
(B) No inference can be made
(C) People spend more time exercising than playing video games
(D) People spend more time playing video games than exercising
72. How can visualizations help in interpreting data trends?
(A) Visualizations help in interpreting data trends by making patterns and relationships more apparent.
(B) Visualizations can only represent numerical data, not trends.
(C) Visualizations obscure data trends and make them harder to understand.
(D) Visualizations are only useful for aesthetic purposes and do not aid in analysis.
73. Observation or Inference? The plant on the left is growing more because it has been receiving more water.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
74. Precaution in interpretation is:
(A) Objectivity
(B) Prejudice
(C) Guesswork
(D) Assumptions
75. An inference is an assumption based on direct observations and background information. Which of these is an inference for a barking dog? SELECT ONE ANSWER!
(A) The dog wants to go outside.
(B) The dog sees a mailman or stranger.
(C) The dog is hungry.
(D) All of these are logical inferences.
76. A conclusion that you come to by evaluating the evidence and details that have been presented
(A) Inference
(B) Quote
(C) Textual evidence
(D) Central idea
77. In this step, researchers make comparisons between the findings and the literature.
(A) Valuating findings
(B) Analyzing findings
(C) Interpreting findings.
(D) None of above
78. Why is data visualization important?
(A) Data visualization does not help in identifying patterns in data.
(B) Data visualization is only important for entertainment purposes.
(C) Data visualization makes data analysis more complicated.
(D) It helps us grasp complex information quickly.
79. A logical explanation of what you observe based on your own experience.
(A) Qualitative observation
(B) Quantitative observation
(C) Inference
(D) None of above

80. How can researchers ensure the accuracy of data interpretation in quantitative research?
- (A) By guessing the results
 - (B) By using reliable measurement tools, conducting thorough data analysis, and implementing validation techniques.
 - (C) By ignoring outliers in the data
 - (D) By using untested and unreliable measurement tools
81. Which graph represents relation between whole and its parts?
- (A) Pictogram
 - (B) Pie graph
 - (C) Line graph
 - (D) Tabulated data
82. If you wanted to determine the top 25% of a data set, which type of display would be most efficient?
- (A) Dot plot
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Box plot
83. The survey results clearly — that full-time students had a higher level of satisfaction with IT support than their part-time counterparts.
- (A) Demonstrate
 - (B) Quite content
 - (C) Comparative analysis
 - (D) Overwhelming majority
 - (E) -
84. What is the final step in doing research?
- (A) Define research problem
 - (B) Design research
 - (C) Formulate hypothesis
 - (D) Interpret and Report
85. If the bar for Ben is twice as tall as the bar for Charlie, how many books did Charlie read if Ben read 12 books?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 8
86. The interpretation of data helps researchers to categorize, manipulate, and summarize the information in order to answer critical questions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
87. When relating results to literature in the Discussion, what is the primary goal?
- (A) Show how findings align or differ
 - (B) Replace limitations with strengths
 - (C) Summarize figures without stats
 - (D) Avoid citing competing studies
88. After interpreting the information gathered, what should be done to organize the data?
- (A) Cluster similar needs together, order them, decide what's necessary, and outline the critical needs
 - (B) Store raw notes without changes for future reference
 - (C) Summarize only the most positive comments
 - (D) Remove statements that do not match initial assumptions
89. How can a student improve clarity in the Results section?
- (A) Use clear tables and graphs
 - (B) Add personal opinions
 - (C) Repeat the introduction
 - (D) Remove labels
90. The act or process of reaching a conclusion about something from known facts or evidence
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Relevant
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Misleading

91. What is one advantage of a researcher acting as a group member in a study?
- (A) It ensures complete objectivity.
 - (B) It allows for better data interpretation.
 - (C) It reduces the time needed for research.
 - (D) It guarantees large sample sizes.
92. In an experiment, a student measures the growth of a plant over time. The data is plotted on a graph with time on the x-axis and height on the y-axis. What type of graph is most appropriate for this data?
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Line graph
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Scatter plot
93. OBSERVATION-VS-INFERENCE: Which of the following is an INFERENCE?
- (A) The clouds are very gray today.
 - (B) There are puddles in the street.
 - (C) I hear thunder in the distance.
 - (D) It must have rained last night.
94. Which example shows explanatory synthesis?
- (A) Studies show mixed results on online learning; this paper explains how engagement varies by context.
 - (B) Online learning is better than traditional learning.
 - (C) Many researchers disagree about online learning.
 - (D) Students like online learning more.
95. Which of these is an inference?
- (A) The grass is green.
 - (B) They are running to get away from predators.
 - (C) The animals are running.
 - (D) The animals can jump.
96. When you explain or interpret things you observe, you are making an/a ____ It is based on reasoning from what you already know.
- (A) Prediction
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Model
97. What is the purpose of the key (legend) in a bar chart?
- (A) To describe the trends in the chart
 - (B) To show the numerical values of the bars
 - (C) To explain what each bar represents
 - (D) To provide a title for the chart
98. Provides an explanation of the results in relation to the previous studies presented in the literature review.
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) DISCUSSION
 - (C) CONCLUSION
 - (D) REFERENCES
 - (E) RESEARCH REPORT
99. What is the purpose of clearly stating the limitations in reporting the results of Marketing research?
- (A) It is not necessary to include it in the report
 - (B) Helps businesses calculate the level of errors and omissions in the research process when making decisions.
 - (C) Because businesses require reporting
 - (D) Because it is a mandatory requirement of an MKT research report
100. A good INFERENCE is ____
- (A) A wild guess
 - (B) Never supported
 - (C) Supported with evidence
 - (D) Is hard to find
101. In the Results section, which practice should be avoided?
- (A) Use concise tables
 - (B) Present figures effectively
 - (C) Avoid interpretation here
 - (D) Report p-values clearly

- 102.** When interpreting a circle graph, how much should the "whole" be?
(A) 110%
(B) 10%
(C) 1000%
(D) 100%
- 103.** The process of showing and explaining the result of the research conducted or the interpretation of the data gathered.
(A) Collection of Data
(B) Presentation of Data
(C) Presentation of Facts
(D) Analysis of Data
- 104.** The unstructured nature of the interview necessitates the researcher to have the competence in gathering and ____ the information collected.
(A) Writing
(B) Interpreting
(C) Remembering
(D) Paraphrasing
- 105.** Interpretation involves:
(A) Collecting data
(B) Making sense of analyzed data
(C) Choosing a topic
(D) Reviewing literature
- 106.** What is the purpose of interpreting graphs and charts in science?
(A) To collect data
(B) To form a hypothesis
(C) To visually represent data and identify patterns
(D) To conduct experiments
- 107.** Type of graph that shows changes in quantities over time and distance.
(A) Line graph
(B) Pie graph
(C) Table
(D) Bar and column graph
- 108.** Height of the plant from week 1 to week 10
(A) Bar chart
(B) Line graph
- 109.** What is one feature of bar charts that is important to describe?
(A) The colors of the bars
(B) The font used in the title
(C) The trends and comparisons shown
(D) The size of the chart
- 110.** The broken vase on the floor could have been knocked over by the cat. (This is an example of an ____)
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
- 111.** What is the role of "discussion" in academic papers?
(A) To summarize the introduction
(B) To analyze and interpret results
(C) To provide personal opinions
(D) To list references
- 112.** A logical conclusion based on observation, past experiences, and prior knowledge.
(A) Inference
(B) Observation
(C) Prediction
(D) Classification
- 113.** What is NOT included in the Results section?
(A) Tables and graphs
(B) Statistical findings
(C) Interpretation of the findings
(D) Numerical data
- 114.** Interpretation in research refers to:
(A) Editing data
(B) Drawing meaning from analysis
(C) Report formatting
(D) Writing references

115. In a quantitative research report, evaluation of the study results is found in the ____ section?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Results
 - (D) None of above
116. An explanation of how the evidence supports a claim is ____
- (A) Reasons
 - (B) Reasoning
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Counterclaim
117. In the Quantitative Research Report, this section is where the researcher interprets and evaluates study results, giving emphasis to relationships between the results and the hypothesis of the study.
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
 - (E) Abstract
118. A ____ is a summary of what the person said reworded by the reporter.
- (A) Quotation
 - (B) Attribution
 - (C) Balance
 - (D) Paraphrase
119. Synthesizing related literature means:
- (A) Combining ideas from multiple sources to create a new perspective
 - (B) Copying text word-for-word
 - (C) Listing titles without explanation
 - (D) Ignoring differences in findings
120. After gathering the data of the study, Chloe presented them into comprehensible statements. In which major element of Chapter 4 these explanations belong to?
- (A) Recommendations
 - (B) Presentation
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Interpretation
121. Avoiding naive empiricism in the interpretation of visual data means:
- (A) Understanding the context in which they were produced
 - (B) Ensuring that visual images such as photographs are accurately taken
 - (C) Only using visual images with other data gathering sources
 - (D) Planning the capture of visual data carefully
122. The part of a scientific report that analyses the data, identifies trends, looks for strengths and weaknesses, identifies improvements and makes predictions about real-life applications.
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Rationale
 - (D) Research Question
123. When you explain or interpret the things you observe, you are making an ____
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Wild Guess
 - (D) Lie
124. What graph misleading is used in this statement? “using green for losses, and red for profits”
- (A) Cherry Picking Data
 - (B) Omitting the baseline
 - (C) Going Against Conventions
 - (D) Manipulating the Y-Axis
125. Wayne asked 150 students if they liked Dr. Pepper. If twenty two percent said they do not like Dr. Pepper. How many do like Dr. Pepper?
- (A) 128
 - (B) 172

- (C) 117
(D) 33
126. Which of the following is NOT a question you should ask when you see numbers in a study?
- (A) How were the data produced?
(B) What do we want to measure?
(C) What exactly was measured?
(D) How much money was spent?
127. What does synthesizing literature mean?
- (A) Combining ideas to find connections
(B) Copying text from multiple sources
(C) Listing all available studies
(D) Rewriting research titles
128. Which answer choice best defines Inference?
- (A) Characteristics, facts
(B) Using what you already know and what you learn from the text to make a guess
(C) Information or proof directly from the text
(D) Information that you provide from outside of the text
129. The results of National Achievement Test (NAT) are interpreted against a set of mastery level. This means that NAT is categorized as / an ____ test. I. Criterion-referenced II. Norm-referenced
- (A) I only.
(B) Either I or II.
(C) II only.
(D) Neither I or II.
130. Which of the following gives the BEST definition of the term "infer" as it relates to the study of a text?
- (A) To draw a reasoned conclusion based on evidence
(B) To guess
(C) To hint at but not state directly
(D) To restate an idea in different wording
131. What does the "Write the Account" step in ethnography aim to achieve?
- (A) To forge a final product incorporating both participants' views (emic) and the researcher's interpretation (etic).
(B) To identify patterns or themes in the cultural group.
(C) To compile a detailed description of the group.
(D) To focus solely on the researcher's perspective.
132. Study the graph. Which is the best descriptive phrase?
- (A) The dollars of money spent on books in Italy
(B) The number of money spent on books in Italy
(C) The amount of money spent on books in Italy
(D) None of above
133. Why is interpretation necessary in research?
- (A) To provide deeper meaning to findings
(B) To increase the sample size
134. To display data which compares favorite movie types, you should use a ____
- (A) Circle Graph
(B) Bar Graph
(C) Line Graph
(D) None of above
135. What should be included to make charts easily understood?
- (A) No additional information
(B) Only a legend
(C) Only axis labels
(D) Chart title and axis labels
136. "I don't think the cat put this mask on by itself." This statement is a(n)
- (A) Inference
(B) Prediction
(C) Quantitative observation
(D) Model

- 137.** Why graphs, tables and charts are inserted in the research report
(A) For better understanding
(B) To attract other researchers
(C) To save pages
(D) None of above
- 138.** Fact or opinion: To reach the hardwood trees, loggers damage other trees and soil, making it hard for young trees to grow.
(A) Fact
(B) Opinion
- 139.** This is the objective analysis of literary or scientific article that emphasizes on whether or not the author supported his main points with reasonable and applicable arguments based on facts.
(A) Book Review
(B) Article Critique
(C) Literature Review
(D) Research Report
- 140.** Which type of chart values are arranged vertically?
(A) Bar Chart
(B) Line Chart
(C) Column Chart
(D) Area Chart
- 141.** Processed data that has a meaning and is in context.
(A) Index
(B) Information
(C) Integrated document
(D) Interaction
(E) Internet of things
- 142.** To tell information again using fewer words
(A) Clarify
(B) Customize
(C) Paraphrase
(D) Summarize
- 143.** Data may be organized into:
(A) Graphics
(B) Graphs
(C) Tables
(D) All of these
- 144.** A key at the side of a chart or graph that indicates what the symbols or colours and patterns represent in the chart of the graph.
(A) Legend.
(B) Scales.
(C) Non-contiguous data.
(D) Contiguous data.
- 145.** Organize data in a way that is easy to read and interpret
(A) Graph
(B) Variable
(C) Data sheet
(D) Obsevation
- 146.** What is the purpose of a data chart?
(A) To represent large quantities of data
(B) To show relationships between different parts of data
(C) To make data easily readable
(D) All of the above
- 147.** There is a critical analysis of all data used so that there is no error in the researcher's interpretations.
(A) Analytical
(B) Systematic
(C) Controlled
(D) Original work
- 148.** Data is raw, unprocessed facts, while information is:
(A) Processed data that is meaningful and useful
(B) The physical storage medium for data
(C) The technology used to collect and analyse data
(D) The people who use data to make decisions

149. Why is it important to relate findings to the research question in the Discussion?
- (A) To introduce new data
 - (B) To show relevance of results
 - (C) To lengthen the paper
 - (D) To repeat methodology
150. Haphazard ordering of data upon entry into the analysis process does not affect the quality of data interpretation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
151. A technique used to identify the main themes or topics within a collection of documents.
- (A) Topic modeling
 - (B) LDA
 - (C) Document-Term Matrix (DTM)
 - (D) Bag of words (BOW)
 - (E) TF-IDF
152. Why is it important to choose appropriate intervals for a histogram?
- (A) To make the histogram visually appealing
 - (B) To ensure the histogram is informative and easy to interpret
 - (C) To increase the number of data points represented
 - (D) To simplify the data analysis process
153. What is the significance of the scale on a line graph?
- (A) The scale on a line graph is significant as it provides context for the data, enabling accurate interpretation of values and trends.
 - (B) The scale determines the color of the graph lines.
 - (C) The scale indicates the type of graph being used.
 - (D) The scale is only used for decorative purposes.
154. Which section explains the meaning and implications of the results?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Discussion
155. Corresponds to the category labels in a pie chart and series names in other charts.
- (A) Plot area
 - (B) Legend
 - (C) Gridlines
 - (D) Slice
156. Data Interpretation is used to derive information from
- (A) From a group of people
 - (B) From everywhere
 - (C) Collected set of data
 - (D) None of the above
157. Observation or Inference? The scissors look sharp enough to cut a penny.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
158. What is the purpose of the discussion section in a research report?
- (A) To present the methodology
 - (B) To summarize the literature review
 - (C) To analyze and interpret the results
 - (D) To list references
159. You have been tracking your exercise routine, which involves running, lifting weights, yoga, and stretching. You want to see what percentage each category represents. Which type of chart would be best for this purpose?
- (A) Column
 - (B) Line
 - (C) Pie
 - (D) Bar
160. What is the last (final) stage of statistical methods?
- (A) Collection of data
 - (B) Interpretation of data
 - (C) Analysis of data
 - (D) Presentation of data

- 161.** When interpreting data, an analyst must try to discern the differences between correlation, causation, and coincidences, as well as much other bias
(A) True
(B) False
- 162.** Presents the information gathered through the research
(A) Reference
(B) Results
(C) Summary
(D) Quotes
- 163.** What is the primary goal of drawing conclusions from patterns and themes in qualitative research?
(A) To prove a predetermined hypothesis
(B) To establish statistical significance
(C) To make sense of the data and provide insights
(D) To ignore potential limitations of the study
- 164.** The Discussion section mainly focuses on:
(A) Listing raw experimental data
(B) Comparing results with objectives, hypotheses, or literature
(C) Explaining how equipment was set up
(D) Repeating the methodology in different words
- 165.** In the process of drawing conclusions in qualitative research, why is it important to acknowledge any unexpected findings or deviations from the initial research plan?
(A) To downplay the significance of the study
(B) To align with the theoretical framework
(C) To maintain transparency and integrity in the research
(D) To ignore potential areas for future exploration
- 166.** What does confirmation bias have to do with research?
(A) Confirmation bias ensures all research findings are accurate.
(B) Confirmation bias can lead to skewed research results by favoring information that supports existing beliefs.
(C) Confirmation bias helps researchers remain neutral in their studies.
(D) Confirmation bias is a method to validate all research hypotheses.
- 167.** The results of research or an experiment
(A) Measures
(B) Findings
(C) Samples
(D) Variables
- 168.** Data interpretation refers to using diverse analytical methods to review data and arrive at relevant conclusions.
(A) True
(B) False
- 169.** Fundamental questions to answer in the discussion include:
(A) Do your results provide answers to your testable hypotheses? If so, how do you interpret your findings?
(B) How the data were summarized (Means, percent, etc) and how you are reporting measures of variability?
(C) Did you describe the site where your field study was conducted?
(D) No questions
(E) No correct answer
- 170.** When evaluating and selecting sources for your literature review, you need to focus on
(A) The innovative approaches or methods defined
(B) Key concepts and the way they are they defined
(C) Questions or problems the author does not address in the source
(D) The recommendations it provides

171. When interpreting a correlation coefficient expressing the relationship between two variables, it is very important to avoid ____
- (A) Checking the strength of the relationship
 - (B) Jumping to the conclusion of causality
 - (C) Checking the direction of the relationship
 - (D) Expressing a relationship with a correlation coefficient
172. How are pie charts different from bar charts?
- (A) Pie charts and bar charts both display data in a circular format
 - (B) Pie charts and bar charts both use rectangular bars to represent the data
 - (C) Pie charts and bar charts both show the proportion of each category
 - (D) Pie charts display data in a circular format, showing the proportion of each category, while bar charts use rectangular bars to represent the data and compare the values of different categories.
173. Data interpretation aims to:
- (A) Present raw data only
 - (B) Give meaning to analyzed data
 - (C) Replace researchers' opinions
 - (D) None of these
174. Data interpretation involves both quantitative and qualitative analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the data.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
175. What conclusion can be made about this graph?
- (A) The cooler the temperature, the louder the crickets chirp.
 - (B) The crickets cannot chirp at temperatures lower than 10 degrees C.
 - (C) The warmer the temperature, the more often crickets chirp.
 - (D) The temperature and the chirping of crickets are not related.
176. An idea or a conclusion based on an observation is
- (A) An inference
 - (B) A prediction
 - (C) A classification
 - (D) Science
177. What are two of the best ways to summarize data for your audience?
- (A) Animations and Audio
 - (B) Tables and Charts
 - (C) Text and Images
 - (D) Graphs and Videos
178. Which practice best improves the Discussion section?
- (A) Repeating raw data
 - (B) Connecting results to research questions
 - (C) Adding unrelated information
 - (D) Removing limitations
179. Why should results be presented in logical order?
- (A) To reduce pages
 - (B) To improve data interpretation
 - (C) To avoid graphs
 - (D) To hide errors
180. Inferences are logical explanations that help us make sense of what we ____
- (A) Want
 - (B) Desire
 - (C) Dream about
 - (D) Observe
181. Jude is unsure what the data in his group's column chart represents. There are two colored columns and he is unsure which color represents his data set. Which chart element would Jude use to identify what each color represents on the chart?
- (A) Legend
 - (B) Identity
 - (C) Title
 - (D) Horizontal axis

- 182.** Which of the following should not be included in the methods and data section?
- (A) The operationalization of the concepts used in the analysis
 - (B) The source of data analyzed
 - (C) An explanation of statistical tests performed
 - (D) An interpretation of the research findings
- 183.** What does it mean to synthesize information in research?
- (A) To copy information from one source
 - (B) To combine information from multiple sources
 - (C) To ignore conflicting information
 - (D) To summarize a single source
- 184.** Which chart will BEST represent the effect of increasing the frequency of a company's radio advertisements on sales?
- (A) Column
 - (B) Pie
 - (C) Stacked bar
 - (D) XY scatter
- 185.** Explain how to interpret data relationships in a pie chart.
- (A) Look at the legend to understand the data relationships
 - (B) Measure the circumference of each slice
 - (C) Compare the size of each slice to understand the proportion of each category in the data.
 - (D) Count the number of colors used in the chart
- 186.** How can data interpretation help in understanding environmental racism?
- (A) By ignoring statistical evidence
 - (B) By analyzing pollution levels in different communities
 - (C) By focusing only on economic data
 - (D) By disregarding community health reports
- 187.** Observation or Inference: The 2 people on the sidewalk got into a car accident.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
- 188.** What type of information should NOT be included in the Results section?
- (A) Raw data
 - (B) Tables and figures
 - (C) Interpretation of findings
 - (D) Computed values
- 189.** What is a common challenge faced by researchers when interpreting qualitative data?
- (A) Inability to use statistical software
 - (B) Over-reliance on quantitative measures
 - (C) Subjectivity in data analysis
 - (D) Difficulty in collecting large sample sizes
- 190.** It is the process of making value judgment from collected data.
- (A) Interpretation
 - (B) Evaluation
 - (C) Assessment
 - (D) Measurement
- 191.** How can data be organized to help scientists see their results in an easily readable format?
- (A) Charts, graphs, or tables
 - (B) Books, articles, or essays
 - (C) Videos, podcasts, or blogs
 - (D) Songs, poems, or stories
- 192.** It is the step in converting data to information where the report generated is disseminated.
- (A) Retrieval
 - (B) Acquisition
 - (C) Manipulation
 - (D) Distribution
- 193.** A ____ is a visual representation of data.
- (A) Table
 - (B) Chart
 - (C) Border
 - (D) Spreadsheet

- 194.** Marcus has just decoded a message. What MOST likely happened?
- (A) He formed his ideas into words
 - (B) He interpreted a message
 - (C) He wrote his message on paper
 - (D) He transmitted a message.
- 195.** What do tally charts and bar graphs have in common?
- (A) Both use tally marks
 - (B) Both do not need titles
 - (C) Both show data
 - (D) Both show bars
- 196.** How can outliers in a bar chart affect the interpretation of the data?
- (A) Outliers make the data more accurate
 - (B) Outliers can distort the perception of the overall trend or distribution of the data.
 - (C) Outliers have no impact on the interpretation of the data
 - (D) Outliers only affect the visual appeal of the bar chart
- 197.** An interpretation based upon an observation is called
- (A) A fact
 - (B) An inference
 - (C) A classification
 - (D) A measurement
- 198.** What is the purpose of analysing data in research?
- (A) To write a research proposal
 - (B) To encourage student engagement
 - (C) To encourage students to do research in different fields including education
 - (D) In order to interpret and present data into useful information
- 199.** The perception of a relationship between two factors where none exists
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Illusory correlation
 - (C) Direct correlation
 - (D) Descriptive statistic
- 200.** What does putting data into a framework or structure provide?
- (A) More information
 - (B) Rules
 - (C) Context
 - (D) None of above
- 201.** This part of the research process is more related to the thinking aspect.
- (A) Data collection and analysis
 - (B) Identification of possible answers to the research question
 - (C) Development of a conceptual framework
 - (D) Interpretation of the result
- 202.** Error analysis in research focuses on:
- (A) Identifying potential inaccuracies in data interpretation
 - (B) Intentionally introducing errors
 - (C) Avoiding mathematical calculations
 - (D) Increasing sample size to hide errors
- 203.** What is the discussion section of research?
- (A) You are trying to find reasons for results.
 - (B) You are trying to answer the questions.
 - (C) You are trying to ask your students to explain.
 - (D) You are trying to check the research instrument
- 204.** Information is ____
- (A) None of the below
 - (B) Meaningless
 - (C) Numbers and characters
 - (D) Data + Data
- 205.** If the information is too long.
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Summaries
 - (C) Direct Quotations
 - (D) None of above

- 206.** How do you interpret the results of an experiment?
- (A) Draw conclusions without comparing to the hypothesis.
 - (B) Only focus on the results without context.
 - (C) Ignore the data and rely on intuition.
 - (D) Interpret the results by analyzing data, comparing to the hypothesis, and identifying patterns.
- 207.** What does interpretation in research primarily involve?
- (A) Explaining and drawing inferences
 - (B) Conducting experiments
- 208.** Which of the following is NOT a typical reason to include a literature review in a research study?
- (A) To identify gaps in the current research
 - (B) To provide a theoretical framework for your study
 - (C) To compare your findings to previous research results
 - (D) To showcase impressive academic vocabulary
- 209.** A theoretical framework is used to:
- (A) Replace data analysis
 - (B) Guide interpretation of findings
 - (C) Eliminate limitations
 - (D) Avoid literature review
- 210.** Ben surveyed 40 students about their favorite color. This circle graph shows the results. Identify each pair of colors that together could represent the results of a group of exactly 20 students.
- (A) Yellow and Green
 - (B) Green and Pink
 - (C) Blue and Green
 - (D) Pink and Blue
 - (E) Red and Green
- 211.** It is a graphical display of data or information that is constructed in rows and columns.
- (A) Bar graph
 - (B) Pie graph
 - (C) Information mapping
 - (D) Table
- 212.** When relating findings to pertinent literature, what is the significance of discussing the limitations of the study?
- (A) To undermine the credibility of the research
 - (B) To highlight areas for future research
 - (C) To ignore potential biases in the study
 - (D) To discourage further exploration of the topic
- 213.** A company wants to ensure that the data it has collected over the year is useful. Based on the characteristics of data, what is needed to make the results useful?
- (A) Interpretation
 - (B) Collection
 - (C) Translation
 - (D) Tabulation
- 214.** If the experiment results do not support the hypothesis, what should the report include?
- (A) A new hypothesis to fit the results
 - (B) A statement saying the experiment was a failure
 - (C) An objective discussion explaining possible reasons for the outcome
 - (D) A complete deletion of the results
- 215.** Data that has been grouped to find meaning
- (A) Information
 - (B) Trademark
 - (C) Copyright
 - (D) Digital product
- 216.** Refers to drawing of conclusions or generalizations from the analysed data.
- (A) Analysis of Data
 - (B) Collection of Data
 - (C) Interpretation of Data
 - (D) Non Parametric

217. Which of these options is a reasonable inference?
- (A) I got home and the house smells like fish, my kitchen must be full of fish
 - (B) I got home and the house smells like fish, my aunt must be making steaks
 - (C) I got home and the house smells like fish, my aunt must be making fish
 - (D) I got home and the house smells like fish, the neighbor must be cooking fish
218. What can be inferred if a bar chart shows a skewed distribution to the right?
- (A) The mean is greater than the median.
 - (B) The mean is less than the median.
 - (C) The mean is equal to the median.
 - (D) The mode is greater than the median.
219. When interpreting a pie chart, why is it important to consider the total percentage of the chart?
- (A) To confuse the audience
 - (B) To make the chart look more colorful
 - (C) To provide context and enable accurate comparison of individual segments.
 - (D) To hide important information
220. In data interpretation, what does the term 'correlation' mean?
- (A) A cause-and-effect relationship between variables
 - (B) A measure of how two variables move in relation to each other
 - (C) The average of two data sets
 - (D) The difference between two data points
221. How can outliers in a data set affect the interpretation of a line graph?
- (A) They make the graph more accurate
 - (B) They can skew the trend line
 - (C) They have no effect on the graph
 - (D) They always indicate an error in data collection
222. ____ are explanations that use observations to draw conclusions.
- (A) Predictions
 - (B) Inferences
 - (C) Observations
 - (D) None of above
223. A Graphic representation of data. A circle is divided into sectors which shows a percentage of a whole.
- (A) Line Chart
 - (B) Pie Chart
 - (C) Bar Chart
 - (D) Graphs
224. What is a key precaution during interpretation?
- (A) Using subjective opinions
 - (B) Avoiding bias
225. Which part explains the meaning of the findings?
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) ABSTRACT
 - (C) DISCUSSION
 - (D) TITLE
226. Observation or Inference? He must have hit a pothole in the road.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
227. Which of the following is the best way to present the results of a research?
- (A) Textual explanation
 - (B) Visual description
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
228. Students were asked which ice cream flavor they like the most. The results are shown in the circle graph. Which conclusion can be made?
- (A) Sally is a student so she must like chocolate ice cream.
 - (B) The cafeteria's strawberry ice cream must not be very good.

- (C) The school should buy more chocolate ice cream than vanilla ice cream.
- (D) Many students have not tried the peanut butter ice cream.
- 229.** By organizing our data into tables and graphs we can better see ____
- (A) Patterns in our evidence to help us understand key concepts.
- (B) Rectangles and squares to help us become better at math.
- (C) Random pieces of data to confuse us.
- (D) Neat rows and columns.
- 230.** Which plan demonstrates that findings will be interpreted accurately and objectively?
- (A) Title page and project summary
- (B) Budget and resources plan
- (C) General information section
- (D) Data management and statistical analysis plan
- 231.** List a disadvantage of Correlations
- (A) Cannot determine causation
- (B) Requires large sample sizes
- (C) Difficult to interpret
- (D) Time-consuming to calculate
- 232.** A study on urban poverty reveals different experiences among participants. How should the researcher handle this variation?
- (A) Identify common themes while recognizing individual differences
- (B) Only focus on participants with similar experiences
- (C) Use statistical tests to verify consistency
- (D) Exclude participants who provide conflicting data
- 233.** The process of identifying educational goals and the extent to which these objectives have been realized or met.
- (A) Examination
- (B) Evaluation
- (C) Planning
- (D) Assessment
- 234.** This is a misuse of statistics where a claim was used but no comparison is made.
- (A) Misleading graphs
- (B) Implied connections
- (C) Detached statistics
- (D) Changing the subject
- 235.** Mini conclusion used to explain what you see, hear, or experience.
- (A) Observation
- (B) Inference
- 236.** Why do we need the results of the study?
- (A) To show our findings
- (B) To show the research method
- (C) To show the rationale of the study
- (D) To give a referenceTagsChapter 4
- 237.** What should you do to interpret the implications of the results in data analysis?
- (A) Discuss how the findings align with previous research and theoretical frameworks
- (B) Use the right method to deal with missing data
- (C) Select appropriate tests based on the study design
- (D) Check for assumption violations and consider alternative methods if necessary
- 238.** Given cheaper computing and advanced models, which research priority is most aligned with the modern approach?
- (A) Collecting only qualitative anecdotes from executives
- (B) Focusing solely on brand awareness tracking
- (C) Extracting deeper insights to inform precise decisions
- (D) Increasing sample size without any analysis plan
- 239.** A survey of 50 people asked about their favorite ice cream flavors. The results showed that 20 liked chocolate, 15 liked vanilla, and 15 liked strawberry. Which graph would best display this information?

- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Bar graph
 - (C) Pie chart
 - (D) Line graph
- 240.** How does confirmation bias impact research and data interpretation?
- (A) Confirmation bias has no effect on research outcomes.
 - (B) Confirmation bias leads researchers to seek out information that contradicts their hypotheses.
 - (C) Confirmation bias enhances the objectivity of research findings.
 - (D) Confirmation bias can result in skewed data interpretation by favoring information that supports existing beliefs.
- 241.** Which of the statement below describes the Data Interpretation process?
- (A) Makes use of tables that summarize statistical information
 - (B) Describes trends in the data to a single variable or question
 - (C) Assigns meaning to the data and arrives at a relevant conclusion
 - (D) Makes use of figures that portray variables and their relationships
- 242.** What is the importance of labeling axes in a histogram?
- (A) It makes the histogram look more attractive.
 - (B) It provides context for the data, indicating what the intervals and frequencies represent.
 - (C) It allows for more data to be displayed in a smaller space.
 - (D) It is not necessary if the data is simple.
- 243.** Processed data that provides meaningful thought.
- (A) Information
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Software
 - (D) Hardware
- 244.** The ____ helps to identify various plotted data series.
- (A) X-Axis
 - (B) Y-Axis
 - (C) Legend
 - (D) Gridlines
- 245.** Observation or Inference? When the Sun came out, it made the rain stop.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
- 246.** What is a final step of conducting a correlational study?
- (A) To interpret the strength and the direction of the results
 - (B) To identify individuals to study
 - (C) To analyze the data using the correlation statistic for either continuous or categorical data
 - (D) To collect data and monitor potential threats to the validity of the scores
- 247.** Which of the following sentences is an example of an inference?
- (A) The book is on the table.
 - (B) The sky is blue.
 - (C) The character must be sad because she is crying.
 - (D) The car is red.
- 248.** Must logically summarize and combine into a coherent whole the surveyed findings and ideas of other researchers and authors through the researcher own words and logical views.
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Conceptual Framework
 - (C) Paraphrasing
 - (D) Synthesis
- 249.** What feature should be added to explain the chart's purpose?
- (A) X-axis
 - (B) Y-axis
 - (C) Legend
 - (D) Chart title

- 250.** Which of the following best describes interpretive validity?
- (A) Ability to generalize the study results across settings.
 - (B) Degree to which a theoretical explanation fits the data.
 - (C) Accurately portraying the meanings given by the participants to what is being studied.
 - (D) Factual accuracy of an account as reported by the researcher.
- 251.** Data interpretation means:
- (A) Drawing meaningful conclusions
 - (B) Just presenting graphs
 - (C) Collecting data
 - (D) Editing reports
- 252.** When you make an inference you figure out —
- (A) Something that was explained in the text
 - (B) Something that was NOT explained in the text.
- 253.** Which chart should be used for comparing the contribution of individual items to the whole?
- (A) Column Chart
 - (B) Pie
 - (C) Line Chart
 - (D) None of above
- 254.** Writing the synthesis of five articles regarding global warming in one paragraph.
- (A) Elementary Reading
 - (B) Systematic Skimming
 - (C) Analytic Reading
 - (D) Comparative Reading
- 255.** Drawing an Inference You've made many inferences in your life, but you might not even know it. For instance, your cat runs up to you the minute you step through the door. She meows, rubs your legs, runs into the kitchen and stares at the cupboard where you normally store the cat food. It doesn't take much effort to figure out that your cat wants food. You've just drawn an inference. You draw many inferences in your everyday life?
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 256.** Mohit created a pie chart but wants to display the exact percentage of each slice on the chart. Which feature should he add?
- (A) Axis Title
 - (B) Data Labels
 - (C) Gridlines
 - (D) Legend
- 257.** Pie charts are a good data display because —
- (A) They show the correlation of points
 - (B) They show the percentages of the whole data set
- 258.** A bar graph illustrates the amount of rainfall over four seasons. If the bar for spring is the highest, what can be inferred?
- (A) It rains only in spring.
 - (B) It rains the most in spring.
 - (C) Other seasons have more rainfall.
 - (D) Rainfall is consistent throughout the year.
- 259.** The purpose of graphs, charts and tables is to
- (A) Help scientists visualize results from an experiment.
 - (B) Make the experiment look nice.
 - (C) Practice what I learned in Math class.
 - (D) Practice my drawing skills.
- 260.** The results section includes interpretation of data.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

261. When writing about graphs/tables you should write about the overall trend.
(A) True
(B) False
262. The plant on the left is growing more because it has been receiving more water.
(A) Observation
(B) Inference
263. An airline identifies that flight delays increased last month due to a combination of crew shortages and unusual weather patterns at a specific hub. This analysis is:
(A) Prescriptive Analytics
(B) Descriptive Analytics
(C) Predictive Analytics
(D) Diagnostic Analytics
264. During her research project, Zoe is conducting a literature review on the effects of social media on mental health. What is a key aspect of synthesizing information during her literature review?
(A) Summarizing without analysis
(B) Ignoring conflicting studies
(C) Organizing and synthesizing gathered information
(D) Focusing only on recent publications
265. How should you summarize the key trends?
(A) Identify main patterns and significant changes over time.
(B) Ignore any outliers or anomalies.
(C) Focus only on the most recent data.
(D) List all data points without analysis.
266. What is the purpose of using different colors in a pie chart?
(A) To match the background color
(B) To make the chart more boring
(C) To confuse the audience
(D) To visually distinguish between different categories or data points.
267. What role does critical analysis play in academic research?
(A) It helps in evaluating sources and arguments effectively.
(B) It simplifies the research process.
(C) It is less important than data collection.
(D) It discourages independent thought.
268. What is the purpose of interpreting results in psychological research?
(A) To finalize the research without further questions
(B) To sum up findings and explore further questions
(C) To prove the hypothesis conclusively
(D) To avoid any possible issues with the research
269. What is an important consideration when presenting research findings? -A)-B)-C)
(A) The number of graphs and charts used
(B) The complexity of the data
(C) The clarity and relevance
(D) The length of the report
270. It explains what the results mean.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Discussion
(C) Results/Findings
(D) None of above
271. What does "correlation" refer to in educational research?
(A) A definitive cause-and-effect relationship
(B) A scoring guide
(C) A strong connection between two variables without implying causation
(D) The difference between the highest and lowest scores
272. What type of data can you use a stacked bar chart to display?
(A) Categorical
(B) Numerical

273. Process of making sense of study results & examining their implications.
- (A) Evaluation
 - (B) Interpretation
 - (C) Intervention
 - (D) Example
274. What is the main function of a research report?
- (A) To present theoretical frameworks
 - (B) To list references
 - (C) To provide interpretations and analyses based on experiments
 - (D) To summarize a topic
275. Getting to know your data set in depth
- (A) Is tedious, time-consuming, and repetitious
 - (B) Is an unnecessary part of doing qualitative research
 - (C) Involves looking over the data once or twice
 - (D) Is essential for making meaningful interpretations of data
276. A decision-making process is most effective when:
- (A) It relies on intuition only
 - (B) It is supported by accurate, timely, and relevant data
 - (C) It ignores historical data trends
 - (D) None of above
277. Which aesthetic is best for showing precise quantitative differences?
- (A) Color hue
 - (B) Area
 - (C) Position on a common scale
 - (D) Shape
278. In writing your research results you should:
- (A) Make sure you have used the right kind of analysis mechanism for your data
 - (B) Understand your variables
 - (C) Build a clear argument from data to knowledge
 - (D) All answers are correct
279. Which of the following is a key aspect of interpreting research results?
- (A) Transforming results into meaningful conclusions
 - (B) Ignoring the original hypothesis
 - (C) Presenting results without context
 - (D) Focusing solely on quantitative data
280. Which action best shows scientific reasoning in an IMRAD paper?
- (A) Decorating pages
 - (B) Interpreting results based on data
 - (C) Copying previous studies
 - (D) Avoiding limitations
281. What does it mean to interpret data?
- (A) Read the title only
 - (B) Understand what the data shows and how it applies to a problem
 - (C) Redraw it in another color
 - (D) Hide it
282. The Analysis section of a research paper should:
- (A) Just describe the data without any processing
 - (B) Apply statistical, computational, or mathematical methods to interpret the data
 - (C) Replace the abstract with a summary of findings
 - (D) Only repeat results from previous studies
283. A researcher concludes, "There is a significant positive correlation between physical activity and mental health." This statement implies:
- (A) An increase in one variable causes an increase in the other.
 - (B) The two variables are strongly related.
 - (C) Physical activity has no impact on mental health.
 - (D) Statistical analysis was unnecessary.

284. Which section of a research report interprets the results and explains their significance?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Methodology
285. Why is it important to ensure that the data in a pie chart adds up to 100%?
- (A) To accurately represent the distribution of data in a pie chart.
 - (B) To show a random distribution
 - (C) To make the chart more colorful
 - (D) To confuse the audience
286. What is the purpose of using different colors for bars in a bar chart?
- (A) To visually distinguish between different categories or groups of data.
 - (B) To represent the frequency of data points.
 - (C) To indicate the time period of the data.
 - (D) To show the average value of the data.
287. What structure is a justification for each outcome and shows whether the results are in line with the hypotheses?
- (A) Discussions
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) References
 - (D) Conclusions
288. Practice 3: Data Interpretation involves evaluating representations of psychological concepts in quantitative and qualitative research, including tables, graphs, charts, figures, and —
- (A) Diagrams
 - (B) Equations
 - (C) Paragraphs
 - (D) Stories
289. What is the primary role of data crunchers in scientific research?
- (A) To collect data from experiments
 - (B) To analyze and interpret data
 - (C) To conduct experiments
 - (D) To publish research papers
290. What are the common mistakes to avoid when interpreting a bar chart?
- (A) Misinterpreting the scale of the y-axis, not comparing bars correctly, and not providing clear labels and titles.
 - (B) Using different colors for each bar
 - (C) Not including a key to explain the colors used in the chart
 - (D) Reading the bars from left to right instead of right to left
291. Step 7: What does your data tell you?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Interpret data
 - (D) Hypothesis
292. What must be included at the top of a bar chart?
- (A) Complex graphics
 - (B) A detailed description
 - (C) A title
 - (D) A legend
293. Shows a contribution of a number to the whole as shown in a slice
- (A) Line Chart
 - (B) Bar Chart
 - (C) Column Chart
 - (D) Pie Chart
294. Tables and charts are two of the best ways to summarize data for your audience.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
295. Why should raw data be summarized before presentation?
- (A) To confuse readers
 - (B) To make results clearer
 - (C) To hide mistakes
 - (D) To reduce accuracy

- 296.** This is where the outcome of the study is interpreted and evaluated against the existing body of research literature.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results
- 297.** What structure is a justification for each outcome and shows whether the results are in line with the hypotheses?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Reference
 - (D) Conclusion
- 298.** Data is unorganized, while information is structured or organized. True or False.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 299.** How can you interpret a line graph?
- (A) By analyzing the trend or pattern of the data over time or across different categories.
 - (B) By tasting the graph
 - (C) By smelling the graph
 - (D) By listening to the graph
- 300.** Why is discussion of results important in research?
- (A) To repeat the data
 - (B) To explain the meaning of findings
 - (C) To introduce new variables
 - (D) To list materials
- 301.** The Results and Discussion sections should:
- (A) Present findings clearly, analyze them, and compare with past research
 - (B) Only state whether the hypothesis was correct
 - (C) Contain the full reference list
 - (D) Replace the introduction and literature review
- 302.** What is statistics the study of?
- (A) Data and data interpretation
 - (B) Stats
 - (C) Asking people questions about stuff
 - (D) Rolling dice and flipping coins
- 303.** Which of the following should be avoided while interpreting research results?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Over-generalization
 - (C) Logical reasoning
 - (D) Evidence-based explanation
- 304.** It is important to try to summarize the information that has been collected in an appropriate format and it is useful to consider how to convey the results to colleagues. Presentations may include:
- (A) Matrices, charts, concept maps, graphs and figures
 - (B) Guides, manuals and reviews on a subject, written in a style and language according to the level of the target audience
 - (C) Doctoral theses and scientific articles on the subject
 - (D) None of above
- 305.** It is in this section that you fully interpret and evaluate your results.
- (A) Discussion.
 - (B) Introduction.
 - (C) Results.
 - (D) Method.
- 306.** Accuracy in data collection ensures-
- (A) Biasness in results
 - (B) Interpretation of results in correct conclusions
 - (C) Interpretation of results in wrong conclusions
 - (D) None of the above
- 307.** Do twice as many of the people surveyed spend 40 to 59 minutes driving to work as spend 20 to 39 minutes? Explain how you can tell from the graph.

- (A) Yes, the 40-59 bar is twice as high as the bar for 20-39.
(B) No, the numbers are equal.
(C) No, fewer people spend 40 to 59 minutes.
(D) Yes, the Vikings are better than the Packers.
- 308.** What are the results or conclusions derived from analyzing data collected during a study
(A) Database
(B) Research
(C) Source
(D) Findings
- 309.** Research Step #4: Presenting means ____
(A) Collecting information
(B) Showing how information connects
(C) Creating a format to show research
(D) Putting information in order (like an outline)
- 310.** If a finding is statistically significant one must also interpret the data, calculate an effect size indicator, and make an assessment of practical significance
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(D) None of the above.
- 311.** Information is created after data are:
(A) Stored in spreadsheets
(B) Analyzed and interpreted
(C) Observed repeatedly
(D) None of these
- 312.** How can you interpret a pie chart to understand the data better?
(A) Focus on the legend to understand the data
(B) Compare the size of each slice to understand the proportion of each category in the data.
(C) Count the number of colors used in the chart
(D) Measure the circumference of each slice

1.5.5 Drawing Conclusions

- 1.** What is the first thing you need to do when you are writing your conclusion?
(A) Present new information that helps clarify your topic
(B) Restate your thesis in slightly different terms to remind the reader of what you were trying to show
(C) Write a full summary of everything that was in your paper
(D) Write the conclusion you came to about your topic
- 2.** What is an example of a conclusion statement?
(A) I (accept/reject) my hypothesis because ____
(B) The data was collected by ____
(C) The procedure was followed by ____
(D) The experiment was conducted on ____
- 3.** A conclusion is a ____ of what you have learned from the experiment.
(A) Question
(B) Problem
(C) Summary
(D) Conclusion
- 4.** What should be the first sentence of your conclusion?
(A) A personal request to the reader
(B) A plot summary of your text
(C) Restatement of your problem
(D) Restatement of your thesis
- 5.** This word means to come to some kind of determination/conclusion about something.
(A) Understand
(B) Express
(C) Conclude
(D) Determine

6. When do we draw conclusions during a science investigation?
- (A) Before we make an hypothesis
 - (B) Before an experiment
 - (C) After we do the experiment and record our results
 - (D) None of above
7. What should you use to write your conclusions?
- (A) A good guess
 - (B) A science book
 - (C) Ask a friend
 - (D) Our experimental data
8. Makes connections among the findings and generates a conclusion from these.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
9. Supporting idea for why a claim is convincing
- (A) Counterclaim
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Reason
 - (D) Opinion
10. Conclusion should restate the main thesis, highlight the most relevant findings of the research, and discuss the implications (solutions) of your findings.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
11. What is the primary benefit of analyzing and interpreting data carefully in research?
- (A) It ensures that the data supports the researcher's initial hypothesis.
 - (B) It helps to fill in gaps when the data is insufficient.
 - (C) It leads to accurate conclusions and reliable recommendations.
 - (D) It allows for the rapid publication of results.
12. A conclusion or explanation about one's collected information.
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Inference
13. What is the purpose of a conclusion paragraph?
- (A) Bring up new information to change the readers mind.
 - (B) Confuse the reader in order to get him or her to think like you
 - (C) Explain to the reader what you showed about the topic and what was learned from your research
 - (D) Stretch the paper out so you can reach the page limit your teacher assigned
14. Look at the graph. What conclusion can you make based solely on this graph?
- (A) Sunflowers are yellow and daisies are blue
 - (B) The daisy grew taller than the sunflower
 - (C) The sunflower grew taller than the daisy
 - (D) The sunflower has more leaves than the daisy
15. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the research conclusion?
- (A) It demonstrates good organization
 - (B) It does not leave a final impression to the readers
 - (C) It gives the written work a sense of completeness
 - (D) It stresses out the importance of the thesis statement
16. A valid conclusion must:
- (A) Match the research objectives
 - (B) Only use raw data for reference
 - (C) Be based on assumptions
 - (D) Ignore limitations of the study

17. Pick the reasoning that best explains the evidence:
- (A) Thomas Edison invented the lightbulb, phonograph, and the kinetograph—an early movie camera.
 - (B) My grandfather was an immigrant who worked hard and became a successful small business owner
 - (C) Thomas Edison was an inventor who had to work hard before he was successful, so his words come from personal experience.
 - (D) You fail 100% of the things you don't try.
18. What should not be included in the conclusion?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Implication
 - (D) Major findings
19. These are concerned with the real-life implications of the study.
- (A) Theoretical recommendations
 - (B) Methodological recommendations
 - (C) Practical recommendations
 - (D) None of above
20. The Conclusion in a full report should:
- (A) Introduce new data
 - (B) Summarize key findings, state contributions, and relate back to objectives
 - (C) List all references used
 - (D) Contain raw experimental calculations
21. Which sentence best fits the Conclusion section purpose?
- (A) Introduce new datasets entirely
 - (B) State contribution and implications
 - (C) Replicate background literature
 - (D) Restate every result verbatim
22. What is the most suitable verb to complete the sentence below? A conclusion should — the findings already presented in the report.
- (A) Repeat
 - (B) Illustrate
 - (C) Explain
 - (D) Not include
23. Which of the following is NOT a part of the checklist for writing a conclusion?
- (A) A sense of closure
 - (B) Main points of the paper addressed and pulled together
 - (C) Remind the reader of the importance of the topic
 - (D) Validate the review of related studies
24. To draw a reasonable conclusion from the information presented.
- (A) Imagery
 - (B) Inference
 - (C) Irony
 - (D) Litotes
25. Draw a conclusion from the statement. If a parasite lives in or on a host organism, then it harms its host. A virus is a parasite.
- (A) It will harm the host.
 - (B) I have a cold.
 - (C) It lives in or on a host
 - (D) Invalid
26. Identify the inference in the following scenario: "After hearing loud thunder, Sarah concluded that it was going to rain soon."
- (A) Hearing loud thunder.
 - (B) Sarah concluding that it was going to rain soon.
 - (C) The loudness of the thunder.
 - (D) The fact that it was going to rain.
27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good conclusion?
- (A) Discuss the researcher's assumptions and ideas about the topic under study
 - (B) Have a structure that brings back what the research set out to do
 - (C) Makes logical links between the various parts of the arguments starting from the hypothesis

- (D) There should be textual and tabular presentations of data
28. The summary at the end of an experiment that explains the results is called ____
- (A) Conclusion.
 - (B) Procedures.
 - (C) Materials.
 - (D) Responding variable.
29. Research implications are basically the conclusions that you draw from your results and explain how the findings may be important for policy, practice, or theory.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
30. Draw a conclusion from the statement. Given: If you live in Orlando, then you live in Florida. Roger lives in Orlando. Conclusion: ?
- (A) Roger lives in Disney Land
 - (B) Roger is an old person.
 - (C) Roger lives in Florida
 - (D) Roger lives in Orlando
31. What is typically included in the conclusion of a research report?
- (A) Personal opinions and anecdotes from the researcher.
 - (B) List of references and citations used.
 - (C) Detailed methodology and data collection process.
 - (D) Summary of findings, implications, and suggestions for future research.
32. Your psychology professor refers to a research study and says the results were “statistically significant.” Which step in the scientific method does this apply?
- (A) Drawing conclusions
 - (B) Developing a research question
 - (C) Gathering evidence
 - (D) Replicating results
33. When conducting an experiment, why do we analyze our data?
- (A) To form a question to investigate
 - (B) To draw a valid conclusion for that experiment
 - (C) To design the experiment
 - (D) To create a hypothesis
34. Interpretation of statistical results helps in drawing conclusions by:
- (A) Providing evidence to support or refute hypotheses
 - (B) Ignoring the data collected
 - (C) Focusing only on raw numbers without context
 - (D) Avoiding any form of analysis
35. In writing the conclusion, remember to ____
- (A) Follow the sequence on how the questions are arranged in the Statement of the problem
 - (B) Generalize the conclusions to avoid item by item presentation
 - (C) Link the conclusion from the related studies included
 - (D) Match the number of conclusions to the number of findings, to the number of recommendations
36. What problem occurs if results are not supported by data?
- (A) Better conclusions
 - (B) Invalid findings
 - (C) Improved discussion
 - (D) Clear methodology
37. Evidence should ____
- (A) Strongly support your claim, make sense, is reasonable
 - (B) Not support your claim
 - (C) Support your claim, not make sense, isn't reasonable
 - (D) None of above
38. Inferences always need evidence.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

39. True or False-In your conclusion you state whether your hypothesis was correct or incorrect
(A) True
(B) False
40. The conclusion isn't the answer of the main problem of the study.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
41. The process of drawing a conclusion on the basis of evidence → reasoning
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
42. In writing the conclusion, it should contain numerals, figures, and tables because it gives impact and scope of generalization.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
43. Which of the following words means drawing a conclusion or make an educated guess based on evidence you see, hear, read etc..
(A) Explicit detail
(B) Argument
(C) Textual evidence
(D) Inference
44. Choose the correct definition of the term: conclusion
(A) A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something
(B) A statement or theory that is put forward as a premise to be maintained or proved
(C) A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation
(D) The end or finish of an event, process, or text
45. Conclusion is the short summary of the entire research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
46. What is a statement or conclusion that answers the original question/problem?
(A) Evidence
(B) Reasoning
(C) Communicating
(D) Claim
47. What is the role of a conclusion in a research thesis?
(A) To introduce new arguments
(B) To summarize the main points and restate the thesis
(C) To list all references used
(D) To provide a detailed analysis of each chapter
48. Explains how the data described in the body of the document may be interpreted or what conclusions may be drawn.
(A) Results and conclusion
(B) Body
(C) Conclusion
(D) Recommendation
49. What is the primary purpose of formulating recommendations in the conclusion of a research study?
(A) To impose the researcher's opinions on the audience
(B) To highlight limitations of the study
(C) To suggest practical actions based on research findings
(D) To provide a summary of the literature review
50. What should the conclusion of a research paper include?
(A) New ideas not previously raised in the report
(B) A summary of the methodology and results

- (C) A clear summary of what was learned
(D) A discussion of practical applications and implications
51. The conclusion section should:
(A) Summarize findings and explain if the hypothesis was supported
(B) Introduce new variables to test
(C) Ignore unexpected results
(D) Repeat the entire report word for word
52. Step 8: Compare your results with your hypothesis. Were you correct in your prediction?
(A) Theory
(B) Data
(C) Procedure
(D) Conclusion
53. Reasoning is the process
(A) Draw conclusions
(B) Thinking
(C) Forgetting
(D) Interference
54. What should researchers acknowledge in the discussion section?
(A) Their personal opinions on the research topic
(B) The strengths of their methodology
(C) The limitations and weaknesses of the study
(D) The funding sources for the study
55. Michael fed different diets to three groups of guinea pigs. His experiment showed that guinea pigs need vitamin C and protein in their diets.
(A) Recognize the problem
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Test hypothesis with an experiment
(D) Analyze data
(E) Draw conclusions
56. What should the conclusion of William's research report include?
(A) A list of references
(B) A personal opinion
(C) A detailed methodology
(D) A summary of findings
57. What does it mean to draw a conclusion?
(A) To take a random guess at something.
(B) To draw a good guess based on evidence and detail from a source, as well as your own personal experience.
(C) To draw a good guess based on the mood that you are in that day.
(D) To base a good guess on your own personal experience.
58. These are broad statements or generalizations which are based on the research results or findings.
(A) Methods
(B) Discussion
(C) Conclusion
(D) Results
59. Which of the following is an example of using an observation to draw a conclusion?
(A) Assuming it will rain because the sky is dark.
(B) Noticing that a plant's leaves are drooping and concluding it needs water.
(C) Believing a friend is mad because they didn't say hello.
(D) Predicting a team will win based on their past performance.
60. The researcher draws conclusions and answers the research problem based on the outcome of the data analysis.
(A) Finalize Facts
(B) Filter Facts
(C) Find Facts
(D) Focus Facts
61. It refers to the statements made by the researcher for the beneficiaries of the study.

- (A) Sampling
(B) Conclusion
(C) Recommendations
(D) Interpretation
62. The conclusion should be concise and engaging.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
63. Which IMRAD section benefits most from critical thinking?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
64. What part of the research answers the research questions or outcomes formulated by the researcher?
(A) Conclusion.
(B) Hypothesis.
(C) Recommendation.
(D) Theoretical Framework.
65. When Josh found out 90 percent of the geometry class watched football, he could make a guess about the entire group that they liked it.
(A) Guess
(B) Survey
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Generalization
66. Collecting evidence is used to support a.
(A) Data
(B) Conclusion
(C) Opinions
(D) Investigations
67. What do psychologists do after they analyze their research observations?
(A) Form a reesearch question
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Conduct a study
(D) Draw conclusions
68. The final step of the scientific method; the researcher develops a reason for the occurrence of the phenomenon they are studying
(A) Observation/form a question
(B) Form a hypothesis
(C) Test hypothesis
(D) Analyze the results
(E) Draw a conclusion
69. Conclusions should appropriately answer at least one of the specific questions raised at the beginning of the investigation in the order they are given under the statement of the problem.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
70. The conclusion of a research paper should:
(A) Summarize findings and suggest future work
(B) Repeat the introduction
(C) Introduce new data
(D) Contain tables
71. What is the term for a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning?
(A) Inference
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Theory
(D) Law
72. What does 'Conclude / Conclusion' mean in writing? Fill in the blank: Conclude / Conclusion means ____
(A) Wrapping up your writing by restating main points and giving a final message.
(B) Introducing new ideas.
(C) Listing references.
(D) Summarizing only the first paragraph.
73. In the Conclusion Chapter, you should state whether or not the objectives of your research

- have been achieved and whether they are as you have expected.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
74. Which one is the major component to include in the formulation of a conclusion?
(A) Major Findings
(B) Tables and Figures
(C) Materials and Procedures
(D) Review of Related Literature
75. TRUE or FALSE? Conclusions of a research study are based from the summary of findings
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
76. Conclusion part need not include ____
(A) Future scope of the study
(B) Outcome of study
(C) Statement from abstract
(D) None of the above
77. The conclusion is part of the recommendations section.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
78. Conclusion, theory advancement and new knowledge is the last process in scientific method.
(A) True
(B) False
79. In what step do you decide if your hypothesis is supported or rejected by your data?
(A) Experiment
(B) Research
(C) Conclusion
(D) Collecting data
80. After the data is analyzed the hypothesis is stated as correct or incorrect in the ____
(A) Conclusion
(B) Experiment
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Table of contents
81. The conclusion refers to the final chapter, where you wrap up your dissertation with a final reflection on what you did and how you did it.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
82. How can a writer use logic and reasoning to strengthen their argument?
(A) By using emotional appeals and personal stories.
(B) By presenting clear and coherent arguments, providing evidence and examples to support their points, and avoiding faulty reasoning.
(C) By relying solely on opinions and subjective reasoning.
(D) By including contradictory evidence and examples.
83. What is the example of the suggestion of further studies?
(A) "The purpose of the research is to compare pre-and post-tests."
(B) "Next research should focus more on a number of students in the group."
(C) "The results found that post-test is higher than pre-test."
(D) "There are two purposes of the current study." TagsChapter 5
84. What do you mean by the term findings of the study
(A) Findings by the researcher
(B) Mistakes found in research report
(C) Hidden details of the company
(D) None of above
85. ____ is a conclusion that is based on many facts and examples.
(A) Generalization
(B) Paragraph
(C) Glossary

- (D) Hypothesis
(E) Purpose
86. Conclusions based on research findings
(A) Insights and Recommendations
(B) Model In-put
87. Ajit is a graduate student in psychology who is conducting research on the effectiveness of two types of therapy in the treatment of phobias. Ajit is at the stage where he uses statistics to analyze the data he has collected in order to determine if his initial hypothesis is supported by the research. At which stage of the scientific method is Ajit working?
(A) Drawing conclusions
(B) Developing a research question
(C) Gathering evidence
(D) Replicating results
88. Always remember that conclusion is a summary of your work.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
89. This part of the research answers the question: "What do your observations mean?"
(A) Abstract.
(B) Methodology.
(C) Conclusion.
(D) Summary.
90. What is a conclusion in scientific research?
(A) A conclusion is a hypothesis that has been tested.
(B) A conclusion is a detailed procedure for conducting experiments.
(C) A conclusion is a summary of the results and findings of an experiment.
(D) A conclusion is a law that describes natural events.
91. How should the limitations of a study be addressed in the discussion section?
(A) By ignoring any potential weaknesses
(B) By minimizing the importance of limitations
(C) By openly acknowledging them and their impact on the findings
(D) By providing additional research to cover up the weaknesses
92. What should be included in the Conclusion section of a research report?
(A) Quotations and footnotes
(B) Physical appearance of the report
(C) Recommendations for future research
(D) Related literature
93. What are the conclusions based on in pedagogical research?
(A) Pedagogical experiment
(B) Intuition
(C) Researcher's personality
(D) Opponents' statements
(E) On exercises
94. How can you effectively use evidence to strengthen your arguments?
(A) Use evidence that is unrelated to your argument
(B) Present evidence in a confusing and disorganized manner
(C) Ignore the relevance and credibility of the evidence
(D) Gather relevant and credible evidence that supports your claims, present it clearly and logically, and explain how it directly supports your argument.
95. Which step is being described? My hypothesis was incorrect because the grass seed did not grow better in the plastic bottle than the grass seed in the milk carton.
(A) Analyze results (data)
(B) Ask a question
(C) Draw a conclusion
(D) Experiment plan

96. How does drawing a conclusion from observations differ from making an inference?
- (A) Drawing a conclusion is based on multiple observations, while an inference can be based on a single observation.
 - (B) Conclusions are always correct, whereas inferences can be wrong.
 - (C) Inferences are made before observations, while conclusions are made after.
 - (D) There is no difference; they are the same process.
97. Conclusion
- (A) Logical result or generalization
 - (B) Beginning
 - (C) Explains the purpose
 - (D) Contains the hook
98. What is the main topic Sherlock Bones is teaching?
- (A) How to cook
 - (B) How to solve math problems
 - (C) How to write stories
 - (D) How to make inferences
99. What is usually written at the end of the Discussion section?
- (A) Research title
 - (B) Implications and conclusions
 - (C) Statistical formulas
 - (D) Variables
100. Draw a conclusion from the statement. If you go fishing, then you will need to bring your fishing rod. You go fishing.
- (A) You will need to bring your fishing rod.
 - (B) Invalid
 - (C) You are a boring person.
 - (D) You are going to catch a fish.
101. Conclusion paragraph
- (A) Containing a restatement of the thesis and a closing statement
 - (B) Introducing new arguments and evidence
 - (C) Summarizing the main points without a thesis
 - (D) Providing a detailed analysis of the topic
102. It is necessary to base the recommendations of the study from the conclusion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
103. When all of the data in a marketing research project have been collected and analyzed, the next step for the researcher is to
- (A) Develop a testable hypothesis.
 - (B) Make recommendations based on the findings.
 - (C) Develop a research design for the project.
 - (D) Decide whether the project should be continued.
104. How can reasoning be used to strengthen a scientific claim?
- (A) By ignoring evidence and focusing on personal beliefs
 - (B) By connecting evidence logically to the claim and explaining why the evidence supports the claim
 - (C) By making assumptions without evidence
 - (D) By relying solely on anecdotal evidence
105. Conclusion provides the readers with recommendations that can be explored concerning the topic
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
106. The sum of the squares of the sides of a triangle is equal to the square of the third side. You conclude that the triangle must be a right triangle.
- (A) Deductive
 - (B) Inductive

107. Information that can be inferred from the results of the research
- (A) Implications
 - (B) Association
 - (C) Confirmation
 - (D) Limitations
108. When making a conclusion, you should decide whether the data you collected ____ your hypothesis or not
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Question
 - (C) Support
 - (D) None of above
109. How to explain the evidence and prove your claim.
- (A) Transitions
 - (B) Premise
 - (C) Justification
 - (D) Sufficient Evidence
110. When scientists share their findings with other scientists, they are:
- (A) Experimenting
 - (B) Making a hypothesis
 - (C) Analyzing data
 - (D) Communicating results
111. Conclusions are derived primarily from:
- (A) Data analysis and interpretation
 - (B) Review of related literature
 - (C) Theoretical frameworks
 - (D) Research hypotheses
112. People may draw different conclusions based on the same evidence?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
113. What can you conclude from the fact that lots of research is being done into wind and solar energy?
- (A) In the future, these technologies may be far more sophisticated and efficient
 - (B) We don't really know how solar and wind energy can be used to produce electricity
 - (C) These technologies are too complicated to be widely used
 - (D) These technologies will someday be more expensive
114. A conclusion must have which of the following:
- (A) A sentence that describes the controlled variables.
 - (B) The directions to the experiment, written so others can follow them.
 - (C) A sentence that analyzes the data.
 - (D) The material list with all ingredients.
115. Choose a correct conclusion. After I ate strawberries, my lips swelled. Swollen lips after eating strawberries may be a sign of an allergy. Conclusion: ____
- (A) I do not like strawberries.
 - (B) Strawberries is not a fruit.
 - (C) Strawberries are not sweet,
 - (D) Likely I am allergic to strawberries.
116. What should be the basis for your recommendations?
- (A) Assumptions
 - (B) Findings
 - (C) Theories
 - (D) Variables
117. A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Skepticism
 - (D) Argument
118. What is the last step of the scientific method?
- (A) Reading
 - (B) Experiment
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Draw conclusions

- 119.** When a researcher wants to conclude his/her research findings, he/she should
- (A) Based the conclusion on analysis of data related to hypotheses or research questions posed
 - (B) Based the conclusion on previous research findings
 - (C) Based the conclusion on literature review
 - (D) Based the conclusion on previous research hypotheses
- 120.** What should be acknowledged in the findings section?
- (A) Funding sources
 - (B) Future research ideas
 - (C) Personal biases
 - (D) Limitations of the study
- 121.** Draw a conclusion from the statement. If you live in Orlando, then you live in Florida. You live in Orlando.
- (A) You live in Disney Land
 - (B) You are an old person.
 - (C) You live in Florida
 - (D) You live in Orlando
- 122.** The discussion of results and reflection includes the following, except:
- (A) Results and Discussion
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Recommendation
 - (D) Action Plan
- 123.** What does it mean to draw a conclusion in research?
- (A) Choose a favorite result
 - (B) Interpret what the data reveals about your hypothesis
 - (C) End the research early
 - (D) Change your question
- 124.** The value of a scientific article is expressed:
- (A) When there is a reasonable conclusion based on the data and results obtained.
 - (B) By the recognition that further research is needed.
 - (C) When the author confirms that additional complete research is necessary.
 - (D) When the article is published in a popular journal.
- 125.** A summary of what you have learned from a scientific experiment is called a(n) ____
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Answer
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Result
- 126.** What is the significance of the implications section in James's research paper?
- (A) To provide personal opinions
 - (B) To list all references
 - (C) To discuss broader implications of findings
 - (D) To summarize the introduction
- 127.** The end of an event or process
- (A) Cohesion
 - (B) Tension
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Compassion
- 128.** What is the point where you reach a determination about your hypothesis called?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Observation
- 129.** Hey there, curious minds! What is the purpose of a conclusion in a research report that Charlotte and Brennan wrote?
- (A) To summarize the key facts in the body of the report
 - (B) To tell the reader to have a great day
 - (C) To tell the reader "The End"
 - (D) To introduce facts about the topic
- 130.** In doing research, what will support a conclusion of a study so that it can be valid and trust?

- (A) Factual evidence
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Implications
 - (D) Assumptions
- 131.** The conclusion contains the details of the findings obtained from the study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 132.** When the researcher writes the theoretical implications of one's findings, what is this stage in the research?
- (A) Drawing the conclusion
 - (B) Formulating research problems
 - (C) Making recommendations
 - (D) Writing the conceptual framework
- 133.** The final part or a summary of reasonable inferences is called ____
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Variable
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Problem
- 134.** True or False: A conclusion is the point where you reach a determination about your hypothesis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 135.** In a research, study the conclusions should be based on
- (A) Related literature.
 - (B) Data collected.
 - (C) Analysis of data.
 - (D) Both B and C.
- 136.** What should be included in the discussion?
- (A) Results significance
 - (B) Results overview
 - (C) Results calculation
 - (D) Results application
- 137.** In suggesting future courses of action, it is important to ensure that the suggestions are viable and are closely related to the research topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 138.** It brings a sense of finality and resolution.
- (A) Billboard
 - (B) Lead
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Summary
- 139.** Angela's experiment proved that earthworms move away from light.
- (A) Recognize the problem
 - (B) Form a hypothesis
 - (C) Test hypothesis with an experiment
 - (D) Analyze data
 - (E) Draw conclusions
- 140.** When writing a conclusion, you should:
- (A) Restate the thesis, synthesize main points, and suggest implications without introducing new information
 - (B) Introduce completely new arguments
 - (C) Copy and paste your introduction
 - (D) List all your sources again
 - (E) Apologize for any weaknesses in your work
- 141.** Recommendations in a research paper should:
- (A) Address issues beyond the study's scope
 - (B) Provide solutions related to findings
 - (C) Focus solely on research methodology
 - (D) Be written before drawing conclusions
- 142.** It sums up the key points of the discussion.
- (A) Presentation
 - (B) Recommendation
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Conclusion

143. Which component is necessary in the report writing of action research?
- (A) Hypothesis generation
 - (B) Evaluation / Analysis / Reflection
 - (C) Data collection methods
 - (D) Literature review
144. What does a quality conclusion include?
- (A) New evidence
 - (B) Transition and thesis restatement
 - (C) Summary
 - (D) Transition, thesis restatement, and summary of evidence
145. The conclusion of an experiment should:
- (A) Restate the hypothesis and discuss the results
 - (B) Include personal beliefs
 - (C) Avoid mentioning unexpected findings
 - (D) Be written before analyzing data
146. This is where we summarized the important points that we were able to gather in the conduct of our research.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Recommendation
 - (D) Abstract
147. The statements below tell us of the steps to follow in writing a good conclusion EXCEPT for one. Which is it?
- (A) Draw logical connections between your conclusions and the ideas stated in your research study.
 - (B) It is okay to oppose points in your study and let your reader think of your purpose.
 - (C) Ensure that your conclusion is linked to your introduction.
 - (D) Merge your conclusion to your recommendations.
148. The final step when conducting research is to ____
- (A) Analyze the data.
 - (B) Develop a hypothesis.
 - (C) Collect the data.
 - (D) State findings and conclusions.
149. When a scientist shares her findings with other scientists, she is
- (A) The science instructor.
 - (B) Communicating results
 - (C) Drawing conclusions
 - (D) Away from all people.
150. What is the significance of the conclusion section in a research report?
- (A) To provide a recap of the study's main findings
 - (B) To list references
 - (C) To present raw data
 - (D) To describe the research design
151. When you decide whether or not data supports the original hypothesis, you are:
- (A) Asking questions
 - (B) Drawing conclusions
 - (C) Making observations
 - (D) Forming hypotheses
152. These are inferences, deductions, abstractions, implications, interpretations, general statements, and/or generalizations based upon the findings.
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Recommendations
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Summary of Findings
153. The main purpose of conclusion is to make recommendations for future work on the topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

154. Which of the following is an example of a good discussion statement?
- (A) "The graph shows a line."
 - (B) "The increase in efficiency by 12% compared to previous studies indicates that the proposed design is more effective for renewable energy applications."
 - (C) "We got some results, and they seem okay."
 - (D) "The data is shown above, no explanation is needed."
155. When you are writing what your findings showed, what is an important to do?
- (A) Bring up something new as a final thought
 - (B) Explain to the readers the main points you touched on about your topic
 - (C) Make an outlandish claim to confuse the reader
 - (D) Use a quote that allows someone famous to make your argument for you
156. Conclusions formulated by the researcher must be based on actual findings. This concept implies that whatever you conclude on the basis of your findings is correct and can be verified by you and others.
- (A) Comprehensive
 - (B) Critical
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Verifiable
 - (E) Empirical
157. What is an example of Interpretation and Drawing Conclusions?
- (A) Marsh grass growth is limited by available nitrogen.
 - (B) Similar plots of grass were used. Control group has no nitrogen added while experimental group did.
 - (C) Sampled plots, recorded data, and found out experimental group is larger.
 - (D) Additional nitrogen was the reason it grew more.
158. What conclusion can be reached using inductive reasoning from the following? When the sun comes up, the rooster crows. When the rooster crows, the hen lays an egg. What happens when the sun comes up?
- (A) It won't rain.
 - (B) The fog melts away.
 - (C) Everybody wakes up.
 - (D) The hen lays an egg.
159. An ____ is a conclusion about our observations.
- (A) Experiment
 - (B) Idea
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Observation
160. What you learned from the experiment is the ____
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Variable
 - (D) Materials
161. Is the following conclusion correct? A scientist observed a bumble bee in a large field. The bumble bee landed only on pink flowers. The scientist concluded that all bumblebees prefer pink flowers
- (A) It is incorrect because there are no pink flowers
 - (B) It is correct because I know all about bees
 - (C) It is incorrect because it is not logical to draw conclusions about all bees after observing just one.
 - (D) It is correct because i have done research on bees
162. In an experiment testing how different surfaces affect the speed of rolling objects, which of the following should be included in the conclusion?
- (A) A summary of the experiment and findings
 - (B) Only the results that support the hypothesis

- (C) The scientist's opinion on rolling objects
(D) Unrelated data from other experiments
- 163.** What is a conclusion in a research paper?
(A) A summary of the main findings or results of the study.
(B) A description of the research methodology.
(C) A list of references used in the study.
(D) A statement of the research question.
- 164.** Which of the following is a conclusion indicator?
(A) Because
(B) Since
(C) Therefore
(D) For
- 165.** We make inferences every day in real life. How? We look at details around us and draw conclusions. Imagine that you look out the window and see people wearing heavy coats, hats, and gloves. These people are shivering and sipping hot coffee, too. Based on these details, what is the best conclusion to draw?
(A) There is a sale on coffee at the grocery store.
(B) The weather is cold.
(C) These people are attending a fashion show.
(D) These people are very upset.
- 166.** What should be acknowledged in the findings section of Evelyn's research project?
(A) The unrelated studies
(B) The personal opinions of the researcher
(C) The funding sources
(D) The limitations of the study
- 167.** In the conclusion of a literature review, what should you do?
(A) Provide a summary of the main points and emphasize their significance
(B) Write a personal reflection on the research process
(C) Introduce new topics not discussed in the review
(D) Include a list of your favorite movies
- 168.** It suggests what can be done based on the research.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Discussion
(C) Recommendation
(D) None of above
- 169.** What is necessary for drawing a valid conclusion from observations?
(A) Personal opinions about what was observed.
(B) A large number of observations about unrelated events.
(C) Reliable and sufficient observational data.
(D) Making an inference without any observational data.
- 170.** What does "reasoning process" help with?
(A) Retrieving data
(B) Choosing the most effective algorithms
(C) Drawing conclusions from past information
(D) Common sense
- 171.** It directly answers the research questions based on the results and discussion.
(A) Abstract
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Conclusion
(D) Bibliography
- 172.** The dog is muddy because it is probably raining outside
(A) Qualitative Observation
(B) Quantitative Observation
(C) Inference
(D) None of the Above
- 173.** Research can help you reach new ____
(A) Conclusions

- (B) Places
(C) People
(D) Words
- 174.** A strong conclusion in a research report should:
(A) Introduce new data and findings
(B) Summarize the key findings and their implications
(C) Critique the methodology used in the study
(D) Discuss related topics to broaden the discussion
- 175.** Which sentence best demonstrates the use of evidence in supporting an argument?
(A) The sky is blue because it is my favorite color.
(B) Studies show that regular exercise improves mental health.
(C) I think cats are better than dogs because they are cute.
(D) Everyone knows that the earth is flat.
- 176.** A VALID INFERENCE is ____
(A) A wild guess
(B) Never supported
(C) Supported with evidence
(D) Is hard to find
- 177.** Which transition signals a conclusion?
(A) In addition,
(B) Similarly,
(C) For example,
(D) In short,
- 178.** Describe the process of constructing a scientific explanation based on evidence and reasoning.
(A) Ignoring data and making assumptions
(B) Gathering evidence, analyzing data, and using logical reasoning to form a conclusion
(C) Guessing without any evidence
(D) Relying solely on personal beliefs
- 179.** What conclusion can you draw from this line graph?
(A) For the most part, the older the teenagers get, the more likely they are to have a cell phone.
(B) Older teens have less cell phones.
(C) People in their thirties have the least cell phones.
(D) No one should own a cell phone.
- 180.** Using the Law of Detachment, draw a conclusion based on the statements given: If a plane flies to China, then it will be a long flight. Sarah bought a ticket to China.
(A) Sarah will get stuck in the security line.
(B) Sarah will have a long flight.
(C) Sarah will need to bring a neck pillow and headphones.
(D) Sarah will get stuck with a middle seat on the plane.
- 181.** Which part of an argument is used to draw a final judgment based on the evidence presented?
(A) Claim
(B) Evidence
(C) Counterclaim
(D) Conclusion
- 182.** What is the role of a conclusion in a research essay?
(A) To introduce new arguments
(B) To restate the thesis and summarize key points
(C) To provide detailed evidence
(D) To ask questions
- 183.** The results of the research are used as a ____ in conducting more researches or in planning new projects.
(A) Future plan
(B) Springboard
(C) Draft
(D) Program

184. This is the closure of the investigation.
- (A) Theoretical framework
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Results
185. The statement/decision regarding whether the hypothesis was supported or refuted
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Significant effect
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Assumption
186. Research implications suggest how the findings may be important for policy, practice, theory, and subsequent research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
187. Imagine you're a detective like Samuel, Luna, and Ethan, solving the mystery of your research. What would "Conclusion" represent in your detective work?
- (A) The recipe for your research
 - (B) The most important message in a text
 - (C) Your final answer after gathering all the clues
 - (D) The information you collect during your investigation
188. What is the final conclusion of your research?
- (A) A way to tie the thesis of what you were trying to prove, with all of the evidence you used for a final thought of what was learned
 - (B) A way to stretch the paper to reach your page requirement
 - (C) A place for a final quote
 - (D) The place for your thesis

1.6 Research Report Writing

1.6.1 Research Paper Components

1. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on [2011-JUNE]
 - (A) Primary Data only
 - (B) Secondary Data only
 - (C) Both Primary and Secondary Data
 - (D) None of the above
2. Commonly features a summary of the results that were obtained in the study, describes how those results address the topic under investigation and/or the issues that the research was designed to address,
 - (A) Discussion
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Limitations
 - (D) Charts
3. In the context of a research thesis, what does 'literature review' refer to?
 - (A) A summary of the thesis
 - (B) An analysis of the author's previous works
 - (C) A review of existing research on the topic
 - (D) A list of references
4. It includes a brief background [descriptive information] of the problem generally coming from existing reports or data. This part should not be opinionated.
 - (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
5. A student wants to compare findings with other studies. Which section should be used?
 - (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
6. Which section of the research paper where the degrees of the panel of examiners are stated?

- (A) Acknowledgement
 - (B) Approval Sheet
 - (C) Contents
 - (D) Title Page
7. The last paragraph of the introduction should be the ___ of the study?
- (A) Locale
 - (B) Rationale
 - (C) Statement of Hypothesis
 - (D) Significance of the Study
8. Which IMRAD section answers the question “What did you find?”
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
9. Which section of the research paper contains the purpose statement and the research questions?
- (A) Overview
 - (B) Statement of the problem
 - (C) Significance of the study
 - (D) Background of the study
10. Which section shows how the research was conducted?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Bibliography
11. Your goal at this stage is to prepare your audience to understand how your research relates to the background you have given, highlighting gaps/problems in current knowledge that justify or explain the need for further investigation.
- (A) Establishing a Research Territory
 - (B) Establishing a Niche
 - (C) Occupying the Niche
 - (D) None of the above
12. Which part of a scientific paper is most likely to be written by the research adviser?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Acknowledgments
13. It is the name of your research that indicates what it is about.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Research
 - (D) None of above
14. Which is an element of a Good Research Proposal
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Title
 - (D) All of the above
15. Which of the following is not a common element of a research proposal and a research report?
- (A) Objectives and hypotheses.
 - (B) Implications for further research.
 - (C) References to previous research.
 - (D) Sources of information/data.
16. What is the primary consideration when selecting a research title?
- (A) Length
 - (B) Clarity and relevance
 - (C) Humor
 - (D) Complexity
17. What is the focus of the Results and Discussion section in the IMRAD format?
- (A) Synthesizing related literature
 - (B) Describing the research instruments
 - (C) Presenting key findings and their implications
 - (D) Listing references and citations

18. It provides a brief overview of the study's relationship to the literature's needs and its intended goals and contributions.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Definition of Terms
 - (D) Scope and Limitation
19. In which section of the research report would you find raw data?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Appendices
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Discussion
20. Which section of a research report contains an explanation of problems in past research?
- (A) Summary of previous research
 - (B) Results and discussion
 - (C) Research procedures
 - (D) Conclusion
21. This section includes all pertinent documents that could be used to establish the validity and reliability of the entire research paper.
- (A) Results
 - (B) Appendices
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Hypotheses
22. Which of these is the BEST example of an academic research title?
- (A) An Investigation on the Relationship between Study Habits and Academic Performance of Grade 12 Students
 - (B) Study Habits vs. Grades
 - (C) School Stuff
 - (D) Why Students Study
23. The ___ section describes what the authors think their results mean. This is usually the most important section in the article.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
 - (E) Methods (or methodology)
24. What part of the report contains names of people and or organizations who helped you with your study?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Acknowledgement
 - (C) Main Body
 - (D) Recommendations
25. It is advisable to create a Table of Contents at ___ of the digital document (2 Mark)
- (A) Beginning
 - (B) End
 - (C) Bottom
 - (D) None
26. You need to be precise in facts and dates in writing a research paper.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
27. An ___ is a well organized plan of the paper explaining in topical form the contents of the paper in order they are to appear.
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Outline
 - (D) URL
28. Which of these is an example of expository writing?
- (A) Poetry
 - (B) Research papers
 - (C) Comic books
 - (D) Novels
29. Which of the following options does not belong to the procedures section?
- (A) Data analysis
 - (B) The sample
 - (C) Instrumentation
 - (D) The research question

30. What are the key components typically included in the methods section of a research article?
- (A) Study design, Participants or subjects, Data collection, Procedure
 - (B) Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References
 - (C) Hypothesis, Literature Review, Abstract, Appendix
 - (D) Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion
31. Which of the following statements below is the most convincing way to begin a research paper?
- (A) "I think you should listen to the evidence that I will present to you."
 - (B) "I feel that you should listen to the evidence that I will present to you."
 - (C) "The evidence presented will demonstrate that ____"
 - (D) "I believe this evidence is important because ____"
32. Which component of a project report provides additional information not included in the main text?
- (A) Acknowledgement
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Appendix
 - (D) Bibliography
33. What is a title?
- (A) The border of the paper
 - (B) A phrase that appears at the top of each page
 - (C) The name of your paper
 - (D) None of above
34. What is a research title?
- (A) Summarizes main idea or topic
 - (B) Set of Questions to be answered
 - (C) Relevance of the study
 - (D) Introduction of the study
35. Which of the following is not discussed in the methodology?
- (A) Setting of the research
 - (B) Sampling strategy used
 - (C) Instruments used for data collections
 - (D) The key findings
36. Part of research paper which is stated in interrogative form.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Significance of the Study
37. How many Chapters are there in a research manuscript?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 7
38. Materials and methods section
- (A) Must be specific.
 - (B) Can say "I did" or "I will".
 - (C) Must be general with gaps so that someone else can change things.
 - (D) Should not include information like volumes or quantities.
39. PART OF RESEARCH WHICH CONTAINS PURPOSE OF YOUR REPORT, THESIS STATEMENT AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY
- (A) INTRODUCTION
 - (B) CONCLUSION
 - (C) METHODOLOGY
 - (D) None of the above
40. This part presents the context of the study, stating the external factors which gave rise to the research proposal.
- (A) Backround of the Study
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) References
 - (D) Methodology

41. Explains how the research was conducted
(A) Conclusion
(B) Discussion
(C) Introduction
(D) Methodology
42. This part of the introduction sets the situation behind your research work, as well as the foundations and motivations behind the topic.
(A) The research gap
(B) The background of the study
(C) The statement of the problem
(D) None of the above
43. The main function of the title in an engineering research paper is to:
(A) Entertain the reader
(B) Summarize the main focus of the study
(C) Provide detailed methodology
(D) Replace the abstract
44. What is the term for the section of a research paper that reviews existing literature related to the research topic?
(A) Literature Review
(B) Conclusion
(C) Introduction
(D) Methodology
45. Formal writing assignment on a specific theme that requires the reading and analyzing of primary sources
(A) Rough draft
(B) Research paper
(C) Thesis
(D) Transition words
46. A document outlining the plan for a research project.
(A) Research proposal
(B) Research report
(C) Research summary
(D) Research article
47. The function of Introduction is
(A) Establish the context by providing a brief and balanced review of the pertinent published literature that is available on the subject
(B) Clearly identifying the subject area of interest
(C) A circle
(D) The primary subject matter quickly without losing focus
(E) There is no correct answer
48. Which revision best strengthens logical organization in a manuscript?
(A) Combine limitations into the abstract
(B) Place figures before defining terms
(C) Add unrelated literature anecdotes
(D) Align methods, results, and conclusions
49. According to the lesson, which section of the research report corresponds to “The How” and details the procedures used?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
50. What is the first goal of a research title?
(A) To capture the reader’s attention
(B) To summarize the literature review
(C) To present the conclusion
(D) To list the methodology steps
51. These questions are used to evaluate the ____ Procedures Used. a. Is the research design described in detail? b. Is it adequate? c. Are the samples described? d. Are relevant variables recognized? e. Are appropriate controls provided? f. Are data-gathering instruments appropriate? g. Are validity and reliability established? h. Is the statistical treatment appropriate?
(A) Introduction
(B) Literature Review
(C) Methodology
(D) Results
(E) Discussion/Conclusion

52. Prince, Ronnie, Dominic, Marvin asked Mhar, "Which research section where you report the findings of your study based upon the methodology you have applied to gather information?"
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Conclusion
53. Which section lists the specific benefits to certain groups?
- (A) Scope and Delimitation
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) References
54. What elements should be included in a well-structured research title?
- (A) The research findings and a summary of the literature
 - (B) A catchy phrase and the author's name
 - (C) The research question and the scope of the study
 - (D) Keywords, the main question, and the methodology
55. Where should a Grade 10 student place a bar graph showing test scores?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) References
56. Which section of an IMRAD paper presents the background of the study?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Discussion
57. This section contains the substantial amount of information that needs to be clearly and accurately presented and analyzed.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Body
58. The introduction explains why the research is not important.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
59. This part of a research paper tells the explanation of why the research topic is valuable
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Scope and Delimitation
60. A section which details how the research was performed. It typically features a description of the participants/subjects that were involved, the study design, the materials that were used, and the study procedure.
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) APPENDICES
 - (C) METHODS
 - (D) TITLE
61. What section in the research paper focuses on providing a comprehensive summary of the findings and points out what was learned from the study?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Recommendations
 - (C) References
 - (D) Summary
62. Which section of a scientific paper typically includes the research title, researchers, and research adviser?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Title Page
 - (D) References

63. Which of the following is not part of Scientific Research Paper Chapter 1?
- (A) Scope and Limitation
 - (B) Definition of Terms
 - (C) Hypothesis of the Study
 - (D) Significance of the Study
64. Which research term refers to historical/contextual background of a problem?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Background of the Study
 - (C) Title
 - (D) RRL
65. What is the first stage of writing a research paper?
- (A) Find citations
 - (B) Type up a rough draft
 - (C) Make a Works Cited
 - (D) Choose a subject
66. Identify what chapter of a research study the given element belongs. RECOMMENDATIONS
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
67. Why is IMRAD effective for communicating scientific research?
- (A) It limits explanations
 - (B) It organizes research logically
 - (C) It avoids experiments
 - (D) It shortens studies
68. Establishes the context and significance of the research being conducted by summarizing current understanding
- (A) Problem statement
 - (B) Theoretical Framework
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Introduction
69. The RPP component consists of the following things except ____
- (A) Subject identity
 - (B) Competency standards
 - (C) Learning activities
 - (D) Student attendance
70. In a scientific research paper, where is the research title usually found?
- (A) At the beginning of the introduction
 - (B) On the cover page
 - (C) In the abstract
 - (D) At the end of the paper
71. Which section of the IMRAD format includes the research method, sampling method, and procedure?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
72. What comes after the Summary of Findings, Conclusion, and Recommendations?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Preliminaries
 - (C) Methodology of the Study
 - (D) References
73. What is the primary purpose of a "Definition of Terms" section in a research proposal?
- (A) To define every single term used in your research proposal
 - (B) To demonstrate your understanding of complex terminology
 - (C) To provide clear definitions of key terms that may be unfamiliar to readers
 - (D) To introduce and define potential variables for your study
74. What information does NOT belong in the introduction?
- (A) Lead
 - (B) Transition sentence
 - (C) Thesis statement
 - (D) Topic sentences

75. A piece of academic writing that provides analysis, interpretation, and argument based on in-depth research.
- (A) Term
 - (B) Research paper
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Hypothesis
76. This appears within the body paragraphs of a research paper. These are considered anything that supports an idea, claim, or belief.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Research Question
 - (D) Research
77. Which section provides context and relevant information about the research topic?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Conclusion
78. What is the purpose of an outline in research?
- (A) To highlight the limitations of the research.
 - (B) To provide a structured framework for organizing and presenting the main ideas and supporting details of a research paper or project.
 - (C) To provide a list of references used in the research.
 - (D) To summarize the main findings of the research.
79. Important components that should be included in the Background of the Study are:
- (A) Statement of the problem, context, significance, and relevant literature
 - (B) List of references only
 - (C) Detailed methodology and data analysis
 - (D) Future recommendations and conclusions
80. Be sure to clearly state the purpose and/or hypothesis that you investigated
- (A) In the Introduction
 - (B) In the conclusion
 - (C) In the Results
 - (D) In the Discussion
 - (E) In the Title
81. A ___ is a statement that is arguable and used as a primary point to prove an argument.
- (A) Elaborate
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Cite
82. Which research section should provide a recommendation of how to improve researchers' studies?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Recommendation
 - (C) References
 - (D) Result and discussion
83. In which section of a research proposal would you include references to prior studies?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Methodology
84. It contains the paper's title, author's name, and the date of accomplishment of the research.
- (A) Cover page
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Findings
 - (D) Respondents
85. Provides the methodological details of the paper.
- (A) Aim and Issue
 - (B) Theoretical framework
 - (C) Results, Analysis and Discussion
 - (D) Method

86. A description of the context or reasons for conducting research, including what motivated the researcher to explore the topic and any existing knowledge or gaps in understanding that led to the study.
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) Significance of the Study
 - (C) Background of the Study
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
87. This section of the research paper is used to present the overall structure plan of conducting the research paper
- (A) Statistical Analysis.
 - (B) Theoretical Framework.
 - (C) Conceptual Framework.
 - (D) Instrumentation.
88. Why might a writer use statistics (numerical data) in her research paper?
- (A) It appeals to logos
 - (B) It shows that the writer has strong evidence to support claims
 - (C) Both of these are reasons to use statistics
 - (D) None of the above
89. What is a claim that disagrees with the writer's claim?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Rebuttal
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Anecdote
90. An ordered list that incorporates parenthetical documentation for information in it, which often comes from note cards or other research sources. Topics and subtopics are expressed in single, complete sentences.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Graph
 - (C) Chart
 - (D) Outline
91. In priorities of the Research synopsis, one can include
- (A) Title Page, Table of Content, and Index of Tables.
 - (B) Title Page and List of Graph only.
 - (C) Title Page and Supervisor's Certificate only.
 - (D) None of the above.
92. In his Research class, Teacher C rated the studies of the students according to how they applied the principles and concepts in writing a good research paper. Which performance criteria is he referring to?
- (A) Validity of the content
 - (B) Impact of the performance
 - (C) Work quality and craftsmanship
 - (D) Adequacy of method and behavior
93. Evaluate the following erroneous research title and justify what makes it wrong. Effects of Coconut Oil and Beeswax Edible coating.
- (A) The title is incomplete and lacks clarity about the subject and variables.
 - (B) The title is too specific and detailed.
 - (C) The title uses too many technical terms.
 - (D) The title is too long and complex.
94. Which section discusses the implications of the research?
- (A) Discussion or Conclusion section
 - (B) Introduction section
 - (C) Methodology section
 - (D) Literature Review section
95. Which of the following is a key component of a well-structured quantitative research paper?
- (A) Detailed literature review
 - (B) Personal anecdotes and opinions
 - (C) Extensive use of qualitative data
 - (D) Speculative conclusions
96. It is the first part of your research paper that is read the most.
- (A) Cover Page
 - (B) Title of the Study
 - (C) Dedication Page
 - (D) Statement of the Problem

97. Which element of an argument does the following responds to and refutes (disproves) counterclaims addressed in the argument?
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Reasons (warrants) and evidence
 - (C) Counterclaim
 - (D) Rebuttal
 - (E) Impact
98. Which of the following should appear first in your research paper?
- (A) Works cited page
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Title
 - (D) Conclusion
99. The title of the research study is written on acknowledgement page.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
100. The research title 'Antibacterial effects of C₂H₅OH extract of Carica papaya leaves' is erroneous because:
- (A) C₂H₅OH is not a specific extract and refers to ethanol, making the title unclear.
 - (B) Carica papaya leaves do not have any antibacterial properties.
 - (C) The title does not mention the method of extraction.
 - (D) The title is too broad and does not specify the bacteria tested.
101. The study hopes to promote awareness on alternatives to address the health needs of the jurisdiction. This statement constitutes what part of Chapter 1?
- (A) Significance of the Study
 - (B) . Introduction
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
102. Which contain topic of the study name of the researcher and guide etc
- (A) Index
 - (B) Table
 - (C) Title page
 - (D) None of the above
103. In which section of a scientific article are you MOST LIKELY to find a figure?
- (A) Materials and Methods
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
104. The final chapter of the research or thesis section contains:
- (A) Analytical framework
 - (B) Conclusion and recommendation
 - (C) Methodological framework
 - (D) None of above
105. What is the primary purpose of the procedure section in a research proposal?
- (A) To describe the research design.
 - (B) To outline the data analysis procedures.
 - (C) To present the research questions.
 - (D) To summarize the literature review.
106. Where in a research report is the identifying information included?
- (A) In the abstract
 - (B) In the title
 - (C) In the bibliography
 - (D) In the appendix
107. It is a brief summary of the researcher's main ideas and restates the paper's main thesis, giving the reader the sense that the stated goal of the paper has been accomplished.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Conclusions
 - (D) Recommendations
108. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when writing a research title?
- (A) The title must be in phrase form.
 - (B) The title must be limited to 10 to 15 substantive words.

- (C) Indicate accurately the subject and the scope of the study.
(D) Should include analysis of, study of, and investigation of and the like.
- 109.** What is the title of Chapter 1 in research paper?
(A) The Problem and Its Background
(B) Review of Related Literature
(C) Methodology
(D) Conclusions and Recommendations
- 110.** All of the following components must be included in a research proposal EXCEPT:
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Bibliography
(C) Abstract
(D) Methodology
- 111.** The section of the report that explains existing scientific understandings that relate to your investigation.
(A) Results
(B) Rationale
(C) Safety
(D) Background Theory
- 112.** TRUE or FALSE? Summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations of a study are found in Chapter 5.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 113.** Which part of Chapter V includes statistical analysis and a brief write-up about whether or not the results emerging as a result of analysis are significant?
(A) Conclusions
(B) Recommendations
(C) Statement of the Problem
(D) Summary of Findings
- 114.** What is the correct order of sections in a typical research paper?
(A) Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Discussion
(B) Introduction, Abstract, Results, Discussion, Methodology
(C) Methodology, Results, Discussion, Abstract, Introduction
(D) Results, Discussion, Methodology, Abstract, Introduction
- 115.** Which section explains how data were collected?
(A) ABSTRACT
(B) DISCUSSION
(C) METHODOLOGY
(D) RESULTS
- 116.** Which of these sections comes first in a research report?
(A) Results
(B) Conclusion
(C) Literature review
(D) Discussion
- 117.** A personal subject that reflects your opinions is not suitable for a research paper.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 118.** Complete the statement: Definition of terms is important part of research paper or report in which the key or important ____ in the study are clearly defined.
(A) Description
(B) Parts
(C) Statement
(D) Terms
- 119.** Framework or guide for writing a research paper
(A) Outline
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Secondary sources
(D) Thesis

- 120.** In what chapter normally found the Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of data?
(A) Chapter I
(B) Chapter II
(C) Chapter III
(D) Chapter IV
- 121.** The — provides context for what the authors want to do, and often includes a review of other work that has been done on this topic in the past.
(A) Introduction
(B) Abstract
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
(E) Methods (or methodology)
- 122.** These are found at the end of a research paper that contain supplementary information. They can include raw data, interview transcripts, tables, figures, and more.
(A) Methodology
(B) Discussion
(C) Appendices
(D) Conclusion
- 123.** If a researcher wants to explain why the results differ from previous studies, which section should be revised?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
- 124.** Which part of the research paper requires your command of language and writing skills such as summarizing, paraphrasing and writing indirect speeches?
(A) Scope and Delimitation
(B) Assumptions of the Study
(C) Statement of the Problem
(D) Review of related Literature
- 125.** What section in a research paper gives the researcher the chance to give suggestions to matters for the improvement of the research study?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Recommendations
(C) References
(D) Summary
- 126.** True or False? Every research paper must have at least one statistic to make the essay effective.
(A) True
(B) False
- 127.** It is the blueprint or plan for your research paper. It is an organized list of related ideas that you will include in your discussion (Calderon & Gonzales, 1993, cited in Abdelgafur, et al., 2020).
(A) Brainstorming list
(B) Timeline
(C) Inventory
(D) Outline
- 128.** Which of the following parts of a research paper that includes the related studies and current updates, which are relevant to the present study?
(A) Abstract
(B) Methodology
(C) Review of Related Literature
(D) Conclusion and Recommendation
- 129.** A — is a statement the writer is trying to prove is true.
(A) Evidence
(B) Claim
(C) Counter-claim
(D) Conclusion
- 130.** Which section is most appropriate for explaining tools and materials used?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Discussion

131. Which of the following is not a function of a research proposal of a study?
- (A) What is proposed to be done in a study?
 - (B) How answers will be found to what is proposed
 - (C) Why proposed strategies of investigation are selected
 - (D) What answers have been found to what is proposed
132. TRUE OR FALSE: The title "Oral Reading Proficiency of Grade 7 Student of Coletto National High School" is a research title.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
133. An assertion or opinion and its supporting points, evidence, and reasoning
- (A) Relevance
 - (B) Sufficiency
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Argument
134. This contains copies of table, questionnaires, interview rates, observation checklist, and other materials that are indispensable or necessary in completing your research study.
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Recommendation
 - (C) Findings
 - (D) Reference
135. Describe the procedures for your study in sufficient detail that other scientists could repeat your work to verify your findings
- (A) In the Materials and Methods
 - (B) In the Introduction
 - (C) In the Results
 - (D) In the Conclusion
 - (E) In the Acknowledgments
136. When you state why you are making a claim, you are giving your:
- (A) Counterclaim
 - (B) Thesis Statement
 - (C) Reasons
 - (D) Rebuttal
137. Which section of a research paper summarizes key findings and future directions?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Conclusion and Future Work
 - (D) References
138. Which part of the research paper must contain the gathered information from the respondents?
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
139. A student wants to explain how data were collected in an experiment. Which IMRAD section should be used?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
140. Your position or assertion about a particular topic or issue is called
- (A) Concession
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Rebuttal
 - (D) Thesis
141. On the title page of an APA Style essay, the title block in the center of the page typically includes:
- (A) The title, your name, and the date
 - (B) The title, your name, and the name of the class
 - (C) The title, your name, and your school
 - (D) The title, your name, and the instructor's name

- 142.** The final product of a research project should include:
- (A) Title page
 - (B) Type-written work
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) All of the above
- 143.** What is the relationship between a research title and the study's hypothesis?
- (A) The title is a detailed explanation of the hypothesis
 - (B) The title is unrelated to the hypothesis
 - (C) The title provides a concise indication of the hypothesis
 - (D) The title is a humorous take on the hypothesis
- 144.** Offers future directions for the study.
- (A) Recommendation
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Acknowledgement
 - (E) Appendices
- 145.** Which of the following is a common method for organizing a research paper?
- (A) Chronological order
 - (B) Random order
 - (C) Alphabetical order
 - (D) Reverse order
- 146.** Where does the researcher locate the research methodology?
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
- 147.** Which of the following is a potential outcome of a poorly defined research title?
- (A) Increased readership
 - (B) Confusion about the study's focus
 - (C) Higher citation rates
 - (D) More funding opportunities
- 148.** It is the way the research paper is written; this is also referred to the format being adopted in academic writing.
- (A) Voice
 - (B) Diction
 - (C) Style
 - (D) Scope
- 149.** What is a collection of facts, information, discussions, and results that are relevant to the researcher's study?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) None of the Above
- 150.** The purpose of this section is to describe past important research and it relate it specifically to the research problem. It should be a synthesis of the previous literature and the new idea being researched.
- (A) Literature Review
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) None of the above
- 151.** What should a research title avoid?
- (A) Essential terms
 - (B) Engaging language
 - (C) Unnecessary words
 - (D) Clear focus
- 152.** Journal articles are often broken down into specific pieces, which include:
- (A) Abstract, introduction, method, discussion, and references
 - (B) Abstract, introduction, method, results, and references
 - (C) Abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion
 - (D) Abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion, and references

153. What is the function of appendices in research reports?
- (A) Displaying mean scores
 - (B) Summarizing and interpreting data
 - (C) To house detailed supplemental information
 - (D) Creating word clouds
154. You should write about what you did and how you did it in ____
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) References
155. Which of the following is necessary and expected in each body paragraph of an academic essay?
- (A) Rephrased thesis
 - (B) A concluding sentence
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) First person pronouns
156. Its purpose is to familiarize readers with the problem by giving them a brief background of the research
- (A) Theoretical framework
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Discussion
157. Generally research papers have been given more weightage instead of research articles because these will be
- (A) Based on data.
 - (B) Incorporated with statistics.
 - (C) Both of the above.
 - (D) None of the above.
158. What is the main difference between a research title and a research hypothesis?
- (A) A title is a question, a hypothesis is a statement
 - (B) A title summarizes the research, a hypothesis predicts the outcome
 - (C) A title is longer than a hypothesis
 - (D) A title is more detailed than a hypothesis
159. An assertion of the truth of something
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Argument
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Warrant
160. What is the main purpose of the Recommendations section?
- (A) To summarize key points of the study
 - (B) To propose practical applications or future research directions
 - (C) To review the research methods used
 - (D) To list all sources referenced
161. Terms that connote meaning from the conceptual definitions to facilitate understanding of the text by the reader.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Definition of Terms
 - (C) Research Title
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
162. The title should be specific enough to describe the contents of the paper.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
163. What part of the research report contains the substantial amount of information that needs to be clearly and accurately presented and analyzed?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Body
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) References
164. Which part of a research proposal states the focus of the study?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Research Title

- (C) Findings
(D) Conclusion
- 165.** Directions: After you submit your Background of the Study and once it is corrected in accordance with the guidelines given, you may start incorporating your Background of the Study to your research manuscript. What should you do after your Background of the Study is corrected?
(A) Start incorporating it into your research manuscript
(B) Discard it and write a new one
(C) Submit it as your final manuscript
(D) Skip to the conclusion section
- 166.** Chapter 2 of Research paper corresponds to ____?
(A) Cites studies which are related in purpose, methodology, findings and conclusions
(B) Materials and procedures
(C) States the origin of the problem
(D) Discuss the results of the experiment
- 167.** Which sequence best represents the typical sections of an APA-style paper?
(A) Introduction, abstract, title page, figures
(B) Methods, discussion, references, title page
(C) Abstract, title page, results, acknowledgments
(D) Discussion, methods, figures, dedication

(E) Title page, abstract, introduction, methods
- 168.** Among individual sections under the BODY division are Results and Discussions.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 169.** Which section of a research report typically includes the research question?
(A) Methodology
(B) Introduction
(C) Literature Review
(D) Conclusion
- 170.** Which word means "connected with the subject matter of the argument or discussion?"
(A) Relevant evidence
(B) Supporting Evidence
(C) Clear reasons
(D) Thesis
- 171.** Which of the following BEST describe the function of Definition of Terms?
(A) It provides unambiguous meaning to terms.
(B) They give the right direction of the research.
(C) It establishes the rules and procedures in conducting the study.
(D) They push for an empirical study to prove the existence of relationship of variables.
- 172.** The section that needs to be reviewed for determining the research gap is ____
(A) Title
(B) Keywords
(C) Objective
(D) Limitation
- 173.** What idea must be presented in the introductory paragraph?
(A) Call to action
(B) Examples and details
(C) Support evidence
(D) Position or thesis statement
- 174.** Part of research paper that contains the beneficiaries of the research and their benefits.
(A) Introduction
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Statement of the Problem
(D) Significance of the Study
- 175.** Which is the proper size font for your research paper?

- (A) 12
(B) 14
(C) 11
(D) 16
- 176.** Which section explains the background, research problem, and objectives?
(A) Methods
(B) Introduction
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
- 177.** From this proposed title, “Business and Accounting”, give a comment about this title.
(A) Somewhat catchier but gives almost no information at all about the article.
(B) Describes the topic, but does not give any information about the method of the study
(C) Catchy main title and is followed by a subtitle that gives information about the content and method of the study
(D) Describes the topic and the method of the study but is not particularly catchy.
- 178.** Which sequence best represents the core tasks of the introduction section?
(A) Summarize findings, list tables, describe methods, thank funders
(B) Recruit participants, collect data, analyze outcomes, publish
(C) Report results, discuss meaning, cite references, conclude
(D) Define problem, review literature, identify gaps, state aims
- 179.** The Introduction section of the research plan
(A) Gives an overview of prior relevant studies
(B) Contains a statement of the purpose of the study
(C) Concludes with a statement of the research questions and, for quantitative research, it includes the research hypothesis
(D) All of the above
- 180.** In which section are tables and graphs commonly presented?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) References
- 181.** A good research title should reflect the:
(A) Researcher’s mood
(B) Main focus and scope of the study
(C) Detailed methodology
(D) Bibliography
- 182.** In ____ the author introduces the reader to the circle of problems, gives a statement of the main question of the study in order to prepare for a better assimilation of the material presented:
(A) Introduction;
(B) Table of contents;
(C) Preface;
(D) Main content;
(E) Abstract;
- 183.** The opinion statement in an argument
(A) Bibliography
(B) Evidence
(C) Claim
(D) Reason
- 184.** When writing a research paper, which of the following outlines the most effective approach to present your findings?
(A) Start with a literature review, followed by methodology, results, and discussion.
(B) Present the results first, then discuss the implications without a clear introduction.
(C) Conclude with a summary of findings before introducing the research question.
(D) Include all sections in a random order without clear transitions.
- 185.** Among individual sections under the Preliminary Material division are Introduction and Literature Review.

- (A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 186.** In which section is the researcher allowed greater flexibility to express opinions, discuss implications for educational practice, and suggest additional research?
(A) Discussion.
(B) Significance of the study.
(C) Results.
(D) Review of the literature.
- 187.** The ____ section describes what the authors plan to do to investigate their topic. This could be an experiment, thorough research into others' work, interviews, or something else.
(A) Introduction
(B) Abstract
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
(E) Methods (or methodology)
- 188.** In which section would you find key data often shown in figures or tables?
(A) Abstract
(B) Methods
(C) Discussion
(D) Results
- 189.** ____ provides background information about the research topic
(A) Title
(B) Abstract
(C) Introduction
(D) Discussion
- 190.** The study limitations are typically described in the Discussion section of the report
(A) True
(B) False
- 191.** In which section of a research paper would you find a detailed explanation of the research design, data collection methods, and analysis procedures?
(A) Results
(B) Methods
(C) Conclusion
(D) Introduction
- 192.** The APA format allows for up to five levels of headings.
(A) True
(B) False
- 193.** The article template ensures that:
(A) Each author writes freely
(B) All articles look different
(C) Reviewers can follow a structured format
(D) There are no keywords
- 194.** Which section of an article describes how the research was conducted?
(A) References
(B) Method
(C) Introduction
(D) Discussion
- 195.** It establishes the scope, context, and significance of the research being conducted. It leads the reader from a general subject area to a particular topic of inquiry.
(A) Introduction
(B) Questionnaire
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Results
- 196.** When crafting a strong introduction for a research paper, which element is essential to include?
(A) A detailed explanation of the research methods
(B) A clear thesis statement outlining the main argument
(C) A summary of every source that will be used

- (D) A list of all possible distractions related to the topic
- 197.** Which is NOT true about related literature?
- (A) It enriches the knowledge and comprehension of the researcher about the variables being studied.
 - (B) It is part of Chapter II.
 - (C) It boosts the confidence of the researcher.
 - (D) It answers all the research questions.
- 198.** A literature review can be published as an independent piece of work.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 199.** Where are research questions usually found?
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) REFERENCES
 - (C) INTRODUCTION
 - (D) ABSTRACT
- 200.** It sets the scenario for the readers to understand why the study was conducted.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Materials and Methods
 - (D) Conclusion and Recommendations
- 201.** Which section of a research report contains a statement of the goals of the current study?
- (A) Purpose Of Current Research
 - (B) Research procedures
 - (C) Results and discussion
 - (D) Conclusion
- 202.** How does a research proposal differ from a concept paper?
- (A) A research proposal is more detailed and includes evidence of the researcher's background knowledge
 - (B) A concept paper is more detailed than a research proposal
 - (C) A research proposal is shorter than a concept paper
 - (D) A concept paper presents findings, while a research proposal does not
- 203.** It describes past important researches and how they specifically relate to the research thesis. It is a synthesis of the previous literature and the new idea being researched.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Background of the Study
- 204.** A research paper is a brief report of research work based on
- (A) Primary Data only
 - (B) Secondary Data only
 - (C) Both Primary and Secondary Data
 - (D) None of the above
- 205.** The core ingredients of a dissertation are
- (A) Introduction; Data collection; Data analysis; Conclusions and recommendations
 - (B) Executive summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
 - (C) Research plan; Research data; Analysis; References
 - (D) Introduction; Literature review; Research methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion
- 206.** Where would you include a discussion of the theoretical framework in a research proposal?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Results
- 207.** What structural feature is being described when the author leaves lasting impression to his/her audience?
- (A) Headline
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Body paragraphs
 - (D) Synopsis

- 208.** In the IMRAD format, where would the statement of the problem typically be found?
- (A) Method
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Discussion
- 209.** In which section are the findings of the research presented?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 210.** The components of a good research title include:
- (A) Clarity, specificity, and relevance
 - (B) Ambiguity and vagueness
 - (C) Irrelevant details and lengthiness
 - (D) Complex jargon and unnecessary words
- 211.** What is the goal of the introductory paragraph in a research paper?
- (A) Identify the points the rest of the paper will cover
 - (B) Ask a question that the paper will answer
 - (C) Summarize everything the paper was about
 - (D) Tell what you knew before you did research
- 212.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good research title?
- (A) Summarizes the main idea
 - (B) Engaging for readers
 - (C) Long and complex
 - (D) Identifies the variables
- 213.** What does novelty mean in academic writing?
- (A) Entertainment value
 - (B) Lack of importance
 - (C) New or original contribution
 - (D) Repeated information
- 214.** The last paragraph within a research paper that helps to conclude the ideas expressed throughout the paper and revisit the major claim.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Thesis
- 215.** If you need to present “The What” or the findings of your study, which section should you write?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 216.** This section should also discuss how the results relate to previous research mentioned in the literature review, any cautions about the findings, and potential for future research.
- (A) Results
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Discussion/Conclusion
 - (D) None of the above
- 217.** In a conventional research paper, which chapter contains the Review of Related Literature?
- (A) Chapter 1: Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2: Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Chapter 3: Methodology
 - (D) Chapter 5: Bibliography
- 218.** Define: Title (in research)
- (A) The Title in research is the name of the research project that clearly reflects its content and purpose.
 - (B) The Title in research is the list of references used in the study.
 - (C) The Title in research is the summary of the research findings.
 - (D) The Title in research is the methodology used in the research.

- 219.** The specific idea on which the research is focused. In the final draft, this changes into a thesis statement.
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Controlling idea/question
 - (D) None of the above
- 220.** Which of the following makes up the major part of your paper?
- (A) An introductory paragraph
 - (B) Body paragraphs
 - (C) A thesis statement
 - (D) A Works Cited page
 - (E) Research
- 221.** All are elements of the Research Title except:
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Subject of the study
 - (C) Variables or phenomenon
 - (D) Data collection method
- 222.** How many chapters are there in writing a research paper?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 7
- 223.** Organization of the paper
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Outline
- 224.** Choose the most correct title page header from those listed below:
- (A) Running Head:Your Title
 - (B) RUNNING HEAD:Your Title
 - (C) YOUR TITLE
 - (D) Running head:YOUR TITLE
- 225.** The definition of terms in a research study is included in which section?
- (A) Chapter 1:Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2:Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Chapter 3:Design of the Study
 - (D) Chapter 4:Data Analysis and Interpretation
 - (E) Chapter 5:Summary and Conclusion
- 226.** Which is NOT a guideline for writing an effective research title?
- (A) Identify key variables
 - (B) Use current field nomenclature
 - (C) Include “study of” or “analysis of”
 - (D) Suggest relationships between variables
- 227.** Which part of an action research contains few sources that define the concepts related to the current study and related studies reviewed and analyzed that served as bases in the pursuit of the study?
- (A) Review of Literature
 - (B) Appendix
- 228.** In which section of an article would the real-world problem be found?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 229.** What section of a research paper provides a visual illustration of the study’s variables and how they interact?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Conceptual Framework
 - (D) Abstract
- 230.** What is the primary purpose of the introduction section?
- (A) To present the results
 - (B) To explain the methods
 - (C) To stimulate interest and provide context
 - (D) To summarize the findings

231. Provides a background of the problem that the study wants to study further.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Abstract
232. A research paper contains:
- (A) A compilation of information on a topic
 - (B) Original research as deemed by the author
 - (C) Peer-reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others
 - (D) Can be published in more than one journal
233. The name of the document, the writer's name, the teacher/professor's name, and the date of publication are located in what component?
- (A) Body
 - (B) Footnotes
 - (C) Header
 - (D) Title Page
234. This gives name to the research and it is also a means to identify the contribution of the researcher.
- (A) Research Question
 - (B) Research Title
 - (C) Research Objectives
 - (D) Research Hypothesis
235. This page includes title of the research study, name of the researcher, institution to which the report is to be submitted and the month and year of submission of the report.
- (A) Title Page
 - (B) Acknowledgement
 - (C) Research Declaration
 - (D) None of above
236. What is the first part of a scientific paper?
- (A) Title, authors, abstract, keywords
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Background information
237. Tables and graphs for the gathered data are presented under the introduction section.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
238. In what section of a research proposal would you discuss the instruments you plan to use for data collection?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Literature Review
239. It serves as a space for materials that help clarify your research, but do not belong to the main text. This is where the researchers attach a copy of their research instrument such as interview transcripts, questionnaires, or surveys.
- (A) Sample
 - (B) Appendix
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Variable
240. Where should a hypothesis be stated in an IMRAD paper?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
241. This section announces your topic, provides context, and a rationale for the working paper.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Hypothesis of the Study
 - (D) Methodology

242. Every research paper is unique and does not follow any organizational pattern.
(A) True
(B) False
243. What is the purpose of the Research Paper Assessment?
(A) To assess what students know about research procedure, structure, source citing, ability to analyze and synthesize information
(B) To find out what student knows about the vocabulary and structure of a literary analysis response
(C) To measure student reading progression
(D) To reflect on what the student learned from the activity and what will need to be revisited
244. Presents background information, scope, and focus of the research paper.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Discussion
(C) Introduction
(D) Results
245. Which component is unique to the IM-RAD format compared to the conventional research paper?
(A) Bibliography
(B) Method
(C) Results and Discussion as a combined section
(D) Review of Related Literature
246. Which paper section establishes why the study is needed?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Conclusion
(E) Discussion
247. Which part of a research paper discusses the implications of the findings?
(A) Introduction
(B) Discussion
(C) Methodology
(D) Abstract
248. What is the primary purpose of a research paper?
(A) To summarize existing knowledge
(B) To present an argument supported by evidence
(C) To entertain the reader
(D) To list facts without analysis
249. Which of the following is required at the beginning of your paper?
(A) An introductory paragraph
(B) Body paragraphs
(C) A conclusion paragraph
(D) A Works Cited page
250. One of the first tasks you'll face as you write a research paper is choosing a topic. The topic is the ____ of the paper.
(A) Theme
(B) Summary
(C) Subject
(D) Analysis
251. A beginning part that explains what is going to follow is ____
(A) A rough draft
(B) A bibliography
(C) An introduction
(D) A conclusion
252. This section contains the author's expression of gratitude to persons or organizations who, in one way or another, contributed something during the preparation and conduct of the study and writing of the manuscript.
(A) Acknowledgment
(B) Preface
(C) Dedication
(D) Introduction
253. The scope and limitation section should include the potential impacts and broader implications of the study's findings.

- (A) True
(B) False
- 254.** Which section is where the results of the study are interpreted and evaluated?
(A) Methodology
(B) Results
(C) Discussion
(D) Abstract
- 255.** Which section of a research article provides a detailed explanation of the methods used for data collection?
(A) Introduction
(B) Literature review
(C) Methodology
(D) Discussion
- 256.** The Rationale of the Study is the section in the research paper which provide ideas and background that caused the researcher to undergo the study. it may be composed of 3 to 5 paragraphs or a total of 1-2 pages only.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 257.** The relevance of the Background of the Study in your research paper is:
(A) To provide context and rationale for the research
(B) To present the final results of the research
(C) To list all the references used in the research
(D) To describe the statistical methods used
- 258.** What is the typical structure of a quantitative research paper?
(A) Introduction, methods, results, and discussion
(B) Introduction, literature review, findings, and personal reflections
(C) Introduction, theory, opinions, and recommendations
(D) Introduction, interviews, case studies, and conclusions
- 259.** Which section is arguably the most important?
(A) Methodology
(B) Discussion
(C) Results
(D) Abstract
- 260.** Presents some of the fundamental concepts needed by the readers to better understand the study.
(A) RELATED CONCEPTS
(B) RELATED STUDIES
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 261.** The ___ analyzes the most important results from the discussion and evaluates those results in the context of the entire work
(A) Conclusion
(B) Abstract
(C) Introduction
(D) Analytical Report
- 262.** True or False? Creating an outline, either formal or informal, can help you organize your ideas so that you write a more logical research paper.
(A) True
(B) False
- 263.** Which components belong in the Methods section to enable replication?
(A) Participant characteristics and materials
(B) Step-by-step procedure description
(C) Extensive interpretation of results
(D) Details sufficient for study replication
- 264.** Chapter of research that analyze existing knowledge.
(A) Background of the study
(B) Review of Literature
(C) Methodology
(D) Results and Discussion
(E) Conclusion and Recommendation

265. This section is where you thank people who have supported you during the research process
- (A) Title Page
 - (B) Acknowledgement Page
 - (C) Approval Page
 - (D) Dedication Page
266. Which section of a research report typically includes research objectives and background?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Results
267. In which section of a research report would the following sentence most likely appear? "It was hypothesized that social support is positively related to psychological adjustment following a mastectomy"
- (A) The method section
 - (B) The introduction
 - (C) The results section
 - (D) The discussion
268. A closing paragraph that summarizes the main points of Akhil's research on climate change and is intended for the readers to know why this research should matter to them after they read it.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Thesis Statement
269. TRUE OR FALSE: The title "Socio-political Analysis of the Stories of Nick Joaquin and Influence in the Philippine Literary Setting" is a research title.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
270. Identify Me! Given stress in this section of the paper is the research problem and its background, objectives, research questions, and hypotheses
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Title
 - (D) Abstract
271. Place the Acknowledgments between
- (A) The Discussion and the Literature Cited
 - (B) The Methods and Materials
 - (C) The Introduction and Abstract
 - (D) The Title and Affiliation
 - (E) The Affiliation and Literature Cited
272. Which section of a research paper presents the findings?
- (A) Results section
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Methodology
 - (E) Acknowledgments
273. Which section explains how participants, instruments, and procedures were used?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Acknowledgments
 - (E) Conclusion
274. Which is a part of a scientific paper?
- (A) Margins
 - (B) Debate
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Disclaimer
275. Which section allows the readers to evaluate the quality of the research?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Results
276. The reasons and evidence that are used to prove the claim are called ____
- (A) Purpose

- (B) Claim
(C) Appeal
(D) Support
277. "Do not place or use too much references or citations" is one of the steps in making a good introduction in research?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Maybe
(D) None of these
278. What is the first part of a research proposal?
(A) Literature Review
(B) Introduction
(C) Results and Discussion
(D) Methodology
279. This part of research paper should answer the basic questions about the research.
(A) Introduction
(B) Statement of the Problem
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Significance of the Study
280. This section will describe the research design and methodology used to complete the study. The general rule of thumb is that readers should be provided with enough detail to replicate the study.
(A) Literature Review
(B) Methods
(C) Results
(D) None of the above
281. It is the part of a research paper that explains and presents the collected data after doing the statistical analysis?
(A) Recommendation.
(B) Methodology.
(C) Result.
(D) Discussion.
282. What is the role of the methodology section in a research paper?
(A) To discuss the implications of the research
(B) To outline the steps taken to conduct the research
(C) To present the theoretical framework of the research
(D) None of above
283. What tense should be used in the methodology?
(A) Present
(B) Past
(C) Future
(D) None of the above
284. Identify Me! This part of the research paper explains the procedure in collecting and analyzing data and also describing the sources of data.
(A) Methodology
(B) Results and Discussion
(C) Conclusions
(D) Recommendations
285. What is the first part of a scientific article?
(A) Title, author, abstract, keywords
(B) Introduction
(C) Background information
(D) Literature review
286. It shows the different sections of the research paper and the page numbers on which they begin.
(A) Definition of Terms
(B) Abstract
(C) Table of Contents
(D) References
287. It is part of the introduction where you will provide an overview of the scope of the research.
(A) Brief background
(B) Objectives of the Study
(C) Significance of the Study
(D) Literature Review

288. It is a section of a research paper that explains which among the variables were insignificant and significant.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) None of above
289. Which component of a research report details the research objective and how the results be used?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Executive Summary
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Respondent Profile
290. Which part of the research paper provides background and rationale?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Conclusion
291. Which of the following essential parts of the introduction cites the specific benefits one can get from the findings of the research report?
- (A) Brief Background
 - (B) Objective of the Study
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Literature Review
292. Which section of the research report is likely to have the most information to help you set-up the same study and test the findings again (i.e., conduct a replication)?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
293. It introduces the research topic which ends in an assertion that the research to be undertaken is necessary based on the background set.
- (A) Recommendations
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Background/Introduction
294. This section includes what the paper has achieved?, was the research successful?, did it answer the problem?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Limitation
 - (E) Abstract
295. Which part of a research paper discusses how the research was conducted, including experimental setup and data collection?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Abstract
296. First paragraph with a sentence that sums up what the entire paper is about.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Body
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) None of above
297. Which part of a position do the main arguments, sufficient evidences, and counterarguments on an issue is located?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Rationale
 - (C) Body
 - (D) None of above
298. Twelve-point font, Times New Roman, one-inch margins, and double-spaced:
- (A) Research
 - (B) Sources
 - (C) Parenthetical citation (in-line citation)
 - (D) Research paper format

- 299.** What does the Introduction section of a research report include?
- (A) Results interpretation
 - (B) Key question and literature review
 - (C) Discussion of anomalies
 - (D) Data analysis
- 300.** Compare and contrast Background of the Study and Literature Review.
- (A) Background of the Study provides context and rationale, while Literature Review summarizes existing research.
 - (B) Background of the Study lists all references, while Literature Review presents research methods.
 - (C) Background of the Study discusses only results, while Literature Review explains only theories.
 - (D) Background of the Study is optional, while Literature Review is mandatory.
- 301.** It is a written summary of journal articles, books, and other documents that describes the past and current state of information on the topic of a research study.
- (A) Conceptual Framework
 - (B) Research Hypotheses
 - (C) Review of Related Literature
 - (D) Research Design
- 302.** What is “Research Background”
- (A) Goes beyond the context of your topic
 - (B) Specific information about your topic
 - (C) Is an overview of your topic
 - (D) Is the methodology process used in your study
- 303.** Which of the following will include quotes or paraphrases from your sources?
- (A) An introductory paragraph
 - (B) Body paragraphs
 - (C) A thesis statement
 - (D) A Works Cited page
 - (E) Research
- 304.** The part of a research report that describes the procedure to arrive at the result.
- (A) Review of Literature
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Introduction
- 305.** An index of figures used in the study
- (A) LIST OF FIGURES
 - (B) LIST OF TABLES
- 306.** This part gives the broad overall topic and providing basic background information. It then narrows down to the specific research question relating to this topic. It provides the purpose and focus for the rest of the paper and sets up the justification for the research.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) None of the above
- 307.** Which of the following is NOT typically included in an academic introduction?
- (A) Detailed results and data analysis
 - (B) Background information on the topic
 - (C) The thesis statement or research question
 - (D) The significance of the study
 - (E) An overview of the paper’s structure
- 308.** What is the purpose of quoting statistics or statements from influential people or organizations in the introduction of a research paper?
- (A) To establish the credibility of the researcher.
 - (B) To demonstrate the relevance of the topic.
 - (C) To provide evidence for the research findings.
 - (D) To summarize the literature review.
- 309.** This structure of a concept paper for project presents the methodology, the goals, and the objective of the project.

- (A) Cover Page
 - (B) Project Description
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Rationale
- 310.** Which of the following is NOT part of a written methodology?
- (A) Sampling procedure
 - (B) Instrument description
 - (C) Hypotheses testing
 - (D) Research implications
- 311.** True or False: YOU make the argument; sources are just there to support what you're saying.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 312.** What makes a research title effective?
- (A) It contains complex jargon.
 - (B) It is clear, concise, and specific.
 - (C) It is completely unrelated.
 - (D) It is long and highly detailed.
- 313.** Research title describes the topic, —, the sample, and the results of your study.
- (A) Questions
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Problem
- 314.** Key terms/phrases.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Definition of Terms
- 315.** What are the 5 central components to the body of a research article?
- (A) An introduction, a list of the main ideas, methodology, a blueprint, and the results
 - (B) A blueprint, an introduction, a literature review, a summary of the data, and the results
 - (C) An introduction, a literature review, a list of the key measures, the results, and a conclusion
 - (D) An introduction, a literature review, the methodology, the results, and a conclusion
- 316.** Which of these is not typically included in the introduction section of a research paper?
- (A) Background of the study
 - (B) Hypotheses or research questions
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) Problem statement
- 317.** What does the Results section of a research report typically contain?
- (A) Data and analysis
 - (B) Introduction and methodology
 - (C) Abstract and conclusion
 - (D) Discussion and references
- 318.** The core elements of dissertation are
- (A) Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations.
 - (B) Executive Summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography.
 - (C) Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References.
 - (D) Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussion and Conclusion.
- 319.** Which IMRAD section should be strengthened if conclusions are weak?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 320.** A good background of research allows readers to:
- (A) Understand the study's context and significance
 - (B) Skip reading the rest of the paper

321. Which section is NOT part of the Research Proposal?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Data Analysis
 - (D) References
322. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies
- (A) The research participants
 - (B) The results of prior studies that address the phenomena of interest
 - (C) The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study
 - (D) The planned research procedures
 - (E) A, c and d
323. What is the main focus of the Discussion and Conclusions section in a research paper?
- (A) To define the problem
 - (B) To summarize prior studies
 - (C) To analyze the findings and compare them with previous studies
 - (D) To describe the method used to gather data
324. The ____ section is a report on what happened when the authors investigated their topic.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
 - (E) Methods (or methodology)
325. This section might include things that the researchers were not able to find out due to time or money.
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Limitations
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Conclusion
326. This contains the restatement of major findings, limitations of the study, recommendations, and implications.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) References
327. Which IMRAD section answers the question “Why is this study important?”
- (A) Results
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) References
328. Which part is not found in the methodology?
- (A) Information about materials and setting
 - (B) Population and participants
 - (C) Validity and reliability of the research instruments
 - (D) Findings of the research questions
329. Acknowledgement is the section where you thank everyone helping with research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
330. This part of the research paper determines who benefits from the study and how that specific audience will benefit from its findings.
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) Research Methodology
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Significance of the Study
331. It provides the theoretical framework of the study within which the research has been conducted, background information of the topic as well as the need for and rationale for the research, to make the material more logical, useful and interesting for readers.
- (A) List of Tables
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Title Page
 - (D) Introduction section

332. The "D" in IMRAD stands for ____
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Direction
 - (C) Discrepancy
 - (D) Discreet
333. What parts make up the final product of your research papers?
- (A) Title Page, Introduction, Body, Conclusion, and Reference Page.
 - (B) Title Page, Abstract, Body, and Reference Page
 - (C) Abstract, Title page, Body, Summary, and Reference Page.
 - (D) Title Page, Body, and Reference Page.
334. Which sections of a research article should you read after the abstract?
- (A) The introduction and conclusion
 - (B) The Methods, Results, and Discussion sections
 - (C) The limitations and recommendations
 - (D) The bibliography
335. All key terms should be defined. In a hypothesis-testing study, these are primarily the terms that describe the variables of the study. Which section does the previous paragraph refer to?
- (A) Justification
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Procedures
 - (D) Definitions
336. Part of research paper which contains the research design, research locale and participants and instrument used in the study.
- (A) Problem and Its Background
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Research Methodology
 - (D) Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation
337. It helps in simplifying some of the technical terms which are vital in the understanding of the research project.
- (A) Research Design
 - (B) Definition of Terms
 - (C) Scope and Delimitation
 - (D) Research Hypothesis
338. This section tells the reader what problem your study is attempting to solve.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Background of the study
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Methodology
339. Where do you state the research problem and objectives of the study?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Results & Discussion
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Recommendations
340. What makes the research title 'An investigation of the effects of electronics uses on Interpersonal Relationship in adults' erroneous?
- (A) It contains a grammatical error and lacks specificity.
 - (B) It is too short and lacks a research variable.
 - (C) It is too broad and uses technical jargon.
 - (D) It is too specific and lacks a hypothesis.
341. The "M" in IMRAD stands for ____
- (A) Method
 - (B) Middle
 - (C) Mediate
 - (D) Master
342. The research title should be:
- (A) Long and detailed
 - (B) Vague
 - (C) Clear and specific
 - (D) Funny
343. Wilson, Rain, Polo, Rance and Angelo are supposed to choose a topic to research about, what will they write in order to present the background information, scope, and focus of the research paper?
- (A) Methodology

- (B) Introduction
(C) Research Title
(D) Literature Review
- 344.** Important words and terms in the study need to be defined so that readers can understand them.
(A) Bibliography
(B) Statement of the Problem
(C) Review of Related Literature
(D) Definition of Terms
- 345.** The section of a research paper where the authors provides the data collected during their study.
(A) Research Instrument
(B) Data
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Result (Findings)
- 346.** What part of the research paper integrates the related literature?
(A) Introduction
(B) Conclusion
(C) Discussion
(D) Results
- 347.** How should a literature review be structured in a research paper?
(A) By including direct quotations for each source
(B) By focusing on experimental studies
(C) By using headings and subheadings to classify parts of the topic
(D) By including only theoretical papers
- 348.** Which section of the article includes suggestions for further research?
(A) Abstract
(B) Introduction
(C) Method
(D) Discussion
- 349.** What purposes are accomplished by the introduction to a research paper?
(A) It provides background information and key terms.
(B) It grabs the reader's attention.
(C) It presents the main idea, or thesis statement.
(D) All of the above
- 350.** This is an important part of research paper or report in which the key or important terms in the study are clearly defined.
(A) Background of the study
(B) Conceptual Framework
(C) Definition of Terms
(D) Hypothesis
- 351.** The Literature Review section should:
(A) Summarize past studies, highlight gaps, and justify the research
(B) Present final results of the study
(C) Provide the author's biography
(D) Contain tables of raw data only
- 352.** Besides preface the preliminary section of a thesis includes
(A) Tables of contents.
(B) List of tables.
(C) List of figures.
(D) All of the above.
- 353.** A conclusion drawn from experimental data belongs in which section?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methodology
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
- 354.** Which of the following sections is not a basic section if a quantitative research paper?
(A) Results
(B) References
(C) Methods
(D) Criticisms

355. In which section of a marketing research paper would you most likely find cited studies and theoretical models?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Data Collection
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Research Questions
356. Which item is most appropriate to place in the Introduction rather than the Methods?
- (A) Randomization block sizes used
 - (B) Manufacturer model numbers
 - (C) Exact doses of an intervention
 - (D) Rationale derived from literature gaps
357. What is the missing part of this quantitative research title: DIGITAL INEQUALITY TO TEACHERS AND LEARNERS DURING THE PANDEMIC
- (A) Research locale
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Dependent variable
 - (D) Research goal or result
358. Which part of the research paper deals with identifying who will benefit from the research?
- (A) Assumption of the Study
 - (B) Scope and Delimitation
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Background of the Study
359. The "R" in IMRAD stands for ____
- (A) Results
 - (B) Ready
 - (C) Render
 - (D) Reduce
360. What is the purpose of Chapter 1 in IT research?
- (A) To present the research findings and conclusions
 - (B) To provide an overview of the research topic and context
 - (C) To describe the research methodology and analysis techniques
 - (D) To outline the limitations and ethical considerations
361. Which part of a research essay provides a summary of the main points and restates the thesis?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Body
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Abstract
362. One way of showing the scope of the study through the research title is by using ____
- (A) Acronyms
 - (B) Sub topics
 - (C) Key words
 - (D) Lengthy of words
363. Which of the following does NOT aim to precisely condense larger work to present only the key ideas?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Precis
 - (D) Concept Paper
364. The introduction contains the purpose of the study and the current state of the field of the study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
365. Which section answers the question "So What?" by explaining the implications of the findings?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) References

- 366.** The concise and specific name of the study is the:
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Statement of the Problem
 - (D) Introduction
- 367.** The following are presented in the Introduction of the research, EXCEPT
- (A) Background of the study
 - (B) Definition of terms
 - (C) Statement of the problem
 - (D) Limitations of the study
- 368.** Identify what chapter of a research study the given element belongs. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
- 369.** In which part of a research paper would you typically find a detailed explanation of the research methodology used in the study?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Results
- 370.** Which part of a research paper typically includes charts and graphs?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Conclusion
- 371.** What are the questions that you need to ask yourself when you start writing the research paper?
- (A) Why?
 - (B) How?
 - (C) What?
 - (D) So what?
 - (E) All the Above
- 372.** What is the purpose of the introduction section in a research paper?
- (A) An outline of the procedure, sample and materials used This is a wrong answer
 - (B) The rationale behind an investigation- This is a correct answer
 - (C) The raw data from an investigation This is a wrong answer
 - (D) The main conclusions of an investigation- This is a wrong answer Edit
- 373.** A good research title must be
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Modern
 - (C) Relevant
 - (D) None of above
- 374.** The methodology contains the description of the participants and instruments.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 375.** What part of the Chapter 1 presents the importance and benefits of the study?
- (A) Conceptual Framework
 - (B) Definition of Terms
 - (C) Scope and Limitation
 - (D) Significance of the Study
- 376.** It is one of the main parts of a research paper that includes the purpose, hypothesis, problem or engineering goals, and research objectives?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Introduction
- 377.** Its function is to educate the reader about the area under study.
- (A) Results And Discussion
 - (B) Analysis of Data
 - (C) Design of the Study
 - (D) The Review of Related Literature

378. This is where the writer explains how the data was gathered and how the survey was conducted
- (A) Method section
 - (B) Conclusion section
 - (C) Analysis section
 - (D) None of above
379. Which section of a research paper is most likely to include the literature review?
- (A) Chapter 3
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 4
 - (D) Chapter 1
380. A standard article template usually includes:
- (A) Cover page only
 - (B) Only results
 - (C) Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Conclusion, References
 - (D) Diagrams only
381. Not just a summary or a mere restatement of the research paper but a synthesis of the important points that recommend new avenue for future research
- (A) Recommendation
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Acknowledgement
 - (E) Appendices
382. Paragraphs need to be unified around a single idea and all information included in an essay need to create an effective argument to answer the research question.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
383. The section of a research paper whose purpose is to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated. It explains new understanding or insights that emerged as a result of your study of the problem.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Conclusion
384. General statement about study. Includes TIOC (Topic-Issue-Objective-Contribution)
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Significance of the Study
385. This step will occur prior to writing a draft of your research paper. This provides a general description or plan of your essay with basic concepts, but not much detail.
- (A) Synthesis
 - (B) Research Question
 - (C) Outline
 - (D) Claim
386. The first major section of text in the paper
- (A) Title page
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Citations
 - (D) Introduction
387. The main task of this part of the research work is to give the reader (opponent) a more complete picture of the state of the issue or issues raised by the topic:
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Experiment
 - (D) Annotation
 - (E) The economic part
388. What is the primary purpose of a research title in a scientific study?
- (A) To summarize the entire research
 - (B) To attract readers' attention
 - (C) To provide a brief overview of the research topic
 - (D) To list all the researchers involved

389. It shows what needs to be done, such as suggestions, based on the results of your study. It usually listed in order of priority.
- (A) Results
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Recommendations
390. This is where we can find an explanation of why the research topic is valuable.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Assumption statement
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) None of above
391. Limitations of the study are generally found in which of these sections?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Methods
392. In which section do researchers present their findings without interpretation?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
393. What is the term for a closing paragraph that summarizes the main points of a research?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Thesis Statement
394. What part of the research paper sets the stage for the entire study?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Statement of the problem
 - (C) Framework
 - (D) Research Instrument
395. This part of a research article should be specific and indicate the problem the research project addresses using keywords that will be helpful in literature reviews in the future.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) None of the above
396. Which section of the article includes statistical data?
- (A) References
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Results
397. What is the first assessed piece in Performance Task #1?
- (A) End of Course Exam
 - (B) Individual Written Argument
 - (C) Team Multimedia Presentation
 - (D) Individual Research Report
398. Which section addresses the limitations of the study?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Abstract
399. The scope of the study is particularly indicated in what chapter?
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
400. The introduction of a study includes the
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Design
 - (C) Implications for nursing
 - (D) Methods of measurement

- 401.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which is NOT part of Chapter 1 of a qualitative research paper?
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Research Methodology
 - (C) Significance of the Study
 - (D) Statement of the Problem
- 402.** What is required for the Method section of a research paper to be considered systematic?
- (A) It should involve charts and tables
 - (B) It should define the problem
 - (C) It should be precise and allow another person to duplicate the study
 - (D) It should provide a rationale for the findings
- 403.** Which of the following is not part of Chapter IV of the research paper?
- (A) Data Analysis
 - (B) Data Interpretation
 - (C) Data Gathering
 - (D) Data Presentation
- 404.** The last paragraph in an academic paper that summarizes the essay, restates the thesis and/or gives an overall solution or recommendation to the issue discussed in the paper.
- (A) Body
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) None of the above
- 405.** A research paper
- (A) Contains original research as deemed by the author.
 - (B) Is a compilation of information on a topic.
 - (C) Can be published in more than one journal.
 - (D) Contains peer-reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others.
- 406.** It's a helpful place to consider your audience and what information they will need to understand the rest of your paper.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Background of the study
 - (D) Introduction
- 407.** The review of related literature is placed:
- (A) In the introduction chapter
 - (B) At the end of the research paper
 - (C) In the methodology section
 - (D) In the appendix
- 408.** How should a research paper title be structured?
- (A) Long and descriptive
 - (B) Brief and focused
 - (C) General and vague
 - (D) Complex and intricate
- 409.** Which part of the research paper lists the details of the contents of the paper?The title
- (A) The abstract
 - (B) The title
 - (C) The discussion
 - (D) The table of contents
- 410.** This section presents the relevant background to establish the context of the research (Brief Background).
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Body
- 411.** In the introduction, the primary purpose is to
- (A) Present detailed data
 - (B) Provide a rationale for the study and introduce the research question
 - (C) Discuss the study's limitations
 - (D) Present the literature review in full

- 412.** The organism(s) studied, description of the study site, the experimental OR sampling design, the protocol for collecting data, how the data were analyzed Should be in the section of:
- (A) Materials and methods
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Results
 - (E) Acknowledgments
- 413.** Which should provide recommendations of how other researchers could improve on research be included?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Methods and Data
 - (C) References
 - (D) Results and Discussion
- 414.** Function of section Materials and Methods:
- (A) Explain clearly how you carried out your study in the following general structure and organization
 - (B) Explain the context of the work being reported
 - (C) References to other literature
 - (D) Explain the basic design of the study
 - (E) Explain the major aspects of the entire paper
- 415.** Any additional material which will add to your report/paper.
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) APPENDICES
 - (C) METHODS
 - (D) TITLE
- 416.** If readers cannot repeat the experiment, which section is most problematic?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
- 417.** Which section presents tables, figures, and data?
- (A) INTRODUCTION
 - (B) RESULTS
 - (C) REFERENCES
 - (D) TITLE
- 418.** Provide a clear statement of the rationale for your approach to the problem studied
- (A) In the Introduction
 - (B) In the conclusion
 - (C) In the Results
 - (D) In the Discussion
- 419.** The section that explains the meaning of important words in a study.
- (A) Definition of terms
 - (B) Review of literature
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Findings
- 420.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. The methodology section includes research design and sampling.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 421.** The methodology section should only describe the materials
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 422.** What section of a marketing research paper includes industry background and current trends to introduce the topic?
- (A) Literature Review
 - (B) Research Methodology
 - (C) Scope and Limitation
 - (D) Background of the Study
- 423.** In a research report, which section is primarily responsible for detailing the methods and procedures used in the study?

- (A) Results
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Introduction
- 424.** In which chapter or section of a research paper can you find research methodology?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- 425.** Always use ____ tense in the 'Materials and Methods' section.
- (A) Simple past
 - (B) Simple present
 - (C) Future
 - (D) None of above
- 426.** To write a good research background, you need to include?
- (A) Importance
 - (B) Literature review
 - (C) Research questions
 - (D) Outline of your paper
 - (E) All of them are correct
- 427.** A good research title must be
- (A) Correlational
 - (B) Modern
 - (C) Relevant
 - (D) None of the above
- 428.** What does not include the structure of a scientific publication:
- (A) The red line;
 - (B) The title of the article;
 - (C) Keywords;
 - (D) Bibliographic list;
 - (E) Abstract;
- 429.** What is support?
- (A) A policy speech
 - (B) Something implied
 - (C) Citations
 - (D) Reasons and evidence that are used to prove the claim
- 430.** The Title Page is ____
- (A) Don't choose this one.
 - (B) The formal cover of your paper
 - (C) Don't choose this one either, k?
 - (D) None of the above
- 431.** What is the order of the flow of a scientific paper?
- (A) Abstract, discussion, introduction, materials and methods, results, conclusion, references
 - (B) Abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, references
 - (C) References, conclusion, discussion, results, materials and methods, introduction, abstract
 - (D) Introduction, abstract, results, conclusion, references, materials and methods
- 432.** What does the acronym IMRAD stand for?
- (A) Introduction, Method, Results, and Analysis Data
 - (B) Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion
 - (C) Introduction, Materials, Results, and Analysis
 - (D) Introduction, Methodology, Review, and Discussion
- 433.** What does the Results section of a research paper typically include?
- (A) A summary of prior studies
 - (B) The problem definition
 - (C) Charts and/or tables presenting the findings
 - (D) The participants' selection process
- 434.** To abstract elements for a quantitative research study such as a journal article, conference paper, or dissertation or thesis, you might identify the following, EXCEPT ____

- (A) Research problem
(B) Research questions or hypotheses
(C) Bibliography
(D) Data collection procedure
- 435.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-written research paper?
(A) Subjective opinions
(B) Biased language
(C) Clear and concise language
(D) Informal tone
- 436.** The first page of the paper is
(A) Literature review
(B) Charts
(C) Title page
(D) Works cited
- 437.** Where is your thesis statement located in your research paper?
(A) After the title
(B) Last sentence of the introduction
(C) First sentence of your conclusion
(D) In the works cited
- 438.** This disproves the opposing viewpoint and explains why the opponent is wrong.
(A) Claim
(B) Counterargument
(C) Reasons
(D) Evidence
- 439.** What section of a research contains the general and specific questions?
(A) Introduction
(B) Methods
(C) Review of Related Literature
(D) Statement of the Problem
- 440.** The research paper requires a writer to combine elements of several sources into one argumentative essay. This process is referred to as ____
(A) Summarize
(B) Evidence
(C) Synthesis
(D) Paraphrase
- 441.** What part of the research paper presents the summary of the study, findings, conclusions, and some other suggestions for future studies?
(A) Abstract
(B) Methodology
(C) Review of Related Literature
(D) Conclusion and Recommendation
- 442.** All terms are presented in the part of the Methodology except ____?
(A) Related Literature and Studies.
(B) Data Gathering.
(C) Instruments.
(D) Sampling.
- 443.** What part of the research paper contains the copy of the instruments or the sensory evaluation sheets used in the conduct of the research?
(A) Abstract
(B) Acknowledgement
(C) Analysis
(D) Appendices
- 444.** What chapter of your research paper can you find the background of the study?
(A) Chapter 1
(B) Chapter 2
(C) Chapter 3
(D) Chapter 4
- 445.** Where should the significance of the study be discussed?
(A) Results only
(B) Methodology
(C) Introduction
(D) References
- 446.** The layout of a research paper typically includes:

- (A) Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Conclusion
(B) Only abstract and conclusion
(C) References only
(D) None
- 447.** A rule of thumb is that the ____ section should be sufficiently detailed for another researcher to duplicate your research.
(A) Abstract
(B) Methods
(C) Conclusion
(D) References
- 448.** Which of the following should emphasize the importance of the results of the research project?
(A) Scope and Delimitation
(B) Significance of the Study
(C) Statement of the Problem
(D) Background of the study
- 449.** Part of research paper which contains the different literature cited in the study.
(A) Problem and Its Background
(B) Review of Related Literature
(C) Research Methodology
(D) Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations
- 450.** It establishes the context of the research
(A) Statement of the Problem
(B) Background of the Study
(C) Significance of the Study
(D) Scope and Delimitation of the Study
- 451.** Describe your experimental design clearly
(A) In the Materials and Methods
(B) In the Introduction
(C) In the Results
(D) In the Conclusion
(E) In the Highlights of manuscript
- 452.** The Method section should start on a separate page in a manuscript.
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Doubtful.
(D) None of the above.
- 453.** What part of a research report contains the data gathering procedure which explains the profile of the participants and its context in the environment?
(A) Introduction
(B) Literature Review
(C) Methodology
(D) Conclusion
- 454.** Which of the following is a key component of a research essay's introduction?
(A) A detailed analysis of the topic
(B) A list of references
(C) A thesis statement
(D) A personal anecdote
- 455.** How many component are in a research report?
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 6
(D) 7
- 456.** This is the first paragraph within a research paper. This includes an attention getter, background information, and a claim.
(A) Research Question
(B) Introduction
(C) Claim
(D) Conclusion
- 457.** It is a structured, formal document that explains what you plan to research (your research topic), why it's worth researching (your justification), and how you plan to investigate it (your methodology).
(A) Research Proposal
(B) Research Paper
(C) Research Problem
(D) Research

- 458.** The objective of writing/presenting a research paper is
- (A) To develop acquaintance with the people.
 - (B) To gain prestige in the held.
 - (C) To disseminate the knowledge.
 - (D) To recognize oneself as a researcher.
- 459.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. An effective research title is brief but sufficiently describes the focus of the study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 460.** The roadmap that will show the structure of the paper is provided within the? answer choice s
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) None of above
- 461.** This part is the integral part of your paper. It contains the fewest words(usually a maximum of 12 content words)
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
- 462.** Which section of a research paper outlines the methods used to collect and analyze data?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results
- 463.** In Chapter V, you do not need to explain anymore why you used the design and the instruments used.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 464.** The research participants are described in detail in which section of the research plan?
- (A) Discussion.
 - (B) Data analysis.
 - (C) Method.
 - (D) Introduction.
- 465.** How does the Discussion section address the results?
- (A) By ignoring them
 - (B) By describing how they address the topic under investigation
 - (C) By listing them without explanation
 - (D) By comparing them to unrelated studies
- 466.** In which section we should describe the research gaps?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Conclusion
- 467.** What part of a research report contains the summary and synthesis of all available sources directly related to the study?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Conclusion
- 468.** In the IMRaD framework, which section should detail sampling, instruments, and procedures?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Discussion
- 469.** It provides a brief overview of the study as it relates to the needs of the literature (blankspots/ blindspots) and its intended goals and contributions
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Definition of Terms
 - (D) Scope and Delimitation

470. Which part of a research paper explains its importance?
(A) Abstract
(B) Significance of the Study
(C) Methodology
(D) Conclusion
471. What is the purpose of recommendations in a research paper?
(A) To draw inferences from the findings
(B) To suggest practical and achievable actions based on the research
(C) To summarize key points
(D) To provide a challenge to the reader
472. What is the purpose of the title page in a paper?
(A) To provide a summary of the research
(B) To list the references used
(C) To identify the paper and its authors
(D) To present the research findings
473. The section in research paper that explains the types and sources of data as well as the method you used in collecting and analyzing the data you have gathered.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Method
(C) Introduction
(D) Abstract
474. The ___ provides information that is vital to understand the main body of the research.
(A) Background of the study
(B) Statement of the problem
(C) Purpose of the study
(D) Overview of the study
475. It is an academic work that aims to persuade people that the researchers have the integral skills and work plan to complete a research.
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Concept paper
(C) Research proposal
(D) Thesis
476. Why should the Introduction move from general to specific information?
(A) To confuse readers
(B) To gradually explain the research focus
(C) To shorten the paper
(D) To avoid citations
477. What part of an experiment contains the data tables and graphs?
(A) Results
(B) Conclusion
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Materials
478. A good title is one that has the minimum possible amount of words that describe accurately the content of the section:
(A) True
(B) False

1.6.2 Abstract Writing

1. Which type of abstract presents major findings of the research?
(A) Argumentative
(B) Narrative
(C) Descriptive
(D) Summative
2. To quickly determine if an article will be useful, which aspect of the article would be MOST helpful?
(A) Abstract
(B) References
(C) Length
(D) None of above
3. Which of the following is usually not included in the abstract of a research report?
(A) Purpose of the study
(B) Participants

- (C) Interpretation of results
(D) Acknowledgements to certain individuals who assisted with the project
4. Which is not true for an abstract?
(A) No more than 300 words
(B) Includes everything briefly
(C) Provide research objectives
(D) No conclusion
5. Which part summarizes the entire research?
(A) INTRODUCTION
(B) ABSTRACT
(C) RESULTS
(D) DISCUSSION
6. This is the summary of your research usually around 250-300 words.
(A) Title
(B) Abstract
(C) Method
(D) Introduction
7. Which part of a research paper provides a summary of the entire study?
(A) Introduction
(B) Conclusion
(C) Abstract
(D) Discussion
8. The ____ is a basic summary of the article that appears right at the beginning. It explains the major points.
(A) Introduction
(B) Abstract
(C) Results
(D) Discussion
(E) Methods (or methodology)
9. What are included in a report abstract?
(A) Highlight topic, methods, data, and results
(B) List of the main parts of the report
(C) Label, report, features title, author
(D) Methodology
10. A paragraph before the text that summarizes the article
(A) Subjects
(B) Heading
(C) Abstract
(D) Footnote
11. Which of the following is NOT found in a research abstract?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Methodology
(C) Major Findings
(D) References
12. Although abstract is the first section of your paper, the abstract should be written last since it will summarize the contents of your entire paper.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
13. Provides a brief account of the main content of an academic paper.
(A) Background
(B) Abstract or summary
(C) Table of contents
(D) Introduction
14. Which word means give a brief statement about the key ideas of a source?
(A) Main idea
(B) Details
(C) Summarize
(D) Infographic
15. The ideal abstract length for most engineering reports is:
(A) 50-80 words
(B) 100-150 words
(C) 150-250 words
(D) 400-500 words

16. Identify Me! It provides the reader with a brief description of the overall research, how it was done, statistical techniques employed, key results, and relevant implications or recommendations with keywords used in the study.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Title
17. The Abstract is also known as the title page. The page presents information about the research paper's title.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
18. In which section of a research report does the author summarize the study's background, methods, findings, and conclusions?
- (A) The introduction
 - (B) The results section
 - (C) The abstract
 - (D) The discussion
19. It defines as a short summary of the completed research.
- (A) Abstract.
 - (B) Background of the study.
 - (C) Methodology.
 - (D) Conceptual Framework.
20. It is intended to describe your research work without going into great detail.
- (A) Library Database
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Electronic Book
 - (D) Bibliography
21. It is a brief narration of what the researcher did, the reasons why the research was undertaken, the problems posed or objectives set and the method used to answer the problems posed or achieve the objectives set. It is followed by a concise summary of major results or findings, conclusions and recommendations.
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Background/Introduction
22. The abstract contains how many number of words?
- (A) 200-300
 - (B) 400-500
 - (C) 300-400
 - (D) 100-200
23. What is usually omitted from the abstract?
- (A) The history of the research that led to the current program of work
 - (B) The procedure the participant experienced
 - (C) The implications of the work
 - (D) A description of the sample
24. A brief description that appears at the beginning of an article to summarize the contents.
- (A) Formal Outline
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Sentence Outline
 - (D) Precis
25. Which of the following should generally be avoided in a research paper title?
- (A) Independent and dependent variables
 - (B) Specific key terms related to the study
 - (C) Abbreviations and acronyms
 - (D) Mention of technology or process used
26. It contains the summary of the research.
- (A) Findings
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Statement of the Problem

27. Abstract is NOT important in the structure of a research paper
(A) True
(B) False
28. A general rule-of-thumb is that the title should contain
(A) The key words describing the work presented
(B) The results of the work presented
(C) Explanation of idea of work
(D) The object of investigation
(E) The methods of investigation
29. A short summary of research findings is usually found in:
(A) Abstract
(B) Review
(C) Bibliography
(D) Appendix
30. What is abstract in a report?
(A) A Title fly
(B) Key words to introduce the research topic
(C) Introduction part
(D) Include aims and outcome of the research
31. What provides a brief summary of a research paper?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Abstract
(C) Significance of the Study
(D) Introduction
32. This section provides an overview of the study, its essence, and its main theme.
(A) Title
(B) Abstract
(C) Introduction
(D) Body
33. It is concise summary of your paper
(A) Conclusion
(B) Introduction
(C) Purpose
(D) Abstract
(E) Title
34. ____ gives a very brief overview of the report in a condensed form.
(A) Abstract
(B) Introduction
(C) Methodology
(D) Discussion
35. Brief report of research is called
(A) Abstract
(B) Index
(C) Conclusion
(D) None of the above
36. Which section of a research report provides a summary of the entire study, including the research question, methods, results, and conclusion?
(A) Introduction
(B) Abstract
(C) Discussion
(D) Literature Review
37. A short summary of your completed research. It is intended to describe your work without going into detail.
(A) Research
(B) Introduction
(C) Abstract
(D) Discussion
38. What refers to the comprehensive summary or overview of your research?
(A) Introduction
(B) Statement of the Problem
(C) Abstract
(D) References

39. Gives a gist of the entire research paper.
(A) Abstract
(B) Introduction
(C) Methodology
(D) Results
40. What part of the research report is an overview that highlights all important aspects of the research including the research method, data collection, process, and research findings?
(A) Title
(B) Table of Contents
(C) Abstract
(D) Findings
41. The abstract is written after completing the research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
42. All of these are ways to give your attention getter at the beginning except
(A) Give a striking statement
(B) Ask the audience a question
(C) Give a quote
(D) Starting with your thesis/main idea
43. What is the main purpose of the abstract in a research proposal?
(A) To persuade the reader to fund the research.
(B) To summarize the research proposal.
(C) To provide a detailed explanation of the methodology.
(D) To present the research findings.
44. The meaning of 'Abstract' is:
(A) A detailed explanation of the research methods.
(B) A brief summary of the research, including its purpose, methods, results, and conclusions.
(C) A list of references used in the research.
(D) A discussion of future research directions.
45. It is a short summary of the entire research.
(A) Conclusion
(B) Abstract
(C) Introduction
(D) None of above
46. Which of the following is not usually found in a research study's abstract?
(A) Concise results
(B) Methods used
(C) Purpose or goal
(D) Conflicting studies
47. What is the function of an abstract in a research paper?
(A) To provide a detailed analysis
(B) To summarize the main points
(C) To list all references
(D) To introduce the research topic
48. Which section of a research report provides a summary of the entire study, including the purpose, methodology, and findings?
(A) Introduction
(B) Literature Review
(C) Abstract
(D) Conclusion
49. Which part of the research report serves as "The Summary"?
(A) Title Page
(B) Abstract
(C) Introduction
(D) Methodology
50. The abstract contains detailed step-by-step procedures.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above

51. Keywords in an engineering research paper are important because they:
- (A) Add extra words to meet length requirements
 - (B) Support indexing and improve discoverability
 - (C) Replace the need for an abstract
 - (D) Provide a summary of results
52. What does the term 'abstract' refer to in research?
- (A) A list of references used in the study.
 - (B) A detailed analysis of research methods.
 - (C) A brief summary of a research paper or article.
 - (D) The main findings of the research.
53. A short summary of Technical Report is called ____
- (A) Research Abstract.
 - (B) Guide.
 - (C) Article.
 - (D) Publication.
54. It is a concise summary of all the findings, generally found at the beginning of the research report.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) References
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Literature review
55. To abstract elements for a quantitative research study such as a journal article, conference paper, or dissertation or thesis, it is not necessary to identify the:
- (A) References
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Results of the study
 - (D) Research questions or hypotheses
56. It is a brief overview of a study
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Significance of the study
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Data
57. This section lets readers get the gist or essence of your paper or article quickly
- (A) Acknowledgement Page
 - (B) Dedication Page
 - (C) List of Tables and Figures
 - (D) Research Abstract
58. Part of article that summarizes the problem or objective of your research, and its method results and conclusions is called ____
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Results and Discussion
59. Which combination best reflects the relationship among abstract, introduction, and methods?
- (A) Abstract summarizes; introduction motivates; methods operationalize
 - (B) Abstract debates; introduction concludes; methods speculates
 - (C) Abstract narrates; introduction catalogs; methods editorializes
 - (D) Abstract details; introduction replicates; methods advertises
60. The abstract should be written prior to writing a conclusion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
61. Abstract length is usually:
- (A) 5-10 words
 - (B) 50-300 words
 - (C) Over 2000 words
 - (D) No limit
62. ____ summarizes the entire study
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Methods

63. Which of the following is the most read page of a thesis?
- (A) Table of contents.
 - (B) Title page.
 - (C) Abstract.
 - (D) Research Design.
64. Despite being one of the first sections to be read, the abstract is one of the last few sections to be written.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
65. The abstract is:
- (A) . A Precis of all important parts of a research report
 - (B) None of these
 - (C) A Summary of all the major findings
 - (D) A list of criticisms of the study
66. How does the abstract of a thesis differ from the introduction?
- (A) The abstract is longer and more detailed than the introduction
 - (B) The abstract provides a summary of the entire thesis, while the introduction sets the context and outlines the research problem
 - (C) The introduction contains references, but the abstract does not
 - (D) Both sections serve the same purpose
67. A brief summary of the content of the paper.
- (A) An abstract
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Conclusion
 - (E) Application
68. Which part of the preliminary sections includes a brief overview or summary of the research?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Acknowledgement
 - (C) Cover Page
 - (D) Approval Sheet
69. Which of the following is NOT typically part of an abstract?
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Future references
 - (D) Results
70. What research report is an overview that highlights all important aspects of the research including the research method, data collection, process, and research findings?
- (A) Title
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Findings
71. The abstract of a research paper should:
- (A) Contain detailed tables
 - (B) Be a brief summary of key objectives, methods, and findings
 - (C) Include references
 - (D) Exceed two pages
72. Keywords are usually placed:
- (A) At the end of the article
 - (B) Before title
 - (C) After the abstract
 - (D) In the reference list
73. It is a brief statement of the essential contents of the manuscript.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Statement of the problem
74. What is a brief summary of the research report, including the main points, methods, and conclusions?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Abstract

75. Strategy for writing of Abstract
- (A) Must be written last since it will summarize the paper
 - (B) Must be written in the middle of the paper
 - (C) Must be written in the beginning of the paper
 - (D) No definite strategy
 - (E) Optional section
76. A short summary of your research paper, it is usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Criterion Validity
 - (C) Research Instruments
 - (D) Hypothesis
77. Keywords should be:
- (A) Random terms
 - (B) Irrelevant to topic
 - (C) Specific, topic-related terms
 - (D) The same as author names
78. When reviewing related articles, which section should you read first?
- (A) The Methods section
 - (B) The abstract
 - (C) The Discussion section
 - (D) The tables
79. This is the summary of the research which includes hypothesis, summary of the method, outline of key results and overview of conclusions
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Review of literature
80. This refers to the summary of the thesis, containing a short discussion of the problem, method and design, conclusion, and the findings:
- (A) Summary of Findings
 - (B) Table of contents
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Conclusion
81. The Abstract of a Research Study includes stating the main objectives, describing methods, summarizing the most important results and stating major conclusions and significance.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
82. A brief summary of the research paper
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Acknowledgement
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Preliminaries
83. When writing an abstract for a research study, what information should be included?
- (A) Only the key results and their statistical significance
 - (B) A detailed critique of the study's methodology
 - (C) A concise summary of the problem, purpose, sample, key results, and implications
 - (D) An exhaustive list of all references cited in the study
84. It is a detailed summary of your study, which should include a broad overview of the paper, your research question, the significance of your study, methods of research, and findings.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Background of the study
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Methodology
85. Brief description of the report or other printed work in terms of content, purpose, form, and other features are called:
- (A) Annotation
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) The application
 - (D) Conclusion
 - (E) Introduction

86. Using obsolete terms do not matter in writing the title.
(A) True
(B) False
87. This part of scientific research should not exceed 250 words and should use the past tense of the verb and be written in the third person point of view.
(A) Introduction
(B) Title
(C) Abstract
(D) Methodology
88. ____ is an extremely brief interpretation of the original text by means of compression.
(A) Abstract
(B) Cliches
(C) Details
(D) Purpose
(E) Sentence
89. What section of a research report should you read first to determine its relevance?
(A) The introduction
(B) The methods section
(C) The abstract or summary
(D) The results section
90. What does the abstract of an APA research paper consist of?
(A) An outline of the essay
(B) A glossary of lesser known terms
(C) A concise summary of the major points of your research
(D) A summary of why you researched this particular subject
91. What is the function of an academic abstract?
(A) To provide a summary of the research findings and methods
(B) To present personal opinions
(C) To describe the methodology in detail
(D) To provide a conclusion with new arguments
92. Which statement best captures the primary purpose of an abstract in a research paper?
(A) Present full literature review narrative
(B) Debate limitations and future directions
(C) Provide detailed data tables and figures
(D) Offer a brief overview of the study
93. Abstracts should include:
(A) Aim and the thesis statement
(B) Methodology and a conclusion
(C) The same content as the Discussion section
(D) A summary of all the key research points
94. Which section of a scientific article usually contains the purpose of the study?
(A) Results
(B) Abstract
(C) Methods
(D) Discussion
95. The abstract should be:
(A) Written before the research
(B) Copied from the introduction
(C) A concise standalone summary
(D) Filled with citations
96. Abstract provides:
(A) Detailed tables
(B) Graphs and charts
(C) A summary of the research
(D) Only the title
97. Which section of a research paper provides a brief summary of the entire study, including the purpose, methods, results, and conclusions?
(A) Introduction
(B) Abstract
(C) Discussion
(D) Conclusion

98. How can abstracts assist researchers in their literature search?
- (A) By summarizing the content of research articles
 - (B) By providing full-text access to articles
 - (C) By listing all the references used in a study
 - (D) By providing contact information for authors
99. Which of the following describes Abstract language?
- (A) Secret language used by various groups
 - (B) A language that allows for the possibility of several different meanings
 - (C) Abstract language used to discuss ideas
 - (D) Language used by personnel in a particular field
100. What is the importance of including essential terms in a title?
- (A) To increase word count
 - (B) To aid in indexing and searches
 - (C) To make it more complex
 - (D) To attract more readers
101. This part of research paper is intended to describe your research work without going into great detail.
- (A) Index
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Trade Bibliography
 - (D) Table of Contents
102. Which part of the Preliminaries indicate a short summary of the study?
- (A) Approval Sheet
 - (B) Title Page
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Table of Contents
103. It allows potential readers to quickly identify what your paper is about and decide if it's worth reading.
- (A) Personalized Cover Page
 - (B) APA/MLA Title Page
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Acknowledgements
104. What should be included in the Abstract of a research report?
- (A) A summary of the main findings and conclusions
 - (B) A list of references used in the report
 - (C) An analysis of the limitations of the study
 - (D) A detailed explanation of the methodology
105. Select the most appropriate word count range for a typical abstract in health sciences.
- (A) 150 to 250 words
 - (B) 50 to 90 words
 - (C) 300 to 450 words
 - (D) 600 to 800 words
106. What is an abstract used for?
- (A) For a brief written interview
 - (B) For a written description of a project
 - (C) For a news article
 - (D) None of above
107. This part is used by readers to quickly review the overall content of the paper. It should provide a complete synopsis of the research paper and should introduce the topic and the specific research question, provide a statement regarding methodology and should provide a general statement about the results and the findings.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) None of the above
108. Is a short summary of the entire paper. It should include main goals, results and conclusions. It can be written but until the very end.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Discussion

- 109.** Abstract should not contain
- (A) Background
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Keywords
 - (D) Reference
- 110.** Which is true of the following statements:1. A paragraph can consist of two topic sentences.2. The abstract presents the thesis of the text.
- (A) Only statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is wrong.
 - (B) Only statement 2 is correct. Statement 1 is wrong.
 - (C) Both statements are correct.
 - (D) Both statements are incorrect.
- 111.** What is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, or review called?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Discussion
- 112.** Why is it important to tell your reader your topic in your introduction?
- (A) So your reader can be confused
 - (B) So your readers know what your article is going to be about
 - (C) So your reader can feel neutral
 - (D) None of above
- 113.** Summarizes all sections and helps readers decide whether or not to read the entire report
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Analysis
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Results
- 114.** ____ is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Synthesis
 - (D) Abstract
- 115.** It presents the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Context and Rationale
 - (C) Action Research Questions
 - (D) Action Research Methods
- 116.** The Abstract in a full research report should:
- (A) Be a detailed literature review
 - (B) Provide a brief summary of objectives, methods, findings, and conclusion
 - (C) Contain only references
 - (D) List all research gaps in detail
- 117.** What is an overview of the research study called?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) References
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Abstract
- 118.** What is the maximum number of words in writing the Abstract of the research following the NSTF guidelines?
- (A) 240
 - (B) 250
 - (C) 260
 - (D) 270
- 119.** What is the characteristic of the abstract?
- (A) It is the summary of the whole research.
 - (B) It is the summary of the research problem.
 - (C) It is the summary of the research method.
 - (D) It is the summary of the research results.
- 120.** Required digest or summary of the whole research project.
- (A) Table of Contents
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) List of Figures
 - (D) None of above

121. Which section of a research report provides a brief summary of the study?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Introduction
122. Which of the following should NOT be observed in writing an abstract, precis, or summary?
- (A) Annotate the text.
 - (B) Read the text at least twice until you fully understand its content.
 - (C) Add own explanation for emphasis.
 - (D) Edit your draft abstract, precis, or summary by eliminating redundant ideas and making sure it contains the properties of a well-written text.
123. What is the purpose of an abstract in a research report?
- (A) Provide data analysis
 - (B) State the bibliography
 - (C) Summarize the research content
 - (D) Explain the methodology
124. Which section of a research paper provides a summary of the entire study, including the research question, methods, and findings?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Conclusion
125. ____ is a short summary of 100-200 words explaining the paper's purpose and key findings.
- (A) Appendices
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Acknowledgement
 - (D) References
126. Abstract includes:
- (A) Entire analysis
 - (B) Summary of the study
 - (C) Only references
 - (D) Graphs
127. Which section is written last but placed near the beginning?
- (A) INTRODUCTION
 - (B) ABSTRACT
 - (C) RESULTS
 - (D) DISCUSSION
128. What will an abstract contain?
- (A) The references used in the article
 - (B) The credentials of the authors
 - (C) The key findings of an article
 - (D) None of above
129. The abstract is provided at the?
- (A) Beginning of the article
 - (B) End of the paper
 - (C) Within the introduction
 - (D) None of above
130. You don't need to include citations in the abstract.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
131. This part gives a quick overview of the article
- (A) Limitations
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Graphs
132. What is 'Abstract'?
- (A) The introduction of the research
 - (B) A brief summary to attract the reader to continue reading
 - (C) A short note in the content section
 - (D) An opportunity to thank those who supported you in the research (placed at the beginning of the article)
133. It appears at the very beginning of a document, but it should be the last thing you write.
- (A) Context Paragraph
 - (B) References
 - (C) Title Page
 - (D) Abstract

1.6.3 Research Article Writing

1. What are scholarly journals?
(A) Magazines for children
(B) Written for a specific audience; filled with technical jargon on a particular topic
(C) Daily newspapers
(D) Personal blogs
2. Daniel was assigned to write an article. He asked Mason, the editor, where he should put his name to give credit for the article. What is the term for this?
(A) Relevant
(B) Extraneous
(C) Byline
(D) Dateline
3. It is the main form of exchange of written information on research work problems between specialists working in one or related fields of science:
(A) Article
(B) Drawing
(C) Diagram
(D) Message
(E) Thesis
4. Which of the following is a characteristic of a scholarly article?
(A) Informal language
(B) Lack of references
(C) Peer-reviewed
(D) Personal opinions
5. Ecological Economics published an article about water quality testing in Costa Rica. The article abstract describes how a team of scientists were able to use this data to mathematically model secondary benefits of clean water on local ecosystems. This source would be considered a(n):
(A) Academic article from a scientific journal
(B) Popular science piece
(C) News source
(D) Investigative journalism piece
6. Which initial step is essential when reading and critiquing a research article?
(A) Skim the abstract only
(B) Confirm journal impact factor
(C) Review the elements of the article
(D) Check author social profiles
7. Who is the 'First Author' in a research article?
(A) The person who contributed the most to the research and writing of the article
(B) The person who funded the research
(C) The person who reviewed the article
(D) The last person listed in the author list
8. What is APA Writing Style?
(A) A software program that writes essays for you.
(B) An Apple writing app
(C) A formal structure for writing research papers
(D) None of above
9. Which type of article is an easy-to-read, concise summary of a condition or disorder based on a review of recent literature but is not exhaustive or systematic in the literature search?
(A) Clinical review
(B) Systematic review
(C) Literature review
(D) Cohort study
10. Which of the following is a key part of writing a scientific article?
(A) Including personal opinions only
(B) Presenting results and methods clearly
(C) Ignoring data that does not fit the hypothesis
(D) Using only pictures

11. Which of the following is a tip for preparing academic writing?
- (A) Use casual language
 - (B) Choose a topic that interests your group and is relevant to your course
 - (C) Focus on a personal anecdote
 - (D) Avoid creating a thesis statement
12. One of the most important considerations in writing is to keep the ____ in mind as you write.
- (A) Jargon
 - (B) Precision
 - (C) Environment
 - (D) Audience
13. A type of academic text which gives evaluation of works published in scholarly journals.
- (A) Conference Paper
 - (B) Article
 - (C) Dissertation
 - (D) Review
14. What should each paragraph in the body of the paper have?
- (A) A conclusion and analysis
 - (B) A topic sentence and supporting sentences with the details
 - (C) Transition words and varying sentence lengths
 - (D) Quotations and ellipsis
15. Which outcome best captures the purpose of research writing in scholarly work?
- (A) Provide entertainment for conference attendees
 - (B) Advertise laboratory services to clients
 - (C) Disseminate new knowledge and findings
 - (D) Replace prior studies with new opinions
16. What should you check in a research article to understand its constraints and suggestions for future research?
- (A) The abstract and introduction
 - (B) The Methods and Results sections
 - (C) The tables and figures
 - (D) The limitations and recommendations
17. What is the importance of adhering to a journal's formatting guidelines?
- (A) To ensure consistency and professionalism in the published article
 - (B) To make the manuscript easier for reviewers to read and assess
 - (C) To comply with ethical publishing standards
 - (D) All of the above
18. A type of writing that is meant to define, inform or explain the author's subject to a reader.
- (A) Descriptive writing
 - (B) Creative writing
 - (C) Expository writing
 - (D) Persuasive writing
19. It is a secondary source. It does not report original research by the author.
- (A) Research plan
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Article
20. In formal writing, you should avoid:
- (A) Complete sentences
 - (B) Proper grammar
 - (C) Slang words
 - (D) Clear structure
21. This part of a research article serves as a re-statement of the research problem, with a summary of main findings and their significance. This may also include the shortcomings of the research and agenda for future research.
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Introduction

22. Contains systematized scientific information on any issue (topic or the whole problem), which are obtained on the basis of the analysis of primary sources?
(A) Review article
(B) Private article
(C) Overview drawing
(D) Dissertation
(E) Abstract
23. A corresponding author is:
(A) The one who does the printing
(B) The editor of the journal
(C) The primary contact person for the journal
(D) A student helper
24. What is the typical role of researchers in the publication process of a scientific study?
(A) Reviewing other studies
(B) Writing and submitting the manuscript
(C) Designing the cover page
(D) Editing the journal
25. Which sentence best exemplifies academic writing?
(A) The study shows cool results.
(B) The results of the study suggest that there is a significant correlation between the two variables.
(C) It is obvious that the findings are interesting.
(D) The study is pretty good.
26. Scholarly articles are ____
(A) Are not good choice s for research
(B) Written in school
(C) Written by experts in the field
(D) Provided by wikipedia
27. Research work can be published in
(A) Magazines
(B) Newspapers
(C) Journals
(D) Books
28. Why is IMRAD commonly used in science research?
(A) It is required in all subjects
(B) It follows the scientific method
(C) It eliminates experiments
(D) It focuses only on results
29. The rules for the design of an article are usually published:
(A) In the journal
(B) In newspapers
(C) In the open press
(D) On the Internet
(E) Are not published
30. A(n) ____ is a quarterly, peer-reviewed collection of research papers.
(A) Assignment
(B) Journal
(C) Teaching assistant
(D) Seminar
(E) Tutor
31. Which of these is acceptable in academic writing?
(A) Last but not least
(B) Take for example
(C) In addition to
(D) Moving on to
32. Which of these would you NOT use in academic writing?
(A) A large number of
(B) Lots of
(C) A considerable amount of
(D) Many
33. What is the purpose of a research article template?
(A) To make the article longer
(B) To ensure consistency and standard formatting
(C) To reduce the quality of writing
(D) To remove references

34. An essay that emphasizes the characteristics of a person or thing is an example of
(A) Narrative
(B) Argumentative
(C) Descriptive
(D) None of above
35. Which pair represents end-stage quality control for academic manuscripts?
(A) Brainstorm and mind-map only
(B) Collect and cite later
(C) Format and submit early
(D) Draft and freewrite rapidly
(E) Revise and proofread thoroughly
36. This is a type of academic text which suggests results of research and development that can either affect the academic community or provide relevance to nation-building.
(A) Thesis
(B) Review
(C) Article
(D) Novel
37. Which section of a paper identifies issues that the current research will address?
(A) Results
(B) Introduction
(C) Discussion
(D) Methods
38. Academic Research/Scientific Journal
(A) Time-sensitive, new story
(B) Broad overview of research in a field from multiple sources
(C) Independent writer exploring an issue from multiple perspectives
(D) Peer-reviewed research and experiments
39. What the first step in writing a good article?
(A) To create its structure
(B) To write good abstract
(C) To write good introduction
(D) To write good literature review
(E) To do experiments
40. Before writing an article for publication in a specific journal, the researcher should:
(A) Examine copies of that journal before writing the manuscript.
(B) Identify at least two additional journals for simultaneous submission.
(C) Find a co-author.
(D) Contact the journal editor.
41. What is the method of creating an article made up of the key components or elements regarding a particular topic of discussion?
(A) Copying
(B) Paraphrasing
(C) Quoting
(D) Summarizing
42. What is the primary role of the Introduction in a research article?
(A) Establish context and research question
(B) Report statistical outcomes and tables
(C) Explain stepwise experimental protocols
(D) List citations in standard formats
43. Which of the following is true about the introduction of a research article?
(A) The introduction explains the concepts of the research and defines the direction of the research in its argument.
(B) People who made substantial contributions to the work are described in the introduction.
(C) The introduction is a non-technical summary of the research.
(D) The introduction details methods and procedures and discusses the reason for choosing the research design.
44. A piece of writing appearing in a newspaper
(A) To edit
(B) Encyclopedia
(C) Article
(D) To summarize
(E) MLA format

45. Which feature of academic writing refers to the writer or speaker specifying information, dates, or figures?
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Complexity
 - (C) Precision
 - (D) Formality
46. It is a text that is written by professionals and it takes years to publish.
- (A) Non-Academic Texts
 - (B) Thesis Statement
 - (C) Academic Texts
 - (D) Abstract
47. In academic writing, which voice is generally preferred?
- (A) Active voice (e.g., "The researcher conducted the study")
 - (B) Passive voice exclusively (e.g., "The study was conducted")
 - (C) Second person voice (e.g., "You should note that ___")
 - (D) First person singular throughout (e.g., "I think that ___")
 - (E) Conversational voice with slang
48. An academic writer should avoid...
- (A) Unnecessary words.
 - (B) Complete sentences.
 - (C) Descriptions.
 - (D) Combining sentences.
49. What is the 'Data and Methods section of a research article'? The section that describes how the research was conducted and what data was used.
- (A) The section that describes how the research was conducted and what data was used.
 - (B) The section that lists the references used in the research.
 - (C) The section that provides a summary of the research findings.
 - (D) The section that introduces the topic of the research.
50. In which section of the article is the sample described?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Method
 - (C) References
 - (D) Abstract
51. Theses, dissertations, or journal articles are examples of ___ literature.
- (A) Conceptual
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Topical
 - (D) Thematic
52. Types of writing commonly that denote the reporting of original research in journals, through scientific papers in standard format is called ___
- (A) Essay
 - (B) Novel
 - (C) Scientific article
 - (D) Newsletter
53. An article, which is an analysis and critical assessment of a published article:
- (A) Review
 - (B) Patent
 - (C) Report
 - (D) Article
 - (E) Analytical, abstract, thematic
54. A piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.
- (A) Article
 - (B) Issue
 - (C) Problem
 - (D) Discussion
 - (E) Title
55. We must ___ our article in a credible journal.
- (A) Publish
 - (B) Conduct
 - (C) Analyze
 - (D) Write

56. Some common characteristics of a scholarly article include:
- (A) Only available through GoogleScholar or by purchase.
 - (B) Images, advertisements, editorial section, links.
 - (C) Doi, author(s) listed, volume numbers, abstract, references.
 - (D) Has 'Journal' in the title.
57. ___ that describes what we want to say in our terms may present barriers to others who are not familiar with our expressions, buzz-words and jargon.
- (A) Language
 - (B) Attitude
 - (C) Lack of common experience
 - (D) Problems with structure design
58. When matching a journal to your study, what should guide your choice?
- (A) Journal scope alignment with topic
 - (B) Journal cover design aesthetics
 - (C) Number of issues published yearly
 - (D) Submission fees and page color

1.6.4 Research Report Writing

1. The first page of an APA formatted paper is the ____
 - (A) Title page
 - (B) Cover page
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) First page of the essay
2. Where in a research report would you find the results of previous studies?
 - (A) Introduction
 - (B) Summary of previous research
 - (C) Purpose of current research
 - (D) Conclusion
3. What is the purpose of a short research report?
 - (A) Quickly distribute information
 - (B) Include extensive literature reviews
 - (C) Present detailed statistical findings
 - (D) Thoroughly document all research procedures
4. It is part of the research report where the brief background, objectives, significance, and related researches of the study can be seen.
 - (A) Body
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Recommendations
5. Which section of the research report includes ethics?
 - (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
6. What structure of a research report is compared to a compass making thereaders navigate the document easily?
 - (A) Title
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Findings
7. A/an ____ is to allow author to have a final say on the issue raised in the essay.
 - (A) Introduction
 - (B) Body paragraph
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Thesis statement
8. What should be the length of each body paragraph in a research report?
 - (A) At least five sentences
 - (B) At least three sentences
 - (C) At least seven sentences
 - (D) At least ten sentences

9. Which action belongs in the Results section rather than the Discussion section?
- (A) Explain study limitations
 - (B) Report statistical results
 - (C) Interpret findings contextually
 - (D) Compare with prior studies
10. Conclusions are used for?
- (A) Properly ending a paragraph
 - (B) Properly ending your paper
 - (C) Properly ending a sentence
 - (D) None of the above
11. What word does NOT describe a report?
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Factual
 - (C) Orderly
 - (D) Persuasive
12. Which of the following is the most important first step when starting to write a good report?
- (A) Begin writing the introduction immediately
 - (B) Understand the purpose and audience of the report
 - (C) Add references before writing the main content
 - (D) Use as many technical terms as possible
13. When you have finished researching and are writing your paper, what should be your writing persona? That is, how should you come across in your paper?
- (A) As a student writing for your paper
 - (B) As an instructor writing for student
 - (C) As an expert writing for other experts
 - (D) As reporter writing for the general public
14. Why are results presented without interpretation in the Results section?
- (A) To save time
 - (B) To keep objectivity
 - (C) To avoid statistics
 - (D) To simplify writing
15. When presenting figures and tables in the Results section:
- (A) Each must be numbered, titled, and referred to in the text
 - (B) Titles are optional
 - (C) They should be placed without explanation
 - (D) They should only be included in appendices
16. A non-fiction story or research paper must include ____
- (A) The author's opinion
 - (B) Facts
 - (C) Make believe information
 - (D) Quotes
17. Imagine you're helping Amelia and Kolten with their research report. What should they include on the title page?
- (A) The table of contents
 - (B) The main headings
 - (C) The student's name, the date, and the title of the report
 - (D) The references
18. What is the purpose of outlining the structure of a literature review?
- (A) To create a detailed plot for your literature review
 - (B) To organize the argument and structure of your review
 - (C) To decide which sources to include
 - (D) To list the author's names alphabetically
19. Which of the following is characteristic of an annotated bibliography?
- (A) Annotated bibliographies are often shared to be utilized by other researchers in developing their own.
 - (B) The American Psychological Association published specific rules for how to write one.
 - (C) Annotated bibliographies are often published in journals.
 - (D) Annotated bibliographies tend to be in working documents that can be used to help write a literature review.

20. The Perception of Grade 10 Students on the Growing Numbers of LGBT in DonVicente Rama Memorial National High School, “ is what structure of a researchreport?
(A) Title
(B) Table of Contents
(C) Abstract
(D) Findings
21. Although formal reports are similar to formal proposals, a primary difference is that formal reports ____
(A) Are the product of thorough research and data analysis
(B) Use a more conversational tone
(C) Are longer than formal proposals
(D) Are organized indirectly
22. You need to draw links between the literature in your review.
(A) True
(B) False
23. Which section of a research report includes a comparison of current results to previous results?
(A) Results and discussion
(B) Summary of previous research
(C) Research procedures
(D) Conclusion
24. Where in a research report would you find an interpretation of what the results might mean?
(A) Results and discussion
(B) Research procedures
(C) Summary of previous research
(D) Introduction
25. The mechanics of report writing include:
(A) Content arrangement and language style
(B) Choosing a topic
(C) Selecting respondents
(D) Data coding
26. What should you do about the shortcoming and limitations of your research?
(A) Don't mention them and hope that others won't notice them
(B) Openly discuss them in your research report
(C) Discuss them with your advisor but don't write anything about them
(D) Stress out because they make your research so bad
27. What should be included in the methodology section of a research report?
(A) Conclusions
(B) Data gathering procedure
(C) Main agreements and disagreements
(D) Historical background
28. What should be included in the title page of the report?
(A) Title, author's name, class, date
(B) Title, report, bibliography
(C) Title, side headings, date
(D) Title, references, reports
29. Who should you write your introduction for?
(A) The person reading it
(B) Yourself
(C) Your peers
(D) The person editing it Edit
30. Why is conciseness emphasized in the IM-RAD format?
(A) To align with the standards of research journals and presentations
(B) To reduce the time needed for research review
(C) To eliminate the need for bibliographies
(D) To make the paper suitable for informal audiences
31. When I write and get feedback on the writing, I can change things to make the clearer, so the is less chance of ____ with written communication
(A) Intrusion

- (B) Comprehension
(C) Distortion
(D) Disbelief
32. Which feature best supports objectivity when writing scientific prose?
(A) Emphasizing the author's beliefs and experiences
(B) Including persuasive rhetoric and strong adjectives
(C) Avoiding emotional language and personal opinions
(D) Using vivid anecdotes to engage the reader
33. In writing a research report, we have to write in a straightforward manner.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
34. We usually call the last paragraph as ____
(A) Resolution
(B) Conclusion
(C) Recommendation
(D) Introduction
35. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a research report?
(A) Informal and conversational tone
(B) Well-structured and follows a standardized format
(C) Uses subjective opinions without evidence
(D) Avoids citations and references
36. Which of the following is a guideline for writing research reports?
(A) Use complex language to impress the reader
(B) Include personal opinions
(C) Be objective and accurate
(D) Make the report as lengthy as possible
37. Why is it important to include a title page in a research report?
(A) It provides essential information and helps in clearly identifying the document.
(B) Readers prefer reports without title pages
(C) Titles are outdated and not needed
(D) It adds unnecessary length to the report
38. Introductory paragraphs are used
(A) Introduce yourself to the reader
(B) Introduce the reader to your topic
(C) Introduce your paper to Mrs. Martinez
(D) None of the above
39. What is one of the author's goals after the training workshop?
(A) To focus solely on teaching
(B) To avoid research discussions
(C) To publish research findings
(D) To stop learning about research
40. What is the purpose of the literature review section in a research report?
(A) To present the methodology
(B) To explain the current state of the field
(C) To list references
(D) To provide recommendations
41. Which of the following is not an element normally included in the introduction of a proposal?
(A) Background/statement of the problem or opportunity
(B) The scope of the proposal
(C) Proposed solution to the problem
(D) Statement of qualifications
42. How should tenses be used in the Method section of a research report?
(A) Only past tense should be used
(B) Future tense should be used for clarity
(C) Only present tense should be used
(D) Both past and present tense should be used appropriately

43. What is the purpose of the introduction section in a literature review?
- (A) To provide a historical background
 - (B) To present the methodology
 - (C) To present the results
 - (D) To list references
44. Organizing evidence and arguments: What is the purpose of organizing evidence and arguments in a research paper?
- (A) To confuse the reader and make the paper less convincing
 - (B) To make the paper longer and more difficult to read
 - (C) To present a clear and logical flow of ideas, making the research paper more persuasive and convincing.
 - (D) To hide the main points and make the paper less persuasive
45. What makes a review of literature coherent?
- (A) A mix of unrelated topics
 - (B) Logical flow and organization
 - (C) Randomly listed sources
 - (D) Separate paragraphs with no connection
46. Which of the following is not usually a part of the discussion section in a quantitative research report?
- (A) Present a summary of the important findings and specific results
 - (B) Discuss general implications of the research
 - (C) Include suggestions for future research and practical applications.
 - (D) Discussion of what motivates the research and the literature that preceded the current research study.
47. The final report is written ____ with rich description of culture.
- (A) As a scientific writing
 - (B) In a narrative form
 - (C) As a novel
 - (D) In an art form
48. When communicating with one's supervisor in a written report, one should
- (A) Be clear and concise.
 - (B) Only use technical language.
 - (C) Submit the report as quickly as possible.
 - (D) Use large words to impress the supervisor.
49. Give the right definition of the concept "research report"
- (A) It is a completed study that reports an investigation or exploration of a problem
 - (B) It is a process of assigning individuals at random to groups
 - (C) Is the process of identifying one or more personal characteristics that influence the outcome
 - (D) Is the dependent variable that is the presumed effect of the treatment variable
50. What is NOT a requirement for the Individual Research Report?
- (A) Analyzing main ideas
 - (B) Including personal opinions
 - (C) Summarizing chosen sources
 - (D) Citing all sources used
51. This will be done through a report, or a thesis, which includes all the information related to the research.
- (A) Collecting the data
 - (B) Writing a report
 - (C) Deciding the method of research
 - (D) None of above
52. Writing a literature review should be thematic in nature, based on main themes, follow a logical progression and various arguments should be substantiated from the literature and adhere to an acceptable academic referencing style.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

53. What should a well-prepared research report include?
- (A) Only the conclusions
 - (B) An introduction, methodology, findings, and conclusions
 - (C) Personal opinions
 - (D) Irrelevant data
54. What type of report is written in very simple language?
- (A) Quantitative Research Report
 - (B) Technical Research Report
 - (C) Popular Research Report
 - (D) Qualitative Research Report
55. Why should abbreviations be avoided in research titles?
- (A) They make the title sound informal
 - (B) They can confuse readers unfamiliar with the terms
 - (C) They are always incorrect
 - (D) They make the title too long
56. Where would one expect to find a list of abbreviations used in the research report?
- (A) Main Body
 - (B) Reference Section
 - (C) Preliminary Section
 - (D) Conclusion
57. Tanika must prepare a formal report detailing the findings of a year-long study of her company's new wellness program. In this report she must discuss employee absenteeism before and after the program's implementation. What type of organizational pattern will she likely use?
- (A) Chronological
 - (B) Spatial
 - (C) Compare/Contrast
 - (D) Importance
58. What should be included in the conclusion of a literature review?
- (A) Summarize how the information relates to the problem
 - (B) List unrelated studies
 - (C) Ignore previous findings
 - (D) Present only new information
59. What is the next step after organizing the notes and cards?
- (A) Writing the report's introduction
 - (B) Writing the report's conclusion
 - (C) Writing the report's development
 - (D) Writing the report's title
60. When reporting data:
- (A) Data and conclusions can be slightly adjusted
 - (B) Identify interviewees
 - (C) Communicate in clear language
 - (D) Plagiarize to conceal evidence
61. Which section of the research report explains what other people have done?
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Abstract
62. What does the Literature Review section demonstrate?
- (A) The researcher's understanding of the field
 - (B) The results of the research
 - (C) The significance of the study
 - (D) The data collection methods
63. Which of the following is not included in the section on participants in a research report?
- (A) Demographic information of the participants
 - (B) How many participants dropped out of the study
 - (C) How many participants were excluded from the study
 - (D) The participants' responses to the experimental manipulation

64. It states the objectives of the report and comments on the way the topic of the report is to be treated.
- (A) Title Page
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Table of Contents
 - (D) Introduction
65. It is a concise heading that indicates what the research report is all about.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Appendices
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Table of contents
66. Where should additional, non-essential information be included in a research report?
- (A) In the Introduction section
 - (B) In the Results section
 - (C) In the Discussion section
 - (D) In an Appendix after the Reference List
67. What is the correct order of elements for the Research Report introduction?
- (A) Background, Previous Research, Purpose Statement, The Gap, Hypothesis
 - (B) Background, Previous Research, The Gap, Purpose Statement, Hypothesis
 - (C) Background, The Gap, Purpose Statement, Previous Research, Hypothesis
 - (D) Background, Hypothesis, Purpose Statement, Previous Research, The Gap
68. What are the mechanics of writing a research report?
- (A) The technical aspects of writing, such as grammar and style
 - (B) The process of data collection
 - (C) The process of data analysis
 - (D) The process of data presentation
69. How do you construct the summary of findings of a research study?
- (A) New data about the research study is introduced.
 - (B) Findings are elaborated and explained further.
 - (C) There is brief statement about the purpose, population, method, and sampling technique of the study.
 - (D) All statements of the problems should be presented excluding the results.
70. Physical structure of a study is ____
- (A) A research report presented to an audience
 - (B) A plan for a research report
 - (C) A flexible approach to writing a qualitative report
 - (D) The underlying organization of topics that forms a structure for a research report
71. Kim's Social Studies teacher has assigned her research countries in Europe. What type of document would best summarize her research?
- (A) Minutes
 - (B) Report
 - (C) Agenda
 - (D) Table of Contents
72. "Research recommendation must not introduce new information."
- (A) Strongly disagree
 - (B) Strongly agree
 - (C) Disagree
 - (D) Agree
73. What is the report body?
- (A) It is the section where you present your research findings.
 - (B) It is the section where you summarize the entire report.
 - (C) It is the section where you give your recommendations.
 - (D) It is the section where you make your conclusion.
74. Which key writing principle is essential for professionalism?
- (A) Ambiguity

- (B) Lengthy messages
 - (C) Clarity and conciseness
 - (D) Overuse of jargon
75. Which action strengthens an RRL by demonstrating critical engagement with prior studies?
- (A) Avoid any critique to stay neutral
 - (B) Analyze strengths and weaknesses
 - (C) Summarize findings without synthesis
 - (D) Exclude contradictory evidence
76. Which of the following is a reason to write clearly and concisely:
- (A) It makes the paper look pretty
 - (B) I have no clue
 - (C) The teacher is usually sleepy and can't keep up with long text.
 - (D) Helps keep your audience's attention
77. The conclusion of a research report:
- (A) Can introduce new information.
 - (B) Must be based only on material presented in the report.
 - (C) Is the same as the abstract except that it is presented at the end of the report.
 - (D) Should focus only on the findings of the research.
78. Main body of the research report includes
- (A) Introduction-Statement, significance and purposes.
 - (B) Assumptions and delimitations and assumptions underlying the hypothesis.
 - (C) Definition of important terms, statement of hypothesis.
 - (D) All of the above.
79. The review of literature is usually found in the introduction of the research report
- (A) True
 - (B) False
80. Which of the following is not typically a formal section in a quantitative research report?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Speculation
 - (D) None of above
81. What should be included in the methods section of Olivia's research report?
- (A) Literature review findings
 - (B) Personal anecdotes
 - (C) Research design and data collection methods
 - (D) Future research ideas
82. When doing a research report, you should only collect information from:
- (A) Textbooks
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) A variety of reliable sources
 - (D) Your parent(s)
83. "Write an article describing what you learned about the ant population on school grounds." This describes what kind of scientific method?
- (A) Communicate results
 - (B) Draw Conclusions
 - (C) Analyze the results
 - (D) Test a hypothesis
84. Which section of the report contains the re-statement of the problem and conclusions?
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
85. A research report is a formal academic writing.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

86. Which section of the report might have graphs in it?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Literature review
87. Results section includes:
- (A) Tables, graphs, findings
 - (B) Theory
 - (C) Literature
 - (D) Speculation
88. What are body paragraphs in a research report?
- (A) The outline and notecards
 - (B) The information sandwiched between the introduction and conclusion
 - (C) The conclusion and supporting details
 - (D) The introduction and conclusion
89. In which section of a research report does the author describe data collection strategies?
- (A) The results section
 - (B) The introduction
 - (C) The method section
 - (D) The discussion
90. Where in a research report would you find general background information about laughter?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Summary of previous research
 - (C) Purpose of current research
 - (D) Results and discussion
91. Which of the following is a step in writing a research report?
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Data interpretation
 - (D) All of the above
92. It is a well-crafted document that outlines the processes, data, and findings of a systematic investigation, considered as an objective and accurate source of information. It can be considered as a summary of the research process that clearly highlights findings, recommendations, and other important details.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Research paper
 - (C) Research report
 - (D) Research defense
93. Literature review needs to be presented before discussion in a research report.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
94. Which of the following is primarily used to provide information about current or past events?
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Report
 - (D) Radio Script
95. What is the purpose of the introduction in a research report?
- (A) To present the methodology used in the study.
 - (B) To summarize the findings of the research.
 - (C) To list the references and citations for the report.
 - (D) To provide background, state the research problem, and outline the study's objectives.
96. Which are contains of full report writing?
- (A) Introduction, Literature review, methodology
 - (B) Introduction, Literature review, methodology, Data Analysis
 - (C) Introduction, Literature review, methodology, Data Analysis, Discussion and conclusion, references and appendix

- (D) Introduction, Literature review, methodology, Data Analysis, Discussion and conclusion and references
97. In the second step of the research report, we have to make:
- (A) A summary of the history of the problem.
 - (B) An essay about the problem.
 - (C) A critical analysis of the problem.
 - (D) A conclusion about the research.
98. The parts of your report consist of cover page, table of contents, abstract, introduction, body, conclusion and ____
- (A) References
 - (B) Annotation
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
99. What property of a well-written text can be achieved when a composition contains one focused idea?
- (A) Mechanics
 - (B) Unity
 - (C) Language Use
 - (D) Organization
100. The research report is classified based on 2 things ____
- (A) Nature of research and target audience.
 - (B) Good and Bad
 - (C) Near and far
 - (D) Nature or target
101. What is the first section of a research report?
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Methods
102. What is the importance of effective research communication?
- (A) To ensure the research findings are understood by the intended audience
 - (B) To increase the visibility and impact of the research
 - (C) To facilitate collaboration and knowledge sharing
 - (D) All of the above
103. The writing of research reports is best regarded as:
- (A) An Unnecessary chore
 - (B) A Skill
 - (C) Something that most students find easy
 - (D) Just like Writing an Essay
104. In prewriting stage, we have to check the citations and format of your research report.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
105. When you are stating your delimitations, ____ inform readers why you chose this course of study.
- (A) Clearly
 - (B) Cleanly
 - (C) Objectively
 - (D) Kindly
106. Which of the following could be included in the appendix of the Independent Research Project?
- (A) A copy of interview questions as the source of data, used by the researcher
 - (B) The first draft the researcher wrote of the analysis of their results
 - (C) The list of topic ideas the researcher had before they finalised their choice of topic
 - (D) An explanation of all the primary data collected
107. The title page is the first page of a report. It gives the title of the report, the name of the writer, the name of the school or class, and the date.
- (A) Body
 - (B) Report

- (C) Works cited
 - (D) Title Page
- 108.** Be brief by focusing on your main point.
- (A) Be Clear
 - (B) Be Concise
 - (C) Be Concrete
 - (D) Be Coherent
 - (E) Be Courteous
- 109.** Why is accuracy important in a research report?
- (A) It makes the research more entertaining to read
 - (B) It ensures that findings are credible and based on facts
 - (C) It allows the researcher to share personal opinions
 - (D) It helps make the report shorter
- 110.** Where should the page numbers be located on a research report?
- (A) Left Aligned
 - (B) Centered
 - (C) Right aligned
 - (D) None of the above
- 111.** Which of the following should be the focus of the concluding section of a literature review?
- (A) Summarizing all theories
 - (B) Highlighting research gaps and setting up the study's rationale
 - (C) Listing all references
 - (D) Reporting findings
- 112.** How can you make sure your written documents are easy to understand?
- (A) Use paragraphs, headings and appropriate fonts
 - (B) Include as much technical jargon as possible
 - (C) Write in long complicated sentences
 - (D) Write is so a child could understand it
- 113.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a strong research essay?
- (A) It includes personal opinions without evidence
 - (B) It relies solely on one source
 - (C) It presents a clear argument supported by evidence
 - (D) It uses informal language
- 114.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a research report?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Cohesion
 - (C) Emotional tone
 - (D) Objectivity
- 115.** What is one way to ensure logical flow in a research paper?
- (A) Use transition words
 - (B) Skip paragraphs
 - (C) Add unrelated facts
 - (D) Use different fonts
- 116.** What type of academic writing presents the research you are conducting in an encapsulated or condensed form?
- (A) Project proposal
 - (B) Research report
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Conference paper
- 117.** Following the prescribed structure primarily supports which writing goal?
- (A) Shorter methods and results
 - (B) More figures than references
 - (C) Eliminating the abstract fully
 - (D) Higher word count quickly
 - (E) Clear organization and flow
- 118.** Emi and Brennan are working on their final research report. What is the first step they should take?
- (A) Write the introduction
 - (B) Make an outline
 - (C) Place quotes and illustrations
 - (D) Create a title page

- 119.** A Recommendations section is usually included in a full research report to:
- (A) Suggest improvements, applications, or directions for future research
 - (B) Replace the literature review
 - (C) Provide detailed statistical data
 - (D) Summarize the methodology
- 120.** A literature review should be:
- (A) Objective, organized, and critical
 - (B) Informal and opinion-based
 - (C) Strictly a summary of sources
 - (D) Focused on the researcher's personal views
- 121.** Which of the following is NOT an appropriate place to include a definition of a technical term?
- (A) In the body of the document
 - (B) In a glossary
 - (C) In the introduction
 - (D) On the title page
- 122.** What do you call the first paragraph of your research report?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Beginning
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Summary
- 123.** Always use ___ tense in the 'Results' section.
- (A) Simple past
 - (B) Simple present
 - (C) Future
 - (D) None of above
- 124.** Which of the following is a long formal essay with the length of five to fifteen pages presenting the writer's views and findings.
- (A) Book Report
 - (B) Formal Report
 - (C) Research Report
 - (D) Informal Report
- 125.** A manuscript ends by suggesting future directions. Where should this primarily appear?
- (A) Results tables exclusively
 - (B) Methods description section
 - (C) Conclusion and Discussion
 - (D) Abstract background only
- 126.** Ask yourself these questions:a. Who am I writing to? An individual or a group of persons?b. What do they know about the topic?c. What are their job titles and areas of responsibility?
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Reader/Audience
 - (C) Tone
 - (D) None of above
- 127.** What information should be included in the introduction of a formal report?
- (A) Copies of surveys
 - (B) A discussion of the report findings
 - (C) Conclusions and recommendations
 - (D) Explanation of the problem
- 128.** Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report?
- (A) Footnotes.
 - (B) Abstract.
 - (C) Results.
 - (D) Method.
- 129.** A research report should be:
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Clear and concise
 - (C) Confusing
 - (D) Personal
- 130.** What happens if interpretation is mixed into the Results section?
- (A) Improves clarity
 - (B) Reduces objectivity
 - (C) Saves time
 - (D) Strengthens conclusions

131. Is the introduction written before or after the research is conducted?
- (A) Before, or written as if your research has not yet been conducted
 - (B) After
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
132. 'Overall, the findings of the study suggest that ____' is a phrase to be used in Conclusion Chapter.
- (A) TRUE.
 - (B) FALSE
133. Which of the following is the last component of a research report?
- (A) Recommendations
 - (B) Purpose of the study
 - (C) Background information
 - (D) Methodology
134. Organizing the RRL thematically means:
- (A) Grouping studies based on similar topics or variables
 - (B) Listing them randomly
 - (C) Arranging by author name only
 - (D) Ignoring their relevance
135. In a research report, where would you typically find the list of figures and tables?
- (A) Reference Section
 - (B) Preliminary Section
 - (C) Main Body
 - (D) Appendix
136. A research report is a reliable source to recount details about a conducted research and is most often considered to be a true testimony of all the work done to garner specificities of research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
137. Lily and Joseph are working on their report. What should they do with quotes and illustrations?
- (A) Place them at the end of the report
 - (B) Place them in the introduction
 - (C) Place them in the report
 - (D) Place them in the conclusion
138. Which of the following is an example of a Research Report?
- (A) A novel summarizing a fictional story.
 - (B) A marketing research report summarizing the supply and demand statistics for a new product.
 - (C) A personal diary entry discussing daily activities.
 - (D) A recipe book with various cooking instructions.
139. This classification of text asserts an argument.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Essay
 - (C) Report
 - (D) Position Paper
140. The solution to a research problem is presented in the report as a part of the
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Recommendation
 - (D) Findings
141. Which information should you choose to include in your report?
- (A) Everything you have collected
 - (B) Only the most exciting information
 - (C) Only the information from books you have read
 - (D) Information that answers the research questions.
142. The process of taking the research and writing it in expository form.
- (A) Revising

- (B) Drafting
 - (C) Editing
 - (D) None of the above
- 143.** What section of the report includes a sentence summarising the purpose of the investigation, a results summary and a link back to the research question?
- (A) Title
 - (B) Background Theory
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Rationale
- 144.** If you don't know the person's name you could write?
- (A) Yo!,
 - (B) Dear Smith,
 - (C) Dear Madam,
 - (D) Hi Katie,
- 145.** It is important to communicate the main idea by planning and restructuring all the information related to the message. Some extra information should also be given to make the topic more clear.
- (A) Conciseness
 - (B) Correctness
 - (C) Clarity
 - (D) Completeness
- 146.** What is the purpose of revising a paper?
- (A) To add more words
 - (B) To improve clarity and coherence
 - (C) To rewrite the entire text
 - (D) To submit it without review
- 147.** A research report is needed to evolve a theory or a principle.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 148.** A specific purpose should be explicitly stated in the introduction of an oral presentation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 149.** Which statement about limitations is most appropriate for the Discussion?
- (A) Acknowledge constraints transparently
 - (B) Omit biases to protect readers
 - (C) Briefly note non-significant data
 - (D) Move all limits to the appendix
- 150.** What does it mean for a source to be relevant?
- (A) It means it is connected to the main idea of the paper and will help support the key points.
 - (B) It means it is hip and with it.
 - (C) It means it is the author's favorite source.
 - (D) It means it has nothing to do with what you're writing about.
- 151.** What is the purpose of the Conclusion section?
- (A) To present data analysis methods
 - (B) To summarize main findings and contributions
 - (C) To list all sources cited
 - (D) To describe the research design
- 152.** What should NEVER be used in a formally written paper?
- (A) Pronouns
 - (B) The pronoun 'you'.
 - (C) Contractions
 - (D) Contractions and the pronoun 'you'.
- 153.** Which is not a characteristic of a good report?
- (A) Illegible
 - (B) Clear
 - (C) Concise
 - (D) Grammatically correct
- 154.** What should you check during revision?
- (A) Formatting and grammar
 - (B) Length only
 - (C) Citation styles only
 - (D) The title only

155. Which type of digital communication is best suited for sharing research findings and analysis?
- (A) Newsletters
 - (B) Reports
 - (C) Collaboration Tools
 - (D) Audio
156. Cohesion
- (A) A claim to offset another claim
 - (B) To make corrections to grammar
 - (C) To give a shortened version of a text
 - (D) Ideas, sentences, and paragraphs are linked together with transitions
157. A full engineering research report differs from a short research paper mainly because it:
- (A) Focuses only on results
 - (B) Provides detailed background, methods, results, analysis, and appendices
 - (C) Has fewer references
 - (D) Excludes methodology
158. Why is the IMRAD format important in scientific research?
- (A) It makes the paper longer
 - (B) It helps organize ideas clearly and logically
 - (C) It replaces the need for data
 - (D) It limits creativity
159. A researcher is discouraged from putting too many words in the research title because it can make the title unclear and less focused.
- (A) It can make the title unclear and less focused.
 - (B) It increases the credibility of the research.
 - (C) It attracts more readers to the research.
 - (D) It ensures the research is more detailed.
160. True or False The Introduction locates study within the existing literature on the topic or field of study.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
161. In the recommendations section, the researcher must not highlight the implications of the findings of the study as examples of practical recommendations.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
162. Which of the following is the step for preparation of the report
- (A) Main body of the report-preliminary section-reference section.
 - (B) Reference section-preliminary section-main body of the report.
 - (C) Preliminary section-main body of the report-reference section.
 - (D) Reference section-main body of the report-preliminary section.
163. What is the final step after completing a research project?
- (A) Starting a new research project immediately
 - (B) Sharing findings through publication or presentation
 - (C) Keeping the results a secret
 - (D) Skipping the conclusion to save time
164. It recognizes persons to whom the author is indebted for guidance and assistance.
- (A) Dedication
 - (B) Acknowledgement
 - (C) Approval Sheet
 - (D) None of above
165. What is not true about writing a research title?
- (A) Be clear and concise.
 - (B) Avoid abbreviations.
 - (C) Use question marks.
 - (D) Check the journal's style guide.

- 166.** What is the strongest reason for reporting the demographic information of participants in research reports?
- (A) Readers will be able to assess the reliability of the conclusions.
 - (B) Readers will be able to assess the generalizability of any effects.
 - (C) Readers will be able to assess if you had conducted the study fairly.
 - (D) Readers will be able to assess the claims in your abstract better.
- 167.** Enables you to thank all those who have helped in carrying out the research.
- (A) Thank you note
 - (B) Acknowledgements
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Cover Page
- 168.** Each table within a report should have a title and a number
- (A) Under the table
 - (B) In the first row of the table
 - (C) Above the table
 - (D) In the first column of the table
- 169.** Which part of a research report provides the necessary background through prior studies?
- (A) Chapter 1: Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2: Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Chapter 3: Design of the Study
 - (D) Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Interpretation
 - (E) Chapter 5: Summary and Conclusion
- 170.** In which section of the research report might the problem statement be located?
- (A) Chapter 1: introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2: literature review
 - (C) Chapter 3: research design
 - (D) Chapter 4: research analysis
- 171.** Final stage in the Research Process is
- (A) Data Analysis
 - (B) Report Writing
- 172.** Which component ensures accountability by naming investigators, study site, and funding body?
- (A) Time frame or schedule
 - (B) General information
 - (C) References list
 - (D) Budget and resources
- 173.** Which is the right sequence in report writing?
- (A) Introduction-Data collection-Conceptual framework
 - (B) Introduction-Sampling-Conceptual framework
 - (C) Introduction-Literature and hypothesis-Conceptual framework
 - (D) All of the above
- 174.** A marketing team submits a detailed report to their manager outlining the results of their latest campaign, including data analysis, key findings, and recommendations for future strategies.
- (A) Oral Communication
 - (B) Written Communication
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 175.** What is the final step after giving yourself permission to be done with the paper?
- (A) Start the editing process again
 - (B) Submit the paper without any final read-through
 - (C) Print out the final draft and give it one final read-through
 - (D) Ask for more feedback
- 176.** What should the Recommendations section of a research report include?
- (A) Interpretation of findings
 - (B) Limitations of the study
 - (C) Related literature
 - (D) Suggestions for improving the study

177. What line spacing should be used in the body of a research report?
- (A) Single
 - (B) Double
 - (C) Triple
 - (D) None of the above
178. The research papers are written to
- (A) Communicate the research.
 - (B) Become popular in the society.
 - (C) Gain a lot of money.
 - (D) None of the above.
179. The language of the report should be ____
- (A) Formality
 - (B) Formal
 - (C) Casual
 - (D) Loose
180. Finding valid sources is very important in your research report.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
181. It is part of the research report where the discussion flows.
- (A) Body
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Recommendations
182. Why is outlining important for a research paper
- (A) I have to turn it in for a grade
 - (B) Research papers are too long to do without one
 - (C) Gives you a guide to follow and exposes where you may need to do more research
 - (D) Outlines are just busy work
183. It is a completed study that reports an investigation or exploration of a problem, identifies questions to be addressed, and includes data collected, analyzed, and interpreted by the researcher.
- (A) Article Research Report
 - (B) Research report
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Research Proposal
184. What is the typical layout of a research report?
- (A) Title, Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References
 - (B) Title, Introduction, Results, Discussion, Conclusion
 - (C) Title, Abstract, Methodology, Results, Conclusion
 - (D) Title, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Conclusion
185. What is the final phase in empirical research
- (A) Evaluation of existing research
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Preparation of a research report
 - (D) None of above
186. A multi-page document that usually contains several sub-topics of information related to one main topic.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Header
 - (C) Research report
 - (D) None of the above
187. When writing up your research, which of the following should you not do?
- (A) Start early.
 - (B) Be persuasive.
 - (C) Avoid your supervisor.
 - (D) Avoid racist, sexist.
188. Research reports are recorded data prepared by university students after analyzing information gathered by conducting organized research, typically in the form of surveys or qualitative methods.
- (A) True

- (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 189.** What structure presents the results of the systematic investigation?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Findings
 - (D) Conclusion
- 190.** In which section of a research report would you find suggestions for future research?
- (A) Results and discussion
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Purpose of current research
 - (D) Summary of previous research
- 191.** Why is it important to follow a standardized format in research reports?
- (A) To impress the audience with complex writing
 - (B) To ensure consistency, credibility, and readability
 - (C) To make the report harder to understand
 - (D) To allow the researcher to write freely without structure
- 192.** Tara is preparing a research report for her final project. She needs to ensure that she follows the correct sequence in report writing. Which is the right sequence for her to follow?
- (A) Introduction-Data collection-Conceptual framework
 - (B) Introduction-Sampling-Conceptual framework
 - (C) Introduction-Literature and hypothesis-Conceptual framework
 - (D) All of the above
- 193.** The advantage of Research report writing in a scientific manner is
- (A) Global Standardization.
 - (B) Global Communication.
 - (C) Global Awakening.
 - (D) Global Welfare.
- 194.** All of the following are important to do in your writing to make your research paper academic and effective EXCEPT which one?
- (A) Avoid overly emotional language in your writing.
 - (B) Avoid specific examples in your writing.
 - (C) Use academic vocabulary instead of informal language.
 - (D) Avoid slang and cliché expressions in your writing.
- 195.** Ellen, Orion, and Kolten are working on their research report. What should they place right after the title page?
- (A) The introduction
 - (B) The conclusion
 - (C) The table of contents
 - (D) The references
- 196.** Why is it important to follow the mechanics of writing in a research report?
- (A) To ensure clarity and readability
 - (B) To collect data
 - (C) To analyse data
 - (D) To present data
- 197.** The research purpose should be clearly stated and identifiable in the research report
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 198.** What phase in writing a research report includes revising and completing?
- (A) Writing a draft
 - (B) Finalizing the report
 - (C) Writing an outline
 - (D) Conducting the research
- 199.** What is the main focus of the Individual Research Report?
- (A) To entertain the reader
 - (B) To analyze a problem or issue
 - (C) To describe a personal experience
 - (D) To argue a point of view

200. Research report serves as a means for presenting the problem studied, methods and techniques used.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Juniors
 - (D) Parents
201. The method of Research reporting should be
- (A) Scientific.
 - (B) Ethical and attractive.
 - (C) Personal.
 - (D) Favorable to globalization.
202. A closing paragraph that summarizes the main points of your research and is intended for the readers to know why your research should matter to them after they read it.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Thesis Statement
203. This is where the author states well-articulated outcomes of the study and briefly suggests future lines of research in the area based on findings reported in the paper.
- (A) CONCLUSION
 - (B) REFERENCES
 - (C) INTRODUCTION
 - (D) ABSTRACT
204. It provides a brief overview of the study as it relates to its intended goals and contributions.
- (A) Background of the Study
 - (B) Introduction
205. The most important section of a report to a reader is the conclusions and recommendations.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
206. Always consider your ____ when writing anything.
- (A) Boss
 - (B) Audience
207. What is a crucial aspect of writing a research report?
- (A) Clarity and conciseness
 - (B) Overuse of illustration
208. How should the results section of a research report be organized?
- (A) By presenting the literature review first
 - (B) By restating the major findings
 - (C) By discussing the limitations of the study
 - (D) By following the flow of the research questions
209. What should be the point of view in a research report?
- (A) First person
 - (B) Second person
 - (C) No specific point of view
 - (D) Third person
210. What is the importance of formatting a research report?
- (A) To include irrelevant information
 - (B) To confuse readers
 - (C) To create a desirable impression with clarity
 - (D) To make it longer
211. How can a research title impact the visibility of a study?
- (A) Only the abstract affects the visibility of a study
 - (B) A long title is always more visible
 - (C) A clear and relevant title can improve searchability and attract more readers
 - (D) It has no impact on visibility
212. In a technical report which one of the following must be avoided?
- (A) Facts
 - (B) First Person discussion or usage
 - (C) Logical conclusion
 - (D) Literature review

- 213.** Here is an excerpt of a research report: "Our findings shed light on the nature of human's ability to identify in-and out-groups based on language. Our study is one of the first to examine the effects of early language exposure on in-group bias in 4-month-old infants." What section of the research report is the excerpt most likely to be in?
- (A) The introduction
 - (B) The results
 - (C) The discussion
 - (D) The methods
- 214.** Conclusion is usually integrated with..
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Method
 - (C) References
 - (D) Discussion
- 215.** The research reporting should be carried out
- (A) Through copying.
 - (B) In a scientific way.
 - (C) Through discussion among the scientists.
 - (D) In an imaginary way.
- 216.** The editor is likely to send your manuscript out for review if
- (A) There are enough reviewers that they can pay to review your work.
 - (B) The match between your manuscript and the scope of the journal is strong.
 - (C) Your manuscript has more than one author.
 - (D) Reviewers like you.
- 217.** It is a suggestion given for the improvement of the research.
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Recommendation
 - (D) Summary of findings
- 218.** Which of the following best describes how research should usually be presented in the body of a literature review report?
- (A) The major findings of the study should be briefly reported.
 - (B) Most of the details of how the study was conducted should be carefully described.
 - (C) The abstract of the research should be paraphrased.
 - (D) Only the reference to the study should be provided.
- 219.** Where do scientists typically publish their research findings?
- (A) Popular magazines
 - (B) Social media platforms
 - (C) Peer-reviewed journals
 - (D) Newspapers
- 220.** The introduction section should:
- (A) Present background and rationale for the study
 - (B) Include raw data
 - (C) Contain appendices
 - (D) Only list previous work
- 221.** Literature reviews have multiple characteristics, including the tendency to be very focused on a specific research question, and which of the following?
- (A) They are often created without established guidelines for content and formatting.
 - (B) They are rarely published in journals.
 - (C) They are solely a long list of critical summaries
 - (D) They can be included in a research proposal, an empirical journal article, or can be a standalone article.
- 222.** What must students do for the research report assignment?
- (A) Investigate research questions and write up findings in an academic report
 - (B) Take a math test
 - (C) Read a storybook
 - (D) Draw a picture

- 223.** "Organize the information" means:
- (A) Review your material
 - (B) Be sure that you have a suitable structure or outline of the report
 - (C) Make a list of all the potential topics or sections of the report
 - (D) Highlight key terms and ideas that relate to the purpose of the report
- 224.** A common mistake in writing results and discussion is:
- (A) Presenting data with visuals
 - (B) Separating raw results from interpretation
 - (C) Mixing results, analysis, and conclusion in one section without clarity
 - (D) Highlighting significant findings
- 225.** An annotated bibliography will also be useful when
- (A) Analyzing data
 - (B) Writing your data commentary
 - (C) Writing a literature review
 - (D) None of the above
- 226.** Anika, a Grade 10 student, was tasked by the teacher to submit a completed study that reports an investigation or exploration of a problem by identifying questions to be addressed, and includes data collected, analyzed and interpreted. What does the teacher actually want Anika to do?
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Science Project
 - (C) Reflection paper
 - (D) Documentaries
- 227.** Choose true or false There is no single way to structure a research report, but there are certain elements that must be present.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 228.** These are presented, through tables and graphs, in chronological order based on how problems are stated.
- (A) Methods
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Results
- 229.** The research report should have
- (A) The preliminary, main text and end matter.
 - (B) Only the main text.
 - (C) The preliminary and main text.
 - (D) All the research findings.
- 230.** What is the significance of a well-defined research title?
- (A) It helps in indexing the research
 - (B) It ensures funding for the research
 - (C) It guarantees publication
 - (D) It attracts more researchers
- 231.** Which part of a research report contains the conceptual framework of the study?
- (A) Chapter 1:Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2:Literature Review
 - (C) Chapter 3:Methodology
 - (D) Chapter 4:Data Analysis
- 232.** The introductory section of a research report should aim to:
- (A) Identify the specific focus of the study
 - (B) Provide a rationale for the dissertation, or article
 - (C) Grab the reader's attention
 - (D) All of the above
- 233.** The tone of a research report should be:
- (A) Emotional and persuasive
 - (B) Objective and formal
 - (C) Casual and conversational
 - (D) Critical and biased

234. Communicates what was actually done in a study and what resulted refers to..
(A) A proposal
(B) A research proposal
(C) A research
(D) A research report
235. What tone should a research report use?
(A) CASUAL
(B) INFORMAL
(C) FORMAL
(D) FRIENDLY
236. Making a good introduction is very important in research?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Maybe
(D) None of these
237. The person or persons who are meant to read the text
(A) Characters
(B) Audience
(C) Authorship
(D) Format
238. True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. A review of related literature should be written as a coherent and organized discussion.
(A) True
(B) False
239. What are the types of Research Reports?
(A) Warrants
(B) Audiovisual materials
(C) Journal articles
(D) Protocols
240. Clear and accurate information/ data are presented and analyzed in the body of a research report.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
241. The Introduction of a full research report should:
(A) Present detailed numerical results
(B) Provide background, research problem, objectives, and significance of the study
(C) List only the references used
(D) Contain raw data tables
242. Why is preparing outline important in writing a research report?
(A) This will provide the writer the information he or she needs.
(B) This will help the writer organize his or her notes and thoughts
(C) This will guide the writer to come up with a successful result in writing project
(D) This will help the organizer and reader to understand the explained title.
243. The title of a research report should be short and specific.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
244. What is the importance of a well-structured research report?
(A) It limits the audience for the research findings.
(B) It reduces the credibility of the research.
(C) It complicates the understanding of research methods.
(D) It enhances clarity and communication of research findings.
245. The ___ commonly features a summary of the results that were obtained in the study, describes how those results address the topic under investigation
(A) Discussion
(B) Abstract
(C) Methods
(D) References

246. Reports should be written using ____ language.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Informal
 - (C) Persuasive
 - (D) Formal
247. Which statement is correct about the ending summary?
- (A) It focuses on the major findings of the report
 - (B) It has more detailed information than the executive summary
 - (C) It reviews all the sections of the research report
 - (D) It contains the same information as the executive summary
248. Which section of the report introduces the research focus and key terms?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Title Page
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) References
249. Which of the following is NOT a recommended strategy for enhancing the readability of a research proposal?
- (A) Using consistent terms throughout the proposal
 - (B) Using transitional words and phrases to connect ideas
 - (C) Using complex and technical language to demonstrate expertise
 - (D) Presenting ideas in a clear and orderly manner
250. Which ONE of these phrases is best avoided in a proposal?
- (A) This research seeks to ____
 - (B) This research draws upon the work of ____
 - (C) The intention is to complete the study by ____
 - (D) I hope to ____
251. What is the first part of structuring the final report?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Discussion
252. RESEARCH REPORT IS THE LAST PHASE OF RESEARCH
- (A) FALSE
 - (B) TRUE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
253. Why is report preparation an essential part of research?
- (A) It serves as a final evaluation of the research
 - (B) It is not necessary if the data is clear
 - (C) It complicates the research findings
 - (D) It delays the dissemination of results
254. Reports should be ____
- (A) Objective
 - (B) Subjective
 - (C) Neither objective nor subjective
 - (D) Both objective and subjective
255. What should be included in the body of a research report?
- (A) Personal anecdotes and experiences
 - (B) Information from notecards and sources
 - (C) A variety of opinions
 - (D) Quotations from multiple sources
256. The purpose of ____ is to communicate to the readers the methodology & the results of the study
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Research problem
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Research report.

257. A title reads: "Health." Which revision best follows guidance on titles and keywords?
- (A) "Hospital hand hygiene compliance among nurses"
 - (B) "Storytime: our journey in hospital research"
 - (C) "All about health and wellness generally"
 - (D) "Super-detailed analysis of every hospital issue ever"
258. How is the title of a research report formatted?
- (A) Left align, initial caps
 - (B) Centered, initial caps
 - (C) Centered, all caps, bold
 - (D) Left align, all caps, bold
259. Organization is not essential to your research report. Readers can still understand your point.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
260. Layout of a research report does NOT include:
- (A) Title page
 - (B) Table of contents
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Voucher copy
261. What should be considered when discussing limitations in a research report?
- (A) Limitations should be acknowledged and discussed critically
 - (B) Limitations should be discussed in a separate section
 - (C) Limitations should be ignored
 - (D) Limitations should be mentioned briefly without analysis
262. Which of the following choice s states the role of Significance of the Study in a research report?
- (A) It provides an overview of the scope of the research.
 - (B) It discusses previous studies done on the chosen topic.
 - (C) It cites the benefits one can get from the findings of the research.
 - (D) It articulates what the writer intends to find out or achieve in the study.
263. It is a systematic arrangement of data, usually in rows and columns, for ready reference.
- (A) Charts
 - (B) PowerPoint
 - (C) Table
 - (D) Video
264. Which of the following research documents is NOT considered a research report?
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Peer-reviewed journal article
 - (C) Blog post
 - (D) Thesis
265. The final part of a research report is usually:
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Keywords
 - (D) Bibliography
266. The form of presentation of research results is not ____
- (A) Publishing an analytical review of research work in the form of an article;
 - (B) Publishing them as an article in scientific journals;
 - (C) Publishing them as an article in scientific and industrial journals;
 - (D) Publishing them in the form of an article in collections of scientific works;
 - (E) Publishing them in the form of an article in scientific and practical conferences;
267. Checking the capitalitization, grammar, and spelling of my report is in this step:
- (A) Outlining

- (B) Drafting
(C) Revising
(D) Proofreading
268. There is no need to follow the structure of a research report.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
269. What part of an essay or a research paper is found at the end of the paper?
(A) Rough draft
(B) Conclusion
(C) Introduction
(D) Topic
270. When selecting the right medium for a report
(A) You should choose the ones that are most convenient.
(B) You should choose the ones that are most economical
(C) Your decisions should reflect your audience's expectations.
(D) You should always present your report in writing.
271. Which part of a research report summarizes the findings?
(A) Introduction section
(B) Discussion section
(C) Results section
(D) Literature review section
272. A reason or set of reasons that something is true, with evidence
(A) Bibliography
(B) Argument writing
(C) Claims
(D) Counterargument
273. To find out what previous researchers have done in relation to the current study, the best place to find that information would be in a research report's
(A) Introduction
(B) Methods
(C) Results
(D) Abstract
274. The function of the Results section is to:
(A) Objectively present your key results, without interpretation
(B) Establish the context of the work being reported
(C) The organism(s) studied
(D) How the data were analyzed
(E) Explain clearly how you carried out your study in the following general structure and organization
275. What type of essay is the Individual Research Report?
(A) Descriptive essay
(B) Opinion essay
(C) Research report/Literature review
(D) Persuasive essay
276. Which of the following is a benefit of having a well-defined research title?
(A) It allows for more extensive funding opportunities
(B) It helps in attracting the right audience to the research
(C) It simplifies the peer review process
(D) It guarantees publication in high-impact journals
277. Which of the following is NOT a component of a typical research report?
(A) Abstract
(B) Methodology
(C) Personal anecdotes
(D) Findings
278. A research report opens with background information followed by a ____
(A) Objective

- (B) Thesis Statement
 - (C) Personal reflection
 - (D) None of the previous options
279. Expresses gratitude to individuals or organizations that contributed to the research.
- (A) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
 - (B) ABSTRACT
280. What are some common mistakes to avoid in research report formatting?
- (A) Neglecting to number sections
 - (B) Inconsistent formatting styles, improper citation methods, lack of clear structure, excessive use of jargon, failure to proofread for errors
 - (C) Including irrelevant data
 - (D) Using inconsistent fonts
281. What comes after you finish your first draft of your research report (thesis, dissertation, or article)?
- (A) You finished your work! Now relax.
 - (B) You will now be revising, revising, and then revising some more.
 - (C) You can submit your work to your advisor.
 - (D) You should submit your work to an academic journal.
282. It is a systematic write up on the findings of the study and follows a definite style.
- (A) Body
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Objectives
 - (D) Research Report
283. Research report provides systematic knowledge on problems and issues analyzed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
284. All of these are reasons that clarity is lost in academic writing EXCEPT for...
- (A) Misspellings
 - (B) Using acronyms
 - (C) Proper use of adjectives and adverbs
 - (D) Too many ideas in a small space
285. It is an expanded paper that presents interpretations and analyses of a phenomenon based on experiments and previous information
- (A) RESULTS
 - (B) DISCUSSION
 - (C) CONCLUSION
 - (D) REFERENCES
 - (E) RESEARCH REPORT
286. In report writing, which section interprets the meaning of data?
- (A) Review of literature
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Bibliography
287. A disadvantage of using reports to communicate
- (A) Could over simplify a topic too much
 - (B) Can become too complex and messy with too many components
 - (C) If the information does not flow between sections it can become confusing
 - (D) Time and skill to create is at higher levels
288. What is a monograph?
- (A) A collection of articles on various topics
 - (B) A detailed written study on a single subject
 - (C) A type of patent
 - (D) A brief summary of multiple studies
289. In the weak report about the train issue, what is the biggest problem with the sentence: "There was a problem with the signal or something"?
- (A) Too long
 - (B) Contains jargon
 - (C) Vague and imprecise
 - (D) Too many details

- 290.** A good research report is one which
- (A) Communicates the research findings to the persons from whom the data collected.
 - (B) Communicates the research findings in simple form to the readers.
 - (C) Communicates the research findings to the government.
 - (D) Communicates the research findings to the business community.
- 291.** The research report follows a format similar to that of an academic essay?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 292.** “The Perception of Grade 10 Students on the Growing Numbers of LGBT in Tappaan Integrated School,” is what structure of a research report?
- (A) Title
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Findings
 - (D) Abstract
- 293.** What was a primary characteristic of past academic writing?
- (A) Accessibility
 - (B) Informality
 - (C) Rigid structure
 - (D) Broad audience focus
- 294.** The front matter of a formal report refers to the preliminary sections before the body section.
- (A) True
 - (B) FALSE
- 295.** Research reports are used in academic and professional settings.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 296.** What is optional to include on the title page of a research report?
- (A) The name of the document
 - (B) The writer's name
 - (C) The teacher/professor's name
 - (D) The date of publication
- 297.** Research report is a means for evaluating research ability.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 298.** When writing a research proposal, the introduction is a preview of the whole study.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 299.** What is the main purpose of the Methods section in a research report?
- (A) To explain the research findings
 - (B) To describe how the research was conducted
 - (C) To interpret the data
 - (D) To discuss future research directions
- 300.** What section of a research report typically includes the title page, acknowledgments, and abstract?
- (A) Main Body
 - (B) Reference Section
 - (C) Preliminary Section
 - (D) Conclusion
- 301.** How will you present gathered information in the body of the research report?
- (A) By using charts, graphs, or tables
 - (B) By using dialogues and quotations
 - (C) By using end notes or foot notes
 - (D) By using survey questionnaires
- 302.** Only the ____ should be in the header (margin) of a research report.
- (A) Page Number
 - (B) Teacher Name
 - (C) Date
 - (D) Class Name

- 303.** What is the significance of using varied sources in a research paper?
- (A) It makes the paper longer
 - (B) It enhances credibility and depth of analysis
 - (C) It simplifies the writing process
 - (D) It reduces the need for citations
- 304.** A research report is a well-crafted document that outlines the processes, data, and findings of a systematic investigation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 305.** Which statement about readers is most accurate?
- (A) Your audience consists only of the reader(s) for whom the report was originally intended.
 - (B) No matter who your audience is, you should include as much detail as possible in your report.
 - (C) Your intended audience will affect things like your writing style and vocabulary.
 - (D) Even if your readers support the project, you should still use persuasive strategies to ensure the project is accepted.
- 306.** What is a tangible output of project research?
- (A) An unorganized collection of data
 - (B) A brief conversation with peers
 - (C) A report
 - (D) An opinion piece
 - (E) A preliminary idea
- 307.** It highlights the major topics that are covered and provides background information on why the data in the report was collected.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Background of the study
 - (C) Table of contents
 - (D) Results and discussion
- 308.** Effective academic writing should be:
- (A) Vague and informal
 - (B) Clear, coherent, and precise
 - (C) Full of fragments
 - (D) Repetitive and confusing
- 309.** Imagine you did an experiment in which you taught tricks to a group of dogs. Which of the following is the best example of a title for a graph in your lab report based on this experiment?
- (A) Average number of tricks performed by dogs after 3 weeks of training
 - (B) Figure 1. Number of tricks
 - (C) Figure 1. Average number of tricks performed by dogs after 3 weeks of training
 - (D) Table 1. Average number of tricks performed by dogs after 3 weeks of training
- 310.** Dylan is designing his document to enhance readability and comprehension. What is the best advice you can give Dylan?
- (A) Justify the left and right margins so they are both even.
 - (B) Create white space by using headings, bulleted or numbered lists, short paragraphs, and effective margins.
 - (C) Use multiple typefaces within the document.
 - (D) Use ALL CAPS anywhere in a document you want to emphasize your point.
- 311.** A well-written Results section should prioritize which combination?
- (A) Detailed theoretical debate
 - (B) Effective tables and figures
 - (C) Speculative mechanisms
 - (D) Clear findings presentation
- 312.** Where do I look to find what pages a name, place or important fact is mentioned?
- (A) Table of Contents
 - (B) Book Title
 - (C) Glossary
 - (D) Index

- 313.** What is necessarily true if you know that a researcher is an author on a certain research article?
- (A) That he or she was involved in the data analysis
 - (B) That he or she was involved in the inception or development of that study
 - (C) That he or she was did something hands on with the project
 - (D) That he or she was critical on at least one intellectual component of the study
- 314.** What is the primary purpose of using the IM-RAD format in research reporting?
- (A) To ensure the paper is lengthy and detailed
 - (B) To make the research paper concise and ready for publication or presentation
 - (C) To provide an informal overview of the study
 - (D) To organize the bibliography into thematic sections
- 315.** Choose the right definition of limitations:
- (A) Summary of quantitative information presented as a chart, graph
 - (B) Suggestions made by the researcher about additional studies
 - (C) Potential weaknesses or problems with the study identified by the researcher
 - (D) Statement that reviews the major conclusions to each of the research questions
- 316.** What are the 3 parts of a research report?
- (A) Abstract, Thesis Statement, Conclusion
 - (B) Introduction, Body, Conclusion
 - (C) Research Questions, Result, Recommendations
 - (D) None of the above
- 317.** A strong Introduction should primarily demonstrate which quality?
- (A) Logical, relevant background and rationale
 - (B) Extensive statistical analysis and tests
 - (C) Detailed budget and procurement plan
 - (D) Personal opinions of the researcher
- 318.** How can you show what you learned from your research?
- (A) Write a report.
 - (B) Make a poster to show other people.
 - (C) Both a and b
 - (D) None of above
- 319.** What should be included in the literature review section of a research report?
- (A) Personal opinions on the topic
 - (B) Summary of existing research, identification of gaps, discussion of theoretical frameworks, analysis of methodologies.
 - (C) Future research predictions
 - (D) Historical context of the research
- 320.** The final paragraph of an article can begin with which of the following words?
- (A) Inadvertantly.
 - (B) Beautifully.
 - (C) Furthermore or secondly.
 - (D) In conclusion or finally.
- 321.** An informative title is preferred when writing a research report.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 322.** What type of specialized language should you avoid to ensure your writing is easily interpreted by a wide audience?
- (A) Jargon
 - (B) Synonyms
 - (C) Verbs
 - (D) Articles
- 323.** What type of report is presented after carrying out industry-based research?
- (A) Technical Research Report
 - (B) Qualitative Research Report
 - (C) Quantitative Research Report
 - (D) Popular Research Report

324. Which of the following is a formal way to communicate in a workplace?
- (A) Report writing
 - (B) Social media posts
 - (C) Informal text messages
 - (D) Casual conversation
325. Which section of a research report provides a detailed account of the procedures and techniques used to conduct the research?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results
 - (D) Discussion
326. Restates thesis and main points. Tells the importance of the topic.
- (A) Concluding paragraph
 - (B) Introductory paragraph
 - (C) Body paragraph
 - (D) Thesis
327. How does the limitations section help readers?
- (A) By providing entertainment
 - (B) By helping them understand the scope of the research
 - (C) By confusing them with technical jargon
 - (D) By offering unrelated information
328. How does a research adviser typically support the publication process?
- (A) By writing the entire paper
 - (B) By providing feedback and revisions
 - (C) By designing the journal layout
 - (D) By selecting the journal
329. The executive summary of a research report includes ____
- (A) All the materials necessary for replication
 - (B) A synopsis of the problem, findings, and recommendations
 - (C) A summary of findings from secondary sources and the research design
 - (D) Recommendations and implementation strategies
330. Which criterion best evaluates a Title & Abstract in a research report?
- (A) Highly technical, dense, exceeds scope and detail
 - (B) Focuses on citations and formatting exclusively
 - (C) Concise, informative, reflects purpose and scope
 - (D) Narrative style, creative language, minimal data
331. What is the Body of the Report referred to?
- (A) The introduction of the report
 - (B) The content of the report (the paragraphs)
 - (C) The conclusion of the report
 - (D) The appendix of the report
332. Which part of the research report that holds the findings of the study and the discussion of each findings?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Results and Discussion
 - (D) Review of Related Literature
333. Contains all copies of the questionnaire, tables, certificates, checklist and all the essential and necessary materials that have been used to complete the research study
- (A) Recommendation
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Acknowledgement
 - (E) Appendices
334. Why is it important to identify the limitations in a research report?
- (A) To demonstrate the potential biases of the researcher
 - (B) To highlight areas for further research
 - (C) To avoid addressing gaps in the study
 - (D) To narrow down the research scope

335. A key guideline when reporting results is to provide:
- (A) Unrelated information
 - (B) Clear and unbiased presentation of findings
 - (C) Explanations unrelated to the data
 - (D) None of these
336. Before you write anything, ask yourself these two questions:
- (A) 1. What do I need to say? 2. Who is my audience?
 - (B) 1. Who is my audience? 2. What reaction do I want?
 - (C) 1. What type of writing should I do? 2. Who is my audience?
 - (D) 1. What's for dinner? 2. Why is there a weird smell coming out of my book bag?
337. Which section is NOT typically included in a research report?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Personal Reflections
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) Introduction
338. When writing your background chapters, it is better to use the style and referencing that you intend to use in the final research report.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
339. The form of a thesis, dissertation or paper is the ___ research
- (A) Correction
 - (B) Submission
 - (C) Reporting
 - (D) Valuation
340. What is the recommended format for a research report?
- (A) One-size-fits-all
 - (B) Depends on relevant variables
 - (C) No specific format needed
 - (D) Long and complex
341. The ___ of the Report is referred to as the content
- (A) Title
 - (B) Footnote
 - (C) Header
 - (D) Body
342. Which of the following is a precaution to take when writing a research report?
- (A) Avoiding plagiarism
 - (B) Ensuring accuracy of data
 - (C) Providing proper citations
 - (D) All of the above
343. What is the suggestion for letting other people look over your paper?
- (A) Let multiple people read the first draft
 - (B) Let only one person read the final draft
 - (C) Don't let anyone read the first draft
 - (D) Let only one person read the first draft
344. What should be avoided in writing a literature review?
- (A) Listing sources without synthesis.
 - (B) Synthesizing key findings.
 - (C) Highlighting gaps.
 - (D) Comparing studies.
 - (E) Analyzing methods.
345. What should be included in the introduction?
- (A) Method
 - (B) Arguments
 - (C) Importance
 - (D) References
346. Which expression cannot be used in a formal e-mail.
- (A) Sincerely yours
 - (B) Yours faithfully
 - (C) Kisses
 - (D) Best regards

347. "Finally, I'd like to highlight one key issue". The above sentence is belong to ____ part:
(A) Body
(B) Introduction
(C) Conclusion
(D) None of above
348. Some general advice for preparing the written report includes all except
(A) Make sure the report represents you and your work
(B) Do not organize the report by stages of the research
(C) Do not write for your audience
(D) Do not discuss explanations report using statistics
349. The Results section should be organized
(A) Around Tables and/or Figures that should be sequenced to present your key findings in a logical order
(B) Around Methods
350. Always keep the ____ in mind as you write.
(A) Length
(B) Audience
(C) Logic
(D) Presentation
351. In a lab report, which section would you find graphs and tables summarizing the data collected?
(A) Introduction
(B) Results
(C) Methods
(D) DiscussionTagsDOK Level 2: Skill/Concept
352. Hey Kolten, what should you check to ensure your report has all the necessary parts?
(A) The title page
(B) The research report checklist
(C) The table of contents
(D) The introduction
353. A quantitative research report has many components, including all of the following except ____
(A) Discussion
(B) Results
(C) Speculation
(D) None of above
354. Choose true or falseA research report is a well-crafted document that outlines the processes, data, and findings of a systematic investigation.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
355. Which of the following method is used to make a research report?
(A) Scientific method.
(B) Ethical method.
(C) Attractive method.
(D) Personal method.
356. What is the standard spacing for the text in a research report?
(A) Quadruple spacing
(B) Single spacing
(C) Double spacing
(D) Triple spacing
357. The implications need to be substantiated by evidence and the study's parameters need to be explained and the limitations should be taken into account to avoid over-generalization of results.
(A) True
(B) False
358. How should the margins be set for a research report?
(A) 0.5 inch on all sides
(B) 1 inch on all sides
(C) 2 inches on all sides
(D) 1.5 inches on all sides

- 359.** The first step in writing a good research report is to:
- (A) Choose your topic
 - (B) Decide the main ideas
 - (C) Make note cards
 - (D) Write an outline
- 360.** Each body paragraph should include
- (A) A hook
 - (B) A thesis
 - (C) Topic sentence, explanation, evidence and a link
 - (D) No more than three sentences Edit
- 361.** The — provides detail about the collected sample and demonstrates how representative it is of the target market population.
- (A) Executive summary
 - (B) Respondent profile
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Detailed findings
- 362.** Why is it important to discuss the significance of the study?
- (A) To summarize the findings of the study.
 - (B) To provide a detailed methodology of the research.
 - (C) To list all the authors involved in the study.
 - (D) It is important to discuss the significance of the study to clarify its relevance and impact.
- 363.** A well-written research report must be:
- (A) Subjective and emotional
 - (B) Objective, clear, and concise
 - (C) Long and descriptive
 - (D) Full of technical jargon
- 364.** What should be considered when writing a research report?
- (A) Quotations and footnotes
 - (B) Physical appearance of the report
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) Language of academic writing
- 365.** Research report serves as a reference material for future use in the same or related area.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 366.** When writing on speaking one always needs to consider this which refers to the individuals that will read the research paper or hear the given presentation.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Audience
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Ethos
- 367.** A research report is highly useful for policy formulators, practitioners, general public and others.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 368.** The part of research that communicates findings is:
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Samples
 - (C) Report writing
 - (D) Experiment
- 369.** The front matter components of a formal report typically include: report cover, title page, letter of transmittal, table of contents, and —
- (A) Budget
 - (B) List of figures or tables
 - (C) Appendix
 - (D) Schedule
- 370.** After you have written some questions, the next step in writing your report is to
- (A) Do your research and gather evidence.
 - (B) Check that the sources you plan to use are reliable.
 - (C) Write the report.
 - (D) Develop an outline.
- 371.** Which one of the following is written communication?

- (A) Speech
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Action
 - (D) Report
- 372.** How to best present the summary of findings in a research?
- (A) Number the summarized findings to easy understand the ideas
 - (B) Write every single findings discuss in chapter 4
 - (C) Include statistical data to make the findings credible
 - (D) Write the summary in paragraph form
- 373.** This section of a research report often follows the flow of the survey, reporting out the aggregated data for each question using descriptive statistics.
- (A) Respondent profile
 - (B) Executive summary
 - (C) Detailed findings
 - (D) Methodology
- 374.** What are the key characteristics of a research report's introduction?
- (A) Clear and coherent
 - (B) Quantitative and linear
 - (C) Hypothetical and experimental
 - (D) Generalized and vague
- 375.** The function of the Introduction
- (A) Context of the work being reported
 - (B) References to other literature
 - (C) Basic design of the study
 - (D) The major aspects of the entire paper
 - (E) The contents of the paper
- 376.** In the Quantitative Research Report, this section summarizes the data that was collected ____
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
 - (E) Abstract
- 377.** If there are phrases, terms or names in your methodology that might be unfamiliar to the reader, what should you do?
- (A) Include a link to a definition.
 - (B) Tell the reader to look it up.
 - (C) Explain them.
 - (D) Nothing. Edit
- 378.** How can headings and subheadings help organize a research report effectively?
- (A) By making the report harder to follow
 - (B) By confusing readers with unnecessary details
 - (C) By decreasing the overall word count
 - (D) By providing a clear structure, guiding readers through the content, highlighting key points, and improving readability.
- 379.** The bibliography of a research report belongs where?
- (A) Right after the front cover
 - (B) Nowhere in the final report
 - (C) At the end of the report
 - (D) Right after the table of contents
- 380.** Where do you present your main claim if you choose the "point-first structure" for your research report?
- (A) Introduction.
 - (B) Literature review.
 - (C) Methodology and data.
 - (D) Results.
- 381.** What should be included in the discussion section of a report?
- (A) A summary of the introduction
 - (B) Interpretation of findings and limitations
 - (C) Only the results
 - (D) A list of references
- 382.** In a research report, which part is primarily responsible for discussing the implications of the findings and suggesting areas for future research?
- (A) Introduction

- (B) Discussion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results
- 383.** What is typically included on the Title Page of a research report?
- (A) Research Questions
 - (B) Title of the Research
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Data Analysis Methods
- 384.** Which type of digital communication is commonly used for providing detailed information and analysis on a specific topic?
- (A) Audio
 - (B) Collaboration Tools
 - (C) Reports
 - (D) Video
- 385.** What should be highlighted in the implications section?
- (A) Practical implications of the research
 - (B) Theoretical frameworks
 - (C) Personal opinions
 - (D) Historical context
- 386.** Which of the following brings your topic to a close?
- (A) Concluding paragraph
 - (B) Introductory paragraph
 - (C) Transitions
 - (D) Thesis statement
- 387.** Taking notes when writing a research paper is important.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 388.** While writing research report a researcher
- (A) Must arrange it in logical, topical and chronological order.
 - (B) Must not use the numerical figures in numbers in the beginning of sentences.
 - (C) Must compare his results with those of the other studies.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 389.** Which chapter of a research report contains the critical review of related literature?
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
- 390.** A manuscript emphasizes elegant writing but omits methods details. What quality criterion is most compromised?
- (A) Accurate and ethical reporting
 - (B) Originality of the contribution
 - (C) Journal brand recognition
 - (D) Author seniority and awards
- 391.** Reviewing and editing for the effectiveness of word choice s ensures that the language used is:
- (A) Full of slang.
 - (B) Appropriate for the audience and accurately conveys the intended meaning.
 - (C) Always complex.
 - (D) Only declarative.
- 392.** A/An ____ is a multi-page document that usually contains several sub-topics of information related to one main topic.
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Agenda
 - (D) Minutes
- 393.** Which element of the research report dictates the need for a “Formal Tone”?
- (A) The Audience
 - (B) The Abstract
 - (C) The Title Page
 - (D) The References
- 394.** A report has a introduction a body and a conclusion.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 395.** A strong Discussion should:
- (A) Relate findings to research questions and engineering applications
 - (B) Avoid mentioning limitations
 - (C) Focus only on repeating numerical data
 - (D) Provide references without interpretation
- 396.** If an experiment had unexpected results, what should the report discuss?
- (A) Ignoring them and rewriting the data
 - (B) Describing possible sources of error or alternative explanations
 - (C) Declaring the experiment a failure
 - (D) Changing the hypothesis to fit the results
- 397.** Which of the following is the possible order for the reasons and evidence in the body of your research report?
- (A) Old to new
 - (B) Shorter & simpler to longer & more complex
 - (C) Uncontested to more contested
 - (D) Chronological order
 - (E) All these options are possible
- 398.** The basic purpose of the research and the specific objectives agreed upon in the research proposal should be included in which section of the research report?
- (A) TITLE PAGE
 - (B) INTRODUCTION
 - (C) METHODOLOGY
 - (D) APPENDIX
- 399.** Imagine Lily and Hannah are writing a research report about a fascinating place. The introduction would probably ____
- (A) Tell the name of the place and where it is located
 - (B) Try to convince the reader to visit the place
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 400.** Which of the following forms the major portion of the report in terms of length of content:
- (A) Conclusions
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Results and Discussion
 - (D) Title
- 401.** Which of the following sections is optional in a research report?
- (A) Acknowledgment
 - (B) Findings
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Bibliography
- 402.** A well-organized written report requires:
- (A) Long words
 - (B) Logical Structure
 - (C) Fast delivery
 - (D) Loud voice
- 403.** In the introduction section: we must justify why this work is important?
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) None of above
- 404.** What is the final section of the report that summarizes the findings and discusses the results of the research?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Citation
- 405.** What type of report outlines the process, data, findings of a systematic investigation?
- (A) Research Report
 - (B) Qualitative Research Report
 - (C) Quantitative Research Report
 - (D) Popular Research Report

- 406.** What is the significance of clarity in report writing?
- (A) To avoid feedback
 - (B) To make it longer
 - (C) To ensure understanding
 - (D) To confuse readers
- 407.** The final aim of every research is a
- (A) Ethical research
 - (B) Research report
 - (C) Sponsorship
 - (D) Future research
- 408.** In a research report, where would one discuss the significance of the problem?
- (A) Chapter 1: Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 2: Review of Related Literature
 - (C) Chapter 3: Design of the Study
 - (D) Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Interpretation
 - (E) Chapter 5: Summary and Conclusion
- 409.** Writing a research report is
- (A) The second to the last step in the research process
 - (B) Requires no Academic Conventions
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 410.** What question should you keep in mind when drafting your research report?
- (A) What must my readers know before they can understand what comes next?
 - (B) What are the main definitions I will use?
 - (C) When will I finish this thesis/dissertation?
 - (D) How do other people finish their research on time?
 - (E) How will I collect data for my research?
- 411.** The Appendices in a full research report usually contain:
- (A) The main findings
 - (B) Supporting materials such as raw data, questionnaires, or extended calculations
 - (C) The references
 - (D) Only the author's opinions
- 412.** It includes the descriptive statistics for the relevant variables (e.g mean, standard deviation). Then tell the reader what statistical test you used to test your hypothesis and what you found.
- (A) Results And Discussion
 - (B) Analysis of Data
 - (C) Design of the Study
 - (D) The Review of Related Literature
- 413.** Supplementary material is one of the divisions in research report.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 414.** Beth is preparing a communication for her supervisor detailing a demographic research study that she has completed. Which written Business Communication should she use?
- (A) Letter
 - (B) Email
 - (C) Memo
 - (D) Report
- 415.** What is the purpose of providing a brief background in a research report?
- (A) To contextualize the study and establish its relevance.
 - (B) To list all the references used in the report.
 - (C) To provide a detailed methodology of the research.
 - (D) To summarize the findings of the study.
- 416.** Why is it important to mention limitations in the Discussion section?
- (A) To make the research look weaker
 - (B) To suggest areas for improvement and future work
 - (C) To reduce the credibility of results
 - (D) To shorten the paper

417. Which of the following reporting guideline provides a checklist of items to include when reporting a systematic review?
- (A) CONSORT
 - (B) PRISMA
 - (C) STROBE
 - (D) MOOSE
418. These are suggestions for the improvement of practices, policies, and implementing strategies relative to the topic under study which must be based on the conclusions drawn from the findings.
- (A) Recommendations
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Background/Introduction
419. In the introduction of a research report, the researcher can do the following except ____
- (A) Explain the research design
 - (B) Describe the purpose of the research
 - (C) Give an overview of the research
 - (D) Cite relevant relevant research of the topic
420. The introduction should be the principal section of a formal report.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
421. APPENDICES IS NOT PART OF A RESEARCH REPORT
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
422. When summarizing a research study for your literature review, what elements should be included?
- (A) A full critique of the study's strengths and weaknesses
 - (B) A focus on the study's historical context and its impact on the field
 - (C) An emphasis on the researchers' theoretical background and potential biases
 - (D) A concise overview of the problem, purpose, sample, results, and any methodological flaws
423. The time of report writing should be planned later.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
424. Reports the findings from the data gathering process
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Introduction
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Results
425. The first page of the research report is ____?
- (A) The Works Cited page
 - (B) The Body
 - (C) The Title
 - (D) The Title Page
426. What statement does review the major conclusions to each of the research questions?
- (A) Implication
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Direction
 - (D) Limitation
427. The main purpose of a research report is to:
- (A) Entertain the reader
 - (B) Present research findings clearly and systematically
 - (C) Criticize other research
 - (D) Increase word count
428. What should be included in the report's introduction?
- (A) Presentation of the topic
 - (B) Summary of the information
 - (C) Personal opinions and conclusions
 - (D) List of sources consulted

429. Regarding limitations, it is:
- (A) Common to address each and every potential limitation in the study
 - (B) Common to find no limitations to the design and methodology of the study
 - (C) Customary for researchers to draw readers' attention to those limitations that are most likely to influence the results and implications drawn from findings
 - (D) Customary for the researcher to refrain from acknowledging and methodological limitations that may affect the results
430. Before you can submit your paper what order should you format your information
- (A) Introduction-Methods-Literature Review-Findings
 - (B) Introduction-Literature Review-Findings-Methods
 - (C) Introduction-Literature Review-Methods-Findings
 - (D) Literature Review-Methods-Findings-Introduction
431. If you want to know the flow before writing the research report, what should you do?
- (A) Look for sources online
 - (B) Write an outline
 - (C) Look for a problem
 - (D) Write a draft
432. The conclusion contains similar elements to the discussion, and sometimes these two sections are combined.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
433. Discuss the importance of clarity and coherence in presenting arguments in analytical writing.
- (A) Inconsistency and ambiguity improve the overall impact of the argument
 - (B) Clarity and coherence are not necessary in analytical writing
 - (C) Using complex language and jargon enhances the quality of arguments
 - (D) Clarity and coherence are crucial in presenting arguments in analytical writing to enhance understanding and maintain logical consistency.
434. Which statement about the audience is the most accurate?
- (A) Your audience includes only the readers originally targeted by the report
 - (B) Even if readers support the project, persuasive strategies should still be used
 - (C) The intended audience influences writing style and vocabulary
 - (D) Regardless of audience, reports should include as much detail as possible
435. Which of the following considerations should be kept in mind by the researcher during writing a report?
- (A) Report should be written as using third person.
 - (B) Report should be prepared in Past Tense.
 - (C) Report should consisted of scientific language instead of literary or local dialects.
 - (D) All of the above.
436. Research report is a completed study that reports an investigation of a problem, identifies questions to be addressed, and includes data collected, analyzed, and interpreted by the researcher.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
437. What application would you typed a Research Report in
- (A) Word
 - (B) Excel
 - (C) PowerPoint
 - (D) Access

438. Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations.
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 4
 - (E) Chapter 5
439. This classification of text retells data, incident, or event.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Concept Paper
 - (C) Report
 - (D) Reaction Paper
440. In Research Participants/Subjects, this section in a research report describes the population or samples of the study.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
441. What is the role of the Discussion section?
- (A) To introduce the research topic
 - (B) To connect the results to existing literature and analyze their meaning
 - (C) To describe the methods used
 - (D) To list the sources cited in the research
442. The purpose of the study is often at the latter part of the introduction section.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
443. What structure is a summary of all the information in the report?
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) Reference
 - (D) Conclusion
444. The final part of a research report is:
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Conclusion
445. A permanent scholarly record primarily serves to
- (A) Archive methods and results for verification
 - (B) Increase short-term media attention to studies
 - (C) Limit access to only paying subscribers
 - (D) Ensure rapid patent approval for authors
446. A formal style and an objective tone will ____
- (A) Show a respectful and professional attitude toward your readers
 - (B) Help readers focus on your ideas
 - (C) Ensure readers take your ideas seriously
 - (D) All of the above
447. A literature review doesn't need an introduction or conclusion because it is part of a larger report that already has those sections.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
448. It identifies the title of the report, the name of the researcher, the name of the guide, institution, month, and year of submission.
- (A) List of Tables
 - (B) Table of Contents
 - (C) Title Page
 - (D) Introduction section
449. Which is NOT a type of research report?
- (A) Technical report
 - (B) Popular report
 - (C) Interim report
 - (D) Hypothesis report
450. Which is the correct order for writing a research essay?
- (A) Choose a topicFirst draftGather informationRevise and editFinal draftPublish and share
 - (B) Choose a topicGather informationFirst draftRevise and editFinal draftPublish and share

- (C) Choose a topicGather informationFirst draftRevise and editPublish and shareFinal draft
- (D) Gather informationChoose a topicFirst draftRevise and editPublish and shareFinal draft
451. Hannah is preparing a research report for her science class. What is the primary purpose of her research report?
- (A) To summarize unrelated topics
- (B) To provide personal opinions
- (C) To communicate research findings
- (D) To entertain the audience
452. Manuscript submission is done through:
- (A) Email only
- (B) Journal's online portal or submission system
- (C) WhatsApp
- (D) Pen drive
453. Displays the report's title, proponents, and relevant institutional details.
- (A) TITLE PAGE
- (B) APPROVAL SHEET
454. What is the importance of a Research Report?
- (A) Knowledge Transfer
- (B) Identification of Knowledge Gaps
- (C) Does not present information in a precise and concise manner.
- (D) A and b
455. Choose true or false An important tip to do a research report is define the context and audience?
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
456. What is the significance of report writing in research?
- (A) Communicating findings effectively
- (B) Increase research quality
457. Researchers often discuss the limitations of their study in a research report. Acknowledging the limitations of your study is important, because this practice is intellectually honest and demonstrates a critical eye on one's conclusions. If you were to discuss the limitations of your study, in which section of the research report should it be addressed?
- (A) Discussion
- (B) Introduction
- (C) Abstract
- (D) Results

1.6.5 Thesis Writing

1. The title page of Research thesis should be
- (A) Brief and meaningful.
- (B) Scientific and logical.
- (C) Aesthetic and attractive.
- (D) All the above and 'Catchy'.
2. Which of the following represents the correct order for these five main sections dissertation of
- (A) Introduction, Literature Review, Methods, Results, Conclusion.
- (B) Conclusion, Introduction, Methods, Literature Review, Results.
- (C) Methods, Results, Conclusion, Literature Review, Introduction.
- (D) Literature Review, Results, Methods, Introduction, Conclusion.
3. Which of the following is a strong thesis statement?
- (A) I would like to become a chef when I finish school because I like to cook.
- (B) Although both chefs and cooks can prepare fine meals, chefs differ from cooks in education, professional commitment, and artistry.

- (C) Both chefs and cooks prepare meals but are different in several ways.
(D) A career in the culinary arts is a good choice for many reasons.
4. Which is an example of an appropriate thesis?
(A) Who made the best invention ever?
(B) I think dogs are great pets.
(C) Get rid of tardies now! Students hate them!
(D) Walt Disney was a cartoonist who created Mickey Mouse, opened Disney World, and brought joy to people everywhere.
5. A statement or assertion that addresses part of your thesis. This is the topic sentence of a body paragraph.
(A) Claim
(B) Transition
(C) Elaboration
(D) Evidence
6. It is the first chapter of the thesis or dissertation and appears right after the table of contents.
(A) Introduction
(B) Background of the Study
(C) Scope and Limitation
(D) Statement of the Problem
7. A ___ is a declarative sentence that states the overall purpose of the paper.
(A) Source card
(B) Primary source
(C) Database
(D) Thesis
8. The process of changing the structure and ideas in a paper. this means re-seeing and rewriting not correcting spelling and grammar.
(A) Drafting
(B) Editing
(C) Revising
(D) None of the above
9. Thesis Statement
(A) Sentences that tells the reader where the information came from.
(B) The first paragraph of a research paper.
(C) A sentence that defines what your research paper will be about.
(D) A preliminary sketch of the paper.
10. True or False? A thesis statement is optional in your research paper.
(A) True
(B) False
11. Statement that provides the topic of the essay & gives the main points in the order in which they will be presented in the body paragraphs
(A) In-text citation
(B) Thesis Statement
(C) Source
(D) None of the above
12. Where does your thesis statement need to appear in your essay?
(A) At the beginning of your introduction
(B) At the end of your introduction
(C) In your body paragraphs
(D) At the end of your entire essay
13. What is the role of a thesis statement in research writing?
(A) It provides a summary of the research
(B) It states the main argument or point of the research
(C) It lists all the sources used
(D) It describes the research methodology
14. The introduction and assumptions are components of writing a research proposal.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
15. What must a writer do to prove their claim in an argument?
(A) Provide reasons and evidence
(B) Use special techniques
(C) Speak to the audience
(D) Begin the persuasive text

16. Why is the thesis statement important to a research paper?
- (A) It isn't
 - (B) It will save you writing time and guide your research making your paper better
 - (C) It is the first thing people will read
 - (D) It explains everything
17. Where should you share the thesis (claim) for the first time in an essay?
- (A) At the beginning of the essay
 - (B) At the end of the introduction
 - (C) In your first body paragraph
 - (D) In your conclusion
18. Where in your essay would you find your thesis statement?
- (A) The first line of the essay
 - (B) The last line of the essay
 - (C) The last line of the introduction
 - (D) At the beginning of each body paragraph
19. Use a thesis statement as a title.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
20. This appears within the introduction of a paper. If a paper does not contain this, there is no paper. This shows the author's point-of-view on what is being argued within the paper.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Research Question
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Ethos
21. ___ of a dissertation are potential weaknesses in your study that are mostly out of your control, given limited funding, choice of research design, statistical model constraints, or other factors.
- (A) Limitations
 - (B) Delimitations
 - (C) Scope
 - (D) Assumptions
22. A statement that someone wants to discuss or prove. It includes the main idea + your opinion + your reasons.
- (A) Expert opinion
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Thesis statement
 - (D) None of the above
23. After receiving feedback from her professor, Emily was determined to ___ her research paper before the final submission.
- (A) Revise
 - (B) Ignore
 - (C) Submit
 - (D) Dismiss
24. What should you do if you can't prove your thesis?
- (A) Brainstorm other reasons that you might be able to prove
 - (B) Change your examples
 - (C) Quit writing
 - (D) Not include your thesis in your essay
25. What role does a thesis statement play in academic writing?
- (A) It is optional in academic papers.
 - (B) It complicates the reader's understanding.
 - (C) It presents the main argument clearly.
 - (D) It provides a vague overview of the topic.
26. What should a thesis statement do?
- (A) Express the main idea of the research clearly
 - (B) List the data sources only
 - (C) Serve as a bibliography
 - (D) None of above
27. Valarie needed to use ___ within her essay so that his argument is supported through facts, details, and quotations from credible sources.
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Counterclaim

28. The basis need of thesis writing refers to
- (A) Enhancing communicability of the research report to the general public.
 - (B) Suggestions for new problems and areas of research.
 - (C) Clarifying research designs and allied aspects of research.
 - (D) All of the above.
29. Which of the following makes the best thesis statement?
- (A) Even though marriage is a strong and respected institution in Russia, more and more people are choosing to live together before marriage, despite the cultural pressures.
 - (B) I am going to explain why many couples in Russia are choosing to live together rather than get married.
 - (C) Marriage in Russia
 - (D) None of above
30. To make your writing more direct and easier to understand, it is better to use the ____ voice.
- (A) Active
 - (B) Passive
 - (C) Conditional
 - (D) Imperative
31. A thesis proposal is ____
- (A) A research report presented to an audience at a state, regional, national, or international conference typically sponsored by a professional association
 - (B) The doctoral and master's research reports prepared for faculty and graduate committees
 - (C) A plan for a research report, initiated and developed before the research actually begins
 - (D) A polished, shorter research report that you send to an editor of a journal
32. Which chapter discusses relevant theories and summarizes existing research on the topic?
- (A) Chapter 1: Introduction
 - (B) Chapter 3: Methodology
 - (C) Chapter 2: Review of Related Literature and Studies Chapter
 - (D) 5: Summary, Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations
33. A thesis statement
- (A) Gives detail about the topic.
 - (B) Tells the paper's topic.
 - (C) Should be the last sentence in the paper.
 - (D) Must be 10 words long.
34. Which of the following should NOT be part of the background chapters?
- (A) Your own contribution to thinking on the theory.
 - (B) All the arguments that are in the literature, and some tentative judgments on where you stand.
 - (C) Everything necessary to justify the conclusions or summaries to the chapters.
 - (D) All necessary definitions and ways that you use words or ideas in your own work.
35. Think of the thesis formula. Which of the following is using the correct formula?
- (A) Students should wear uniforms.
 - (B) I agree because it is important, they're nice, and cheap.
 - (C) Students should wear uniforms because it is important to maintain order on school grounds, they maintain a professional atmosphere, and they save people money.
 - (D) Yes, I think students should wear uniforms for various reasons. These reasons include, money, time, and safety.
36. Which of the following is a key component of developing a strong argument in writing?
- (A) Using emotional appeals without evidence
 - (B) Presenting a clear thesis statement
 - (C) Avoiding counterarguments
 - (D) Relying solely on personal opinions
37. Your road map for success; lets you know what you plan to say in your paper, the order

- you want to say things, and whether or not you have research to support your topics
- (A) Source
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Outline
 - (D) Works cited page
38. A sentence or argument that focuses your research paper is called a
- (A) Heading
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Research paper
 - (D) Excerpt
39. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called ____
- (A) Article.
 - (B) Summary Report.
 - (C) Thesis.
 - (D) Abstract.
40. Data should be described in detail in your thesis/dissertation/article.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
41. A thesis statement is NOT
- (A) Concise
 - (B) Disputable
 - (C) Coherent
 - (D) Generalized
42. The big idea + 3 main points is called your?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Hook
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) None of the above
43. Which of the following is an element of a PROPER thesis statement?
- (A) It expresses a clear, insightful statement.
 - (B) It uses personal pronouns.
 - (C) It is vague or generalized.
 - (D) It contains a widely-held opinion.
44. Should you include quoted material from your source/s in your introductory paragraph?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
45. Where should a thesis appear in a school essay?
- (A) As the first sentence in an essay
 - (B) As the second paragraph in an essay
 - (C) As the last sentence of the first paragraph
 - (D) As the last sentence of the essay
46. How does the discussion section of a thesis differ from the results section?
- (A) The discussion presents raw data, while the results interpret the data
 - (B) The discussion interprets the findings and relates them to the research questions, while the results present the raw data
 - (C) The discussion focuses only on limitations
 - (D) The results explain the theoretical framework
47. The thesis statement is ____
- (A) The one sentence at the beginning of the intro that states the main idea
 - (B) The one sentence at the end of the intro that states the main idea
 - (C) The one sentence at the end of the conclusion that states the main idea
 - (D) None of the above
48. You should avoid colloquial language when writing an academic paper
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
49. What is the purpose of a thesis statement in the introduction?
- (A) To present the main idea or research question
 - (B) To formulate a conclusion

- (C) To provide an opinion
(D) To summarize the body paragraphs
50. Where should a thesis appear?
(A) As the first sentence in an essay
(B) As the second paragraph in an essay
(C) As the last sentence of the first paragraph
(D) As the last sentence of the essay
51. A long paper consisting of original research about a unique academic topic. Completing this is a common graduation requirement for doctoral students.
(A) Thesis
(B) Research paper
(C) Academic essay
(D) Dissertation
52. What does "thesis" mean in academic writing?
(A) A summary of findings
(B) A statement that presents the main argument
(C) A collection of essays
(D) A type of research method
53. Grammatically correct writing helps to:
(A) Maintain credibility and clarity
(B) An unrelated opinion
(C) A biased emotional reaction
(D) A vague and confusing phrase
54. What thesis chapter has the purpose of summarizing the collected data and the statistical treatment, and mechanics of analysis?
(A) Chapter 1
(B) Chapter 3
(C) Chapter 4
(D) None of above
55. A statement that states the purpose and main point in an essay is known as the ____
(A) Central Idea
(B) Thesis
(C) Theme
(D) Support
56. This is where you list the chapters and major sections of your dissertation, along with their page numbers
(A) List of Tables and Figures
(B) Approval Page
(C) Table of Contents
(D) Title Page
57. The thesis statement helps make your audience aware of what's coming in your speech and keeps them on track and involved throughout your presentation.
(A) True
(B) False
58. Why is it essential to include appendices in a thesis?
(A) To shorten the main text
(B) To provide supplementary information, such as data collection instruments and raw data, that supports the study but is not central to the main text
(C) To review additional literature
(D) To include personal opinions of the researcher
59. A main claim is the sentence (or more) that your whole report supports (=thesis).
(A) True
(B) False
60. Thesis is ____
(A) The main idea of an academic work
(B) The name of an academic work
(C) The punctuation mark
(D) None of above
61. What is the primary purpose of a research essay?
(A) To entertain the reader
(B) To present and support a thesis
(C) To summarize existing research
(D) To describe personal experiences

62. Proofreading is part of writing any technical document, which of the following is not a guideline in proofreading?
- (A) Read the document out loud.
 - (B) Start at the end of your document.
 - (C) Skip sentences you sure are correct.
 - (D) Proof your headers and sub-headers.
63. What should a conclusion chapter contain?
- (A) A summary of the key findings
 - (B) Discussion of possible implications for practice or future research
 - (C) Reflection on what these findings mean
 - (D) All of the above
64. Your opinion, thesis or argument is called:
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Reasoning/warrant
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Subclaim
65. What is thesis?
- (A) It is the doctoral and master's research reports prepared for faculty and graduate committees
 - (B) It is a plan for a research report, initiated and developed before the research actually begins
 - (C) It is a polished, shorter research report that you send to an editor of a journal
 - (D) It is a research report presented to an audience at a state, regional, national, or international conference typically sponsored by a professional association
66. In writing Chapters 1 to 3, what should be the tenses of the verbs to be used if Not yet done with gathering of data?
- (A) Future Tense
 - (B) Past tense
 - (C) Present Tense
 - (D) Part Perfect Tense
67. A focused statement used to guide your writing that emphasizes your main point or idea.
- (A) Body
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Summary
 - (D) None of above
68. It is a single statement that presents the argument in a research study.
- (A) Justification
 - (B) Research title
 - (C) Thesis statement
 - (D) None of above
69. What is the first step in writing a research paper?
- (A) Choosing a topic
 - (B) Writing the introduction
 - (C) Conducting experiments
 - (D) Submitting the paper
70. A ___ is the main point of your paper.
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Lead in
 - (C) Topic sentence
 - (D) Elaboration
71. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a strong thesis statement?
- (A) Specificity
 - (B) Clarity
 - (C) Ambiguity
 - (D) Arguability
72. What is the primary purpose of a research thesis?
- (A) To summarize existing research
 - (B) To present an original argument or analysis
 - (C) To compile a list of references
 - (D) To provide a biography of the author
73. How should an argumentative text be structured?
- (A) Chronologically
 - (B) By presenting a thesis, arguments, counter-arguments, and conclusion
 - (C) By listing all ideas without any structure
 - (D) By starting with the conclusion

74. A thesis differs from a technical report in that it:
- (A) Contains more detailed research work
 - (B) Is shorter
 - (C) Is non-academic
 - (D) Has no references
75. The importance of thesis writing lies in
- (A) Expansion of knowledge.
 - (B) Presentation of conclusion for information.
 - (C) Verification of validity.
 - (D) All of the above.
76. Typically, what should you do in your conclusion after you restate the thesis?
- (A) Summarize every detail of your whole essay
 - (B) Summarize your major points
 - (C) Demand the reader agree with you
 - (D) Leave your reader thinking
77. What should a strong introduction include?
- (A) A detailed explanation of all points
 - (B) A clear thesis statement
 - (C) Random facts
 - (D) A personal anecdote
78. An author's ____ is the position that they want readers to consider or at the very least be open to
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) Rebuttal
79. Sentence that contains the topic and controlling idea of a paper. It summarizes the main point or claim of the research paper. It is usually 1 sentence and is found at the end of the Introduction.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Thesis Statement
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) None of the above
80. What are the required parts of a thesis statement?
- (A) Claim.
 - (B) Reason(s).
 - (C) Topic.
 - (D) All of the above.
81. What immediately follows a thesis in an essay?
- (A) Paragraphs with evidence to show the thesis is wrong.
 - (B) Paragraphs with evidence to support the thesis.
 - (C) Paragraphs with additional thesis statements.
 - (D) A concluding paragraph in which the thesis is restated.
82. Which would be appropriate in a thesis statement?
- (A) "In this paper I'm going to tell you about ____"
 - (B) "I think that ____"
 - (C) "In my opinion ____"
 - (D) "The future of education is ____"
83. Which thesis is too weak?
- (A) Pollution affects the environment.
 - (B) The key aspect discussed in this essay is the world's hunger problem and how to overcome it.
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
84. What is the main idea or argument that the research report will prove or discuss?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Thesis
85. What is the focus of "Shodhganga"?
- (A) E-learning for schools
 - (B) Hosting government policies
 - (C) PhD thesis repository
 - (D) Podcasts and webcasts

86. Grace is preparing to write her thesis and wants to conduct a literature review. What is the first step she should take in this process?
- (A) Writing the report
 - (B) Synthesizing information
 - (C) Identifying sources
 - (D) Analyzing findings
87. Why is your thesis statement so important?
- (A) It introduces who you are as a writer
 - (B) It creates unity in your essay
 - (C) It lets the reader form their own opinion
 - (D) None of above
88. When a thesis has been submitted in order to attain a degree or related contain objective, the supervisor's certificate has been produced because
- (A) It ensures the quality of research.
 - (B) It gives name and fame to the worker.
 - (C) It gives clearance from all boundations.
 - (D) It ensures authenticity of the research work.
89. Which of the following is NOT an element of a proper thesis statement?
- (A) Formal and objective
 - (B) One sentence long
 - (C) Contains a question
 - (D) Based on evidence
90. Which is the better thesis statement?
- (A) Lebron James' ability to score, pass, and rebound make him the league's most valuable player.
 - (B) Lebron James' ability to score, pass, and rebound just might make him the league's most valuable player.
 - (C) Does Lebron James' ability to score, pass, and rebound make him the league's most valuable player?
 - (D) None of above
91. Shodgangotri is a
- (A) Research Abstract
 - (B) Reservoir of Indian Ph.D Thesis
 - (C) Registered Ph.D synopsis
 - (D) Consortium
92. When possible, a DIRECT quote from the text to support your thesis or claims. Also, cited examples from text that are paraphrased or described (video/image).+1
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) Elaboration
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Conclusion
93. What should all the elements of an argument in a paper contribute to?
- (A) The length of the paper
 - (B) The development of the claim in your thesis statement
 - (C) The complexity of the paper
 - (D) The number of sources cited
94. You must always write the introduction of a research paper first.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
95. What is the second step to writing a thesis statement?
- (A) Combine your thesis statement
 - (B) Create a declaration/claim
 - (C) List 3 reasons why
 - (D) You don't need a thesis statement
96. Shodhganga is related to
- (A) E-contents
 - (B) Theses
 - (C) Journals
 - (D) Articles
97. In a thesis, figures and tables are included in
- (A) The text itself
 - (B) The appendix
 - (C) A separate chapter
 - (D) The concluding chapter

98. In what chapter in research should be the introduction belong?
(A) Chapter I
(B) Chapter II
(C) Chapter III
(D) Chapter IV
99. A literature review can be a part of a paper/research.
(A) True
(B) False
100. A thesis statement should be ____ (select all that apply)
(A) A well-developed question
(B) More general than the ideas and facts you use to support it
(C) Focused enough to be covered in the space allotted for the essay
(D) The most important point you make about your topic
101. A clear statement of the point you intend to make in your paper
(A) Thesis
(B) Topic
(C) Transition words
(D) Works cited
102. Part of the pre-writing process is the preparation of an outline. Which of the following is not a part of an outline?
(A) Abstract
(B) Thesis statement
(C) Counter arguments
(D) Main and support argument
103. Which of the following is a major component of any thesis in an argumentative essay?
(A) Making a claim/picking a side
(B) Providing an amusing anecdote
(C) Being at least three sentences
(D) Only providing facts
104. What is the most effective way to summarize results in the conclusion of a thesis?
(A) Restate all hypotheses and corresponding data
(B) Review the literature and link to the results
(C) List all images and tables used
(D) Summarize results, discuss significance, and propose next research directions
105. Which of the following is an example of a clear thesis statement for a research-based argument?
(A) School start times should be delayed to 8:30 AM to improve student academic performance and mental health.
(B) School is important for students.
(C) Students should do their homework.
(D) Teachers should give less homework.
106. What is a helpful formula for creating a thesis statement?
(A) Topic x 3 reasons
(B) Topic + Opinion + 2-3 Reasons
107. The purpose of an introduction is:
(A) To give your aims and methods
(B) To excite the reader
(C) To summarise your ideas
(D) None of above
108. Qualifying scientific work in a certain field of science, containing a set of scientific results, scientific positions, hypotheses, theories put forward by the author for public protection:
(A) Dissertation
(B) Monograph
(C) Abstract
(D) Article
(E) Analytical, abstract, thematic
109. Your conclusion should include all of the following EXCEPT
(A) A restatement of your thesis statement
(B) A transition sentence
(C) A re-connection with your lead
(D) Supporting details

- 110.** What should you do after selecting important documents?
- (A) Skip outlining and write the body immediately
 - (B) Write the final version without further research
 - (C) Start outlining for the thesis
 - (D) Stop collecting materials and write the conclusion
- 111.** ____ is the main idea of your research paper/essay. It directly answers the essential question.
- (A) Topic Sentence.
 - (B) Argument Statement.
 - (C) Thesis Statement.
 - (D) Concluding Sentence.
- 112.** After discussing the main points of your argument, you can present the significance of these points by ____
- (A) Connecting the significance
 - (B) Concluding your thoughts
 - (C) Inference
 - (D) Data
- 113.** What should you avoid in your thesis statement?
- (A) Facts
 - (B) Picking a side
 - (C) Using “I” or “me” or “my”
 - (D) None of above
- 114.** Which sentence tells the reader what you will prove in your essay?
- (A) Hook
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Body paragraphs
 - (D) Topic Sentence
- 115.** A thesis statement is found at the end of a/an ____ paragraph.
- (A) Introductory
 - (B) Body
 - (C) Concluding
 - (D) Linking
- 116.** For correct writing of the theoretical framework, it should be prepared according to what is established by which of the following?
- (A) Writing norms
 - (B) Sampling plans
 - (C) Ethical clearance forms
 - (D) Financial statements
- 117.** A working thesis typically appears in (choose the MOST right answer):
- (A) Your final draft
 - (B) Your initial draft
 - (C) Your conclusion
 - (D) Your literature review
- 118.** The thesis statement should come immediately after the ____
- (A) Attention catcher
 - (B) Concluding paragraph
 - (C) First supporting paragraph
 - (D) Second supporting paragraph
- 119.** In Research thesis the importance of introduction is
- (A) It imbibes the importance of problem in it.
 - (B) It determines the direction of survey related to problem.
 - (C) It explains the objectives of the problem.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 120.** Which word best matches this definition?
A proposition stated or put forward for consideration, especially one to be discussed and proved or to be maintained against objections:
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Ambiguity
 - (D) Annotation
- 121.** In your background chapters, you should include the descriptive material that will never be used later in the thesis.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

122. Which of the following is a major part of any thesis statement?
- (A) Providing amusing antidote
 - (B) Being at least three sentences
 - (C) Making a claim
 - (D) Providing only facts
123. When the writer writes the introduction, adds details, examples and organizes information on paper, s/he is in ____ stage.
- (A) Revising
 - (B) Pre-writing
 - (C) Publishing
 - (D) Drafting
124. Which of the following pages in a thesis are numbered with lowercase Roman numerals?
- (A) Title pages, prefaces, acknowledgments, table of contents, list of tables and figures
 - (B) Cover page, table of contents, tables, prefaces, acknowledgments, introductions
 - (C) Inside cover page, table of contents, tables, prefaces, acknowledgments, introductions
 - (D) All cover pages, table of contents, tables, prefaces, acknowledgments, introductions
125. Quality of a good thesis is judged by three of the following four qualities: (i) Coherence across objectives and findings (ii) Consistency between data, analysis and interpretation (iii) A comprehensive review of literature (iv) Number of references cited in the thesis
- (A) , (ii) and (iii)
 - (B) , (ii) and (iv)
 - (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (D) , (iii) and (iv)
126. In order to write a successful argument, you must use ____ to support claims.
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Audience
 - (C) Opinions
 - (D) Evidence
127. Which of the following is required as part of your introductory paragraph?
- (A) An introductory paragraph
 - (B) Body paragraphs
 - (C) A thesis statement
 - (D) A Works Cited page
 - (E) Research
128. The core elements of dissertation are [2014-DECEMBER]
- (A) Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
 - (B) Executive Summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
 - (C) Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
 - (D) Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussion and Conclusion
129. What is a thesis statement?
- (A) A general idea of what the essay is about
 - (B) A summary of the main idea
 - (C) A statement that explains the main idea of an essay
 - (D) A suggestion that you should read the essay
130. Which of the following is a crucial step in the pre-writing phase of a research paper?
- (A) Conducting a thorough grammar check
 - (B) Developing a clear thesis statement
 - (C) Formatting the bibliography
 - (D) Writing the conclusion
131. A statement that a person wants to discuss or prove.
- (A) Summary
 - (B) Annotation
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Thesis
132. In which part of the essay should your thesis statement go?

- (A) The middle.
 - (B) The body paragraphs.
 - (C) The conclusion.
 - (D) The introduction.
- 133.** A statement or sentence that states the main idea of an essay is a ____
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) Quote
 - (D) Thesis
- 134.** What should be avoided when creating a research title to ensure clarity?
- (A) Using a straightforward and direct approach
 - (B) Making it too descriptive and lengthy
 - (C) Including specific keywords related to the study
 - (D) Using ambiguous terms that can be interpreted in multiple ways
- 135.** Which CLAIM is the strongest for the following thesis statements?
- (A) Violent video games are harmful for young people to play.
 - (B) Violent video games are harmful to young people, and it should be stopped.
 - (C) Violent video games are harmful for young people to play because children can become desensitized to death.
 - (D) Violent video games are harmful for young people because they should be reading a book.
- 136.** A narrative introduction relies upon which of the following to hook the reader's attention:
- (A) An aspect of the topic that runs counter to the reader's expectations
 - (B) A story related to the issue at hand
 - (C) A question that invites the reader into the conversation
 - (D) None of above
- 137.** Which of the following is a major component of any thesis?
- (A) Making a claim
 - (B) Providing an amusing anecdote
 - (C) Being at least three sentences
 - (D) Only providing facts
- 138.** In order to organize your thoughts for a research paper, what is necessary to do?
- (A) Start writing it while researching.
 - (B) Take notes before writing.
 - (C) Create a graphic organizer.
 - (D) Copy quotes directly from sources.
- 139.** How can you determine if a piece of evidence is relevant to your argument?
- (A) By checking if it aligns with your personal beliefs
 - (B) By ensuring it directly supports your thesis or claim
 - (C) By seeing if it is the longest piece of text available
 - (D) By using it because it is the first piece of evidence you found
- 140.** Which of the following is the correct Topic Sentence 1 for the thesis statement?
- (A) There are many sports that kids like.
 - (B) Many parents note the advantages of their kids participating in sports.
 - (C) Many parents engage their kids in sports.
 - (D) Parents highlight fitness as a benefit to having their kids in sports.
- 141.** A thesis statement is
- (A) A fact
 - (B) A discussion
 - (C) An assertion
 - (D) An observation
- 142.** Always proofread your writing for mistakes before distributing to a wider audience.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 143.** A subject for a composition or essay
- (A) Primary source

- (B) Secondary source
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Citation
- 144.** A strong thesis must ____
- (A) Use big words
 - (B) Be something everyone would agree with
 - (C) Be something a smart person could disagree with
 - (D) Be hard to find in your essay
- 145.** A ____ is a statement that demonstrates what a writer intends to support and/or prove. Serves a clear roadmap for the direction of the paper.
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Elaborate
 - (C) Refute
 - (D) Tone
- 146.** Which is correct about a thesis statements location?
- (A) They are always the first sentence of the essay
 - (B) It should go at the end of the first paragraph
 - (C) It should be repeated at the start of every paragraph
 - (D) Thesis statements make the most impact in the 3rd paragraph of a 5 paragraph essay
- 147.** Which of the following is a key component of a thesis statement?
- (A) A question
 - (B) A detailed explanation
 - (C) A clear and concise argument
 - (D) A list of sources
- 148.** The outline should be based on all main points and sub points.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 149.** In a research essay, what is the function of a thesis statement?
- (A) To introduce the topic
 - (B) To provide background information
 - (C) To state the main argument
 - (D) To list the sources used
- 150.** Whether readers would accept your conclusions depends on ____
- (A) The quality of your supporting evidence
 - (B) The quality of your supporting evidence and the care and logic with which you have argued your case.
- 151.** A (a) is like the main point of a story or essay. It's the idea that the writer wants to prove or explain. It's like the central message or the big "So what?" of a piece of writing.
- (A) Thesis
 - (B) Credible
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Pamphlet
- 152.** In the discussion or body of an academic essay, the bottoms of the paragraphs should include (choose the MOST right answer):
- (A) Quotes that support the thesis
 - (B) Explanations of what the evidence means and how it connects to the thesis
 - (C) Repetitions of the thesis
 - (D) Paraphrases of source material
 - (E) Your opinion
- 153.** The central point an argument makes-(a thesis).
- (A) Argumentation
 - (B) Claim
 - (C) Rhetoric
 - (D) Synthesis
- 154.** The structure that usually contains explanations that can strengthen the writer's opinion is ____
- (A) Identification
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Arguments
 - (E) Reiteration

155. Can we write the research Proposal in the past tense?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Sometimes
(D) Always
156. To be more convincing, the main idea of the essay should be supported by ____
(A) A clear statement of opposing views
(B) Detailed discussion of current events
(C) Logical reasons and evidences
(D) Narration of personal experience
157. To have a good thesis, you need to take a ____ on the topic.
(A) Position
(B) Summary
(C) Credible
(D) Research
158. When creating a thesis statement, it is important to think about your ____
(A) Task
(B) Purpose
(C) Audience
(D) All of the above
159. What is the position of the following thesis statement? Population control is unethical because of the forceful sterilization practices it promotes; in addition, it neglects some cultural views of abortion and encroaches on individual freedoms and human rights.
(A) It is ethical
(B) It is unethical
(C) It is necessary
(D) It is not important
160. Which of the following best describes a 'working thesis'?
(A) A final thesis statement
(B) A preliminary thesis statement subject to change
(C) A thesis statement that is not arguable
(D) A thesis statement with no supporting evidence
161. Which of the following should a good research title do?
(A) Predict the content of the paper
(B) Be as long as possible
(C) Use excessive abbreviations
(D) Avoid keywords
162. What is the correct order of the elements of an effective introduction?
(A) Thesis, hook, transition sentence
(B) Hook, background information, thesis statement
163. A thesis statement is [2014-JUNE]
(A) An observation
(B) A fact
(C) An assertion
(D) A discussion
164. What type of information is included in Dissertation Abstracts?
(A) Conference proceedings
(B) Journal articles
(C) Doctoral dissertations and master's theses
(D) Government reports
165. Which of the following is best for the title page of the research theses?
(A) Scientific and logical.
(B) Aesthetic and attractive.
(C) Meaningful and brief.
(D) All of the above.
166. Which of the following would be the most effective thesis statement for a research paper?
(A) The tooth fairy and Santa Claus are imaginary characters for children.
(B) The U.S. government should require that all companies pay men and women the same amount of money for equal work.

- (C) It's hotter in the oceans now than it was a few years ago, so something should be done about climate change.
- (D) Terrorism is really awful, so governments should prevent it.
- 167.** This step in the writing process the document is usually made available to the receiver and is ready for distribution.
- (A) Writing
- (B) Prewriting
- (C) Revising
- (D) Publishing
- 168.** Thesis is written twice in the research essay. (In introduction and conclusion)
- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
- 169.** Your paper should be revised and edited before writing or typing your final draft.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) I don't do that.
- (D) What is editing and revising?
- 170.** True or False: A Thesis statement MUST contain an opinion.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
- 171.** A broad plan for writing a research paper using Roman numerals, letters, numbers, etc.
- (A) Footnote
- (B) Periodical
- (C) Topic Sentence
- (D) Outline
- 172.** The format of thesis writing is the same as in
- (A) A research dissertation
- (B) Writing of seminar presentation
- (C) Preparation of a research paper/article
- (D) Presenting a workshop/conference paper
- 173.** It refers to the sentence that makes claims supported by discussions in the research paper (Abdelgafur, et al., 2020).
- (A) Declarative statement
- (B) Thesis statement
- (C) Logical statement
- (D) Conditional statement
- 174.** A detailed description of methodology of research is required in
- (A) Thesis/Dissertation
- (B) Symposium/Workshop
- (C) Seminar paper/Articles
- (D) Conference and Seminar Papers
- 175.** Organizing evidence and arguments: How can you effectively structure your evidence to support your argument?
- (A) Include irrelevant arguments
- (B) Present evidence in a disorganized manner
- (C) Use random and unrelated evidence
- (D) Use a logical and organized approach
- 176.** What is the first part of creating a thesis statement?
- (A) Rewrite the prompt as a question
- (B) List 3 facts.
- (C) Combine your answer & reasons.
- (D) None of above
- 177.** Where should a thesis statement appear?
- (A) First paragraph
- (B) Anywhere in the essay
- (C) Last paragraph
- (D) The first sentence of every paragraph
- 178.** ____ is where you shall indicate your thesis statement.
- (A) Conclusion
- (B) Introduction
- (C) Title page
- (D) Abstract

179. In a thesis, figures and tables are included in [2014-JUNE]
(A) The appendix
(B) A separate chapter
(C) The concluding chapter
(D) The text itself
180. What should you do in the conclusion of a LR for a paper?
(A) Discuss the overall implications
(B) Make suggestions for future research
(C) Show how the literature review has informed your approach
(D) State what gaps your research will address
181. What is the main purpose of a thesis statement in an essay?
(A) To summarize the main points
(B) To introduce the topic
(C) To present the main argument
(D) To provide background information
182. True or false, a thesis statement is typically found at the end of the introduction.
(A) True
(B) False
183. This section provides information to the reader on how the study will contribute.
(A) Introduction
(B) Scope and limitation
(C) Significance of the study
(D) Definition of terms
184. Which of the following are prefatory Information
(A) Thesis Completion Certificate
(B) Plagiarism Certificate
(C) Abstract
(D) All of these
185. A chapter in the research or thesis that contains the Synthesis which tells the importance of the concepts and research that were gathered. What chapter is it?
(A) Chapter 1
(B) Chapter 2
(C) Chapter 3
(D) Chapter 4
186. These are personal researches written by a candidate for college or university degree
(A) Thesis
(B) Journal
(C) Article
(D) Conference Paper
187. The focus of your paper. It expresses your opinion about the topic and what your paper is attempting to prove.
(A) Thesis
(B) Topic sentence
(C) Transitions
(D) None of the above
188. Which sentence is correctly structured for a thesis statement?
(A) The thesis is about climate change.
(B) This paper will discuss climate change impacts.
(C) Climate change impacts are significant and require immediate action.
(D) There are many impacts of climate change.
189. The thesis states the topic and the main idea
(A) False
(B) True
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
190. How does a good conclusion chapter be applied?
(A) Discuss the researcher's assumptions and ideas about the topic under study
(B) Have a structure that brings back what the research set out to do

- (C) Makes logical links between the various parts of the arguments starting from the hypotheses
- (D) Takes time to review the references and appendices
- 191.** A statement of an essay's main idea; all information in the essay supports or elaborates this idea
- (A) Plagiarism
- (B) Thesis statement
- (C) Cite
- (D) Bibliography
- 192.** The thesis statement should express a main idea that links to supporting points
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 193.** What is the sentence in your paper that tells your reader what your essay is going to be about?
- (A) Introduction
- (B) Hypothesis
- (C) Thesis statement
- (D) Last sentence
- 194.** What should you do after selecting the most important sources of literature?
- (A) Skip writing a disposition and directly write the body of the thesis
- (B) Write the final draft without further research
- (C) Begin to write a disposition (outline) of your thesis
- (D) Stop gathering sources and start writing the conclusion
- 195.** A thesis needs to be ____
- (A) Obvious
- (B) Too large to support in one essay
- (C) An argument
- (D) Vague and written in the first person
- 196.** After note taking and just before composing (writing) the rough draft, you should:
- (A) Organize your notes
- (B) Take more notes
- (C) Type your report
- (D) Edit
- 197.** What should be in the upper right of each page of your essay?
- (A) Your last name
- (B) The essay page number
- (C) Nothing
- (D) Both your last name and the essay page number
- 198.** True or false, a thesis statement should be specific and arguable.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 199.** Which items are indicated to appear at the end of the thesis?
- (A) Proposal and timeline
- (B) Appendices and bibliography
- (C) Abstract and keywords
- (D) Methodology and results
- 200.** A good thesis statement never needs revising or editing.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
- 201.** Doctoral research are also known as
- (A) Disertation
- (B) Diserrtation
- (C) Dissertation
- (D) Desertation
- 202.** What are the key elements to look for when identifying the main argument in a writer's work?
- (A) Thesis statement, supporting evidence, logical reasoning, and overall message or purpose
- (B) The weather on the day the work was written, the author's astrological sign, and the number of pages in the work

- (C) The author's favorite color, the length of the work, and the font used
(D) The author's favorite food, the type of paper used, and the author's favorite book
- 203.** A SENTENCE that states the main topic of the entire paper; it can be found at the end of the introductory paragraph and is reworded at the beginning of the conclusion paragraph
(A) Works cited page
(B) Direct quotation
(C) Parenthetical citation
(D) Thesis statement
- 204.** What does the author suggest you should have as you begin drafting a paper?
(A) A judgment-free space
(B) A solid thesis and strong evidence for each topic
(C) A focus on safe spaces as a barrier to free speech
(D) A plan for presenting arguments
- 205.** The position that you take about a topic is called ____
(A) An introduction
(B) A thesis
(C) A hook or attention-getter
(D) A conclusion
- 206.** The main purpose of a thesis is to:
(A) Present the researcher's findings and analysis systematically
(B) Promote personal opinions
(C) List books read
(D) Serve as a summary of notes
- 207.** A thesis statement is a ____ statement telling readers exactly what the writer intends to do in the essay.
(A) Confusing
(B) Clearly worded
(C) Very long
(D) Very short
- 208.** A statement for a composition or essay which includes a claim and reasons.
(A) Thesis statement
(B) Index
(C) Keyword
(D) Search engine
- 209.** In a research project, what is the significance of a thesis statement?
(A) It summarizes the entire research
(B) It presents the main argument
(C) It lists all references
(D) It describes the research methodology
- 210.** A sentence stating the main idea of your paper
(A) Paraphrase
(B) Works cited
(C) Thesis statement
(D) Research report
- 211.** Which would be the strongest thesis?
(A) Charlotte's Web
(B) Charlotte's Web is a novel.
(C) Charlotte is a character in Charlotte's Web.
(D) The novel Charlotte's Web by E.B. White teaches valuable lessons about life and death.
- 212.** Title and thesis statement are written differently.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 213.** What is the difference between a thesis and a dissertation?
(A) A thesis is longer than a dissertation
(B) A dissertation is for undergraduate studies
(C) A thesis is for master's programs, while a dissertation is for doctoral programs
(D) There is no difference

214. Where is the thesis statement?
- (A) The last sentence in the first paragraph
 - (B) Anywhere in the essay
 - (C) Last paragraph
 - (D) First sentence in every paragraph
215. What is the arrangement of the words in the Definition of terms as they are written?
- (A) Alphabetically
 - (B) Chronologically
 - (C) Logically
 - (D) Sequential
216. Choose the correct definition of the term:thesis
- (A) A list of the books, websites, magazines, articles, etc., that are mentioned in a text
 - (B) Reasonable to trust or believe
 - (C) Relating to formal study or research
 - (D) A statement that states the purpose of a paper or presentation
217. A dissertation is typically:
- (A) A short document explaining a single concept
 - (B) A lengthy research document submitted for an academic degree
 - (C) A set of random thoughts and ideas
 - (D) A collection of personal opinions
218. The basic argument advanced by a speaker or writer who then attempts to prove it; the subject or major argument of a speech or composition
- (A) Focus
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Revision
 - (D) None of the above
219. What is another name for a claim statement?
- (A) Theme
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Works Cited
 - (D) Heading

1.7 Research Ethics and ICT

1.7.1 Research Ethics

1. When does debriefing typically occur in a research study?
 - (A) At the beginning of the study
 - (B) During the data collection phase
 - (C) At the conclusion of the study
 - (D) Before the study is designed
2. Give an example of fabrication in a research study.
 - (A) A researcher claims to have conducted a clinical trial with 100 participants and reports fabricated positive outcomes that were never observed.
 - (B) A researcher publishes a paper based on peer-reviewed data without any alterations.
 - (C) A researcher conducts a survey and shares the findings honestly.
 - (D) A researcher accurately reports the results of a study with 100 participants.
3. Which of the following best describes data anonymity?
 - (A) The protection of the individual's data so that it cannot be linked back to any individual, even by the researcher.
 - (B) The requirement to publish all data.
 - (C) The sharing of data with all participants.
 - (D) The destruction of all data after the study.
4. An ethical research venture represents
 - (A) Scientific approaches.
 - (B) Honest processing.
 - (C) Consistent efforts.
 - (D) All of the above.
5. An ethical principle requiring that research participants be told enough about an experiment to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate.

- (A) Cross sectional study
 - (B) Protection of the participant
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Beside manner
6. Quality fo being honest, trustworthy and having strong moral principles; involves doing the right thing, even when no one is watching
- (A) Competence
 - (B) Time management
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) Loyalty
7. Voluntary participation means participants can decide whether they want to join the research study or not.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
8. This is required so potential participants can have enough information about a study; enables them to choose whether they wish to participate.
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Debriefing
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Double-blind
9. To safeguard participants rights, prior to collecting any data, researchers are supposed to seek approval from
- (A) The American Psychological Association
 - (B) At least two licensed psychiatrist
 - (C) An Institutional Review Board
 - (D) At least one psychiatrist and one psychologist
10. Confidentiality requires that:
- (A) It be impossible to connect data to individuals
 - (B) All data be collected anonymously
 - (C) Access to collected data be limited to research staff
 - (D) Participants not be asked for personal information
11. Ethically, personal information about participants should be shared with other researchers.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
12. Which principle ensures that research follows moral and ethical standards?
- (A) Scientific method
 - (B) Research ethics
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Validity
13. Before participating in an experiment, individuals should read and sign the ___ form.
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Participation
 - (D) Release
14. Researchers might use ___ when providing participants with the full details of the experiment could skew their responses.
- (A) Full disclosure
 - (B) Transparency
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Deception
15. In social science research, ___ may be used to withhold certain information or mislead participants about specific aspects of the study to ensure the validity of responses.
- (A) Deception
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Randomization
 - (D) Observation
16. Which of the following is not considered an ethical principle in research?
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Privacy
 - (C) Coercion
 - (D) Autonomy

17. Bad experiments have ____
(A) Cherry picked results and ignore the rest of the data
(B) Use randomized trials for their groups
(C) Have peer reviews so results can be replicated
(D) Depend on a control group
18. How can institutions promote ethical research practices?
(A) By reducing funding for research projects.
(B) By encouraging researchers to prioritize speed over ethics.
(C) By limiting access to research data for accountability.
(D) By implementing training, guidelines, and accountability measures.
19. How does Turnitin assist educational institutions beyond detecting plagiarism?
(A) By fostering a culture of rigorous academic honesty
(B) By guaranteeing every student writes at an advanced level
(C) By replacing librarians and writing center staff fully
(D) By preventing students from accessing research databases
20. Ms NT, a final year student is doing a research project. She got an approval for the study from the local research ethics committee, the Director of Nursing of the faculty and obtained consent from participants. This is considered as ____
(A) Data collection
(B) Method of study
(C) Limitation of study
(D) Ethical consideration
21. It is wrong to be ____ when interviewing or writing an article about something or someone (do not choose sides)
(A) Sad
(B) Happy
(C) Sick
(D) Bias
22. ____ are rules of behavior based on a group's ideas about what is right and wrong
(A) Ethics
(B) Integrity
(C) Morals
(D) Trade Secrets
23. Why is honesty important when recording the results after an experiment?
(A) It allows you to generate new and original ideas.
(B) It enables you to ask questions and seek answers.
(C) It empowers you to give a truthful report of observations.
(D) It reminds everyone to show concern for living things and the environment.
24. Criteria for inclusion and exclusion of data and results should be:
(A) Clear and independent of what the data shows
(B) Such that the data and results support your hypotheses
(C) Arbitrary
(D) Complicated-because it's research after all!
25. In a research internship, maintaining confidentiality is most related to which principle?
(A) Flexibility
(B) Research ethics
(C) Career growth
(D) Workplace hierarchy
26. Maintaining the integrity of data in a way that satisfies the relevant alws, regulations, and standards that govern data management.
(A) Compliance
(B) Error Correction Time
(C) Entity
(D) Implement
(E) Consistency

27. What is informed consent in the context of psychology and human subject research?
- (A) A legal requirement for all types of research
 - (B) A process ensuring participants understand and voluntarily agree to participate
 - (C) A method to collect data from participants
 - (D) A way to ensure participants are paid for their involvement
28. What methods can researchers use to identify bias in online articles?
- (A) Analyzing the language used, checking for balanced viewpoints, and reviewing the author's background and affiliations.
 - (B) Ignoring the publication date
 - (C) Assuming all articles are unbiased
 - (D) Only reading the headlines
29. According to the ethical guidelines set by the American Psychological Association (APA), which of the following is true of psychological research in which animals are used as subjects?
- (A) It must not involve the use of surgical procedures.
 - (B) It is no longer permitted by the APA without special authorization.
 - (C) It should conform to all APA ethical guidelines for animal research
 - (D) It may not be conducted by psychologists who do not have a license
30. Sites like Wikipedia are not always valid because-
- (A) The information constantly changes because users can alter the info
 - (B) The website has too many distractions
 - (C) The website includes the original author
 - (D) The information can be viewed by anyone
31. Which of the following is NOT a reason the Triplets Study would be rejected by a modern IRB?
- (A) No informed consent from adoptive parents or children
 - (B) Deliberate deception about the study's purpose
 - (C) The study was conducted in a different country
 - (D) No therapeutic benefit to participants
32. Which of the following is NOT a key ethical principle in psychological research?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Right to withdraw
 - (D) Manipulating data without disclosure
33. Research ethics do not include [2012-JUNE]
- (A) Honesty
 - (B) Subjectivity
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) Objectivity
34. When a researcher's expectations or preferences about the outcome of a study influence the results, ____ bias has occurred.
- (A) Social desirability
 - (B) Self-serving
 - (C) Experimenter
 - (D) Hindsight
35. Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for:
- (A) Thesis Format
 - (B) Copyright
 - (C) Patenting Policy
 - (D) Data sharing Policy
36. Why is it necessary to obtain informed consent from research participants?
- (A) In order to provide them with information about the investigator's past research studies
 - (B) In order to forewarn them about any deception that will be used in the study
 - (C) In order to describe aspects of the study that many influence willingness to participate
 - (D) In order to share information about other participants in the study

37. Evaluating an education policy that does not involve stakeholders shows that the policy is —
(A) Efficient
(B) Innovative
(C) Ethically and democratically weak
(D) Structurally strong
(E) Result-oriented
38. The goal of Institutional Review Boards in research is to
(A) Make sure participants feel no unnecessary harm
(B) Collect data for researchers
(C) Analyze data for researchers
(D) Help researchers plan their studies
39. In education management, digitizing administration becomes an ethical dilemma when it —
(A) Runs the system automatically
(B) Reduces face-to-face interaction
(C) Neglects groups with low digital literacy
(D) Speeds up services
(E) Reduces paper use
40. In research terms, beneficence refers to the benefits of a study as opposed to its —
(A) Privacy
(B) Confidentiality
(C) Risks
(D) Benefits
41. A source is reliable if:
(A) It has lots of opinions
(B) It is written by someone who knows a lot about the topic
(C) It uses funny language
(D) It's popular on social media
42. When is informed consent collected during research?
(A) Just before participants take part in data collection
(B) Before your proposal has been signed off
(C) Before you conduct research
(D) After you have submitted your proposal and ethics form
(E) Once your proposal and ethics form have been cleared
43. What should you do if you find conflicting information from different sources?
(A) Trust the source with the most likes
(B) Ignore all sources
(C) Compare the information and check the credibility of each source
(D) Choose the information that you like the most
44. Characterized by honesty, fairness, and equity; Respecting the dignity, diversity and rights of others
(A) Ethics of care
(B) Integrity
(C) Ethics
(D) Ethical Behavior
45. Which option below is an ethical way to protect participants in psychological research?
(A) Publishing a participants name in your study
(B) Consent is optional for your study
(C) Debriefing your participants is only needed in special circumstances
(D) No long lasting psychological harm
46. According to the four types of Ethical practices for research by Carson et al.(1989), which practice refers to when the general welfare of both students and teachers are the prime consideration?
(A) Ethics of Responsibility
(B) Ethics of Caring
47. True or False: Researchers are typical people and may already have some previous bias.
(A) True
(B) False

48. Moral principles that govern a person's behavior; a set of beliefs about what is right and what is wrong
- (A) Ethical Behavior
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Ethics of Care
49. Which of the following is the foremost ethical question a researcher must address?
- (A) Can I keep the names of the participants confidential?
 - (B) Are participants protected from harm?
 - (C) Will other scientists be able to replicate my study?
 - (D) Is deception absolutely necessary?
50. Being committed to a strong code of moral values is called:
- (A) Honesty
 - (B) Loyalty
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) Deception
51. It is important to do what while taking notes, so you don't copy?
- (A) Paraphrase (use your own words)
 - (B) Write every other word in the book
 - (C) Trace pictures
 - (D) Sing the information
52. Ethics in research ensures:
- (A) Data theft
 - (B) Misuse of findings
 - (C) Honesty and integrity
 - (D) Publication pressure
53. Protect confidential communications and personal information of your respondents.
- (A) Privacy
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Honesty
 - (D) Morality
54. Informed consent in research means:
- (A) Participants must pay for participation
 - (B) Participants fully understand the research before agreeing to take part
 - (C) Researchers can manipulate data without informing participants
 - (D) Ethical guidelines are unnecessary
55. Which is a possible cost of participating in a study?
- (A) Being distressed by researcher intrusiveness
 - (B) Becoming a vulnerable subject
 - (C) Being required to participate in meetings of an Institutional Review Board (IRB)
 - (D) Having to pay a stipend
56. Which ethical consideration is allowed only if there are absolutely no other alternative means of gathering quality data
- (A) Deception
 - (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Professional relationship
 - (D) Right to withdraw
57. What does 'ethics' refer to in research practices?
- (A) Ethics refers to the financial aspects of conducting research.
 - (B) Ethics is the study of historical research methods.
 - (C) Ethics is a type of statistical analysis used in research.
 - (D) Ethics refers to the principles and guidelines that govern the conduct of research.
58. Which procedure can reduce problems associated with the use of deception by a researcher?
- (A) Debriefing
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Random assignment
 - (D) Using only single-blind studies
 - (E) Using only double-blind studies

59. A source's qualifications or achievements that show its information is given by experts
(A) Credentials
(B) Works cited
(C) Summarize
(D) MLA
60. Any participants to any research activity must not be forced to take part in the study.
(A) Voluntary participation
(B) Informed consent
(C) Risk of harm
(D) Social responsibility
61. Participants should be protected from all physical and psychological harm.
(A) Valid Consent
(B) Right to Withdraw
(C) Minimizing Harm
(D) Lack of Deception
62. Is a set of moral principles held by a society, group, or individual; there are ethical principles that inform interpersonal communication
(A) Ethics
(B) Diversity
(C) Communication Competence
(D) Effective Messages
63. If a researcher violates the code of research ethics they may face ____
(A) A fine
(B) Loss of their license to research or practice psychology
(C) A written warning and loss of reputation
(D) All of the above
64. What ethical consideration is important when implementing AI in education?
(A) Ignoring student privacy concerns
(B) Promoting algorithmic bias
(C) Ensuring responsible and unbiased use of AI
(D) Avoiding discussions about ethics
65. To prevent identification of a participating human subject, you decide to anonymize the collected data by not disclosing the name, address and phone number. Does this always solve the problem?
(A) Yes
(B) No
66. Which of the following is NOT a way to demonstrate integrity in scientific reporting?
(A) Objectivity
(B) Clarity
(C) Fabrication of data
(D) Reproducibility
67. If participants are deceived, which other ethical issue does this automatically create?
(A) Lack of privacy
(B) Lack of informed consent
(C) Lack of right to withdraw
(D) Lack of confidentiality or anonymity
68. Research is not considered ethical if it
(A) Is not of a very high standard.
(B) Tries to prove a particular point.
(C) Does not ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondent.
(D) Does not investigate the data scientifically.
69. Why is it important to distinguish between exploratory and confirmatory research?
(A) To reduce p-hacking and HARKing
(B) To increase sample size
(C) To avoid using theory
(D) To ensure all studies are published
70. Upon asking the help of the Grade 11 HUMSS students to be her respondents, Sofia accepts their decision of not participating in her study. What principle did she observed?
(A) Non-maleficence
(B) Beneficence
(C) Autonomy
(D) Justice

71. The purpose of animal ethical guidelines are
- (A) To ensure animals experience minimal suffering possible to achieve the desired outcome for the study
 - (B) To ensure animals are not harmed at all during the study
 - (C) To ensure the study gets valid responses from the animals
 - (D) To ensure researchers are able to do what they like to the animals with no repercussions
72. Women interviewed in a study about mastectomy are told that the information they provide will not be individually divulged. This is called:
- (A) Freedom from harm or exploitation
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Anonymity
 - (D) Confidentiality
73. When do research participants provide written consent?
- (A) Before the participant engages in the study
 - (B) After the participant engages in the study
 - (C) During the study a participant is involved in
 - (D) None of above
74. It is ethical to use a research method for which you don't have sufficient training.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
75. Having a high standard of ethics will ____
- (A) Cause others to trust you
 - (B) Cause you to fail in your career
 - (C) Create too much pressure on you
 - (D) Mean that you want to be perfect
76. Why is adherence to ethical guidelines important in experimental research?
- (A) It ensures the well-being of participants and upholds the integrity of research outcomes.
 - (B) It helps in faster publication of research papers.
 - (C) It reduces the cost of research.
 - (D) It guarantees the research will be cited by others.
77. What is each participant asked to do as a part of informed consent?
- (A) To sign a form stating agreement (yes or no) to participate in the research
 - (B) To waive legal rights to sue the researcher
 - (C) To identify an emergency contact
 - (D) None of above
78. The conduct of study should not pose any danger, embarrassment, hurt or any risk to research respondents/participants or anyone.
- (A) Clear
 - (B) Relevant
 - (C) Feasible
 - (D) Ethical
79. The issue of 'research ethics' may be considered pertinent at which stage of research?
- (A) At the stage of problem formulation and its definition
 - (B) At the stage of defining the population of research
 - (C) At the stage of data collection and interpretation
 - (D) At the stage of reporting the findings.
80. Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. Which practice best reflects academic honesty in research?
- (A) Changing data to support conclusions
 - (B) Omitting conflicting results
 - (C) Acknowledging all sources used
 - (D) Relying solely on personal opinions
81. Suppose one Experimenter (E) in psychology firmly believes that Brahman in children are inherently superior to the Harijan children.

- Naturally he would never think of home environment as an explanation. This is a very obvious example of
- (A) Stimulus Error.
 - (B) Response Error.
 - (C) Subject's Bias.
 - (D) Experimenter's Bias.
82. This refers to the ethical principle of giving credit to the original source of information or ideas.
- (A) Attribution
 - (B) Copyright
 - (C) Paraphrasing
 - (D) Plagiarism
83. A set of moral values that people consider acceptable.
- (A) Demand
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Economy
 - (D) None of above
84. What does FREC stand for?
- (A) Faculty Research Ethics Committee
 - (B) Foundation of Research Ethics
 - (C) Family Restricted Ethics
 - (D) Formation of Ethics Council
85. IRBs are committees of scientists and non-scientists at the local level that reviews research protocols and consent forms to ensure that the rights and the welfare of research subjects are protected.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
86. Ethically, students may not be coerced into research participation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
87. All institutions that conduct ongoing research have an ____ that must meet to review any study to determine if the proposal is ethical or if it poses risks to those involved.(Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
- (A) Clinical Ethics Committee(CEC)
 - (B) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - (C) Coercion Task Force(CTF)
 - (D) Institutional Review Board (IRB)
88. What is the role of informed consent in communication research?
- (A) To manipulate independent variables
 - (B) To ensure that participants are fully aware of the study's purpose and give voluntary agreement to participate
 - (C) To analyze survey responses
 - (D) To conduct a literature review
89. In conducting her research, Alexis always take into consideration that all respondents must be treated equally and without bias. What principle is shown?
- (A) Non-maleficence
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Autonomy
 - (D) Justice
90. Govern the standards of conduct scientific researchers (honesty, values, and justice)
- (A) Research ethics
 - (B) Dream continuity hypothesis
 - (C) Depth perception
 - (D) Somatic nervous system
91. How can you determine if a source is credible?
- (A) Consider the popularity or number of views of the source.
 - (B) Evaluate the authority, accuracy, objectivity, currency, and citations of the source.
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
92. Rewriting someone else's ideas in your own words is called:
- (A) Quoting
 - (B) Paraphrasing
 - (C) Summarizing
 - (D) Plagiarizing

93. When can paraphrasing be used?
- (A) In a documentary
 - (B) On a news report
 - (C) In a formal essay
 - (D) All of the above
94. Permission from authorities and respondents is crucial in data collection because:
- (A) It ensures ethical and legal compliance during the data collection process.
 - (B) It allows researchers to skip data validation steps.
 - (C) It guarantees that all data collected will be accurate.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for data analysis.
95. Which of the following ethical principles requires the researcher to divulge any deception that may have occurred?
- (A) The right to be protected from harm and discomfort
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) The right to confidentiality
96. Which of the following might you include in an introductory letter to respondents?
- (A) An explanation of who you are and who is funding your research.
 - (B) An overview of what the research is about and how the data will be collected.
 - (C) A statement of their ethical rights to anonymity, confidentiality, etc.
 - (D) All of the above.
97. Before a study can be conducted, researchers must ensure that the benefits of the study outweigh any potential costs
- (A) Cost-benefit analysis
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Institutional review boards
98. Since a study involves people, special care is taken into consideration to ensure that respondents are treated ethically in all aspects.
- (A) Open coding
 - (B) Ethical consideration
 - (C) Benchmarking
 - (D) Bracketing
99. What is the key ethical concern when researching with children?
- (A) Confidentiality only
 - (B) Deception
 - (C) Informed consent from both children and their guardians
 - (D) Consent from children only
100. Tristan upholds to the great extent professionally in the pursuit of the truth. What consideration is evident?
- (A) Privacy and Confidentiality
 - (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) Acknowledge sources of Information
101. Mr. X has coded his observations to hide the identity of each of the three participants in his study. He is ensuring;
- (A) Anonymity.
 - (B) Protection from harm.
 - (C) Informed consent.
 - (D) Confidentiality.
102. What should you check to ensure a source is credible when doing internet research?
- (A) If it has a lot of ads
 - (B) Its color scheme
 - (C) Who owns or sponsors the site
 - (D) If it uses modern web design
 - (E) Number of images used
103. Scientists should confirm the findings of a study by replicating it.
- (A) True
 - (B) False

- 104.** To prevent the ethical abuse in psychological research, the APA has suggested that
- (A) Psychologists must treat all subjects with respect and concern for the subject's dignity
 - (B) Psychologists must avoid deception when using human subjects
 - (C) All data collected from a person must be made public
 - (D) All psychological harm to subjects must be corrected by counseling
- 105.** A person's participation in a research project must be ____
- (A) Random
 - (B) Rewarded
 - (C) Voluntary
 - (D) Public
- 106.** What are some ethical considerations to keep in mind when conducting research online?
- (A) Obtaining informed consent, ensuring data privacy, avoiding deception, providing accurate information, being transparent
 - (B) Sharing personal data without consent
 - (C) Using biased sampling methods
 - (D) Ignoring potential harm to participants
- 107.** Which of these is a factor that affects ethical and unethical behaviour?
- (A) Ethical dilemma
 - (B) Diversity
 - (C) Teamwork
 - (D) Open communication
- 108.** Which ethical principle requires participants be told the purpose of the study after it is finished?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Protection from harm
 - (D) Debriefing
- 109.** Stem cell research is controversial because it involves?
- (A) Social issues
 - (B) Ethical issues
 - (C) Educational issues
 - (D) Economical issues
- 110.** Making a generalized opinion about a class of people or events due to a given culture is called as
- (A) Halo effect
 - (B) Stereotyping
 - (C) Filtering
 - (D) Fear of critique
- 111.** The concept of "anonymity" means:
- (A) Participants are named
 - (B) Participants can be traced
 - (C) Participants cannot be identified
 - (D) Researchers are anonymous
- 112.** To uphold ethics in school action research, a principal should ____
- (A) Control the entire research process
 - (B) Separate managerial and researcher roles professionally
 - (C) Hand over the research entirely to teachers
 - (D) Determine the results in advance
 - (E) Avoid evaluation
- 113.** Which of the following is NOT true when conducting research?
- (A) Participants must finish any study they begin.
 - (B) Participants can leave a study at any time.
 - (C) Informed Consent forms provide details about participation.
 - (D) Participant data is confidential.
- 114.** What is the main concern when collecting data from people in research studies?
- (A) The cost of data collection
 - (B) The complexity of data analysis
 - (C) The ethical issues, especially when treatment is imposed on people
 - (D) The speed of data processing

115. Involves the fundamental ethical principles to planning, conducting and publishing of research
- (A) Fraud
 - (B) Research ethics
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Piracy
116. A radical perspective on ethics suggests that:
- (A) Researchers can do anything they want
 - (B) The use of checklists of ethical actions is essential
 - (C) The powers of Institutional Review Boards should be strengthened
 - (D) Ethics should be based on self-reflexivity
117. Which of the following is TRUE for writing a finding chapter?
- (A) Anonymity is not as important as confidentiality
 - (B) It is acceptable to reveal the identity of the research participants
 - (C) Simply changing the participant's name is always enough to maintain anonymity
 - (D) The researcher must keep his or her agreement about confidentiality and anonymity with participants
118. Which organization provides guidelines for psychologists to conduct research in an ethical way in the UK?
- (A) American Psychological Association (APA)
 - (B) British Psychological Society (BPS)
 - (C) European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA)
 - (D) International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)
119. Choose the term to match this definition: reasonable source to trust or believe
- (A) URL
 - (B) Credible
 - (C) Scholarly
 - (D) Paraphrase
120. Which practice addresses Integrity and Honesty in research?
- (A) Accurate reporting without fabrication
 - (B) Limiting public access to datasets
 - (C) Protecting trade secrets aggressively
 - (D) Avoiding recruitment from remote areas
121. Why is it important to evaluate sources for credibility?
- (A) To ensure that the information is reliable and accurate.
 - (B) To confuse people
 - (C) To waste time
 - (D) To make the sources feel important
122. A source that has been produced by a credible publisher and has been checked for accuracy
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Reliable
 - (D) Unreliable
123. When evaluating whether an educational study is ethical, the most important indicator is —
- (A) Number of respondents
 - (B) Policy impact
 - (C) Compliance with principles of honesty, justice, and responsibility
 - (D) Researcher reputation
 - (E) Number of citations
124. Which of the following options most appropriately explains 'Research Ethics'?
- (A) It states how to write a research report flawlessly.
 - (B) It gives the methodology of researching within social norms
 - (C) It governs the prevention of plagiarism
 - (D) It provides a common set of dos and don'ts of conducting an ethical research

125. Which of the following is a General Ethical Principle for the Researcher-
- (A) Integrity
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Responsibility
 - (D) All of the above
126. Which technique is used to protect the right of informants in qualitative research?
- (A) Tape recording
 - (B) Triangulation
 - (C) Consent form
 - (D) Anonymous
127. When did it become clear that social science research could also do harm to research participants?
- (A) After the publication of Stanley Milgram's study on obedience to authority
 - (B) After the publication of Walter Reed's study on the Yellow fever
 - (C) After the Nazi scientists' experiments
 - (D) After the coronavirus started to spread in Europe
 - (E) All answers are correct
128. An experienced researcher should impart knowledge to his or her students.
- (A) Responsible Publication
 - (B) Non-discrimination
 - (C) Respect to colleagues
 - (D) Social Responsibility
129. When a paper is already submitted to a publication, no submission to another should be done.
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Legality
 - (C) Care
 - (D) Responsible publication
130. When evaluating research ethics violations, the fairest approach is to ____
- (A) Punish as severely as possible
 - (B) Ignore minor violations
 - (C) Assess the context, impact, and degree of intent
 - (D) Hand the issue to public opinion
 - (E) Avoid conflict
131. Ethnographical researchers need to be reflective about ____
- (A) The impact on the site and the cultural group
 - (B) The laboratory data obtained
 - (C) Comparing different cases to give conclusions
 - (D) None of above
132. Informed consent is not always necessary in covert research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
133. What are the special populations in research participants' ethics?
- (A) Both B and D
 - (B) Prison inmates, welfare recipients, children, developmentally disabled
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Students, employees, military personnel, homeless
134. Participants should be told what has happened, asked if they have concerns and given explanations at the end of the study.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Privacy
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) None of above
135. What is the role of peer-reviewed articles in assignments?
- (A) They are not necessary for academic assignments.
 - (B) They provide insights into personal experiences.
 - (C) They demonstrate the researcher's creativity.
 - (D) They contribute to the credibility of the assignment and are often required.

- 136.** When conducting market research, it's essential to:
- (A) Avoid participant interaction
 - (B) Analyze competitor data only
 - (C) Collect accurate and ethical data
 - (D) Ignore secondary data sources
- 137.** In President Obama's memorandum, how does he view the role of ethics in scientific research?
- (A) Ethics should not influence scientific research at all.
 - (B) Ethical considerations are essential and should guide research practices.
 - (C) Ethics are only important in medical research, not in other fields.
 - (D) Scientists should prioritize their personal beliefs over ethical standards.
- 138.** An educational researcher uses another researcher's instrument without permission and without clear citation. Based on research ethics, this action is a violation because —
- (A) It violates academic honesty and intellectual property rights
 - (B) It reduces the validity of the data
 - (C) It is not aligned with the research methodology
 - (D) It violates data analysis procedures
 - (E) It disrupts the researcher's objectivity
- 139.** This word means-information being withheld from participants and/or they are provided with false information.
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Deception
 - (C) Privacy
 - (D) None of above
- 140.** Protecting participants' personal data and ensuring it is not shared.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Openness
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Social Responsibility
 - (E) Carefulness
- 141.** Recent Developments in Topic Modeling:- The responsible use of topic modeling and its potential ethical implications, such as privacy concerns and the unintended consequences of text analysis, are areas of ongoing research.
- (A) Bayesian topic modeling
 - (B) Interactive and visual topic modeling
 - (C) Multi-lingual and cross-lingual topic modeling
 - (D) Fairness and bias mitigation
 - (E) Ethical considerations
- 142.** Sometimes it's necessary to obtain permission to conduct an interview, for instance, when a source needs to know the questions in advance or the interviewee is a minor, acquiring this permission is known as
- (A) Informed consent.
 - (B) A signed permission slip.
 - (C) The interview agreement.
 - (D) None of these.
- 143.** Participants should be made aware they can withdraw from the study at any time during or after data collection.
- (A) Valid Consent
 - (B) Right to Withdraw
 - (C) Minimizing Harm
 - (D) Lack of Deception
- 144.** What principals must be followed to make a study ethical?
- (A) Clean research & data
 - (B) Honesty & deception
 - (C) Confidentiality & standard deviations
 - (D) Informed consent & confidentiality
- 145.** Respondents from a research project donate their time and insights for nothing or very little. It is therefore essential to respect their rights
- (A) The right to security
 - (B) The right to answer a low percentage of questions
 - (C) The right to privacy
 - (D) The right to be serious

- 146.** Falsification is defined as
- (A) Making up data or results and recording or reporting them
 - (B) Manipulating research materials or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
 - (C) The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
 - (D) None of the above
- 147.** Ethically, informed consent does not need to be given in psychological research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 148.** What term refers to not sharing individual responses with anyone outside of the research team?
- (A) Anonymity
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Incentives
 - (D) Deliberate falsification
- 149.** Which of the following ethical issues in psychological testing that shows the release of results should only be made to another qualified professional after client's consent.
- (A) Test security
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Invasion of privacy
 - (D) Divided loyalties
- 150.** What does it mean for research to be confidential?
- (A) The researcher has no identifying information.
 - (B) The researcher has never met the participants.
 - (C) Only the researcher can link participants with their data.
 - (D) None of above
- 151.** What does the IRB NOT decide about a proposed study?
- (A) Whether the study will produce valuable information or is statistically sound.
 - (B) Whether the rights, welfare, and well-being of subjects are protected.
 - (C) If the study plan needs changes.
 - (D) If informed consent is properly obtained.
- 152.** The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.
- (A) Autonomy
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) Non-maleficence
- 153.** What steps should be taken if research misconduct is suspected?
- (A) Report the suspicion to the appropriate authority or ethics committee.
 - (B) Conduct an internal investigation without notifying authorities.
 - (C) Discuss the suspicion with colleagues without reporting it.
 - (D) Ignore the suspicion and continue with the research.
- 154.** The committee within an organization that approves or denies research based on ethics.
- (A) Internal Affairs Committee
 - (B) American Psychology Association
 - (C) Ethical Dilemma Resolution Group
 - (D) Institutional Review Board
- 155.** What does confidentiality mean in the context of research studies?
- (A) Protecting private information of participants by not sharing personal details
 - (B) Publishing all participant data online
 - (C) Allowing anyone to access participant information
 - (D) Ignoring participant privacy
- 156.** The principle of "anonymity" in research ethics ensures that:
- (A) Participants' responses cannot be linked to their identity
 - (B) Researchers disclose participants' identities only to supervisors

- (C) All participants are treated equally, regardless of their social status
(D) Participants' responses are made public but without revealing their names
- 157.** Which digital literacy skill involves avoiding plagiarism?
(A) Ethical use of information
(B) Ignoring citations
(C) Blind copying
(D) Fake news sharing
- 158.** Which of the following acts like a set of rules in doing research?
(A) Conclusion
(B) Data Analysis
(C) Ethics
(D) Summary of Findings
- 159.** Confidentiality in research ensures:
(A) Participants' identities remain anonymous unless they provide consent
(B) Researchers share all data publicly
(C) Research is open to interpretation without ethical concerns
(D) Financial sponsors can manipulate results
- 160.** Which are the essential components of ethics?
(A) Integrity
(B) Commitment
(C) Truth
(D) All the above
- 161.** What is the purpose of ethics committees in research?
(A) To protect research participants
(B) To promote research misconduct
(C) To ignore ethical standards
(D) To fabricate data
- 162.** You should justify your stand and provide proof for the claims you make.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 163.** Which of the following uses of secondary data requires IRB approval?
(A) Using data that meet the definition of human subject data
(B) Using publicly available data
(C) Using de-identified data
(D) Using data that does not contain private information, such as names
- 164.** What is done at the end of a study to assure that participants know all the information about the study (the truth) and leave in the same emotional state as they started?
(A) Informed consent
(B) Replication
(C) Debriefing
(D) Naturalistic observation
- 165.** A researcher is a member of a program committee which decides acceptance of papers submitted to a conference and one of her PhD student submits a paper. Can the researcher be one of the reviewers of the paper?
(A) Yes
(B) No
- 166.** Which of the following is a right of each participant according to the AERA?
(A) Participants have no rights
(B) Deception
(C) Freedom to withdraw
(D) Utilitarianism
- 167.** Ethics is known as the philosophy of what?
(A) Morality
(B) Society
(C) Justice
(D) None of the above
- 168.** Why might a research problem that is highly "significant" and "original" still be considered inappropriate for investigation?
(A) Because significant and original research problems are always appropriate.
(B) Because it might be ethically questionable or violate the rights of participants.

- (C) Because ethical considerations are irrelevant to research.
(D) Because researchers should only investigate insignificant and unoriginal problems.
- 169.** Ethical considerations in research aim to:
(A) Ignore participant consent
(B) Enhance researcher bias
(C) Maintain trust and accuracy
(D) Lower data reliability
- 170.** As a university, we strive to conserve, advance, and convey truth, according to the standards of ethical conduct in research.
(A) The Principle of Integrity and Honesty
(B) Competence in the conduct of research
(C) Introduction
(D) Preamble
- 171.** Which ethical consideration ensures a study asks a meaningful question and can improve health outcomes?
(A) Value through social and clinical benefit
(B) Scientific validity of study methods
(C) Respect for enrolled human subjects
(D) Independent review by external board
- 172.** The postexperimental explanation of a study.
(A) Validity
(B) Informed consent
(C) Debriefing
(D) Statistical significance
- 173.** Can this question be rigorously addressed in ethical manner?
(A) Substantive Issues
(B) Clinical Issues
(C) Ethical Issues
(D) Ethnic Issues
- 174.** When you copy ideas or text without giving permission to the author, you are ____
(A) Bibliography
(B) Plagiarizing
(C) Paraphrasing
(D) Copyright
- 175.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. Evaluating the credibility of an author is important when selecting literature sources.
(A) True
(B) False
- 176.** In order to address ethical consideration of a thesis in an effective manner
(A) Considering Ethics in Research
(B) Determination of Research Design
(C) Developing Research Instrument
(D) Identifying Subjects of the Study
- 177.** Informed consent in psychological research primarily ensures that participants:
(A) Are paid for their participation
(B) Are guaranteed positive outcomes
(C) Understand the nature and purpose of the research
(D) Can withdraw at any time without penalty
- 178.** Maintaining participant confidentiality is not a significant concern in the data gathering procedure
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 179.** What is anonymity?
(A) Not telling someone you are researching them
(B) Keeping someone's identity secret.
(C) Not putting your name on your research
(D) Telling all of the names
- 180.** A lecturer lists a student as an author without any real contribution. Ethically, this action ____
(A) Can be justified as mentoring
(B) Violates authorship principles
(C) Is allowed if agreed upon
(D) Has no significant impact
(E) Is common practice

- 181.** When is it necessary to gain access and acceptance in a research setting?
- (A) Only when participants request it
 - (B) Always, before conducting research
 - (C) It is not necessary in covert research
 - (D) Only when it is convenient
- 182.** A teacher, labelled the head of a committee, as chairperson instead of chairman. It indicates that the teacher
- (A) Follows a more acceptable term
 - (B) Has a good command of language
 - (C) Is using a gender-free language
 - (D) Has gender bias
- 183.** What is considered unethical in a research about students' behaviors and class management
- (A) The research participants (given role of 'teachers') did not know the 'learners' were actors
 - (B) The participants responded to an advert
 - (C) The participants were all male
 - (D) None of above
- 184.** Recording the ideas of a source in one's own words. these must be documented in parenthesis and in the works cited page.
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Quotation
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) None of the above
- 185.** For participants younger than 18, a ___ must sign an informed consent form before the study begins.(Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
- (A) Doctor
 - (B) Friend
 - (C) Parent
 - (D) Teacher
- 186.** Which teacher action best aligns with promoting academic integrity in student work?
- (A) Allowing unacknowledged use of external words and thoughts
 - (B) Ignoring stylistic deviations to encourage creativity
 - (C) Certifying that submitted work reflects genuine student effort
 - (D) Discouraging questions about sources to save classroom time
- 187.** Who typically makes decisions and has the final say about research ethics issues?
- (A) Ethical Committees
 - (B) The APA or BPS
 - (C) Individual Researchers
 - (D) None of the above
- 188.** Quality of a good researcher who is trustful in the conduct of his research and declares valid results
- (A) Economical
 - (B) Religious
 - (C) Resourceful
 - (D) Honest
- 189.** Integrity in research means:
- (A) Fabrication of data
 - (B) Honesty in procedures
 - (C) Copying results
 - (D) Hiding errors
- 190.** What does "bias" refer to in research?
- (A) A neutral perspective
 - (B) A predisposition to a certain point of view that affects results
 - (C) A type of hypothesis
 - (D) A method of data collection
- 191.** The perception that the media is reporting the news in a partial or prejudiced manner.
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Opinions
 - (D) Generalizations
- 192.** Which ethical issue might arise when conducting internet-based research?
- (A) Increased physical risk

- (B) Simplified data analysis
 - (C) Difficulty in maintaining anonymity
 - (D) Lack of compensation
- 193.** Which ethical safeguard is exemplified in the following? “Study participants in a qualitative study of the experience of living with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease renegotiate the terms of their participation each time they are interviewed.”
- (A) Anonymity
 - (B) Review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB)
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Freedom from harm or exploitation
- 194.** Imagine that you have agreed to participate in psychological research. Prior to the study you will be given information about what you can expect & other details of the research & then asked to sign a form indicating your willingness to participate. You have just ____
- (A) Violated A.P.A. Rules
 - (B) Given Informed Consent
 - (C) Been Debriefed
 - (D) Been Intentionally Deceived
- 195.** Quality of being believable or trusted
- (A) Artifact
 - (B) Chronology
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Credibility
- 196.** When designing a laboratory ‘true’ experiment to study how stress affects memory function, which of the following would be an ethical way to manipulate the independent variable?
- (A) Causing extreme psychological stress to participants.
 - (B) Using deception without intending to debrief the participants.
 - (C) Applying a standardized stress-inducing task that is considered safe.
 - (D) Exposing participants to harmful conditions without their consent.
- 197.** Identifying information will not be made available to anyone who is not directly involved in the study (principle of anonymity, guarantee of privacy).
- (A) Person’s right to service
 - (B) Voluntary participation
 - (C) Freedom from risk of harm
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 198.** Research misconduct includes:
- (A) Honest error
 - (B) Data fabrication, falsification, plagiarism
 - (C) Peer review
 - (D) Submitting references
- 199.** Informed consent ensures:
- (A) Forceful participation
 - (B) Voluntary participation
 - (C) Hidden identity
 - (D) Statistical accuracy
- 200.** When does the scientific community permit research that may cause participants harm?
- (A) When the participants are under the care of a legal guardian who signs a consent form.
 - (B) When the participants agree to participate in exchange for substantial remuneration.
 - (C) When the potential value of the study for humans is very high.
 - (D) The scientific community never permits research that may cause harm.
- 201.** A major ethical concern that involves confidentiality and knowledge that are being studied
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Privacy
 - (C) Relative risk
 - (D) Access to data
- 202.** What ethical principle states that all data must be kept anonymous.
- (A) Informed consent

- (B) Confidentiality
(C) Withdrawal
(D) None of above
- 203.** An educational institution uses a global digital platform that stores student data abroad. The primary ethical issue in this practice is —
(A) System efficiency
(B) Access speed
(C) Security and sovereignty of personal data
(D) Subscription costs
(E) Ease of integration
- 204.** After completing a research, I publish the results in the newspapers and go on TV to talk about my studies. I show photos of the people who took part. Which ethical research rule have I not respected?
(A) Informed consent
(B) Cause no harm
(C) Right to withdraw
(D) Confidentiality
(E) Non-deceptive practices
- 205.** Ethical issues in ethnography relate to field-work concerns.
(A) True
(B) False
- 206.** The researcher must also ensure that if vulnerable groups are to be used (elderly, disabled, children, etc.), they must receive special care. Which ethical guideline is this?
(A) Informed consent
(B) Protection of participants
(C) Deception
(D) Confidentiality
- 207.** You should be able to ___ a source a determine if it is good for your project.
(A) Evaluate
(B) Organize
(C) Substantiate
(D) Plagiarism
- 208.** Confidentiality. Voluntary participation. Withdrawal rights. Informed consent procedures. Deception. Debriefing. All these are part of
(A) Replication
(B) Morals
(C) Competency
(D) Ethics
- 209.** What is the main difference between data confidentiality and data anonymity?
(A) Confidentiality means researchers know the identity of subjects, while anonymity means they do not.
(B) Confidentiality means data is destroyed, while anonymity means data is published.
(C) Confidentiality means data is shared with all researchers, while anonymity means it is not.
(D) Confidentiality means subjects are paid, while anonymity means they are not.
- 210.** According to the International Centre for Academic Integrity, which of the following are central values that underpin academic integrity?
(A) Honor
(B) Fairness
(C) Respect
(D) Reconciliation
(E) Honesty
- 211.** Ideally, researchers not affiliated with those who produce the original findings conduct replication studies.
(A) True
(B) False
- 212.** Should you undertake any research without informed consent
(A) Yes
(B) No

- 213.** What is purposely misleading experiment participants in order to maintain the integrity of the experiment called?
(A) Deception
(B) Deductive reasoning
(C) Empirical
(D) None of above
- 214.** Which of the following is true about informed consent in research?
(A) People can be forced to participate in the study.
(B) Researchers can withhold information from participants.
(C) Participants can withdraw without penalty whenever they wish.
(D) Consent is only verbal and not required in writing.
- 215.** 'The research is an ethical process'. Here the meaning of ethics is
(A) The external beauty of the research.
(B) The quality of the research content.
(C) The fulfillment of research values in a investigation.
(D) None of the above.
- 216.** Ensuring no physical, financial, or psychological harm is caused.
(A) Responsible Mentoring
(B) Competence
(C) Risk of Harm
(D) Openness
(E) Carefulness
- 217.** I am conducting a research to test the effect of UV light on human skin. I test UV light on people. When I reach the end of the experiment, I go on to give an oral presentation about my studies. I show photos of the people who took part. Which ethical research rule have I not respected?
(A) Informed consent
(B) Cause no harm
(C) Right to withdraw
(D) Confidentiality
(E) Deceptive practices
- 218.** The quality of being trusted and believed in
(A) Wikipidea
(B) Credibility
(C) Glossary
(D) Final draft
- 219.** A scientist gives a truthful report of observations. He / She does not fabricate, trim, destroy, or misinterpret data. He / She also acknowledges the works of others.
(A) Curiosity.
(B) Creativity.
(C) Objectivity.
(D) Honesty.
- 220.** Humans participating in research studies must be participating by their own ____ (Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
(A) Doctor's Suggestion
(B) Free Choice
(C) Family's Approval
(D) Legal Sentencing
- 221.** If an article doesn't tell you where the information comes from, it is probably:
(A) Reliable
(B) Funny
(C) Non-reliable
(D) The best source
- 222.** What do we call the suggested rules for acting responsibly and morally when conducting research?
(A) Ethics
(B) Guidelines
(C) Rules
(D) None of above
- 223.** What is the principle of voluntary consent in research participants' ethics?
(A) Participants are not required to give consent
(B) Participants are informed and voluntarily give consent

- (C) Participants are coerced into giving consent
- (D) Participants are deceived into giving consent
- 224.** Why was the experiment considered unethical? (Choose the BEST answer)
- (A) The children and their adoptive families were not informed about the study or the separation
- (B) The experiment was too expensive
- (C) The children were given too much attention
- (D) The results were published without peer review
- 225.** “Private; not to be shared” can be the meaning of ____
- (A) Confidential
- (B) Collaborate
- (C) Commence
- (D) Comment
- 226.** An ethical principle which means avoiding bias
- (A) Subjectivity
- (B) Morality
- (C) Objectivity
- (D) Honesty
- 227.** Communication is ethical only when it is genuine, open, cooperative and sensitive to one’s cultural and social beliefs and practices.
- (A) TRUE
- (B) FALSE
- 228.** When conducting research involving human subjects, what is the significance of confidentiality?
- (A) It allows researchers to share participants’ personal information without consent
- (B) It ensures that participants’ information is kept private and not disclosed to unauthorized individuals
- (C) It helps researchers to selectively disclose study results based on participant characteristics
- (D) None of above
- 229.** Some argue that animal research is inherently flawed in terms of being ethical because unlike human participants, animals do not consent to be involved in research. What is a key reason for this perspective?
- (A) Animals can provide consent like humans.
- (B) Animals do not consent to be involved in research.
- (C) Animal research is always ethical.
- (D) Animals are not used in research. Tags 1.2.A
- 230.** As experimental research methods evolve, what aspect will remain crucial?
- (A) Reducing the importance of ethical considerations
- (B) Continued emphasis on ethical considerations
- (C) Phasing out experimental research
- (D) Focusing on single population studies
- 231.** How does following ethical guidelines in research contribute to the validity of your findings?
- (A) Ethical guidelines ensure your research is transparent and credible.
- (B) Ethical guidelines allow you to skip the review process.
- (C) Ethical guidelines make it easier to fabricate data.
- (D) Ethical guidelines prevent you from sharing your data with others.
- 232.** Which question should one ask himself/herself to determine whether one is facing a true ethical dilemma?
- (A) Is there money at stake?
- (B) Could someone be hurt by these actions?
- (C) Does the action make me look good to others?
- (D) Is my choice based on the most popular option?

233. What must participants receive to ensure informed consent?
- (A) Assurance of eventual direct benefit
 - (B) Full disclosure of purposes and risks
 - (C) Guaranteed authorship on results
 - (D) Free medical care during the study
234. A journalist must be ____ and moral by writing the truth.
- (A) Integral
 - (B) Subjective
 - (C) Fierce
 - (D) Ethical
235. One major issue with the Milgram obedience study and with Watson's early conditioning experiments is that ____ would not have been required because the APA Code of Ethics did not exist.
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) A double blind
236. What does the term "ethics" mean in psychology?
- (A) Correct rules of conduct necessary when carrying out research
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Opportunity sampling
 - (D) Publishing research findings
237. Ethical research requires:
- (A) Costly experiments
 - (B) Data manipulation
 - (C) Informed consent of participants
 - (D) Fabricated results
238. Because of unethical experiments in the past, psychologists now must inform the people involved in the experiment what the experiment is about and must obtain their agreement to participate. This is most closely associated with the research principle of:
- (A) Informed Consent
 - (B) Deformed Consent
 - (C) Contractual Agreements
 - (D) Just Say "Yes"
239. Results published in which type of publication are most respected in science due to a rigorous evaluation process involving feedback from multiple sources?
- (A) News magazines
 - (B) Web journals
 - (C) Peer-reviewed journals
 - (D) Weekly newspapers
240. What is the significance of the Helsinki Declaration?
- (A) It prioritizes human subject well-being
 - (B) It promotes scientific advancement
 - (C) It is a guideline for research ethics
 - (D) It is a historical document
241. How can you ensure that your synthesized information is accurate and reliable?
- (A) Cross-reference multiple credible sources, verify credibility, evaluate for bias, consult experts.
 - (B) Rely on unverified social media posts
 - (C) Ignore potential bias in sources
 - (D) Use only one source for information
242. You are researching the pros and cons of bottled water. Which resource would be most likely to include biased information about your topic?
- (A) Government website
 - (B) Magazine article about bottling
 - (C) Encyclopedia article about bottling
 - (D) Bottling company newsletter Edit
243. Why is informed consent important in scientific research?
- (A) To protect the rights and autonomy of participants and promote ethical conduct in research.
 - (B) To ensure that participants are compensated for their time and effort.

- (C) To prevent participants from dropping out of the study.
- (D) To increase the likelihood of obtaining statistically significant results.
- 244.** True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. Informed consent requires that participation in research is voluntary and clearly explained to participants.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 245.** What is active deception in psychological research?
- (A) Withholding some information about the study
- (B) Intentionally giving participants false information
- (C) Providing participants with all necessary information
- (D) Avoiding any form of deception
- 246.** Invasive/private questions should be avoided. Participants should be made aware of their right to ignore the questions they incur during the study.
- (A) Confidentiality
- (B) Privacy
- (C) Debriefing
- (D) None of above
- 247.** The act of unauthorized copying or downloading of a program from a network and making multiple copies of it is
- (A) Plagiarism.
- (B) Network piracy.
- (C) Software piracy.
- (D) Site-license piracy.
- (B) Allowing participants to withdraw any-time
- (C) Creating a comfortable interview environment
- (D) Forcing participants to continue participation
- 249.** When a researcher forces individuals to be the participant of his study who have refused, accordingly, it could be stated as the violation of ____
- (A) Research Sampling
- (B) Research Ethics
- (C) Research Site
- (D) Research Proposal
- (E) Research Problems
- 250.** When evaluating content, what should you be observant of?
- (A) The author's name and credentials and whether or not sources are cited
- (B) Spelling and grammatical errors
- (C) Whether the information is objective or designed with a purpose
- (D) All of the above
- 251.** Why is it important to check the publication date of a source?
- (A) To see if it's popular
- (B) To know if the information is current and accurate
- (C) To check if it's written in English
- (D) To find out if it's free to access
- 252.** Ethics committees often help improve the quality of research by ensuring ethical conduct.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 253.** A research reports the results of an investigation no matter how good or bad he/she thinks the gathered data are. This characteristic of a research is ____
- (A) Analytical
- (B) Critical

- (C) Honest
 - (D) Research-oriented
- 254.** Committee that oversees ethics in research / required in institutions that receive federal money / evaluates the costs and benefits of research taking special consideration for participants' wellbeing
- (A) Cost-benefit analysis
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Institutional review boards
- 255.** If participants feel unhappy for any reason with the research after debriefing what must they be given?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Anonymity
 - (C) The right to withdraw their data
 - (D) Additional payment
- 256.** Which of the following is not an ethical guideline created to safe guard human participants?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Protection from a physical or emotional harm or discomfort
 - (C) Participants may not withdraw at any time
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 257.** To put an author's words into your own is
- (A) Summarizing
 - (B) Paraphrasing
 - (C) Plagiarizing
 - (D) Quoting
- 258.** Sam fills out a survey form on a computer game web page with email and address information, but checks the box to not let it be shared. In the following weeks, he receives several advertisements in the mail as well as dozens of e-mail messages about new computer games. How would you classify the use of his information?
- (A) Ethical
 - (B) Unethical
- 259.** The Ethics in research is not related to
- (A) Humanity.
 - (B) Reliability.
 - (C) Self-interest.
 - (D) Scientific method.
- 260.** Extent to which the researchers show a range of different realities in the analysis and interpretation of the data
- (A) Transferability
 - (B) Authenticity
- 261.** Symbolizing data is preserving their
- (A) Origin
 - (B) Source
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Significance
- 262.** Participants and the data gained from them must be kept anonymous unless they give their full consent. No names must be used in a lab report. Which ethical guideline is this?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Protection of participants
 - (C) Deception
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 263.** What type of communication barrier might exist when a healthcare worker has thoughts and feelings about a patient without realizing it?
- (A) Physical barrier
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Language barrier
 - (D) Developmental barrier
- 264.** Once human subjects sign an informed consent form, no special procedures must be put in place to researchers to protect the data they provide as research subjects.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No

265. What is a major ethical issue in clinical trials?
- (A) Most of the benefits go to future patients, not to the patients in the trial.
 - (B) All patients in the trial receive the best treatment.
 - (C) Clinical trials never involve any risk.
 - (D) Clinical trials are always unethical.
266. A researcher practicing legality always ensures that local and institutional policies are obeyed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
267. What is an example of passive deception?
- (A) Telling participants they are taking a test of reaction speed
 - (B) Not telling participants the study is testing background noise effects
 - (C) Informing participants about the study's true purpose
 - (D) Providing false information about the study's procedures
268. What is one ethical requirement in conducting research?
- (A) Copying previous studies without permission.
 - (B) Hiding errors in data collection.
 - (C) Obtaining informed consent from participants.
 - (D) Using sources without citations.
269. Why is it important for scientists to question the ethical implications of their work?
- (A) To avoid legal consequences
 - (B) To align with societal values
 - (C) To ensure they receive funding
 - (D) To increase their publication count
270. Which statement reflects ethical handling of personal data while using AI tools?
- (A) Protect sensitive information responsibly
 - (B) Upload classmates' data without consent
 - (C) Share credentials to speed up projects
 - (D) Store passwords inside prompt history
271. Which practice helps cultivate a community where integrity is ingrained?
- (A) Acknowledging contributions and proper referencing
 - (B) Prioritizing speed over accuracy in citations
 - (C) Replicating accessible content for efficiency
 - (D) Avoiding collaboration in research and communication
272. What do ethical considerations in business anthropology include?
- (A) Research ethics, cultural sensitivity, and the impact of business practices on local communities.
 - (B) Financial strategies for maximizing profits.
 - (C) Marketing techniques for global audiences.
 - (D) Technological advancements in product design.
273. Which additional area is often examined when researching people and nursing processes?
- (A) Tourism management principles
 - (B) Automotive engine design
 - (C) Fashion trends in uniforms
 - (D) Ethics in professional decision-making
274. What is a key factor in determining the credibility of a source?
- (A) The length of the source
 - (B) The number of advertisements on the webpage
 - (C) The qualifications and reputation of the author
 - (D) The number of images included in the source

275. Complete the strategy statement: Assess the author's credentials and ____
- (A) Accommodations
 - (B) Assertions
 - (C) Advances
 - (D) Applications
276. Fabrication is defined as
- (A) Making up data or results and recording or reporting them
 - (B) Manipulating research materials or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
 - (C) The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
 - (D) None of the above
277. What is the importance of documenting research findings?
- (A) Documenting research findings is important for transparency, reproducibility, and knowledge sharing.
 - (B) It prevents collaboration among researchers.
 - (C) It helps in reducing research costs.
 - (D) It is only necessary for academic publications.
278. Which of the following is an ethical issue that could arise when using observation as a research method?
- (A) Not being able to record conversations
 - (B) Observing people outside their natural setting
 - (C) Researchers not explaining the reason for their presence
 - (D) Persons altering their behaviour in the researcher's presence
279. It is deemed appropriate to use animals in experiments when
- (A) It would be too expensive to use human subjects.
 - (B) It would be a hassle to use humans.
 - (C) Researchers are looking at questions such as learning and memory.
 - (D) It would be unethical to conduct the experiment with humans.
280. Professor X has demanded that his class take part in his research. Non-participation will result in failure in the course. What ethical issue was breached by Professor X?
- (A) Risk of harm
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Voluntary participation
281. What ethical considerations should be made with the study you proposed to ensure that your experiment would conform to the scientific community's expectations of ethical research?
- (A) Informed consent from participants
 - (B) Ensuring participant anonymity
 - (C) Avoiding harm to participants
 - (D) All of the above
282. Social researchers are often criticized for not adhering to ethical principles in research. Which of the following is NOT an ethical principle?
- (A) Right to privacy
 - (B) Consent of the participant
 - (C) Right to research
 - (D) Publication of the research findings
283. This ethical principle states that a psychologist should ensure that participants do not experience harm and that they are reminded of their right to withdraw
- (A) Competence
 - (B) Respect
 - (C) Responsibility
 - (D) Integrity
284. Which website or address (URL) would not be reliable?
- (A) NASA
 - (B) Britannica

- (C) Wikipedia
(D) .gov or .edu websites
- 285.** To avoid plagiarism, you must:
(A) Have Miss Grimmick check your paper!
(B) Do a cartwheel!
(C) Cite your sources!
(D) Use reliable sources!
- 286.** Identify the term that refers to a post study interview in which all aspects of the study are revealed, reasons for the use of deception are given, and the participants' questions are answered?
(A) Dehoaxing.
(B) Debriefing.
(C) Desensitizing.
(D) Deploying.
- 287.** Advocating for informed consent and respecting autonomy demonstrate which blended competency?
(A) Ethical/legal adherence to principles
(B) Cognitive application of algorithms
(C) Technical mastery of equipment
(D) Interpersonal use of small talk
- 288.** What is the importance of paraphrasing in research?
(A) To copy someone else's work
(B) To express the main ideas in your own words
(C) To avoid mentioning the original source
(D) To reduce the length of the text
- 289.** This is the mechanism by which a profession ensures that its members use their knowledge and skills for the benefit of society
(A) Certification
(B) Initial professional education
(C) Code of ethics
(D) None of above
- 290.** You have just completed your PhD and you receive a kind invitation from journal you never heard of before to become a member of their international editorial board. This is the first invitation you receive. Without any hesitation, you accept the invitation. Is this an acceptable practice?
(A) Yes
(B) No
- 291.** What approach do ethics committees use to determine if research is ethically acceptable?
(A) Pros and cons approach
(B) Cost-benefit approach
(C) Is the research going to make money
(D) Cognitive approach
- 292.** Which of the following principles is most important to ensure the ethical treatment of participants in psychological research?
(A) Replication
(B) Confidentiality
(C) Random Sampling
(D) Deception
- 293.** To prevent conflicts of interest in publication, researchers should ____
(A) Avoid collaboration
(B) Openly disclose potential conflicts
(C) Hide affiliations
(D) Reduce the number of authors
(E) Leave all decisions to the editor
- 294.** Which of the following is a sign of a biased source?
(A) It presents multiple viewpoints
(B) It uses emotional language to persuade
(C) It is peer-reviewed
(D) It includes a bibliography
- 295.** No procedure should cause physical or psychological harm or distress. For any procedure that might, a special project license is needed.
(A) Procedures
(B) Pain, suffering and distress
(C) Housing
(D) Reward, deprivation and aversive stimuli

- 296.** She instructed the interviewers not to tell the interviewees that the data gathering are for his own research project for publication. This teacher has violated the student's right to:
- (A) Disclosure
 - (B) Not be harmed
 - (C) Privacy
 - (D) Self determination
- 297.** This is when you change the words and phrasing of the original text, but keeps the original meaning of the text
- (A) Quoting
 - (B) Paraphrasing
 - (C) Summarizing
 - (D) None of the above
- 298.** You are asked to review a paper submitted for publication in a journal. Can you freely copy and circulate it to your students who are working on a project on the same topic?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 299.** Which of the following approaches can be used to help overcome ethical issues in focus groups?
- (A) Providing leading questions
 - (B) Explaining the interview format and topic sequence
 - (C) Using head nods or positive responses
 - (D) None of the above
- 300.** The word plagiarism comes from the Latin plagiarius meaning
- (A) Lending
 - (B) Borrowing
 - (C) Stealing
 - (D) Kidnapper
- 301.** A Dependable or trustworthy source of information
- (A) Relevance
 - (B) Paraphrase
 - (C) Irrelevant
 - (D) Credible source
- 302.** The belief that the privacy of others must always be maintained.
- (A) Advocacy
 - (B) Constituents
 - (C) Dress Codes
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 303.** What is the responsibility of a researcher in ethical social research?
- (A) To deceive participants
 - (B) To avoid coercion and humiliation
 - (C) To have personal gain
 - (D) To falsify data
- 304.** Ethics in research primarily deals with:
- (A) The design of the questionnaire
 - (B) The moral conduct of the researcher
 - (C) The sampling technique
 - (D) The length of the report
- 305.** It gives correct or accurate data, which the footnotes, notes, and bibliographical entries should honestly and appropriately document or acknowledge
- (A) CRITICAL
 - (B) TIMELY
 - (C) ACCURATE
 - (D) RELEVANT
- 306.** Using unverified sources in the review of related literature is acceptable if the study is exploratory.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 307.** Which action best exemplifies academic integrity for teachers?
- (A) Focusing only on students' final outcomes
 - (B) Reusing worksheets from other sources secretly
 - (C) Avoiding any discussion of research methods
 - (D) Attributing collaborators' contributions consistently

- 308.** It is anchored on the moral standards that we follow.
(A) Morality
(B) RA No. 8485
(C) Ethics
(D) None of above
- 309.** When might it be appropriate to deceive participants in research? To prevent participant bias and obtain natural behavior
(A) To prevent participant bias and obtain natural behavior
(B) Never
(C) To avoid obtaining informed consent
(D) To speed up data collection
- 310.** Which of the following provides integrity to the results in a research project?
(A) Protecting the privacy of respondents
(B) Relying on both print and digital data
(C) Presenting the findings without change or modification
(D) Using two or more research methodologies to obtain data
- 311.** What is the analysis of whether the research is important enough to place a subject at risk
(A) Written consent
(B) Trusting
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Risk/benefit ratio
- 312.** The oversight committee that decides the risks vs benefits is also known as the
(A) Institutional Review Board
(B) International Review Board
(C) Informative review Board
(D) Insightful Review Board
- 313.** ___ refers to the protection of people's identity through not disclosing their name or not knowing it.
(A) Confidentiality
(B) Privacy
(C) Voluntary participation
(D) Anonymity
- 314.** What is the importance of considering ethical principles when formulating a research problem?
(A) To ensure the research does not harm participants or violate their rights.
(B) To make the research process more difficult.
(C) To avoid addressing important social issues.
(D) Ethical considerations are not relevant to research.
- 315.** Which of these is an ethical issue under action research?
(A) Data coercion
(B) Keeping the participants detail confidential.
(C) Being transparent with the result
(D) Carrying the participants along
- 316.** Which of the following is an example of integrity when conducting research?
(A) Reporting data accurately
(B) Ensuring voluntary participation
(C) Changing the names of the interviewees
(D) Surveying only people known to the researcher
- 317.** A source that cannot be trusted
(A) Domain
(B) Reliable source
(C) Bias
(D) Unreliable source
- 318.** Which approach focuses on the character and integrity of the researcher?
(A) Deontological ethics
(B) Consequentialist ethics
(C) Virtue ethics
(D) Situational ethics

- 319.** Which of the following best explains the importance of ethical oversight in research?
- (A) It increases the number of experiments conducted
 - (B) It ensures that past mistakes are not repeated
 - (C) It makes research more profitable
 - (D) It reduces the need for participant consent
- 320.** What are some ethical considerations in research communication?
- (A) Ensuring accurate and unbiased reporting of findings
 - (B) Avoiding plagiarism and ensuring proper attribution
 - (C) Disclosing conflicts of interest
 - (D) All of the above
- 321.** A nurse prepares a client for psychological testing. Which action aligns with the principles of sound assessment?
- (A) Encouraging the client to memorize test questions in advance
 - (B) Ensuring informed consent, maintaining confidentiality, and following standardized administration procedures
 - (C) Allowing family members to answer on the client's behalf
 - (D) Modifying test items mid-session based on the client's preferences
- 322.** Modifying data to fit a hypothesis violates:
- (A) Research ethics
 - (B) Sampling rules
 - (C) Peer review
 - (D) Publication norms
- 323.** What are some common forms of academic misconduct?
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Fabrication of data
 - (C) Falsification of research findings
 - (D) All of the above
- 324.** This is an ethical concept where the respondents are not harmed in any way possible. (Act of doing no harm)
- (A) Beneficence
 - (B) Promise-keeping
 - (C) Non-maleficence
 - (D) Truth-telling and ethics of misrepresentation
- 325.** Sharing information with participants after their involvement in a study has ended, including the purpose of the study and deception used in it
- (A) Acknowledgement
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) None of above
- 326.** What is the primary goal of ethical research?
- (A) To protect the rights of participants
 - (B) To manipulate data
 - (C) To avoid publishing results
 - (D) To achieve desired outcomes
- 327.** Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) help ensure that human participants in psychological research ____
- (A) Get paid for their time and trouble
 - (B) Have not participated in similar research in the past
 - (C) Are protected from physical and psychological harm
 - (D) Understand the hypotheses of the researcher before they take part
 - (E) Keep the purposes of the research project confidential
- 328.** Which of the following may happen if an engineer does not act ethically?
- (A) Engineers may be held personally and legally responsible for their professional actions.
 - (B) Engineers will be praised for making choices that benefit themselves at the cost of the public safety

- (C) Engineer will be sent to another country.
(D) Engineer will get to work from home so they will not talk to the other engineers.
- 329.** Which of the following was NOT a major ethical violation in the Tuskegee Syphilis Study?
(A) Providing free treatment to all participants
(B) Lack of Informed Consent
(C) Denial of Treatment
(D) Racial Exploitation
- 330.** When designing ethical educational research, researchers should integrate ____
(A) Publication and career interests
(B) Methodology, subject protection, and scientific integrity
(C) Research speed and cost efficiency
(D) Target outputs and institutional reputation
(E) Advisor preferences
- 331.** Which of the following is considered an ethical requirement in market research?
(A) Ignoring privacy laws
(B) Hiding research intentions
(C) Informed consent
(D) Public disclosure of all participant data
- 332.** Which of the following is an ethical issue that could be raised in Piliavin et al. (1969) study?
(A) Lack of informed consent
(B) Right to withdraw
(C) Use of deception
(D) Confidentiality breach
- 333.** The principle on beneficence relates to researchers obligation to protect the wellbeing of a persons who participate in a study.
(A) True
(B) False
- 334.** What should you be following when using people as sources of data?
(A) Research ethics.
(B) Research honesty.
(C) Elevator story.
(D) SDU regulations.
- 335.** What does a biased source do?
(A) Present information in a ways that unfairly shows favor for or against one thing, person, or group
(B) State only facts without any opinion or commentary included
(C) Provide a balance of opinions from various sides of an issue
(D) None of above
- 336.** Which of the following is required for a research organization to carry out a study involving human subjects?
(A) Approval from an Institutional Review Board (IRB)
(B) Approval from a funding agency
(C) Approval from a journal editor
(D) Approval from the general public
- 337.** The post-experimental explanation of a study, including its purpose and any deceptions, to is participants
(A) Debriefing
(B) Informed Consent
(C) Mean
(D) Range
- 338.** True or False: If they are pressured by authorities, researchers are ethically allowed to release confidential information.
(A) False
(B) True
- 339.** How do we know that researchers are conducting research that maintains ethical standards?
(A) Academic publishers will not publish research that is unethical.
(B) Researchers are all trained in ethics in their education.
(C) All research is peer reviewed.

- (D) Academic researchers are required to submit their research plans to a review board before conducting it.
- 340.** In the Baby Albert experiment, John Watson was not forth-coming with Albert's mother about his intentions, nor did he debrief the mother. This shows his experiment was not
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) About conditioning
 - (C) Ethical
 - (D) Psychological
- 341.** Participants provided w/ written information about what the study entails (consent form) before participating
- (A) Cost-benefit analysis
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Institutional review boards
- 342.** Informed consent requires participants to know enough about the study to decide whether they:
- (A) Want to participate.
 - (B) Can leave the study at any time.
 - (C) Are being observed.
 - (D) Will have their data kept confidential.
- 343.** Being ethical in communication involves:
- (A) Deceiving others
 - (B) Being honest and fair
 - (C) Ignoring ethical standards
 - (D) Prioritizing personal gain
- 344.** What is research fraud in social research?
- (A) Faking or inventing data
 - (B) Failing to report study conduct honestly
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
- 345.** Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for: [2015-DECEMBER]
- (A) Thesis format
 - (B) Copyright
 - (C) Patenting policy
 - (D) Data sharing policies
- 346.** Which of the following is an ethical concern associated with some lab experiments?
- (A) The use of expensive laboratory equipment
 - (B) The publication of results in scientific journals
 - (C) Some lab experiments raise ethical issues, such as deception or psychological harm to participants
 - (D) The requirement for participants to sign consent forms
- 347.** Participants should be asked if they want to take part and be given relevant information about what is involved.
- (A) Valid Consent
 - (B) Right to Withdraw
 - (C) Minimizing Harm
 - (D) Lack of Deception
- 348.** Scientist's work should be guided by some moral codes.
- (A) Perseverance
 - (B) Open-mindedness
 - (C) Intellectual honesty
 - (D) Good ethics
- 349.** Researchers must obtain informed consent from legal guardian(s) of the participant in circumstance which involves participants who:
- (A) Are too young (minor)
 - (B) Are matured
 - (C) Have the intellectual ability to understand what they are being told
 - (D) Are above 18 years old
- 350.** What is one way ethical research on nature vs. nurture can be conducted today?
- (A) Observational studies that don't involve deception or harm
 - (B) Experiments without participant consent

- (C) Studies that hide results from participants
(D) Research that ignores genetic factors
351. When the researcher lets his/her personal beliefs influence the viability of research is called ____
(A) Professional
(B) Common Sense
(C) Researcher Bias
(D) None of above
352. When written informed consent is obtained, participants must be told ____ of the research
(A) The aim and hypothesis
(B) The method and pay rate
(C) The nature and purpose
(D) Method and outcome
353. What should you avoid in academic writing?
(A) Acronyms
(B) Formal terms
(C) Colloquial terms
(D) Punctuation
354. The principle that subjects in any study must know about the nature of the research project, any potential benefits or risks that they may face, and that they have the right to stop participating at any time, for any reason.
(A) Confidentiality
(B) Informed Consent
(C) Debriefing
(D) None of above
355. What makes a source trustworthy?
(A) It has a lot of opinions
(B) It's very popular on social media
(C) It provides clear evidence and sources
(D) It has a catchy headline
356. Integrity and transparency are fundamental:
(A) Issues in business.
(B) Requirements in research.
(C) Ethical principles in research.
(D) Methodologies in research.
357. In 1974, Congress passed the ____, which authorized federal agencies to develop regulations protecting human subjects. (Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
(A) National Research Act
(B) Free Will Act
(C) Anti-Coercion Bill
(D) Ethical Treatment of Humans and Animals Act
358. There are potential risks and harms in:
(A) Every stage of the research process.
(B) Some research projects.
(C) Some research projects that engage with human populations.
(D) Research projects that engage with human populations.
359. Ensuring participants are not forced to join the study.
(A) Competence
(B) Openness
(C) Carefulness
(D) Social Responsibility
(E) Voluntary Participation
360. Which of the following is an ethical issue in qualitative research?
(A) Use of laboratory settings
(B) Avoidance of subjective interpretations
(C) Informed consent and confidentiality
(D) Lack of statistical analysis
361. What demonstrates adherence to data privacy regulations in school projects?
(A) Relying on verbal promises from tools
(B) Ignoring consent to meet deadlines
(C) Following established privacy guidelines
(D) Disabling privacy settings for convenience

- 362.** What malpractice is highlighted alongside plagiarism in the PYP section?
- (A) Exam impersonation
 - (B) Data fabrication
 - (C) Unauthorized collaboration
 - (D) Contract cheating
- 363.** The Act of publishing the same data and results in more than one Journal or Publication refers to-
- (A) Partial Publication
 - (B) Duplicate Publication
 - (C) Deception
 - (D) Full Publication
- 364.** Informed consent refers to ____
- (A) Getting permission from Govt. Authority to do the research
 - (B) Analyzing the Data
 - (C) Collecting Data from the respondents
 - (D) Getting the willingness of the respondents
- 365.** It is important to publicize the results of our research to avoid duplication of researches and to exchange of information with fellow researchers.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Either true or false
 - (D) None of above
- 366.** Which action aligns with academic integrity when using AI?
- (A) Use AI to replace your understanding entirely
 - (B) Ignore course rules when AI is helpful
 - (C) Submit AI text without attribution to speed work
 - (D) Cite reputable sources that verify AI claims
- 367.** Nick and Taylor are researching for a school project. Which of the following is a reliable indicator of a source's accuracy?
- (A) The source has a professional-looking website.
 - (B) The source is published by a reputable organization.
 - (C) The source has a lot of advertisements.
 - (D) The source is frequently shared on social media.
- 368.** What is the importance of evaluating the author's credentials in online research?
- (A) It helps determine the credibility of the information.
 - (B) It is not necessary for online research.
 - (C) It ensures the information is entertaining.
 - (D) It guarantees the information is up-to-date.
- 369.** Imagine Eshaan, Divya, and Avni are planning a fun activity. What does 'informed consent' refer to in this scenario?
- (A) Getting permission from the local authorities to proceed with the activity
 - (B) Deciding on the best location for the activity
 - (C) Asking for everyone's opinion on the activity
 - (D) Ensuring everyone is willing to participate in the activity
- 370.** Calvin was asked to review a design that's not under his field of expertise, and he decided to take that responsibility. Is it ethical?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 371.** When you research something, it is OK for the information to be false?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 372.** Ethical quality of a researcher is
- (A) Truthfulness.
 - (B) Dignity of labor.
 - (C) Humanistic approach.
 - (D) All of the above.

373. Which practice helps avoid blind trust in AI results?
- (A) Use the most popular AI model
 - (B) Enable advanced prompting features
 - (C) Verify information using reputable sources
 - (D) Accept outputs without review
374. If you don't ____ the information from your ____, you will be accused of ____ and given a zero on the assignment. In some places, you can even get kicked out of school.
- (A) Synthesize, position, relevance
 - (B) Paraphrase, source, plagiarism
 - (C) Credible, source, research
 - (D) Summary, references, quantitative
375. When conducting research, what should you consider regarding the quality of sources?
- (A) The number of participants
 - (B) The color preferences of the audience
 - (C) Relevance, accuracy, reliability, and validity
 - (D) Conducting surveys
376. Participants' rights to remain anonymous fall under openness in research ethics.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
377. Improper use of a copyrighted work; the theft of intellectual property.
- (A) Copyright
 - (B) Copyright infringement
 - (C) Court-recognized privileges
 - (D) Defamation
378. In evaluating an institution's research policy, the most important ethical indicator is ____
- (A) Number of studies
 - (B) Funds absorbed
 - (C) Integrity of the process and protection of research subjects
 - (D) Speed of publication
 - (E) Popularity of the topic
379. What is one way scientists can demonstrate integrity in a scientific setting?
- (A) Ignoring organisational codes of practice
 - (B) Maintaining high quality ethical and professional standards
 - (C) Withholding negative results
 - (D) Prioritising speed over accuracy
380. When is consent required in research using internet?
- (A) When there is an expectation of privacy
 - (B) When there is no expectation of privacy
 - (C) All the time, there is no exception ever
 - (D) When the information used is private
381. Alternatives to using animals should be considered where possible (e.g. computer simulations or videos of previous studies).
- (A) Minimizing Harm and Maximizing Benefit
 - (B) Replacement
 - (C) Species
 - (D) Numbers
382. Which of the following is a misuse of survey results?
- (A) Accurate reporting
 - (B) Misleading the public
 - (C) Gathering information
 - (D) Educating respondents
383. A person's voluntary agreement to participate in a procedure on the basis of his or her understanding of its nature, its potential benefits and possible risks, and available alternatives
- (A) Hindsight Bias
 - (B) Placebo Effect
 - (C) Coercion
 - (D) Informed Consent
384. The synthesis of ethics and research management in education is reflected in ____
- (A) High output targets
 - (B) Administrative compliance

- (C) Ethical decision-making that is responsible and continuous
 - (D) Dominant leadership in research
 - (E) Competition among researchers
- 385.** What is Gilligan's Theory known for?
- (A) Ethics of the nation
 - (B) Ethics of justice
 - (C) Ethics of care
 - (D) Ethics of society
- 386.** Which method is most commonly associated with a lack of informed consent?
- (A) Qualitative content analysis
 - (B) In-depth interviewing
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Structured interviewing
- 387.** Which of the following is an example of deception in business research?
- (A) The obtaining of company material without permission.
 - (B) The researcher wearing a disguise during an observation.
 - (C) The researcher failing to ask permission to interview someone.
 - (D) The researcher representing their research as being about a different topic.
- 388.** How can a sociologist minimize bias in their research?
- (A) By ignoring their personal values.
 - (B) By being transparent about their biases.
 - (C) By avoiding any form of data collection.
 - (D) By only using quantitative methods.
- 389.** What is meant by data confidentiality in the context of research studies?
- (A) The protection of information provided by subjects and assurance that individual information cannot be derived from the statistics reported.
 - (B) The process of sharing all data with the public.
 - (C) The requirement to destroy all data after the study.
 - (D) The obligation to publish individual responses.
- 390.** Which principle ensures ethical assessment practice?
- (A) Keeping test purposes hidden
 - (B) Providing equal access and fair scoring for all learners
 - (C) Prioritizing institutional reputation over fairness
 - (D) Ignoring cultural or linguistic differences
- 391.** You can publish what a source says and use their name.
- (A) On the Record
 - (B) Off the Record
 - (C) Deep background or Non-attributable
 - (D) On the Background
- 392.** How can professionals maintain integrity in their work?
- (A) By avoiding difficult decisions
 - (B) By strictly following all laws and regulations
 - (C) By aligning their actions with ethical principles and values
 - (D) By focusing solely on financial gains
- 393.** A researcher's promotion case is discussed in a department. Her partner in life is a senior member of the department. The two are not officially married. Should the senior member participate in the discussions and vote?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 394.** How do researchers assure that research participants are aware that their participation is voluntary?
- (A) It is apparent in the research design.
 - (B) They only do studies with participants who are in pools of research subjects.
 - (C) They get informed consent.
 - (D) None of the above

395. Refers to the moral behavior in the conduct of research and use of its outcomes.
- (A) Intellectual curiosity
 - (B) Prudence
 - (C) Intellectual honesty
 - (D) Ethics
396. An unfair inclination towards or against a person or group of people.
- (A) Asset log
 - (B) Backup
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Biometric protection measure
 - (E) Blog
397. Privacy in research refers to:
- (A) The amount of light in the study environment.
 - (B) Participants' emotional and physical space being respected.
 - (C) Keeping participants' identities a secret.
 - (D) Observing participants without their knowledge.
398. Describe a framework for ethical reasoning in complex situations.
- (A) Following personal feelings without analysis
 - (B) Making decisions based solely on majority opinion
 - (C) Ignoring the situation entirely
 - (D) A framework for ethical reasoning includes identifying stakeholders, gathering facts, considering ethical principles, evaluating consequences, reflecting on values, making a justified decision, and reviewing outcomes.
399. If a researcher uses deception in their study, they must
- (A) Inform participants of this before participants agree to participate
 - (B) Allow participants to withdraw at any stage
 - (C) Debrief participants at the end if the study
 - (D) Debrief participants at the beginning of the study
400. Knowing enough about a study to decide whether you want to agree to participate
- (A) Right to withdraw
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Informed Consent
 - (D) Privacy
401. What is an ethical consideration?
- (A) Making sure your research does not cause harm or offence
 - (B) When people are different colours
 - (C) Making sure your research causes harm or offence
 - (D) When you are polite to people
402. What is researcher imposition?
- (A) The influence of the researcher's values on the research.
 - (B) The process of collecting data.
 - (C) The method of analyzing statistical data.
 - (D) The act of publishing research findings.
403. Which one is NOT an ethics?
- (A) People come first, research second
 - (B) Don't have to debrief at the end
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Informed Consent
404. To solve ethics prior to conducting the study, ensure that you do not:
- (A) Seek permission from the IRV
 - (B) Give credit for work done on the project
 - (C) Identify and go through local approvals for the site
 - (D) Select a site with a vested interest in the outcome of the study
405. How does adhering to ethical guidelines benefit academic publishing?
- (A) It reduces accountability.
 - (B) It promotes transparency and credibility.
 - (C) It discourages trust.
 - (D) It limits research integrity.

- 406.** Which vocab word means: “Not identified by name”
(A) Lede
(B) Source
(C) Caption
(D) Anonymous
- 407.** Making data accessible to only authorized users addresses which data storage problem associated with big data?
(A) Management.
(B) Redundancy.
(C) Access.
(D) Security.
- 408.** Names and data collected about participants can always be shared
(A) True
(B) False
- 409.** My research focuses on development of new technology. Shouldn't it be intrinsically insensitive to ethical concerns?
(A) Yes
(B) No
- 410.** What ethical principle ensures participants voluntarily agree to a study?
(A) Confidentiality
(B) Informed Consent
(C) Anonymity
(D) Beneficence
- 411.** The American Psychological Association's Code of Ethics governing research requires which of the following?
(A) All research participants must be over the age of 18.
(B) Drugs cannot be used in studies of psychological disorders.
(C) Informed consent must be documented.
(D) An equal number of males and females must be included.
- 412.** Research ethics primarily aim to:
(A) Ensure financial profitability
(B) Protect participants and ensure credibility
(C) Reduce research workload
(D) Increase the complexity of research
- 413.** Mrs. Teplicek is writing a paper about the most influential leaders of our time. While researching this topic, she finds several biographies in the library about leaders she is interested in discussing. The biographies she found are examples of a ____ source
(A) Unreliable
(B) Credible
(C) User Generated
(D) Copy
- 414.** I'm conducting an experiment, the experiment might cause physical injuries to the participants, which principle am I breaking?
(A) Providing the right to withdraw
(B) Protecting anonymity and confidentiality
(C) Minimizing the risk of harm
(D) None of above
- 415.** Your teammate suggests using Wikipedia as the main source. What is the BEST response?
(A) Agree completely
(B) Refuse and ban its use
(C) Accept it but cross-check the facts with other credible sources
(D) Copy and paste the whole article
- 416.** To check for accuracy in a source, you can find the author's sources of information.
(A) True
(B) False
- 417.** Why can't psychologists recreate Milgram's experiment?
(A) It's protected under copywrite law
(B) It's unethical
(C) It's not cost-effective
(D) The procedure has been destroyed Edit

- 418.** If the participants feel unhappy for any reason with the research after the de-briefing, what must they be given
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Anonymity
 - (C) The right to withdraw their data
 - (D) Payment
- 419.** Refers to a guideline to computer users based on moral standards.
- (A) Law
 - (B) Moral
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Standard
- 420.** Another word for plagiarizing is:
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Citing
 - (C) Copying
 - (D) Source
- 421.** What is the significance of using credible sources in academic writing?
- (A) It reduces the need for citations
 - (B) It allows for personal opinions to dominate
 - (C) It makes the writing more entertaining
 - (D) It enhances the reliability of the arguments presented
- 422.** Is it ethical to use client's assessment results for research purposes?
- (A) Yes, as long as it is included in the informed consent
 - (B) No, this is a breach of privacy and confidentiality
 - (C) Yes, as long as there will be no identify information
 - (D) Yes, because this is in line with our social and scientific responsibility
- 423.** Write T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Ethical soundness is an internal criterion in selecting a topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 424.** During a research internship, a student is asked to co-author a paper but later realizes they contributed minimally compared to others. What is the most ethical and professional course of action?
- (A) Accept co-authorship to boost their CV
 - (B) Decline authorship or request acknowledgment instead
 - (C) Stay silent and let the team decide
 - (D) Rewrite the paper to add more of their own input
- 425.** What should be considered about the sources of an argument?
- (A) The length of the source material
 - (B) The credibility of the sources
 - (C) The entertainment value of the sources
 - (D) The anonymity of the sources
- 426.** Researchers need to be honest in recording, reporting and analyzing data. referring to ethics?
- (A) Openness
 - (B) Be careful
 - (C) Honesty
 - (D) Integrity
- 427.** Informed consent is taken:
- (A) After the study
 - (B) Before involving subjects
 - (C) Only from doctors
 - (D) Not necessary
- 428.** Which is a required student action to promote integrity?
- (A) Ignore misconduct repercussions
 - (B) Avoid learning citation methods
 - (C) Submit work without references
 - (D) Utilise the Internet appropriately
- 429.** Codes may have some differences, most share common elements including the principles of truthfulness, accuracy, objectivity, impartiality, fairness, and public accountability,

- as these apply to the acquisition of newsworthy information and its subsequent dissemination to the public.
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Valor
- 430.** Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.
- (A) Justice
 - (B) Responsibility
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Dignity
- 431.** Which of the following is NOT a requirement for ethical research according to modern standards?
- (A) Voluntary participation
 - (B) Full disclosure of the study's purpose
 - (C) Right to withdraw
 - (D) Deceiving participants for research purposes
- 432.** The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
- (A) Autonomy
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Non-maleficence
 - (D) Integrity
- 433.** Research is not considered ethical if it [2011-DECEMBER]
- (A) Tries to prove a particular point.
 - (B) Does not ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondent.
 - (C) Does not investigate the data scientifically.
 - (D) Is not of a very high standard.
- 434.** This ethics board, which reviews research proposals prior to the start of any study, must have at least 5 members with varying backgrounds in both scientific and non-scientific areas.
- (A) Board of Directors (BOD)
 - (B) Institutional Review Board (IRB)
 - (C) Research Study Board (RSB)
 - (D) Questioning Ethics Board (QEB)
- 435.** One of the principal differences between the ethical guidelines for human and animal research is
- (A) Animals can be placed at much greater physical risk than human participants can
 - (B) Human participants can be deceived for experimental purposes and animals can not.
 - (C) Human participants must be chosen much more carefully than animals subjects
 - (D) Environmental conditions for human studies must be monitored much more closely than they are in an animal study.
- 436.** As a practitioner, we are always concerned about the welfare of the client. any results/findings that may decrease the probability that they will receive financial help from the government or insurance policies must be altered to help them get what they deserve. is this ethical?
- (A) Ethical-competent caring
 - (B) Unethical-lack of integrity
 - (C) Ethical-social responsibility
 - (D) Unethical-lack of social responsibility
- 437.** The study of right and wrong in human endeavours is called ____
- (A) Motivation
 - (B) Self-awareness
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Goal
- 438.** Ethical experimentation requires that participants have all relevant information before volunteering for a study. This is called-
- (A) Debriefing.

- (B) Informed consent.
 - (C) Full disclosure.
 - (D) Right to withdraw.
- 439.** Writing information in your own words
- (A) Plagiarism.
 - (B) Label.
 - (C) Paraphrase.
 - (D) Diagram.
- 440.** Standards for proper and responsible behavior
- (A) Control group
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Independent variable
- 441.** If deception in research must be used, which must occur?
- (A) Participants must be debriefed as soon as the study concludes.
 - (B) Participants must be given no opportunity to withdraw from the study.
 - (C) Participants must be provided appropriate excuses.
 - (D) Participants must be offered additional compensation.
- 442.** Why should multiple submissions to different journals be avoided?
- (A) They ensure faster peer reviewer responses
 - (B) They violate ethical submission practices
 - (C) They increase novelty of the research
 - (D) They speed up editorial decisions widely
- 443.** When doing research, and taking notes, you should not copy word for word from any website. Plus you should write down which websites you used. (True or False)
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 444.** Deception may be justified if ____
- (A) The participants may feel distress after the deception is revealed
 - (B) The deception is withheld until after the research is completed
 - (C) There is absolutely no other way to ensure participants will not change their natural behaviour
 - (D) They provide signed consent
- 445.** What is a common pitfall in forming scientific arguments?
- (A) Relying on peer-reviewed data
 - (B) Ignoring conflicting evidence
 - (C) Using statistical analysis
 - (D) Following the scientific method
- 446.** It requires an informed consent so that participants are fully informed about the procedures and risks involved in research and give their consent to participate. What ethical consideration is this?
- (A) Voluntary participation
 - (B) Freedom from risk of harm
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Person's right to service
- 447.** Why is it essential to verify the accuracy of information from sources?
- (A) To waste time and effort
 - (B) To confuse readers with conflicting information
 - (C) To ensure credibility, reliability, and validity of information.
 - (D) To make the information more interesting
- 448.** Making up results and reporting them as one's own data
- (A) Falsification
 - (B) Fabrication
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Photo manipulation
- 449.** Which of the following is a key principle of ethical research?

- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Rigour
 - (C) Secrecy
 - (D) Bias
450. ____ are the methods of conduct, or standards, for proper and responsible behavior.
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Experiments
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Questionnaires
451. Any distortion of or withholding of fact with the purpose of misleading others. (Unit 1 Vocabulary)
- (A) Illusory Correlation
 - (B) Deception
 - (C) External Validity
 - (D) Coercion
452. A tendency to lean to one or the other side of an argument.
- (A) Bias
 - (B) MLA format
 - (C) Controversial
 - (D) None of the above
453. A researcher finds an error in their experiment. What should they do?
- (A) Report the error and repeat the experiment
 - (B) Ignore the mistake
 - (C) Change the results to hide the error
 - (D) Discard all data
454. Stability of the data over time and conditions
- (A) Trustworthiness
 - (B) Credibility
 - (C) Confirmability
 - (D) Dependability
455. Ethical research avoids:
- (A) Transparency
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Harm to participants
 - (D) Accuracy
456. All participants can leave an experiment at any time.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
457. Which of the following is NOT a recommended type of supporting evidence for a research-based argument?
- (A) Direct quotations with proper citation
 - (B) Statistics and data
 - (C) Personal anecdotes without sources
 - (D) Expert opinions
458. Informing research participants of what is involved in a study before asking them to participate
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Family study
 - (C) Glial cell
 - (D) Internal validity
459. Educational research involving elementary school students requires special ethical attention because ____
- (A) Data are difficult to collect
 - (B) Children are vulnerable subjects who require special protection
 - (C) The instruments must be simpler
 - (D) The data analysis process is longer
 - (E) External validity is low
460. Which ethical principle is focused on ensuring voluntary participation in research?
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Justice
461. Which practice exemplifies duplication of work?
- (A) Expanding a project with additional analysis

- (B) Revising an essay to improve arguments
(C) Submitting the same task again for new credit
(D) Citing earlier research in a new paper
- 462.** Which action demonstrates honesty in public speaking?
(A) Avoiding eye contact
(B) Giving credit to original sources
(C) Reading from a stolen script
(D) Speaking loudly
- 463.** IRB stands for
(A) Institutional Review Board
(B) Intervening Responsibly Board
(C) Institutional Responsibility Board
(D) None of above
- 464.** This framework proposes that actions, rules, or policies should be ethically measured and evaluated by their consequences, not by the intentions or motives of the agent.
(A) Consequentialist Ethics
(B) Justice as Fairness
(C) Utilitarianism
(D) Rights Based Ethics
- 465.** What are some ethical principles used in Communication?
(A) Share Meanings, Meet Social Goals, Manage Personal Identity, Conduct Relationships
(B) Transactional, Irreversible, Situated, Relationship Qualities, Continuous
(C) Truthfulness, Honesty, Integrity, Fairness, Respect, Responsible, Empathy
(D) Interactivity, Temporal Structure, Social Cues, Storage and Replicability, Reach
- 466.** Which criterion ensures that the data or information comes from valid sources and has not been altered?
(A) Validity
(B) Authenticity
(C) Accuracy
(D) Reliability
- 467.** What criteria should be used to evaluate the credibility of a source?
(A) Number of pages
(B) Author popularity
(C) Font size
(D) Author expertise, Publication date, References, Bias, Reputation
- 468.** Warning signs for predatory journal
(A) Is not indexed in large, trusted databases of scholarly work
(B) The journal is indexed
(C) Journal is transparent
(D) Predatory journals number in the thousands
(E) No answer
- 469.** Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? I should always review the sources (or author) of the website.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 470.** Which of the following is a major human dignity issue for psychologists?
(A) Making sure researchers are given proper credit for their work
(B) Protecting pets from unnecessary harm
(C) Protecting the rights of vulnerable or mentally ill individuals
(D) Making sure therapists do not “steal” clients from other therapists
- 471.** You should explain in detail where the data you use comes from.
(A) True
(B) False
- 472.** Maintaining intellectual honesty in all times especially in reporting findings in investigation.
(A) Informed consent
(B) Honesty
(C) Openness
(D) None of above

473. Research Ethics committees are-
- (A) Committees of Researchers
 - (B) Convened by Organizations to monitor the Ethical Standards of research project carried out under their auspices or under their name
 - (C) Committees of Researcher concerned with ethics
 - (D) None of the above
474. Which represents appropriate (fair) use of copyrighted material?
- (A) Copying and pasting it into a school project without citing its creator
 - (B) News reporting/critiques
 - (C) Using it for t-shirts that you are selling for a fundraiser
 - (D) None of above
475. When obtaining “informed consent” which of the following would be least likely to be included:
- (A) Aims of the research
 - (B) Debriefing
 - (C) Explanation about the Right to withdraw
 - (D) Explanation about what the data will be used for
476. How must participant data be handled to ensure confidentiality?
- (A) Data must be kept confidential and personal information protected
 - (B) Data should be shared with all researchers
 - (C) Data can be published without consent
 - (D) Data should be stored on public websites
477. Why is sealing research records considered an ethical problem?
- (A) It makes research more expensive
 - (B) It prevents accountability and denies participants access to their own information
 - (C) It increases the number of participants
 - (D) It improves the accuracy of results
478. Why is it important to cross-check information from multiple sources when conducting online research?
- (A) Cross-checking information is unnecessary and time-consuming
 - (B) Multiple sources often provide conflicting information
 - (C) Relying on a single source ensures accuracy
 - (D) It is important to cross-check information from multiple sources when conducting online research to verify accuracy, reduce misinformation, and gain a comprehensive understanding.
479. ____ refers to the act of using another person's ideas, words, processes, and results without giving due credit.
- (A) Research ethics
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Plagiarism
480. Which policy best promotes responsible authorship regarding IP?
- (A) Encouraging transparency in managing conflicts
 - (B) Requiring anonymous reporting of results
 - (C) Restricting data sharing across institutions
 - (D) Eliminating citations in published articles
481. Before the APA Code of Ethics existed, psychology was often maligned because its results weren't always ____
- (A) Ethical
 - (B) Unethical
 - (C) Biased
 - (D) Probable
482. Does the existence of the deep web influence our view on whether some knowledge should remain secret or largely inaccessible?
- (A) Scope

- (B) Perspectives
 - (C) Methods and Tools
 - (D) Ethics
- 483.** Participants should not be deceived about the aims or misled about the study.
- (A) Valid Consent
 - (B) Right to Withdraw
 - (C) Minimizing Harm
 - (D) Lack of Deception
- 484.** What is the main reason for following regulatory guidance in scientific research?
- (A) To avoid paperwork
 - (B) To ensure compliance with laws and ethical standards
 - (C) To speed up experiments
 - (D) To reduce costs
- 485.** After conducting a psychological experiment that involved deceiving participants about its true purpose, Michael explained the real nature of the study to everyone once it was over. Which ethical principle requires this full explanation of deception after a study?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Debriefing
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Right to withdraw
- 486.** A claim can be supported by all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Reasoning or warrants
 - (B) Evidence or observable events
 - (C) Subclaims
 - (D) Any blog, social media post, Tweet or website
- 487.** My research focuses on sentiment analysis. I try to identify and extract subjective information by monitoring online conversations in social media and help business to understand the social sentiment. May this raise ethical concerns?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 488.** Which of the following practices is considered unethical in research?
- (A) Properly citing sources
 - (B) Collaborating with peers
 - (C) Fabricating data
 - (D) Peer review
- 489.** Honest; not hiding anything from the reader
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Transparent
 - (C) Quotations
 - (D) Paraphrase
- 490.** The word “research” should be included in the script of a consent form.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 491.** A guarantee of confidentiality is:
- (A) Always required by proper ethical standards in research.
 - (B) Essential for every participant in a research project.
 - (C) A guarantee that some information will remain confidential and will not be disclosed.
 - (D) Only given under duress.
- 492.** Should you undertake any research without ethical approval
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 493.** Which of the following is important when using technology?
- (A) Governance
 - (B) Credentialing
 - (C) Ethical conduct
 - (D) Preparation
- 494.** What are the consequences of research misconduct?
- (A) Consequences include loss of credibility, retraction of papers, legal issues, and damage to reputation.

- (B) Immediate promotion within the academic field
- (C) Increased funding for future research
- (D) Enhanced collaboration with other researchers
- 495.** In authorship ethics analysis, a person who provides funding but does not contribute scientifically should ____
- (A) Be listed as the lead author
- (B) Be listed as a supporting author
- (C) Not be listed as an author
- (D) Be listed as the corresponding author
- (E) Be listed without consent
- 496.** The results of the research should be scientific data that are real and not manipulated.
- (A) Specific.
- (B) Measurable.
- (C) Achievable.
- (D) Realistic.
- 497.** What is an essential branch of philosophy that deals with the rightness or wrongness of an act? This also plays a significant role in research writing.
- (A) Culture.
- (B) Ethics.
- (C) Theory.
- (D) Science.
- 498.** What ethical issue does the author raise in the “Yes” response?
- (A) Finding an alternative to cars
- (B) Cutting energy costs
- (C) Protecting the environment
- (D) Creating convenient energy sources
- 499.** Something that is not morally correct is known as ____
- (A) Biased
- (B) Prejudiced
- (C) Unethical
- (D) Discrimination
- 500.** One of the following behaviour does not conform to research ethics. Identify the behaviour
- (A) Copying passages from a book along with acknowledgement
- (B) Arriving at a generalisation which the researcher feels as truth even though data do not support it
- (C) Formulating hypothesis which is not confirmed by review of literature
- (D) Using statistical techniques in qualitative research
- 501.** According to ethical principles, which factor is critical in gaining informed consent?
- (A) Minimizing study duration
- (B) Providing participants with comprehensive study information
- (C) Offering financial incentives
- (D) Ensuring research objectives remain hidden
- 502.** What are ethics?
- (A) Ethics are moral principles that govern a person's behavior or the conducting of an activity.
- (B) Ethics are mathematical equations
- (C) Ethics are fictional stories
- (D) Ethics are scientific theories
- 503.** An ethical obligation of authors when reporting the results of their studies.
- (A) To paraphrase ideas from other authors without giving credit
- (B) To reuse their own previously published text without adhering to standard scholarly conventions
- (C) To avoid reporting all aspects of the study that may impact the independent replicability of their research
- (D) To report evidence that contradicts their point of view
- 504.** Participants' time/effort, physical and mental wellbeing, privacy and confidentiality, and researchers' money/resources

- (A) Potential benefits
 - (B) Potential costs
- 505.** Avoiding biases and opinions in research work.
- (A) Carefulness
 - (B) Social Responsibility
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Openness
 - (E) Objectivity
- 506.** It is either the production of fake data or modifying the collected data
- (A) Fraud
 - (B) Research ethics
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Piracy
- 507.** What is the purpose of a collaboration agreement in research?
- (A) To outline the terms and conditions of the collaboration
 - (B) To define intellectual property rights and ownership
 - (C) To establish clear communication channels and decision-making processes
 - (D) All of the above
- 508.** Doing what you have been asked or ordered to do and abiding by all ethics requirements
- (A) Confidential
 - (B) Compliance
 - (C) Non-compliance
 - (D) Professional Conduct
- 509.** “If it’s not right, don’t type.” When you choose not to publish information because you know can hurt the victim, you are following this principle ____
- (A) Invasion of privacy
 - (B) Accuracy/Factual Reporting
 - (C) Harm Limitation
 - (D) Slander
- 510.** The ethical guideline for research in which participants must agree to be a part of the study is known as
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Free from harm
 - (D) Debriefing
- 511.** The Stanford Prison Experiment, conducted by Philip Zimbardo, raised significant ethical concerns primarily related to:
- (A) Informed consent and debriefing.
 - (B) Confidentiality and anonymity.
 - (C) The use of deception and harm to participants.
 - (D) The lack of a control group.
- 512.** What other ethical principle is applied the no harm ethical principle?
- (A) Anonymity
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Nothing
 - (D) Deception
- 513.** An 85-year-old client in a nursing home tells a nurse, “Because the doctor was so insistent, I signed the papers for that research study. Also, I was afraid he would not continue taking care of me.” Which client right is being violated.
- (A) Right not to be harmed
 - (B) Right to full disclosure
 - (C) Right to privacy and confidentiality
 - (D) Right to self-determination
- 514.** The teacher-researcher met a student who was experiencing depression due to a family problem. During the break time, he shared with his colleagues of the session he had with the student and the family issue the student was facing. Which of the following research ethics the teacher-researcher had breached?
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Intellectual Property
 - (D) Social Responsibility

515. Which organizations provide ethical guidelines for conducting psychological research?
- (A) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - (B) American Psychological Association (APA) and British Psychological Society (BPS)
 - (C) United Nations (UN)
 - (D) Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
516. An agreement by an individual to participate in research after receiving information about the purpose of the study and the nature of the treatment
- (A) Ethics
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Target population
 - (D) Volunteer bias
517. This ethical issue is to be avoided, but is sometimes permitted if necessary for the study to work.
- (A) Deception
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Psychological harm
 - (D) Right to withdraw
518. A code of ethics is most like ____
- (A) A guide for what to consider or do before carrying out research
 - (B) A list of things that should be avoided
 - (C) A list of steps that must be taken after research is done
 - (D) A guide for what to consider or do before, during and after research
519. Which of the following BEST helps you evaluate a source?
- (A) An author's academic credentials
 - (B) An author's age
 - (C) An author's sense of humor
 - (D) An author's use of charts, graphs, and other images
520. Carlos wants to make sure that any information from participant surveys is not shared with the shelter's administration to avoid potential consequences. This issue relates most strongly to ____
- (A) Deception
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Justice
 - (D) Confidentiality
521. How should you view the Internet when using information in research?
- (A) That it is primarily trustworthy, so I'm ok
 - (B) Lots of shared content that I can share with others
 - (C) That most of it is chunk, so why bother
 - (D) With healthy skepticism applying the evaluating websites techniques
522. When a researcher forms a hypothesis or belief and uses respondents' information to support that belief, it is
- (A) Confirmation Bias
 - (B) The Hawthorn Effect
 - (C) Social Desirability Bias
 - (D) The Halo Effect
523. Moral principles that govern a person's or group's behavior
- (A) Personal Morals
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Professional
 - (D) Community
524. What is meant by de-briefing
- (A) Giving participants information about the study before it starts
 - (B) Giving participants information about the study after it is complete
 - (C) Giving participants the right to leave the study
 - (D) Giving participants money for taking part
525. ____ means that the participant's identity, although known to the researcher, is not revealed to anyone outside of the researcher and his or her staff.

- (A) Anonymity.
 - (B) Confidentiality.
 - (C) Both A and B.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 526.** What is a key ethical limitation of quasi-experimental designs?
- (A) Cannot operationalize or randomize all possible variables
 - (B) Cannot measure outcomes
 - (C) Cannot use control groups
 - (D) Cannot analyze data
- 527.** An adult is a subject in a nursing study and asks to withdraw from the study. The appropriate response for the nurse researcher will be to ____
- (A) Allow the person to withdraw
 - (B) Encourage the person to remain in the study
 - (C) Cite the benefits of being part of the research study
 - (D) Explain that the permission form he signed requires him to continue with the study
- 528.** Darius participated in a study examining the effects of alcohol on long-term memory. Six months after his participation ended, he received a newsletter detailing the results of the study. The researchers were following the ethical guideline that mandates:
- (A) Knowledge of results
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Full disclosure
 - (D) Protection against harm
- 529.** How can researchers avoid falsification?
- (A) By manipulating data to fit desired outcomes.
 - (B) By following ethical guidelines and ensuring transparency in research.
 - (C) By prioritizing personal gain over research integrity.
 - (D) By conducting research without any oversight.
- 530.** Groups of people responsible for reviewing proposed research to ensure standards are met for human participants
- (A) IRB
 - (B) IACUC
 - (C) BRB
 - (D) NSYNC
- 531.** I want to carry out research on chemical weapons but I have problems finding volunteers to test the chemicals on. So I just invent the data and pretend I did the experiments. Which ethical research rule have I not respected?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Cause no harm
 - (C) Right to withdraw
 - (D) Confidentiality
 - (E) Deceptive practices
- 532.** What are the ethical implications of conducting research on a problem that is not "open to investigation"?
- (A) The research will be highly ethical and beneficial to society.
 - (B) The research may lead to inaccurate or misleading findings, potentially causing harm or misinforming policy decisions.
 - (C) The research will be easy to conduct and require minimal effort.
 - (D) The research will automatically be unethical.
- 533.** A source that has reliable information that we trust is true or accurate
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Cite
 - (C) Claim
 - (D) Credible
- 534.** Researchers must adhere to ethical guidelines when conducting studies.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

535. Ethical steps should be outlined before administering your questionnaire in school.
- (A) Obtain informed consent from participants and school authorities.
 - (B) Skip ethical approval if the questionnaire is short.
 - (C) Collect data without informing participants.
 - (D) Ignore privacy and confidentiality concerns.
536. Right vs. wrong may be a moral temptation, but right vs. right is:
- (A) The best of both worlds
 - (B) An ethical dilemma
 - (C) A chance for correct action
 - (D) A political brawl
537. The best place to start learning about ethical consideration of research is the ____ created by the World Medical Association.
- (A) Declaration of Helsinki
 - (B) Declaration of Handa
 - (C) Declaration of Hekinan
 - (D) Declaration of Hamina
538. When conducting a research, the initial acceptance of the conditions and requirements of the research taken from the participants is called
- (A) Consent form
 - (B) Anonymity
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) None of above
539. It is important to leave opinions and bias of the researcher out of the research project.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
540. Plagiarism is “Taking over the ideas, methods, or written words of an author, without acknowledgment and with the intention that they be taken as the work of the deceiver.”
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
541. What are the ethical considerations when using ICT for social change?
- (A) Excluding certain groups from digital access
 - (B) Ignoring privacy and data protection
 - (C) Being secretive and unaccountable in the use of technology
 - (D) Some ethical considerations when using ICT for social change include ensuring privacy and data protection, promoting digital inclusion and accessibility, and being transparent and accountable in the use of technology for social impact.
542. True or False You should check more than one source.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
543. Is it ok to tell people ‘who’ is taking part in your study
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
544. Should we hold people responsible for the applications of technologies they develop/create?
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Perspectives
 - (C) Methods and Tools
 - (D) Ethics
545. According to Meighan and Harber (2007), why might research in schools be viewed negatively?
- (A) It improves classroom relationships.
 - (B) It enhances discipline.
 - (C) It is dangerous to involve pupils in commenting on their teachers.
 - (D) It makes children more competent to judge teachers.

546. Keeping all data and information contained in research.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Integrity
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) None of above
547. Which statement best reflects ethical responsibility in research writing?
- (A) Paraphrasing without citation
 - (B) Copying sources word-for-word
 - (C) Properly citing all referenced materials
 - (D) Using only one reference
548. What source isn't credible?
- (A) A webpage with an unidentified author or affiliation
 - (B) A webpage from a college or university
 - (C) A government webpage
 - (D) A peer reviewed article
549. The ____ publishes the principles that psychological experiments must abide by.
- (A) FBI
 - (B) ABA
 - (C) APA
 - (D) CIA
550. Kirk a grade 8 student conducting his research study on the emotional disposition of Grade 7 students weighs the benefits and consequences of the his study. What principle is he trying to follow?
- (A) Non-maleficence
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Autonomy
 - (D) Justice
551. Biased research refers to-
- (A) Drawing conclusion by introducing one's vested interest
 - (B) No deliberate attempt to either conceal or highlight something
 - (C) Repeatability and accuracy are provided for the quality of measurement procedures used
 - (D) Each step of the research is valid and objective
552. A researcher believes in a stereotype of a specific population. This stereotype determines the patterns the researcher looks for in research data. Which behavior is the researcher demonstrating?
- (A) Selective observation
 - (B) Ethnomethodology
 - (C) Epistemology
 - (D) None of above
553. When is deception permissible in educational research?
- (A) When it is for the public good and minimizes bias
 - (B) Never
 - (C) When participants request it
 - (D) When it saves time
554. Under the guidelines of ____, researchers must design studies in which the participants will share equally the costs and benefits of participating in the study.
- (A) Justice
 - (B) Respect for persons
 - (C) Anonymity
 - (D) Confidentiality
555. Ethical issues occur in all except:
- (A) The beginning of research
 - (B) Prior to conducting the research
 - (C) In reporting the data
 - (D) When doing the literature research
556. A group of teachers implements password-protected accounts for online submissions. Which principle is applied?
- (A) Accessibility
 - (B) Data security
 - (C) Netiquette
 - (D) Collaboration

557. Ethically, information about the study must be provided to participants, who should be debriefed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
558. The data collected from human subjects must be anonymized prior to disclosure.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
559. Which of the following is an example of minimizing harm in research?
- (A) Providing appropriate treatment or referrals if harm occurs
 - (B) Ignoring participant complaints
 - (C) Withholding information from participants
 - (D) Increasing psychological risks for better results
560. Ethics in writing related literature:
- (A) Promotes intellectual property, accountability, and mutual respect
 - (B) Reduces the time needed for citation
 - (C) Enhances the researcher's confidence
 - (D) Is required exclusively for research papers in graduate school
561. Which of the following needs to be obtained when doing research with children?
- (A) Informed consent from the parent or guardian
 - (B) Informed consent from the child
562. What is informed consent?
- (A) When people involved in your research are told
 - (B) When people involved in your research are not told
 - (C) When people involved in your research are paid
 - (D) When people involved in your research are not paid
563. Why is it essential to evaluate the credibility of sources when integrating information?
- (A) All sources are equally credible
 - (B) It is essential to evaluate the credibility of sources when integrating information to ensure reliability, accuracy, and trustworthiness.
 - (C) Evaluating sources is a waste of time
 - (D) Credibility doesn't matter in information integration
564. What is a common reason for ethical breaches in scientific research?
- (A) Lack of interest in the subject
 - (B) Pressure from funding bodies
 - (C) Excessive peer review
 - (D) Overabundance of resources
565. How can you ensure your research is reliable?
- (A) Using any website
 - (B) Using trusted sources
 - (C) Asking friends for answers
 - (D) Guessing
566. When assumptions about motivations and influences are based on our cultural lens, we may experience
- (A) Confirmation Bias
 - (B) Habituation
 - (C) Leading Questions & Wording Bias
 - (D) Cultural Bias
567. TRUE or FALSE Ethical communicators do not lie and deceive other people.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
568. How can bias be identified in sources during the research process?
- (A) Only consider the language used in the source
 - (B) Assume all sources are unbiased
 - (C) Check author affiliations, funding sources, language, tone, and conflicts of interest.
 - (D) Ignore author affiliations and funding sources

569. To avoid plagiarism, John Carl make sure that he give recognition to the authors of the literature he get from the world wide web. What consideration is this?
- (A) Privacy and Confidentiality
 - (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) Acknowledge Sources of Information
570. Which principle emphasizes the need to do good and prevent harm in research?
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Autonomy
 - (D) Justice
571. Which of the following is a potential ethical issue in research?
- (A) Using a large sample size
 - (B) Failing to obtain informed consent
 - (C) Using advanced statistical techniques
 - (D) Publishing in peer-reviewed journals
572. After the research is over the participant should be able to discuss the procedure and the findings with the psychologist. This is called
- (A) Briefing
 - (B) Debriefing
573. What does Verification mean?
- (A) Worshipping another person
 - (B) Checking that your source of information is factual
 - (C) Reading the newspaper everyday
 - (D) None of above
574. Always consider the welfare of people, animals, or whosoever are involved in your study. This refers to which characteristic of a good research question?
- (A) Feasible
 - (B) Clear
 - (C) Significant
 - (D) Ethical
575. Lacking moral principles, unwillingness to adhere to rules of conduct; Not in accord with the standards of professions
- (A) Confidential
 - (B) Integrity
 - (C) Unethical Behavior
 - (D) Remunerative Conduct
576. Researchers need to be open in accepting any constructive criticism given. referring to ethics?
- (A) Be careful
 - (B) Openness
 - (C) Honesty
 - (D) Integrity
577. An ethical principle which means sharing you findings.
- (A) Openness
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Loyalty
 - (D) Integrity
578. Openness to accept new evidence and admit when we were wrong
- (A) Skepticism
 - (B) Curiosity
 - (C) Humility
 - (D) None of above
579. Ethics in research and scientific publication is crucial in Educational Management because it ____
- (A) Raises the institution's ranking
 - (B) Ensures scientific credibility and public trust
 - (C) Speeds up academic careers
 - (D) Fulfills administrative demands
 - (E) Reduces teachers' workload
580. Melvin got some unfavorable results from his experiment and decided to light them up in fire, keeping only the favorable ones. What has he committed?
- (A) Scientific fraud.

- (B) An objective investigation.
 - (C) Nothing.
 - (D) None of the above
- 581.** Why is informed consent important in business anthropology research?
- (A) It ensures participants are aware of the purpose, risks, and benefits of the research
 - (B) It helps researchers analyze consumer choices
 - (C) It promotes equitable business practices
 - (D) It identifies sources of conflict within organizations
- 582.** What is the primary ethical guideline for using AI like ChatGPT in your research?
- (A) It should replace your thinking to save time.
 - (B) It should support your thinking, not replace it.
 - (C) It is best used for generating new data.
 - (D) It should only be used for coding.
- 583.** One of the most important procedures designed to implement the principle of respect for persons involved in psychological research is
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Confidential data collection
 - (D) Subject dialogue
- 584.** Participants' data should not be passed to others who are not involved in the research and it should not be published in a way that would reveal their identity.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Privacy
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) None of above
- 585.** Should you be ethical when conducting a research?
- (A) No
 - (B) Yes
- 586.** Which safeguard is essential when researching vulnerable populations?
- (A) Additional protections for autonomy
 - (B) Stricter data retention timelines
 - (C) Mandatory open-access publication
 - (D) Exclusive use of randomized trials
- 587.** What is a right to withdrawal?
- (A) Participants are allowed to keep their identity secret
 - (B) Participants don't know that a study is being conducted
 - (C) Participants should be able to end their involvement at any stage
 - (D) Participants are allowed to discuss how they found the experiment
- 588.** A set of principles to guide and assist researchers in deciding which goals are most important and in reconciling conflicting values when conducting research is called ____
- (A) Research ethics.
 - (B) Deontological approach.
 - (C) Utilitarianism.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 589.** ____ is the study of moral choices and values and involves choosing between right and wrong.
- (A) Social responsibility
 - (B) Code of ethics
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) None of above
- 590.** Which of the following practices helps prevent ethical violations in technical writing?
- (A) Relying solely on secondary sources
 - (B) Ignoring minor data discrepancies for simplicity
 - (C) Encouraging competition among researchers to publish first
 - (D) Conducting rigorous peer reviews before publication

591. Which act was passed by the US Congress shortly after the Tuskegee Syphilis Study ended?
- (A) National Research Act
 - (B) Civil Rights Act
 - (C) Affordable Care Act
 - (D) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
592. Respecting the autonomy and dignity of participants.
- (A) Social Responsibility
 - (B) Carefulness
 - (C) Human Subject Protection
 - (D) Openness
 - (E) Competence
593. The document signed by participants agreeing to join the research is:
- (A) Informed Consent Form
 - (B) Approval Form (1B)
 - (C) Risk Assessment Form (3)
 - (D) Continuation Form (7)
594. Working with your own sources can help you expand on what people have already learned and add considerable ____ to your work.
- (A) Domain
 - (B) Style
 - (C) Currency
 - (D) Credibility
595. In her research, Rochelle reviews her methodology to avoid harming any respondents when she carry out her research. What principle did she observed?
- (A) Non-maleficence
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Autonomy
 - (D) Justice
596. Which is most likely the best solution to an ethical problem?
- (A) The option that benefits you the most
 - (B) The option that benefits the most people
 - (C) The option that punishes bad people severely
 - (D) The option that benefits the people you like the most
597. Which of the following is unethical communication?
- (A) Using inclusive language
 - (B) Respecting confidentiality
 - (C) Spreading false information
 - (D) Citing sources
598. What is observer bias?
- (A) Consciously or unconsciously altering results to fit expected results
 - (B) Observer bias is the intentional manipulation of data by the researcher.
 - (C) Observer bias is when the researcher's personal experiences impact the study results.
 - (D) Observer bias refers to the tendency of participants to alter their behavior when being observed.
599. What is the significance of ensuring the "conformity of the problem to ethical principles"?
- (A) It is an optional consideration in the research process.
 - (B) It protects the rights and well-being of research participants and promotes responsible research conduct.
 - (C) It guarantees the research will be successful and impactful.
 - (D) It hinders the research process by imposing unnecessary restrictions.
600. In a study of concept learning in first-graders, all of the following should happen, except;
- (A) To help make the experience enjoyable, children should be given substantial incentives to participate.
 - (B) Teachers of the children in their classes should give informed consent.
 - (C) The children should be asked if they want to participate.
 - (D) Parents must give consent.

- 601.** To present someone's work as your own without giving that person credit
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Era
- 602.** What regulation must researchers follow when accessing sampling frames?
- (A) GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)
 - (B) ISO 9001
 - (C) HIPAA
 - (D) OSHA
- 603.** What ethical considerations must be taken into account in scientific research?
- (A) Informed consent, confidentiality, minimizing harm, integrity, societal impact.
 - (B) Number of researchers involved
 - (C) Publication frequency of studies
 - (D) Funding sources for research
- 604.** The ethical consideration of 'informed consent' ensures that:
- (A) Participants are randomly selected
 - (B) Participants agree voluntarily and understand the study's details
 - (C) The researcher can change the study purpose at any time
 - (D) Participants remain anonymous
- 605.** Acting ethically when using technology means:
- (A) Respecting copyright and using reliable information sources
 - (B) Ignoring privacy policies if you trust the website
 - (C) Using others' work if it is found online
 - (D) Posting any content freely as long as it is true
- 606.** What does integrity primarily involve?
- (A) Achieving personal success
 - (B) Gaining wealth and fame
 - (C) Competing with others
 - (D) Being truthful and honest in all actions
- 607.** Which method is NOT listed as an ethical way to study nature vs. nurture?
- (A) Twin studies where twins are raised together
 - (B) Adoption studies with informed consent
 - (C) Deceptive experiments without consent
 - (D) Modern genetic research
- 608.** Why must researchers adhere to ethical guidelines in experimental research?
- (A) To ensure the experiment is conducted in natural settings.
 - (B) To limit the scope or type of experiments that can be conducted.
 - (C) To guarantee the publication of their results.
 - (D) To increase the number of participants in their study.
- 609.** The goal of removing any personal views from the research process.
- (A) Peer-review process
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Value-neutrality
 - (D) None of above
- 610.** What is the role of review boards in educational research ethics?
- (A) To finalize research findings
 - (B) To assess the technical validity of research instruments
 - (C) To protect participants' rights and safety
 - (D) To ensure stakeholder satisfaction
- 611.** Which term refers to reducing bias in research?
- (A) Data customization
 - (B) Ethical transparency
 - (C) Elimination of control groups
 - (D) Objectivity

612. When a researcher said, "there is no need to inform the parents of the pupils that we are changing the lunch schedule for few minutes, anyway what they don't know won't hurt them".
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Non-maleficence and beneficence
 - (C) Justice and fairness
 - (D) Right to full disclosure
613. Which of these is NOT a recommended source for writing background of research?
- (A) Peer-reviewed journals
 - (B) Reliable encyclopedias
 - (C) Personal gossip
 - (D) Research databases
614. Respondents must participate ____ in surveys, without coercion.
- (A) Voluntarily
 - (B) Involuntarily
 - (C) Compulsorily
 - (D) Forcefully
615. Which action best demonstrates fair subject selection in clinical research?
- (A) Recruiting only easily accessible patients
 - (B) Prioritizing volunteers who donate funds
 - (C) Sampling based on scientific relevance
 - (D) Excluding high-risk groups categorically
616. Ethical principles in research ensure:
- (A) Honesty and integrity in data handling
 - (B) Hiding results
 - (C) Publishing false data
 - (D) Copying others' work
617. What ancient concept does ethical concern relate to?
- (A) "Do no harm" attributed to Hippocrates.
 - (B) "Have fun" attributed to Zeus.
 - (C) "Do harm" attributed to Aides.
 - (D) "Do no harm" attributed to the US scientists.
618. It is vital to safeguard the dignity and autonomy of individuals and take extra precautions when dealing with study participants, such as children, who are less likely to understand their participation is voluntary. This guideline of psychological research is known as
- (A) Informed consent.
 - (B) Justice.
 - (C) Respect for persons.
 - (D) Beneficence.
619. What is meant by "debriefing"?
- (A) Giving participants information about the study before it starts
 - (B) Giving participants information about the study after it is complete
 - (C) Giving participants the right to leave the study
 - (D) Making sure all participants are paid for their role in the study
620. Which of the following is NOT one of the key aims of ethical scientific practices as outlined in 'Rigour, Respect, Responsibility: a Universal Ethical Code for Scientists 2007'?
- (A) To foster ethical research
 - (B) To encourage active reflection among scientists
 - (C) To maximise financial profit from research
 - (D) To support communication between scientists and the public
621. When a researcher identifies so completely with the group being studied that he or she can no longer remain objective you have what is called ____
- (A) Cultural relativism.
 - (B) Culture shock.
 - (C) Regression.
 - (D) Going native.

- 622.** What can be concluded from early intelligence testing in the United States?
- (A) Most European immigrants were "feeble-minded"
 - (B) Army recruits of other than West European heritage were intellectually deficient
 - (C) Tests were biased against people who did not share the culture assumed by the test
 - (D) None of these things can be concluded
- 623.** What is the importance of ethical considerations in Literature Discovery?
- (A) To avoid plagiarism and ensure proper attribution
 - (B) To respect intellectual property rights
 - (C) To maintain the integrity of the research process
 - (D) All of the above
- 624.** What is the role of ethics in research?
- (A) To ensure the research is entertaining
 - (B) To complicate the research process
 - (C) To protect the rights and welfare of participants
 - (D) To validate the researcher's personal beliefs
- 625.** A process in which representatives of an organization read and react to research proposals, applying guidelines for the ethical conduct of research and approving, modifying, or rejecting proposals based on these guidelines.
- (A) Institutional review
 - (B) Peer review
 - (C) Inquiry
 - (D) Theory evaluation
- 626.** What is the significance of ethical considerations in educational research?
- (A) To ensure the study has enough statistical power to detect meaningful effects
 - (B) To obtain informed consent from participants
 - (C) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
 - (D) To cultivate a culture of inquiry, innovation, and continuous improvement
- 627.** The basic research ethics principles outlined in the Belmont report are:
- (A) Respect to person, beneficence, justice
 - (B) Honesty, trust, respect
 - (C) Informed consent, vulnerable, respect to person
 - (D) Plagiarism, informed consent, benefit
- 628.** Human research requires:
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Compulsory participation
 - (C) Hidden goals
 - (D) Paid subjects only
- 629.** When conducting educational research, which factor is most important for ethical approval?
- (A) Participant protection and informed consent
 - (B) Methodology used
 - (C) Data analysis techniques
 - (D) Theoretical framework
- 630.** What is the purpose of an institutional review board in research ethics?
- (A) To detect and remove negative consequences
 - (B) To honor confidentiality and anonymity
 - (C) To ensure transparency in sponsorship
 - (D) To mandate protections for research participants
- 631.** What was the main reason Dr. Potti falsified data in his research at Duke University?
- (A) To justify clinical trials and attain further funding
 - (B) To win a Nobel Prize
 - (C) To avoid being fired
 - (D) To help a friend
- 632.** What is the name given to the problem in research where the researcher excludes data which does not go with their expected results?
- (A) Self-Fulfilling Prophecy

- (B) Confirmation Bias
(C) Social Desirability Response
(D) Participant Bias
- 633.** Replace, reduce & refine are alternative scientific methods researchers use to:
- (A) Examine cellular tissues
(B) Design experiments that do not use animals
- 634.** The requirement that researchers explain how they collected and analyzed their evidence and how they reached their conclusions.
- (A) Transparency
(B) Replication
(C) Validity
(D) None of above
- 635.** What should happen if deception is used in a research study?
- (A) Participants must be debriefed afterward
(B) Participants should be paid more
(C) The study should be canceled
(D) Deception should never be used
- 636.** Ongoing monitoring by IRBs primarily aims to:
- (A) Expand project budgets for safety
(B) Increase publication acceptance rates
(C) Train researchers in statistics
(D) Ensure continued compliance with ethics
- 637.** Research Ethics refers to
- (A) Any system or theory of moral values or principles.
(B) The discipline concerned with what is morally good and bad, right and wrong.
(C) The moral principles that govern a person's behavior in conducting of an activity
(D) The standards of conduct for researchers.
- 638.** The Milgram obedience experiments were controversial because the
- (A) "teachers" were deceived and frequently subjected to severe stress
(B) "teachers" actually seemed to enjoy shocking the "learners"
(C) "learners received painful electric shocks even if they had heart problems
(D) Experiments were performed despite mass student protests against the research
- 639.** What does the standard for evaluating a research outline 'objective' mean?
- (A) Ensures that the outline does not overlap with previous studies.
(B) Ensures that the outline is written using precise and persuasive language.
(C) Ensures that the outline is not influenced by the author's personal views, avoiding assumptions, and avoiding unsubstantiated statements.
(D) Ensures that the outline is organized and presented logically and clearly.
- 640.** Which of the following is an ethical issue in psychological research?
- (A) Sampling methods
(B) Experimental designs
(C) Informed consent
(D) Quantitative methods
- 641.** Scientists are trained to carefully observe and record any research outcomes that are inconsistent with their hypotheses. This practice most directly serves to reduce
- (A) Data misinterpretation
(B) Hypothesis confirmation
(C) Confirmation bias
(D) Cognitive dissonance
- 642.** Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone
- (A) Proprietary.
(B) Open.
(C) Private.
(D) Either A or B.

- 643.** Confidentiality means:
- (A) Sharing data publicly
 - (B) Hiding data from all
 - (C) Protecting participant info
 - (D) Sending emails
- 644.** Ethics in report writing ensures:
- (A) Fabrication
 - (B) Transparency and honesty
 - (C) Data hiding
 - (D) Bias
- 645.** Which of the following is an ethical question related to informed consent?
- (A) Who can give informed consent in special populations such as children or patients in a coma?
 - (B) How to increase the number of study participants
 - (C) How to reduce the cost of the study
 - (D) How to speed up the publication process
- 646.** A researcher uses old data without permission for a new publication. The ethical decision that should be taken is to ____
- (A) Still publish
 - (B) Change the title
 - (C) Obtain permission and clearly acknowledge the source
 - (D) Reduce the data
 - (E) Hide the method
- 647.** What is the ethical principle of keeping participant data private?
- (A) Anonymity
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Beneficence
 - (D) Voluntary Participation
- 648.** Educational researchers should ____ helpful or relevant information resulting from studies conducted in their professional community.
- (A) Share
 - (B) Suppress
 - (C) Conceal
 - (D) None of above
- 649.** How can data falsification be detected in scientific research?
- (A) By conducting surveys and interviews with the researchers involved.
 - (B) By checking the number of citations the research paper has received.
 - (C) Through replication studies, data audits, statistical analysis, peer review, and cross-validation with other studies.
 - (D) By analyzing the font and formatting inconsistencies in the research paper.
- 650.** To maintain research ethics in higher education, the most comprehensive policy that should be developed is ____
- (A) Thesis writing guidelines
 - (B) A code of ethics for research and scientific publication that is socialized and enforced
 - (C) Technical rules for data collection
 - (D) Journal accreditation guidelines
 - (E) Faculty evaluation standards
- 651.** Acknowledgement by study participants that they will understand what their participation will entail
- (A) Debriefing
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Contract
 - (D) None of above
- 652.** Ethics in communication means respecting cultural differences.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 653.** Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is ____
- (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Factual
- 654.** What is the ethical principle called that allows research participants to stop participating at any time without penalty?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Debriefing

- (C) Right to withdraw
(D) Noble cause corruption
- 655.** Miss McCarthy, a high school teacher, left all the addresses of her students sitting out on her desk. A student saw them and took a picture of one of the student's addresses. Which of the following was the problem?
(A) Liability
(B) Morals
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Communication
- 656.** Which of the following is a feature of confidentiality?
(A) Participant awareness of the study's purpose
(B) No lasting harm resulting from participating in a study
(C) No identifying information is revealed about a participant
(D) The right to withdraw from the study at any time is provided
- 657.** What is ASSENT
(A) Something we had to spell on the exam
(B) The child agreeing to participate in the study
(C) The only thing you need for a child to participate in research
(D) None of above
- 658.** Why is cultural awareness important in international scientific collaborations?
(A) To respect diverse perspectives
(B) To improve experimental methods
(C) To enhance data collection
(D) To refine hypotheses
- 659.** What is the purpose of evaluating internet sources?
(A) To avoid plagiarism
(B) To ensure the information is credible and reliable
(C) To find the most recent information
(D) To complete the research quickly
- 660.** Which choice is not a factor that contributes to why ethics are created, change, and evolve?
(A) Significant historic events that create a reckoning
(B) Ethical lapses that lead researchers to create new safeguards
(C) Scientific advancements that lead to new fields of research
(D) Changes in cultural values and behavioral norms that evolve over time
(E) This is a trick question — all of the above answers are correct
- 661.** What type of research may qualify for expedited review?
(A) Research involving minors as subjects
(B) Research involving significant risks to subjects
(C) Research involving non-invasive procedures and minimal risk
(D) Research involving X-rays or sedation
- 662.** Which ethical challenge involves manipulating data to misrepresent findings?
(A) Weak data privacy safeguards
(B) Fabrication and falsification
(C) Plagiarism of ideas and words
(D) Conflicts of interest in funding
- 663.** The anonymity that participants promised so that they feel comfortable answering questions honestly?
(A) Written consent
(B) Debriefing
(C) Confidence
(D) Confidentiality
- 664.** Which pair of goals most directly contributes to the scientific community?
(A) Publishing without peer feedback
(B) Protecting all data from reuse
(C) Focusing on sensational headlines
(D) Sharing replicable data and insights

- 665.** The explanations of research aims being given and agreed to by the participant is known as what?
- (A) Terms and Conditions
 - (B) Agreed consent
 - (C) Contractual obligation
 - (D) Informed Consent
- 666.** What does the term 'non-maleficence' mean in research ethics?
- (A) To avoid informed consent
 - (B) To provide all benefits to participants
 - (C) To share data publicly
 - (D) To minimize harm to participants
- 667.** The main purpose of ethical guidelines for research in Psychology is to
- (A) Minimise the problems that participants cause for researchers.
 - (B) Guarantee that the experimentation runs without problems.
 - (C) Ensure that any results published will not be challenged.
 - (D) Protect the welfare and rights of the participants.
- 668.** Research ethics, Ethics Committee for Research, Plagiarism software and Research advisory committee are four requirements for research Code of ethics
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 669.** Scientific Research ethics provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 670.** Which ethical factor ensures that research subjects have the right to anonymity?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Deception
 - (D) Voluntary participation
- 671.** If a collaborative study involves many institutions, the best ethical strategy for determining authorship is ____
- (A) Based on the highest rank
 - (B) Based on the institutional order
 - (C) Based on actual scientific contributions
 - (D) Based on informal agreement
 - (E) Based on the amount of funding
- 672.** In your research, you shared the contact details of some of your participants without their prior approval, Which rule are you breaking?
- (A) Protecting Anonymity and Confidentiality
 - (B) Obtaining Consent Form
 - (C) Avoiding Deceptive Practices
 - (D) None of above
- 673.** When may deception be used as part of a study?
- (A) When the benefits of the deception outweigh the costs
 - (B) When there is no risk at all associated with the deception
 - (C) Deception may never be used
 - (D) None of above
- 674.** Once human subjects sign an informed consent form, all personal data collected by researchers about participating human subjects can be transferred without any additional constraint only to other researchers. Any other kind of disclosure is not permitted.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 675.** Ethical considerations are not necessary if the data is gathered anonymously.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 676.** How does the inclusion of ethical considerations affect the overall quality of a research proposal?
- (A) It lengthens the proposal unnecessarily

- (B) It ensures that the research adheres to established ethical guidelines and protects participants' rights
(C) It simplifies the data collection process
(D) It limits the scope of the research
- 677.** A research participant is allowed to withdraw from a study:
(A) For any reason as long as it is explained to the researcher
(B) For any reason as long as the researcher gives permission to withdraw
(C) For any reason without any explanation.
(D) None
- 678.** What ensures research participants understand study risks before joining?
(A) Informed Consent
(B) Voluntary Participation
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Anonymity
- 679.** Which of the following is a key ethical requirement for research participants, as described in the article?
(A) They must be paid for their participation
(B) They must be fully informed about the study's purpose, procedures, and risks before agreeing to participate
(C) They must be related to the researchers
(D) They must complete the study without withdrawing
- 680.** The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
(A) Justice
(B) Responsibility
(C) Competence
(D) Dignity
- 681.** Which action best promotes ethical data usage among peers?
(A) Focus solely on personal compliance
(B) Only promote ethics during exams week
(C) Avoid talking about data practices
(D) Report unethical data behavior promptly
- 682.** What is the most crucial consideration to do when content is not your original work?
(A) Duplicate the original
(B) Do not tell anyone about it
(C) Claim it
(D) Make sure to acquire your resources through legal ways
- 683.** A common ethical challenge in research is:
(A) Fabrication or falsification of data
(B) Collecting large samples
(C) Using statistical tools
(D) Writing references properly
- 684.** What is the ethical consideration when collecting user data in financial transactions?
(A) User consent and transparency
(B) Ignoring user preferences
(C) Collecting data without limitations
(D) Selling user data to third parties
- 685.** Samaiya, Jade and Jada, are working on a school project about news reporting. They come across a term that refers to a personal or organizational inclination or prejudice that can influence how news is reported. What is this term?
(A) Relevant
(B) Extraneous
(C) Ethics
(D) Bias
- 686.** Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called:
(A) Confidentiality
(B) Deception
(C) Anonymity
(D) Desensitizing

- 687.** Enumerates the ethical principles maintained throughout the study, this includes the consent form, the Institutional Ethics Review Committee approval and permission to conduct human and animal study.
- (A) Data analysis
 - (B) Research ethics
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Research instruments
- 688.** Words should be carefully chosen in consideration of the gender, roles, ethnicity, preferences, and status of the person or people you are talking to.
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Vividness
 - (D) Brevity
- 689.** Excessive self-citation without clear relevance can be categorized as an ethics violation because it ____
- (A) Lowers the quality of the article
 - (B) Manipulates citations and scientific impact
 - (C) Violates language rules
 - (D) Is academically inefficient
 - (E) Reduces research novelty
- 690.** You can't publish the information or the name of the source.
- (A) On the Record
 - (B) Off the Record
 - (C) Deep background or Non-attributable
 - (D) On the Background
- 691.** Which action best aligns with Justice in participant selection?
- (A) Choosing participants with higher literacy
 - (B) Ensuring equitable treatment and access
 - (C) Prioritizing high-risk populations
 - (D) Recruiting only easily available groups
- 692.** The basic principles used to judge the ethics of research include:
- (A) Experimental group, control group, hypothesis, and replication
 - (B) Independent variable, dependent variable, placebo, and double-blind
 - (C) Scientific validity, expertise of the researcher, cost, and time involved
 - (D) Informed consent, protection from harm, confidentiality, and debriefing
- 693.** Which of the following practices violates the ethical principle of justice?
- (A) Selecting participants solely based on research needs
 - (B) Including women and minorities in clinical trials
 - (C) Recruiting only prisoners for a risky drug trial
 - (D) Ensuring all participants have equal treatment opportunities
 - (E) Protecting privacy of participants during data reporting
- 694.** Within the context of social media, ____ refers to a sense of openness, of giving all participants access to the information they need to understand the messages they are receiving.
- (A) Transformation
 - (B) Transcendence
 - (C) Transparency
 - (D) Translucency
- 695.** Manipulating by changing, omitting, or adding data
- (A) Falsification
 - (B) Fabrication
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Photo manipulation
- 696.** Obeying the laws and policies related to research.
- (A) Competence
 - (B) Legality
 - (C) Openness
 - (D) Social Responsibility
 - (E) Carefulness

- 697.** Confidentiality in research means that:
- (A) Data can be shared openly with other researchers.
 - (B) Participants' results and personal information are kept safe and not disclosed.
 - (C) Participants can see their own results.
 - (D) Researchers can publish participants' names.
- 698.** Based on Psychological Experimental Research and Ethics, when should the experimenter inform the subject(s) of the experiment the true nature of the experiment.
- (A) Always at the very beginning.
 - (B) As soon as is possible.
 - (C) Only at the very end of the experiment, during the debriefing.
 - (D) Never.
- 699.** Ethics is not important in doing social research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 700.** What are the ethical considerations of data collection for climate action in the project led by Valeria and Franco?
- (A) Data collection should prioritize profit over ethics.
 - (B) All data should be collected without any consent.
 - (C) Transparency is not necessary for climate action data.
 - (D) Ethical considerations include informed consent, data privacy, avoiding harm, equitable access, transparency, and bias mitigation.
- 701.** In your research you use your students as subjects for a research experiment. Participation in the experiment is a mandatory requirement for students to pass the exam. There is nothing wrong in what you do.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 702.** What is one of the key issues that arise in the process of collecting, analyzing, and telling individual stories in narrative research?
- (A) How to measure the length of the story
 - (B) Who owns the story?
 - (C) The financial cost of storytelling
 - (D) The number of characters in the story
- 703.** On what criteria could we decide whether activities such as "hacktivism" are morally justifiable? To what extent have technological developments led to an increase in data being collected without people's consent or when they are unaware that it is being collected?
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Perspectives
 - (C) Methods and Tools
 - (D) Ethics
- 704.** This happens when researchers reflect on the possibility that their own biases might have interfered with the observations or interpretations.
- (A) Reflexivity
 - (B) Iterativity
 - (C) Researcher bias
 - (D) Triangulation
- 705.** Which of the following is not a potential ethical concern with using ICT in research?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Data security
 - (D) Participant recruitment
- 706.** What is the term for a committee of administrators, scientists, and community members that reviews proposals for research involving human participants?
- (A) Institutional Review Board (IRB)
 - (B) Ethical Review Committee (ERC)
 - (C) Research Oversight Panel (ROP)
 - (D) Human Studies Committee (HSC)

- 707.** Which of the following is an example of a potential ethical issue related to the use of ICT in research?
- (A) Privacy concerns related to the collection of personal data
 - (B) Technological issues that may affect the validity of the research findings
 - (C) The cost of ICT tools and access to them for all individuals or populations
 - (D) All of the above
- 708.** Fabrication in research refers to:
- (A) Making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
 - (B) Using someone else's work without credit.
 - (C) Changing data to fit a hypothesis.
 - (D) Repeating experiments for accuracy.
- 709.** Any distortion of or withholding of fact with the purpose of misleading others is known as ____
- (A) Confirmation Bias
 - (B) Replication
 - (C) Deception
 - (D) Negative Correlation
- 710.** You are a member of the program committee of a conference and participate in the discussions about acceptance of submitted papers. Later you chat with an author of an accepted paper. Can you disclose the names of the reviewers of the papers?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 711.** An ethical communicator should always consider:
- (A) Only the senders intent
 - (B) The audiences rights and dignity
 - (C) The fastest way to deliver the message
 - (D) The most popular opinion
- 712.** Why is it important to evaluate the source of evidence in an argument?
- (A) To ensure that the summary is accurate
 - (B) To assess the reliability and authority of the evidence
 - (C) To make the argument longer and more detailed
 - (D) To align the evidence with the writer's personal opinion
- 713.** Debriefing is the process of
- (A) Informing and explaining the exact purposes of a study following data collection.
 - (B) Distributing the benefits and costs of a study equally among participants.
 - (C) Informing participants about the costs and benefits of participation.
 - (D) Protecting the privacy of participants.
- 714.** The discipline dealing with what is good and bad and with moral duty and obligation is called
- (A) Quantitative data collection
 - (B) Research plan
 - (C) Research ethics
 - (D) Plagiarism
- 715.** The modern history of human-subject protections began at ____
- (A) Tuskegee
 - (B) Nuremburg
 - (C) Stanford
 - (D) Belmont
- 716.** Which action best fosters a culture of integrity in student group work?
- (A) Allow free sharing of all drafts
 - (B) Set vague expectations for roles
 - (C) Focus only on grades, not process
 - (D) Ensure clarity in guidelines for collaboration
- 717.** The research considers the protection of research participants by obtaining approval from participants through voluntary written consents.
- (A) Validation
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Interview

718. The only item that you must document in a report is a quotation of another person's actual spoken or written words
(A) True
(B) False
719. In research ethics, data privacy refers to:
(A) Allowing unrestricted data access
(B) Securing personal information
(C) Full transparency in all research
(D) Ignoring participant requests
720. This must be obtained from all those who participate in an experiment
(A) Informed Consent
(B) Debriefing
(C) Right to confidentiality
(D) Right to withdraw
721. Which of the following is NOT considered an ethical obligation for authors when reporting the results of their studies?
(A) To indicate the nature of previous dissemination if the data has been disseminated before
(B) To acknowledge the contributors of others and the source of their ideas
(C) To report the results according to their priority plans
(D) To report all aspects of the study that may impact replicability
722. What are ethical dilemmas?
(A) Situations in which individuals face conflicting moral principles, making it challenging to determine the right course of action.
(B) Clear choices between right and wrong actions.
(C) Situations where laws and regulations are not applicable.
(D) Decisions made without any moral consideration.
723. How can a researcher balance the need for "originality" with the ethical obligation to build upon existing research?
(A) By plagiarizing previous research and presenting it as their own.
(B) By clearly acknowledging and citing previous work while offering a unique contribution or perspective.
(C) By dismissing all previous research as irrelevant.
(D) By assuming that originality requires completely ignoring existing knowledge.
724. Which of the following was NOT a reason the experiment was considered unethical?
(A) Lack of informed consent
(B) Psychological harm to the children
(C) Families were paid large sums of money
(D) Violation of children's rights
725. Particular attitude or point of view a creator takes towards a subject by not accurately covering all sides of the issue
(A) Bias
(B) Objectivity
(C) Credibility
(D) Chronology
726. Researchers might use (a) when providing participants with the full details of the experiment could skew their responses.
(A) Informed consent
(B) Deception
(C) Ethics
(D) Debriefing
727. Is it acceptable to make a copy of alert papers for online testing?
(A) Yes, it is acceptable for both online and paper testing.
(B) No, it is not acceptable for online testing.
(C) Yes, but only if the alert papers are shredded immediately after.
(D) No, it is not acceptable under any circumstances.
728. What should you do if you notice bias in your research?
(A) Ignore it

- (B) Try to eliminate or reduce it
 - (C) Add more bias
 - (D) Only report biased results
729. Which of the following is NOT a prerequisite for IRB approval of a human research study?
- (A) The risks to study participants are maximized
 - (B) The selection of study participants is equitable
 - (C) Informed consent is obtained and documented
 - (D) The privacy and confidentiality of data are protected
730. Is it ethical to use photocopied tests?
- (A) Yes, as long there's no one who will be hurt
 - (B) Yes, as long as it will help your paying client to overcome their situation
 - (C) Yes, if there's consent of the original author and the assessment is noncommercial
 - (D) Yes, as everyone is doing already
731. Researchers are responsible for acknowledging prior work and citing sources appropriately.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
732. Which of the following is a disadvantage of having a close relationship with the group being studied?
- (A) It enhances the richness of data.
 - (B) It may lead to loss of objectivity.
 - (C) It ensures natural behavior.
 - (D) It increases generalizability.
733. Which of these is NOT a reliable source?
- (A) An article from a government website
 - (B) A research paper by a scientist
 - (C) A video by a celebrity talking about health
 - (D) A news report from a trusted newspaper
734. During a multicultural seminar, the speaker avoids offensive jokes. This reflects:
- (A) Brevity
 - (B) Ethics in communication
 - (C) Noise reduction
 - (D) Passive style
735. What is a challenge in designing online research studies?
- (A) Limited internet access
 - (B) Ethical concerns about privacy
 - (C) High cost
 - (D) Lack of participants
736. In educational scientific publication, data transparency can be achieved by ____
- (A) Keeping data privately
 - (B) Providing ethically accessible supporting data
 - (C) Deleting raw data
 - (D) Simplifying results
 - (E) Delaying publication
737. Why is data quality a governance issue?
- (A) Because governance defines the rules that ensure data accuracy and consistency
 - (B) Because only technology determines quality
 - (C) Because data quality checks are optional
 - (D) Because quality does not affect decision-making
738. David B. Resnik, J.D., Ph. D. (2015) highlighted that ethical norms in research help build public support for research. People are more likely to fund a research project if they can trust the quality and integrity of research. What ethical consideration is being shown above?
- (A) It promotes truthfulness
 - (B) It protects the study participants.
 - (C) It helps build trust among peers as well as public support.
 - (D) None of the above

739. Which of the following is NOT an ethical guideline for conducting research with humans?
- (A) Getting informed consent of the participant
 - (B) Telling participants they must continue until the study has been completed
 - (C) Keeping participants' identity anonymous
 - (D) Telling participants they are free to withdraw at any time
740. Bias is
- (A) Something you find in the cafeteria for lunch
 - (B) A prejudice about a person or event which affects a person's point of view on a particular subject.
 - (C) A primary source
 - (D) A town in the state of Delaware
741. To put someone else's facts or research from a resource into your own words, is called ____?
- (A) Record
 - (B) Paraphrase
 - (C) Brief description
 - (D) Simplify
742. An example of unethical research mentioned in the book was the Tuskegee study.
- (A) Schizophrenia
 - (B) Parkinson
 - (C) Twin
 - (D) Syphilis
743. Ethical issues arise when the interests of the stakeholders are in conflict and when one or more of the stakeholders are lacking in their responsibilities.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
744. Why are reliable sources important when doing research?
- (A) So you can copy and paste it
 - (B) So you can check if the information is biased or not.
 - (C) So you can make sure the information is accurate to use.
 - (D) None of above
745. What is the primary purpose of an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?
- (A) To manage data collection and publication
 - (B) To ensure ethical protection of study participants
 - (C) To analyze statistical significance in research findings
 - (D) None of the above
746. When information about ethical procedures in a journal article is limited, which single statement would provide readers with some assurance that human subjects were protected?
- (A) A statement that a Certificate of Confidentiality was obtained
 - (B) A statement that informed consent was obtained
 - (C) A statement that data were collected anonymously
 - (D) A statement that the study was approved by an IRB or similar committee
747. What is meant by 'informed consent'? Please indicate the best answer
- (A) Telling people who you are and what you are studying
 - (B) The ethics committee is informed about the research
 - (C) Participants are given a clear indication what the research is about and what their involvement would entail
 - (D) Participants are informed about the findings of the research at the end of the project
748. Model (2). Complete the missing parts using the words: Opinions-flash memory-Copyrights-password manager-Public domains. ____ protect both printed and digital content.

- (A) Opinions
 - (B) Flash memory
 - (C) Copyrights
 - (D) Password manager
 - (E) Public domains
749. Which ethical principle requires that at the end of the study participants be told about the true purpose of the research?
- (A) Institutional Review Board approval
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Protection from physical harm
750. Sociologists must always consider the ethical implications of the research methods
- (A) True
 - (B) False
751. What do researchers using the scientific method try to prevent?
- (A) Their own notions, values, and biases from interfering with their research
 - (B) The use of technology in their research
 - (C) The involvement of other researchers
 - (D) The publication of their findings
752. Which right of a research participant refers to their right to decide voluntarily whether to participate in the study or not?
- (A) Right to self determination
 - (B) Right to full disclosure
753. Paraphrasing is ____
- (A) Copying the text
 - (B) Saying whatever I want after reading
 - (C) Putting information I read into my own words
 - (D) A water activity
754. How does a topic need to be chosen ethically?
- (A) To satisfy the academic endeavours
 - (B) To satisfy the literary taste
 - (C) To satisfy the well-being of the individuals
 - (D) To satisfy the finances of the government
755. Researchers should not put participants in a situation where they might be at risk as a result of their participation (physical and psychological)
- (A) Voluntary participation
 - (B) Freedom from risk of harm
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Person's right to service
756. How can academic honesty be effectively integrated into syllabi and assignments?
- (A) By omitting any mention of plagiarism to reduce anxiety
 - (B) Including a clear honor code, citation policies, and consequences for misconduct
 - (C) Providing opportunities for students to self-report misconduct
 - (D) By using a variety of assessment methods to reduce pressure
757. What is a Human Participants Form (4)?
- (A) A Human Participants Form (4) is a form required for research involving human subjects to ensure ethical standards are met.
 - (B) A Human Participants Form (4) is a form used to record animal testing results.
 - (C) A Human Participants Form (4) is a document for financial disclosures in research.
 - (D) A Human Participants Form (4) is a form for equipment maintenance logs.
758. In order to conduct a study, you often must get approval from the ____ of your college or university.
- (A) Institutional Review Board (IRB)
 - (B) American Psychological Association (APA)
 - (C) Psi Chi
 - (D) Judicial Board
759. Why should ethics be considered in conducting research?

- (A) Ethics keeps the researcher from committing misconduct while seeking knowledge and the truth, and respecting and protecting the rights of the respondents.
- (B) Ethics promotes essential values that help researchers to have a common understanding and work on a topic harmoniously.
- (C) Consideration of ethical principles also draws out public trust.
- (D) All of the above
- 760.** What does the term "research ethics" refer to?
- (A) Finding clever ways to manipulate research data
- (B) Following a strict writing style for research papers
- (C) Ignoring the rights and consent of research participants
- (D) Ensuring that research is conducted ethically and responsibly
- 761.** What is the main goal of pre-registration in psychological research?
- (A) To record study plans in advance and prevent data-driven hypothesis changes
- (B) To ensure research is published only in high-impact journals
- (C) To allow other researchers to collect data for the same project
- (D) To verify that participants provide accurate self-reports
- 762.** A source that is always good in quality, truthful; able to be trusted
- (A) Domain
- (B) Reliable source
- (C) Bias
- (D) Unreliable source
- 763.** Any researcher should weigh the expected ___ for society with the potential ___
- (A) Benefits, harm
- (B) Risks, costs
- (C) Anonymity, confidentiality
- (D) None of above
- 764.** Plagiarism is a ____
- (A) Legal
- (B) Habit
- (C) Bad
- (D) Crime
- 765.** Which of the following is an example of unethical research?
- (A) Research subjects agreeing to try untested products after they are told of possible dangers.
- (B) Students participating in a psychological study after signing a confidentiality agreement.
- (C) Medical experiments conducted on prisoners who are not informed of potential side effects.
- (D) Surveys conducted in low-income neighborhoods with a guarantee of confidentiality.
- 766.** Ethics refers to the principles of right and wrong that guide an individual in making decisions.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 767.** Which of the following is not an ethical consideration regarding market research?
- (A) Protecting the confidentiality of market researchers
- (B) Unbiased approach used by market researchers
- (C) Objective approach used by market researchers
- (D) Distorting market research to misinterpret numerical data
- 768.** The slanting of context and facts in reporting is considered what?
- (A) Objectivity
- (B) Bias
- (C) Fake News
- (D) Hard news

769. In Haney, Banks, and Zimbardo (1973), what right might the participants have felt they did not have?
- (A) Right to privacy
 - (B) Right to withdraw
 - (C) Right to compensation
 - (D) Right to be informed
770. When the topics of research are very sensitive, which of the following rights of individual must be ensured when the respondents refused to be identified as the source of the information?
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Anonymity
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Reliability
771. Whatever agreed upon with the participants must be actualized
- (A) Integrity
 - (B) Legality
 - (C) Social Responsibility
 - (D) Responsible Publication
772. Which of the following is susceptible to the issue of research ethics?
- (A) Inaccurate application of statistical techniques
 - (B) Faculty research design
 - (C) Choice of sampling techniques
 - (D) Reporting of research findings
773. What is the IRB?
- (A) Internal Review Board
 - (B) Institutional Review Bureau
 - (C) Investigative Review Board
 - (D) Committee of administrators, scientists, and community members that reviews proposals for research involving human participants
774. While collecting sensitive customer data, market researchers should adhere to all of the following guidelines EXCEPT ____
- (A) Asking only for the information needed
 - (B) Using information responsibly to provide value
 - (C) Providing respondents with the research firm's contact information
 - (D) Sharing information without the customer's authorization
 - (E) Explaining to respondents how the information will be used
775. Why must researchers avoid coercion in participant recruitment?
- (A) To increase sample size
 - (B) To ensure voluntary participation
 - (C) To simplify data collection
 - (D) To guarantee positive outcomes
776. When finding a reliable source, which of these is important to do:
- (A) Verify the date on the website
 - (B) Look at all the advertisements
 - (C) Change all the information on the website
 - (D) Copy all the text word for word and say it's your own
777. What should you NOT do when researching?
- (A) Use key words & phrases
 - (B) Come up with focus questions
 - (C) Use reliable sources
 - (D) Use an editable source
778. How can ethical decision making contribute to a positive society?
- (A) By encouraging corruption and dishonesty
 - (B) By promoting inequality and discrimination
 - (C) By creating chaos and conflict
 - (D) By promoting fairness and justice
779. What part of the methodology contains the ffg: Data privacy, reservation of information, confidentiality, and anonymity, have the right to back out.
- (A) Research design

- (B) Data collection procedure
(C) Ethics
(D) Research instrument
- 780.** When should participants of a study be told of an experiment's true intention?(Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
(A) As soon as reasonably possible
(B) Results do not need to be disclosed to participants
(C) There is a legal limit of 10 business days to discuss results with participants
(D) Within 24 hours
- 781.** Human subjects can only be the subjects of research in life sciences and social sciences.
(A) Yes
(B) No
- 782.** Sergey is lagging behind his research schedule. Desperate to demonstrate that he is making good use of federal grant money, he makes up data to present in a progress report. What behavior is Sergey demonstrating?
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Falsification
(C) Fabrication
(D) Deception
- 783.** What should you consider when evaluating sources in a literature review?
(A) The author's taste in literature
(B) The author's favorite color
(C) The author's expertise in the field and the support for their arguments
(D) The author's favorite food
- 784.** When searching online, you must ensure that the sources you use are responsible and —
(A) Irresponsible
(B) Unrelated
(C) Questionable
(D) Valid
- 785.** Which of the following is considered an ethical responsibility for authors when borrowing heavily from a source?
(A) To indicate which ideas are their own and which are from the source
(B) To avoid reporting evidence that contradicts their point of view
(C) To use verbatim text from the source without quotation marks
(D) To paraphrase the ideas from the source without giving credit
- 786.** What is the significance of "academic integrity"?
(A) Cheating is acceptable.
(B) Honesty in scholarship is essential.
(C) Collaboration is discouraged.
(D) Grades are the only focus.
- 787.** Sidewalk Science, from the video talk by Fine & Torre on CPAR, refers to:
(A) Science experiments for kids done in public that get kids engaged in thinking about science and research.
(B) Efforts to share back findings from research and engage in further conversation with those most impacted by the issues being researched.
(C) Doing surveys or interviews in the places that people are most likely to be out in public.
(D) None of above
- 788.** You submit a paper to conference which adopts a double-blind review process. Is your identity confidential information that the conference organizers cannot disclose to reviewers?
(A) Yes
(B) No
- 789.** Your classmate, Jarod, states that he does not need to be concerned about ethical standards for his observational study because he will not be manipulating any variables. You disagree. Considering what you have learned in this chapter, your reply is,

- (A) You are right. Ethical guidelines do not apply to observational studies.
- (B) You're wrong. All psychological research is subject to ethical guidelines.
- 790.** What is the difference between privacy and anonymity in research participants' ethics?
- (A) Privacy means participants remain nameless, while anonymity is the freedom to do things without others watching
- (B) Privacy is the freedom to do things without others watching, while anonymity means participants remain nameless
- (C) Both are the same
- (D) None of the above
- 791.** In educational research, why is ethical consideration important when working with students?
- (A) To ensure the research is published in top journals
- (B) To protect participants' rights, privacy, and well-being during the research process
- (C) To avoid complex data analysis
- (D) To make data collection faster and more efficient
- 792.** What is source of information is trustworthy and reliable, indicating that the information provided is accurate, well-supported by evidence, and comes from a reputable author or institution with relevant expertise in the field; essentially, it is a source you can confidently rely on for your research.
- (A) Credible
- (B) Information
- (C) Resources
- (D) Citation
- 793.** Protection of the research participant is more important than the pursuit of new knowledge.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 794.** What are some potential risks and benefits of involving human subjects in scientific research?
- (A) Invasion of privacy, and improved understanding of human behavior.
- (B) Increased knowledge and understanding of human physiology and psychology
- (C) Ethical concerns and potential for exploitation of vulnerable populations
- (D) Inaccurate or biased results due to participant bias
- 795.** How should students handle sources used in research projects?
- (A) Communicate sources transparently to teachers
- (B) Keep sources private to maintain originality
- (C) Only list sources if directly quoted
- (D) Use sources freely without attribution
- 796.** What is confidentiality
- (A) Not publishing personal details of participants
- (B) Telling participants they are being studied
- (C) Not putting your name on your research
- (D) Putting all personal details of participants in your research
- 797.** What is an ethics committee?
- (A) People who like to talk a lot
- (B) A group of people who think about hypothetical research
- (C) A group of experienced people who will consider a research proposal and the degree to which ethical issues have been considered appropriately
- (D) A group of experienced people who are useful to draw on when writing a proposal as an optional extra
- 798.** Which ethical principle ensures that participants know they are part of a study and agree to participate?
- (A) Anonymity

- (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Voluntary Withdrawal
- 799.** Why are many psychology experiments from the 1950s-60s considered unethical by today's standards?
- (A) They often prioritized scientific findings over participant welfare
 - (B) They were always conducted with informed consent
 - (C) They only involved animal subjects
 - (D) They followed strict modern ethical guidelines
- 800.** Ethical considerations are important in the design and implementation of ___ research.
- (A) Psychological
 - (B) Mechanical
 - (C) Astronomical
 - (D) Culinary
- 801.** The following are the characteristics of the literature and studies to be acknowledged in the present studies EXCEPT:
- (A) Materials must be relevant to the research topic.
 - (B) Materials must be as objective as possible.
 - (C) Materials must be as recent as possible.
 - (D) Materials must be as biased as possible.
- 802.** It is considered to deal with beliefs about what is right and wrong, proper and improper.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Respondents
 - (D) None of above
- 803.** Which of the following ideas is a fallacy of stereotyping that is unfair to student-learners?
- (A) All students have rights to be respected.
 - (B) All students require quality interruption.
 - (C) All students can best learn at their own pace.
 - (D) All students from present communities are dull.
- 804.** Why is it important to use credible sources in research?
- (A) To confuse readers
 - (B) To ensure accuracy, reliability, and validity of information.
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 805.** Who should merit authorship in a paper according to ethical standards?
- (A) Only the lead author of the paper
 - (B) Anyone who has contributed in any way to the project
 - (C) Only those individuals who have made substantive contributions to a project
 - (D) Only those individuals who have a high academic reputation
- 806.** What is the purpose of the National Research Act (1974) in research ethics?
- (A) To ensure transparency of results
 - (B) To honor confidentiality and anonymity
 - (C) To anticipate repercussions
 - (D) To mandate protections for research participants
- 807.** Research ethics do not include
- (A) Integrity
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Subjectivity
- 808.** What is meant by 'Ethics'?
- (A) Moral Values
 - (B) Being Religious
 - (C) Deceiving People
 - (D) Pleasant Personality
- 809.** Experimental designs that require the researcher to obtain informed consent from participants do not have other potential ethical concerns.
- (A) F
 - (B) T

- 810.** A scientist says that she has made an important discovery about sound waves. What needs to happen for most other scientists to accept her results?
- (A) The scientist has to explain her results to other scientists.
 - (B) Many scientists need to review the results.
 - (C) The scientist needs to publish her results in a journals.
 - (D) Other scientists need to be able to get the same results.
- 811.** Concern over how well study findings replicate across scientific fields
- (A) Validity (accuracy)
 - (B) Reliability (consistency)
 - (C) Replication crisis
 - (D) None of above
- 812.** This most common bias occurs when a researcher interprets the data to support his or her hypothesis.
- (A) Confirmation bias
 - (B) Question-order bias
 - (C) Leading questions and wording bias
 - (D) None of above
- 813.** Whose permission or consent is needed?
- (A) Students
 - (B) Colleagues
 - (C) Parents
 - (D) School authorities
 - (E) All the stakeholders
- 814.** Why is write protection essential during the process of data acquisition?
- (A) To make the data more readable
 - (B) To improve data encryption
 - (C) To speed up the acquisition process
 - (D) To prevent alteration of evidence
- 815.** Which one is a “don’t” in interview etiquette?
- (A) Be confident
 - (B) Dress appropriately
 - (C) Proper eye contact
 - (D) Lie about your abilities to get job
- 816.** What does the ethical principle of honesty entail?
- (A) Data should never be fabricated
 - (B) Data can be altered for better results
 - (C) Data should be kept secret
 - (D) Data can be misrepresented
- 817.** What is the importance of evaluating the validity of claims?
- (A) To understand the author’s personal life
 - (B) To assess the soundness of the argument
 - (C) To evaluate the length of the text
 - (D) To analyze the complexity of the language.
- 818.** What was a major ethical violation in the Tuskegee Syphilis Study?
- (A) Participants were paid too much
 - (B) Black men with syphilis were studied without treatment, even after penicillin became available
 - (C) The study was conducted in another country
 - (D) Only women were included in the study
- 819.** Why is Wikipedia not a strong research source?
- (A) Wikipedia authors try to trick people with incorrect information.
 - (B) Anyone can edit a Wikipedia entry, so information can be wrong or incomplete.
 - (C) Wikipedia never contains citations.
 - (D) Wikipedia contains too many details and doesn’t give a good overview.
- 820.** Why is it important to evaluate the reliability of online sources when conducting research?
- (A) To confuse readers with conflicting information
 - (B) To waste time checking unnecessary details

- (C) To support unreliable claims without verification
- (D) To ensure accuracy, credibility, and trustworthiness of information.
- 821.** IRSME is the acronyms of the characteristics of Good Topics, What acronym and its meaning means does Not embarrass or harm participants.
- (A) M-Manageable
- (B) S-Significant
- (C) E-Ethical
- (D) I-Interesting
- 822.** What is the role of "reflexivity" in ensuring the ethical conduct of qualitative research?
- (A) Researchers should avoid reflecting on their own biases and assumptions.
- (B) Researchers should critically examine how their own perspectives and experiences might influence the research process and findings.
- (C) Reflexivity is only relevant for quantitative research.
- (D) Reflexivity guarantees that the research will be free from bias.
- 823.** When searching the web for research, what is crucial for obtaining reliable information?
- (A) Using any available website
- (B) Focusing only on popular blogs
- (C) Evaluating the credibility of sources
- (D) Relying solely on social media posts
- 824.** Gaining permission from a person to take part in a study and telling them what is involved is referred to as ____
- (A) Withdrawal
- (B) Confidentiality
- (C) Informed consent
- (D) Debriefing
- 825.** Kiyana is conducting a research study and collects sensitive information from participants. When publishing her findings, she ensures that no specific piece of information can be associated with any particular participant. This is a central part of which aspect of research ethics?
- (A) Informed consent
- (B) Protection from harm
- (C) Confidentiality
- (D) Deception
- 826.** Why is it important to submit a research proposal to an IRB before conducting research with human participants?
- (A) To ensure ethical treatment of participants.
- (B) To obtain funding for the research.
- (C) To get feedback from committee members.
- (D) To ensure the validity of the research.
- 827.** Editors and journalists play a role in:
- (A) Advertising products
- (B) Spreading propaganda
- (C) Maintaining ethical standards
- (D) Creating laws
- 828.** Manipulating research materials
- (A) Plagiarisms
- (B) Fabrication
- (C) Falsification
- (D) None of above
- 829.** A reviewer rejects a manuscript because of personal differences in viewpoint. This violates ethics because the reviewer ____
- (A) Did not follow the blind review system
- (B) Acted subjectively and unprofessionally
- (C) Did not understand the methodology
- (D) Ignored the journal format
- (E) Was overly strict in assessment
- 830.** What is 'Deception' in research?
- (A) A method of collecting data through interviews
- (B) A technique where participants are misled or not fully informed about the true purpose of the research

- (C) A process of obtaining informed consent from participants
(D) A way of analyzing data using statistical tools
- 831.** When a source has been tested and it is accurate, recent, unbiased, and trustworthy.
(A) Scholarly
(B) Credible
(C) Claim
(D) Plagiarism
- 832.** If an ethical violation is committed by a senior researcher, the most ethical decision is to ____
(A) Ignore it
(B) Cover it up for reputation
(C) Handle it professionally and proportionally
(D) None of above
- 833.** When written informed consent is obtained, participants must be told ____ of the experiment
(A) The aim and hypothesis
(B) The method and pay rate
(C) The nature and purpose
(D) Method and outcome
- 834.** What are the potential consequences of using unreliable sources in academic research?
(A) It can lead to misinformation, damage credibility, and result in poor academic performance.
(B) It has no impact on research quality
(C) It can enhance the research by providing diverse perspectives
(D) It is only a concern for professional researchers
- 835.** When you look for sources on your topic you must check to make sure the sources are ____ so that you get the most accurate facts to answer your research questions.
(A) Online
(B) Print
(C) Credible
(D) New
- 836.** The goals of ethical standards are to ____
(A) Foster human welfare
(B) Promote dignity of the individual
(C) Maintain scientific integrity
(D) All of the above
- 837.** Why should you not automatically trust everything in a refereed paper, even if it is peer-reviewed?
(A) Peer review guarantees the accuracy of all claims
(B) A paper reflects only the knowledge of the researchers at the time of submission
(C) All refereed papers are free of errors
(D) The research is always up-to-date and accurate
- 838.** Treating research peers with fairness.
(A) Respect for Colleagues
(B) Social Responsibility
(C) Openness
(D) Competence
(E) Carefulness
- 839.** When is it necessary to get permission and approval from research ethics committees?
(A) For humans
(B) For animals
(C) For human, but not for animals
(D) For both animal and human
- 840.** The research should ensure that a study will enhance the well-being and improve the situation of the populations under study, rather than undermine or endanger them in any way.
(A) Accountability
(B) Beneficence
(C) Justice
(D) Respect
- 841.** Which of the following is NOT a common ethical consideration in qualitative research?

- (A) Informed Consent
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Anonymity
 - (D) Deception
- 842.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a reliable source?
- (A) Biased opinion
 - (B) Lack of evidence
 - (C) Peer-reviewed
 - (D) Anonymous author
- 843.** In the field of educational research, deception can happen anytime. What characteristic of a human being can lead him to temptations?
- (A) Narrow-mindedness
 - (B) Human frailty
 - (C) Critical Thinker
 - (D) Decision Maker
- 844.** A trial proposes invasive procedures with minimal expected benefit. Which ethical criterion is most at risk?
- (A) Informed consent documentation
 - (B) Value for communities and patients
 - (C) Favorable risk-benefit assessment
 - (D) Independent external review process
- 845.** Which practice best demonstrates Respect for Persons in a study?
- (A) Transparent reporting of methods
 - (B) Periodic compliance monitoring
 - (C) Fair selection of participants
 - (D) Voluntary informed consent process
- 846.** Along with informed consent, what other ethical obligation do sociologists have regarding their professional responsibilities and conduct?
- (A) They must disclose their epistemological orientations.
 - (B) They must disclose their identity as researchers.
 - (C) They must disclose their theoretical traditions.
 - (D) They must disclose the true identities of their subjects.
- 847.** What is deception?
- (A) Deception is the act of telling the truth
 - (B) Deception is the act of being honest
 - (C) Purposely misleading experiment participants in order to maintain the integrity of the experiment
 - (D) Deception is the act of clarifying information
- 848.** Ethical clearance is required for:
- (A) Animal studies
 - (B) Human studies
 - (C) Both a and b
 - (D) Neither
- 849.** Hey there! Imagine you are planning a fun research project with your friends Dia, Kiara, and Rohan. Informed consent in this context refers to ____
- (A) Asking for permission from the government to start the project
 - (B) Reviewing and understanding the collected data
 - (C) Gathering information from Dia, Kiara, and Rohan
 - (D) Ensuring Dia, Kiara, and Rohan are willing to participate
- 850.** After an experiment, participants always must be told information about the experiment
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 851.** People who cannot give their own consent to participate in an experiment
- (A) Minors and cognitively disabled
 - (B) Women
 - (C) Men
 - (D) White men

- 852.** Multiple Choice: Read each question carefully and choose the BEST answer. When research participants are minors, the researcher should do all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Obtain consent from parents or guardians
 - (B) Explain the study in age-appropriate language
 - (C) Allow the child to decide without adult consent
 - (D) Secure proper documentation of consent
- 853.** Why is it important for research to be replicable?
- (A) To increase the length of research papers
 - (B) To validate the findings by allowing other researchers to conduct the same study and compare results
 - (C) To make the research seem more complicated
 - (D) To ensure that the researcher gets credit for the work
- 854.** IRB is the acronym for
- (A) Informed Rights Board
 - (B) Interactive Relativism Board
 - (C) Institutional Review Board
 - (D) International Review Board
- 855.** Give an example of a situation where ethical decision making is crucial.
- (A) Deciding what to wear to a party
 - (B) Choosing a restaurant for dinner
 - (C) Picking a movie to watch
 - (D) Business, healthcare, or environmental issues
- 856.** To counter deception we must.
- (A) Inform participants prior to the beginning of the experiment
 - (B) Wait until the end of the study to inform participants
 - (C) Immediately debrief participants after each aspect
 - (D) Provide resources for the well-being of participants
- 857.** What is the function of Ethics in engineering?
- (A) Maintain personal integrity
 - (B) Maintain public respect and trust
 - (C) Avoid legal problems (criminal and civil rights)
 - (D) All three options
- 858.** ____ is provided before the study begins, in the form of a signature on a detailed form explaining the study the participant will take part in
- (A) Code of ethics
 - (B) Right to withdraw
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Informed consent
- 859.** How can professional development in science enhance teachers' understanding of scientific ethics?
- (A) By providing training on ethical considerations in scientific research and education.
 - (B) By ignoring ethical issues.
 - (C) By focusing only on technical skills.
 - (D) By reducing the emphasis on ethics.
- 860.** What is the importance of learning about scientific ethics in CTE programs?
- (A) To ignore ethical considerations
 - (B) To ensure responsible and ethical scientific practices
 - (C) To focus only on unethical practices
 - (D) To avoid discussing ethics
- 861.** How can scientific journals help prevent ethical breaches?
- (A) By reducing the number of reviewers
 - (B) By limiting access to research
 - (C) By implementing stringent guidelines
 - (D) By increasing publication fees
- 862.** Ethics refers to ____
- (A) Someone who only cares about themselves.
 - (B) The set of moral principles or personal priorities that guide the person's conduct.

- (C) A belief that no matter what decisions one makes, it will not change the type of person that they are.
- (D) A and C
- 863.** ____ is to animal research as ____ is to human research.
- (A) Informed consent; deception
- (B) IACUC; IRB
- (C) IRB; IACUC
- (D) Deception; debriefing
- 864.** If you're only looking at information from a certain viewpoint, what might this be called?
- (A) Bias
- (B) Misinterpretation
- (C) Lying
- (D) Lazy research Edit
- 865.** In your research period, some participants wanted to withdraw within half the period, you didn't agree. Which rule are you breaking?
- (A) Obtaining consent form
- (B) Protect the right to withdraw
- (C) Avoiding deceptive practices
- (D) None of above
- 866.** This is an ethical concept of retaining the anonymity of the participants in the research.
- (A) Autonomy
- (B) Exploitation
- (C) Misrepresentation
- (D) Confidentiality
- 867.** The following is an evaluation of the Schachter and Singer Experiment
- (A) Small Sample-Not representative
- (B) -sample only had right handed healthy females, results cannot be generalized to anyone else, reducing the validity
- (C) The researchers injected adrenaline into the participants which represents an ethical issue
- (D) None of above
- 868.** Which is an example of respecting confidentiality?
- (A) Using participant codes instead of real names
- (B) Posting all data online
- (C) Sharing identities without permission
- (D) Publishing private details
- 869.** A study whose publication may harm a particular group should ____
- (A) Be published without changes
- (B) Be canceled entirely
- (C) Be reexamined with ethical considerations and with impact mitigation
- (D) Be handed to the sponsor
- (E) Be shortened
- 870.** Professional standards are
- (A) An employee's ability to work well with others; listening and effective speaking.
- (B) A set of practices, ethics, and behaviors that a particular profession must follow
- (C) The quality of being trustworthy and reliable
- (D) An obligation or willingness to accept responsibility or to account for one's actions
- 871.** Which of the following definition does not entail falsification-
- (A) The researcher deliberately conceals research result that do not fit the research hypothesis.
- (B) The researcher fabricates the data that does not exist.
- (C) The researcher over beautifies existing pictures in the research.
- (D) The researcher unreasonably manipulates the research data.
- 872.** When a researcher report the results in such a way that data appears more interesting it can be said to have-
- (A) Publication of Data in Research
- (B) Data reporting in Research
- (C) Selective Data reporting in Research
- (D) None of the above

873. I decided not to use that source because it didn't seem very ____
(A) Organized
(B) Credible
(C) Quantitative
(D) Relevance
874. What US agency might not have ever been formed if Rachel Carson had not written *Silent Spring*?
(A) USDEA
(B) USEPA
(C) USCDC
(D) USFDA
875. This occurs when some findings of the study are not equally represented in the research report.
(A) Confirmation bias
(B) Leading question bias
(C) Question order bias
(D) Biased reporting
876. When you do ____, you should ____ your sources so that you can show others where you got your information.
(A) Research, cite
(B) Compile, include
(C) Substantiate, inquire
(D) Summary, evaluate
877. What is the biggest conflict of using embryonic stem cells?
(A) Cell source
(B) Price and outcome
(C) Ethic
(D) Market
878. According to the Belmont Report, which principle emphasizes treating people as autonomous agents?
(A) Respect for persons
(B) Beneficence
(C) Justice
(D) Confidentiality
879. It is about directing human conduct using the standards of right and wrong that tell people what must be done based on rights, obligations, benefits to society, fairness, or specific virtues.
(A) Morals
(B) Values
(C) Ethics
(D) Manners
(E) Etiquette
880. Domonique works as an accountant for a large company. She is asked by a competitor to share financial information about her employer. Domonique does not share the information. Is she acting ethically?
(A) Yes
(B) No
881. What is the purpose of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) in communication research?
(A) To analyze data
(B) To design research studies
(C) To ensure ethical treatment of research participants
(D) To conduct a literature review
882. What ethical concern is mentioned regarding the marijuana and driving performance study?
(A) Giving doses that impair judgment
(B) Recruiting only male participants
(C) Testing only one type of drug
(D) Not compensating participants
883. What does UREC stand for?
(A) University Research Ethics Committee
(B) University Research Ethics Council
(C) Universal Research Ethics Committee
(D) Universal Research Ethics Council

- 884.** Which of the following terms is a strategy where the researcher actively engages in critical self-reflection about his or her potential biases and predispositions.
- (A) Investigator triangulation.
 - (B) Reactivity.
 - (C) Experimenter effect.
 - (D) Reflexivity.
- 885.** If a journal requires high publication fees without a clear peer-review process, ethically the journal is ____
- (A) High quality
 - (B) Suitable as a reference
 - (C) Potentially a predatory journal
 - (D) In line with international standards
 - (E) Supportive of open access
- 886.** What is a major ethical issue in e-research?
- (A) Data privacy and confidentiality
 - (B) Publishing without citations
 - (C) Avoiding hypothesis testing
 - (D) Using outdated research methods
- 887.** A student manipulates data so that the results fit the hypothesis. When analyzed ethically, the most serious impact of this action is ____
- (A) A decline in the student's academic grade
 - (B) Loss of trust in research findings and scientific integrity
 - (C) Errors in statistical techniques
 - (D) Delayed publication
 - (E) Increased workload for the advisor
- 888.** Which of the following captures the essence of informed consent?
- (A) Having members sign a contract before joining a group.
 - (B) Telling members in some detail about the nature and purpose of the group.
 - (C) Having members decide upon all the activities of the group.
 - (D) Making sure that groups will always be composed of voluntary members.
- 889.** I carry out research on chemicals. I test some chemicals on people. It burns their skin and leaves permanent scarring. Which ethical research rule have I not respected?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Cause no harm
 - (C) Right to withdraw
 - (D) Confidentiality
 - (E) Deceptive practices
- 890.** Avoiding Bias involves ensuring ____ in data collection and analysis.
- (A) Neutrality
 - (B) Accuracy
 - (C) Consistency
 - (D) Transparency
- 891.** An ethical communicator gives ____ to the source of information.
- (A) Money
 - (B) Problems
 - (C) Credit
 - (D) None of above
- 892.** The most effective plagiarism prevention strategy at the program level is ____
- (A) Increasing academic sanctions
 - (B) Using plagiarism-detection software
 - (C) Academic ethics education from the start and ongoing mentoring
 - (D) Restricting journal access
 - (E) Reducing writing assignments
- 893.** Each ethical principle applies to the scientific inquiry, the conduct and behaviors of researchers, or the ethical treatment of research participants.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 894.** It is a type of fraud where one modifies the data gathered to fit to what is needed in the hypothesis
(A) Falsification
(B) Fabrication
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Piracy
- 895.** What best describes the purpose of the IRB?
(A) To ensure that every research proposal has a clear and falsifiable hypothesis.
(B) To review operational definitions in experiments.
(C) To review proposals for research that involves human participants.
(D) To ensure that new research meaningfully adds to the scientific literature.
- 896.** Teachers avoiding plagiarism and maintaining integrity exemplifies:
(A) Professional competence
(B) Ethical behavior
(C) Curriculum planning
(D) Learning facilitation
- 897.** Who provided ethical approval for the study conducted by Aarav and Priya?
(A) The university and NHS research ethics committees
(B) The local government
(C) The participants themselves
(D) The health visitors
- 898.** When is it okay to share someone else's personal info online?
(A) When they are not looking
(B) After asking for permission
(C) Always
(D) If it's fun
- 899.** Which ethics in communication refers to understanding the need of the communicator and the receiver?
(A) Audience
(B) Mutuality
(C) Ends vs means
(D) Access to information
- 900.** In community-based educational research, the primary ethical principle to emphasize in synthesis is ____
(A) Efficiency and effectiveness
(B) Participation, justice, and respect for the local context
(C) Innovation and novelty
(D) Replication and generalization
(E) Instrument standardization
- 901.** What does "bias" mean in academic writing?
(A) Prejudice or favoritism that affects objectivity in research or writing
(B) A statistical method
(C) A type of citation
(D) The conclusion of a paper
(E) A research methodology
- 902.** Statement:1 At the same time, we should keep in mind that the data which we collect is open-sourced and not someone's property. Statement 2: Extracting private data can be an offence.
(A) Statement 1 is True
(B) Statement 2 is True
(C) Statement 1 and 2 both are True
(D) None of these statements are True
- 903.** When must informed consent be obtained from participants?
(A) Before they participate
(B) Sometime after they begin participating
(C) After the study is complete
(D) None of above
- 904.** Do you need to get permission before you use a person's name as a reference?
(A) Yes
(B) NO

- 905.** Why should business anthropologists respect intellectual property rights and ownership of cultural heritage?
- (A) To avoid seeking permission from stakeholders
 - (B) To ensure equitable benefits for research participants and collaborators
 - (C) To prioritize proprietary information over ethical considerations
 - (D) To minimize transparency in research practices
- 906.** As a researcher, we should avoid letting private beliefs and expectations influence observations or conclusions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Either true or false
 - (D) None of above
- 907.** Informed and uncoerced consent are required preconditions for participation of human subjects in research.
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 908.** What are participants promised so that they feel comfortable answering questions honestly?
- (A) Written consent
 - (B) Debriefing
 - (C) Confidence
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 909.** Means telling readers where the information in a news story comes from.
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Attribution
 - (C) Report
 - (D) Truthfulness
- 910.** A teacher was reported for consistently accepting gifts from students in exchange for higher grades. Which professional element is violated?
- (A) Accreditation
 - (B) Licensing
 - (C) Professional Development
 - (D) Code of Ethics
- 911.** Which of the following is the first internationally known code for research ethics?
- (A) The Nurenberg code
 - (B) The Belmont report
 - (C) The Coleman report
 - (D) The FDA report
 - (E) All of the answers are correct
- 912.** How would you classify information about the company's current projects that is not intended for the general public, can be accessed only by a specific group of employees and could affect the company's reputation in case of a leak?
- (A) Public
 - (B) Internal
 - (C) Private
 - (D) Personal
 - (E) Confidential
- 913.** What is a key requirement for the composition of an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?
- (A) Multiple members with relevant expertise
 - (B) Only one member with expertise
 - (C) Only scientists as members
 - (D) Only members from the same cultural background
- 914.** When looking at the reliability of a source, what question should you NOT ask yourself?
- (A) Is this current?
 - (B) Who is the author?
 - (C) Is this published?
 - (D) Does it look nice?
- 915.** Why is it important for researchers to be open about their biases?
- (A) To confuse the readers.
 - (B) To allow readers to assess the validity and reliability of the findings.
 - (C) To hide the true purpose of the research.
 - (D) To ensure the research is not published.

- 916.** The names of the participants in a research experiment must be kept secret is an ethical guideline known as
- (A) Debriefing
 - (B) Free from harm
 - (C) Informed Consent
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 917.** What is scientific misconduct in social research?
- (A) All of the above
 - (B) Falsifying data
 - (C) Plagiarizing the work of others
 - (D) Distorting methods of data collection
- 918.** Any risks and/or benefits of the study to the participants should not be mentioned in a consent form.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 919.** Which principle focuses on maximizing benefits and minimizing harms in human research?
- (A) Justice and fair treatment for participants
 - (B) Beneficence through risk-benefit balance
 - (C) Respect for persons and autonomy
 - (D) Integrity with accurate data reporting
- 920.** Cultural bias
- (A) Attempts to discover a person's talents
 - (B) Favors one group over another
 - (C) Attempts to assess an individual's characteristics
 - (D) Measures the quality of a test
- 921.** A researcher who decides to deceive participants in a study should:
- (A) Determine that the study cannot be done without deception
 - (B) Argue convincingly that the importance of the study justifies deception
 - (C) Undeceive participants as soon as possible
 - (D) All of the above
- 922.** I am conducting a research to test the effect of UV light on human skin. I test UV light on people. I don't tell them that the light irritates their skin. Which ethical research principle have I not respected?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Cause no harm
 - (C) Right to withdraw
 - (D) Confidentiality
 - (E) Deceptive practices
- 923.** Paraphrasing means to do what?
- (A) Rewritten in a writer's own words, without changing the meaning of what was said
 - (B) Shortening something while using the same words
 - (C) Rewritten in a writer's own words, but changes the meaning of what was said
 - (D) Making what was said even longer, so readers really know what the person mean.
- 924.** When you are testing to find out if the website you are using has the most up to date information, you are testing for:
- (A) Purpose
 - (B) Authority
 - (C) Currency
 - (D) Relevancy
- 925.** The ____, passed in 1974 represents one of the first serious attempts to build a comprehensive system of research ethics in the U.S.
- (A) National Research Act
 - (B) Declaration of Helsinki
 - (C) Tuskegee Code
 - (D) Kefauver-Harris Amendments
- 926.** Suppose a participant in an experiment feels pressured by researchers to continue, despite wishing to withdraw after the experiment begins. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of this situation?
- (A) The participant will intentionally bias the results.

- (B) The participant will demand extra compensation.
- (C) The participant will suffer psychological distress.
- (D) Nothing. Participants are not allowed to withdraw once they commit to participate.
- 927.** Ethically, personal information must remain confidential.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- 928.** Ethical standards are essential because they:
- (A) Protect participants and ensure research integrity
- (B) Increase the number of pages in a paper
- (C) Guarantee higher grades
- (D) Eliminate the need for citations
- 929.** Which of these enhances the quality of a qualitative research?
- (A) Collecting one source of data
- (B) Using informed consent form for participants
- (C) Repeating data
- (D) Ignoring research limitations
- 930.** Which of the following refers to the standards on what is morally right or wrong?
- (A) Ethics
- (B) Informants
- (C) Respondents
- (D) Survey
- 931.** What is required for children to participate in research studies?
- (A) Parental consent and child assent
- (B) Only the child's consent
- (C) Only the parent's consent
- (D) No consent is needed
- 932.** The biggest concern about research posted on the Internet is that ____
- (A) It takes a long time to download.
- (B) There is little quality control in the form of peer review or experts.
- (C) ERIC is not available online.
- (D) None of above
- 933.** Which of the following examples would NOT be criteria for an article being reliable?
- (A) The author being an expert in the field
- (B) The article authored by a scientific organization
- (C) The author by an intelligent individual
- (D) The author sites the experimental process used and data
- 934.** Deception in psychology studies
- (A) Should never be done
- (B) Is unethical
- (C) Must be followed with a debriefing
- (D) None of above
- 935.** You collected personal stories from participants. How will you present them ethically?
- (A) Use pseudonyms and remove identifying details
- (B) Share their names publicly
- (C) Post interviews on social media
- (D) Skip consent
- 936.** Imagine you're a detective like Brinley or Brennan, and you find conflicting information during your research. What should you do?
- (A) Ignore the conflicting information
- (B) Include both pieces of information and discuss the differences
- (C) Choose the information that supports your argument
- (D) Ask your friends which one to use
- 937.** Adhere to ethical principles and guidelines
- (A) External evidence
- (B) Reliance on human cooperation
- (C) Ethical constraints
- (D) Fallibility

- 938.** Standards for responsible behavior for researchers in any field, but especially during experiments.
- (A) Intelligence
 - (B) Ethics
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Alfred Binet
 - (E) Survey
- 939.** My research focuses on the use of humanoid robots as a possible aid to support interaction with autistic children. May this raise ethical concerns?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 940.** Which of the following would be a key aspect of trustworthiness
- (A) Triangulation
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Credibility
 - (D) Validity
- 941.** Which of the following is not an example of deception?
- (A) To observe code of ethics.
 - (B) To create bias between respondents before the survey.
 - (C) To leak out information regarding any confidential matter.
 - (D) A part of the truth is not communicated to the respondent.
- 942.** What ethical question is raised by the idea that science sees an individual as the sum total of all prior events and actors in their life?
- (A) Who is ultimately responsible for the individual's actions?
 - (B) How much does a lawyer get paid?
 - (C) What is the cost of genetic testing?
 - (D) Who can become a judge?
- 943.** 'The research should not be carried out with blind-folded eyes'-the meaning of this phrase is
- (A) The research should be free from all personal biases.
 - (B) The research should be free from personal limitations.
 - (C) The research should be separated from personal ideology.
 - (D) All of the above.
- 944.** What must researchers obtain from participants before beginning a study?
- (A) None of the above
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Payment
 - (D) Anonymity agreement
- 945.** In order to make the research unbiased, it requires that
- (A) There is no deliberate attempt to either to conceal or highlight something.
 - (B) Quantitative and qualitative methods are to be used.
 - (C) Repeatability and accuracy are provided for the quality of measurement procedures used.
 - (D) The solution to the research problem is known in advance.
- 946.** What's the best way to quote online resources without plagiarizing?
- (A) Paraphrasing every paragraph that you read
 - (B) Using only print versions of online documents
 - (C) Explaining to your teacher that you did your research on the internet
 - (D) Citing all of your online resources with proper attribution
- 947.** Ethics is the set of principles and guidelines that help us to uphold the things we value
- (A) True.
 - (B) False.
 - (C) Neither True nor False just a statement.
 - (D) None of the above.

948. Researchers should minimize harm, discomfort and suffering to the animals and maximize the benefit of the research (e.g. applying findings to help other animals or humans).
- (A) Minimizing Harm and Maximizing Benefit
 - (B) Replacement
 - (C) Species
 - (D) Numbers
949. A code of ethics does not specify rules of conduct to which members must adhere to remain in good standing within a professional organization.
- (A) True
 - (B) False.
950. Failing to protect participants' privacy violates the principle of anonymity.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
951. A process where the scientists performing the research influence the results, in order to portray a certain outcome.
- (A) Triangulation
 - (B) Hawthorne effect
 - (C) Bias
 - (D) Sampling error
952. What are the ethical implications of plagiarism in scientific research?
- (A) Plagiarism in scientific research has no ethical implications.
 - (B) Plagiarism in scientific research is a common practice.
 - (C) Ethical implications of plagiarism in scientific research are subjective.
 - (D) Plagiarism in scientific research has serious ethical implications.
953. Which of the following was established as a result of Nazi medical experiments during WWII?
- (A) The Belmont Report
 - (B) The Nuremberg Code (1947)
 - (C) The Milgram Experiment
 - (D) The Stanford Prison Study
954. How does MIT ADT address professional ethics in its curriculum?
- (A) Offering mandatory courses in research ethics
 - (B) Assigning case studies on global practices only
 - (C) Excluding ethics from technical programs
 - (D) Providing lectures on request
955. Which of these is a stipulation of the APA ethical code for conducting research?
- (A) Researchers can never use participant deception
 - (B) Research studies must be approved by the APA
 - (C) Research participants data must always be held confidential
 - (D) There are no ethical requirements for the care and use of animals in research
956. How does adherence to academic integrity affect the quality of student work?
- (A) It limits depth of reading and research
 - (B) It discourages recognition of key ideas and facts
 - (C) It ensures depth of research and analytical skills
 - (D) It prioritizes speed over accuracy in assignments
957. 'Informed consent' in Sociology forms part of
- (A) Research strategy
 - (B) Ethical considerations
 - (C) Interpreting data
 - (D) Facts and Values
958. What should researchers do when obtaining informed consent is challenging?
- (A) Avoid conducting research in such situations

- (B) Ensure participants are aware of their presence and the purpose of the research
 - (C) Focus on analyzing consumer behavior
 - (D) Conduct research without informing participants
- 959.** The reasoning behind debriefing is so participants do not leave with a ____ about being lied to.
- (A) Positive effect
 - (B) Negative effect
 - (C) Eliminate
 - (D) Reassurance
- 960.** How does the Canadian government ensure ethical standards in scientific research?
- (A) By establishing research ethics boards
 - (B) By ignoring ethical considerations
 - (C) By allowing unrestricted research
 - (D) By focusing only on economic outcomes
- 961.** The researcher should ensure that the participants will not be adversely affected by the research and its results.
- (A) Care
 - (B) Human Subjects Protection
 - (C) Respect for Colleagues
 - (D) Social Responsibility
- 962.** What is an example of unethical behavior in clinical trials mentioned in the text?
- (A) The Tuskegee syphilis study
 - (B) The Salk polio vaccine trial
 - (C) The Framingham Heart Study
 - (D) The Human Genome Project
- 963.** Which behavior reflects fabrication or falsification?
- (A) Correctly reporting methods and limitations
 - (B) Accidentally misplacing a bibliography page
 - (C) Inventing data or distorting original sources
 - (D) Editing grammar while keeping facts unchanged
- 964.** What is the main challenge of using internet resources for research?
- (A) Accessing the internet
 - (B) Evaluating the quality and reliability of information
 - (C) Finding relevant information
 - (D) Citing internet sources correctly
- 965.** 'Data protection' is found under what ethical sub-heading
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Right to withdraw
 - (C) Protection from harm
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 966.** Which of the following is NOT a safeguard business anthropologists should implement to minimize risks in research?
- (A) Providing support services
 - (B) Consulting with ethics committees
 - (C) Ignoring psychological harm
 - (D) Assessing physical risks
- 967.** Researchers must ensure that their studies do not cause harm to participants. This includes harm that is:
- (A) Physical only
 - (B) Psychological only
 - (C) Both physical and psychological
 - (D) Financial only
- 968.** Why is it important to address conflicts of interest in scientific research?
- (A) To improve the accuracy of research findings
 - (B) To promote collaboration among researchers
 - (C) To increase funding for scientific research
 - (D) To ensure the integrity and credibility of the research

- 969.** Why is informed consent important in educational research?
- (A) To ensure accurate data collection.
 - (B) To increase the validity of the research findings.
 - (C) To minimize potential harm to participants.
 - (D) To protect participants' rights and privacy.
- 970.** All but one is NOT the right of research participants.
- (A) Voluntary participation
 - (B) Risk of harm
 - (C) Informed consent
 - (D) Principal investigators
- 971.** What ethical principle in research refers to being open to criticism and new ideas?
- (A) Integrity
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Openness
- 972.** What does the right to withdraw allow participants to do?
- (A) Change their answers during the study.
 - (B) Remove themselves and their data from the study at any time.
 - (C) Refuse to provide informed consent.
 - (D) Change the study's conditions.
- 973.** What ethical consideration did Jeron violated when she endorsed a product despite knowing of the negative effects it can deal to the participants?
- (A) Avoidance of Deception
 - (B) Acknowledge Sources of Information
 - (C) Writing an Informed Consent
 - (D) Maintaining Confidentiality
- 974.** Which ethical issue is most relevant to John Watson's experiment with "Little Albert"?
- (A) Failure to debrief the participant.
 - (B) Use of deception without justification.
 - (C) Causing psychological distress to the participant.
 - (D) Lack of confidentiality.
- 975.** What is fabrication in research ethics?
- (A) Manufacturing information or data
 - (B) Changing data to fit a hypothesis
 - (C) Ignoring ethical principles
 - (D) Copying another's work
- 976.** Which of the following is not ethical practice in research with humans?
- (A) Gaining informed consent
 - (B) Informing participants that they are free to withdraw at any time
 - (C) Maintaining participants' anonymity
 - (D) Requiring participants to continue until the study has been completed
- 977.** A researcher should:
- (A) Be constrained by the research of others
 - (B) Use even anonymous sources if they appear relevant
 - (C) Use only sources that appear credible
 - (D) None of above
- 978.** What is Research Misconduct?
- (A) Fabrication
 - (B) Falsification
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) All of The Above
- 979.** During the course of the experiment, the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end, if he has reached the physical or mental state, where continuation of the experiment seemed to him to be impossible.
- (A) Justice
 - (B) Responsibility
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Dignity
- 980.** The purpose of ethical guidelines in research is to

- (A) Ensure that the participants are safe
 - (B) Enable ethical deception
 - (C) To ensure participants are paid for their time
 - (D) Ensure the study get valid results
- 981.** What is the process called when participants are told complete and truthful information about the experiment at its conclusion?
- (A) Debriefing
 - (B) Informed consent
 - (C) Inductive reasoning
 - (D) None of above
- 982.** When was the first known consent form used in research?
- (A) 1900 for the Yellow fever experiments by Walter Reed
 - (B) 1950 for the Red fever experiments by Angus Deaton
 - (C) 1999 for the Purple fever experiments by Milton Friedman
 - (D) 1790 for the Yellow fever experiments by Adam Smith
 - (E) All answers are correct
- 983.** What should candidates consider when evaluating studies?
- (A) Validity, reliability, generalisability, ethics
 - (B) Validity, reliability, sample size, cost
 - (C) Validity, ethics, time, location
 - (D) Reliability, generalisability, sample size, location
- 984.** Which of the three ethics approaches says research ethics should be a matter of the individual's conscience?
- (A) Ontological skepticism.
 - (B) Ethical skepticism.
 - (C) Deontological approach.
 - (D) Utilitarianism.
- 985.** This federal agency has the major responsibility for establishing the guidelines for research involving human subjects.
- (A) Environmental Protection Agency
 - (B) Food and Drug Administration
 - (C) Department of Education
 - (D) Health and Human Services
- 986.** Professor Garcia would like to study parental spanking and aggressive behavior in children. Which of the following research methods would NOT be feasible due to ethical problems associated with trying to manipulate the spanking variable?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) Case study
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) Correlational study
- 987.** What are you doing if you are making the mistake of over-reliance when writing a research paper?
- (A) You are relying too heavily on only one source for your researched information.
 - (B) You are using technology too much.
 - (C) You are using the same words over and over again.
 - (D) You have not written enough about your topic.
- 988.** These are sets of guidelines observed by the researcher to ensure that data will not be falsified nor fabricated and that the respondents will not be harmed in any way.
- (A) Data Analysis
 - (B) Data Collection
 - (C) Research Ethics
 - (D) None of above
- 989.** In an action research, there's no need to cite literature that validates the strategy to be used.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 990.** Which value is NOT specifically mentioned as a consideration in data ethics?
- (A) Privacy
 - (B) Fairness

- (C) Transparency
(D) Profitability
- 991.** Ethical Promise (everyday promise)
(A) Components of Competency
(B) Informed Consent
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Privilege
(E) Privileged information.
- 992.** Academic integrity in simulation and peer learning ensures:
(A) Valid assessment and authentic demonstration of skills
(B) Copying of peer outputs
(C) Performance faking
(D) Instructor favoritism
- 993.** What should the researcher do if they have achieved a low response rate?
(A) Copy responses and paste them again.
(B) Abandon the research project entirely.
(C) Recognize and accept the possible limitations of a low response rate.
(D) Fill in some more questionnaires themselves.
- 994.** True or False: you MUST evaluate EVERY source credibility and relevance before assuming that it's useful for your research.
(A) True
(B) False
- 995.** Need humans to cooperate and participate
(A) External evidence
(B) Reliance on human cooperation
(C) Ethical constraints
(D) Fallibility
- 996.** Ethical publishing requires:
(A) Data fabrication
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Originality and honesty
(D) Duplicate submission
- 997.** Choose the correct goal of ethnographers:
(A) Study people and places with a respect toward causing them no harm, preserving their dignity, and ensuring privacy
(B) Potential Ethical Issues in Ethnographic Research
(C) When doing fieldwork
(D) Study people and places with a respect toward causing them harm, no preserving their dignity, and no ensuring privacy
- 998.** True or False: It is ok to use opinions as evidence in your argument.
(A) True
(B) False
- 999.** Conflict of interests can arise due to which of the following?
(A) Espionage
(B) Financial investments, bribes
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Whistle blowing
- 1000.** The purpose of ethical guidelines are
(A) To ensure participants are safe
(B) To ensure participants are paid for their time
(C) To ensure the study gets valid responses
(D) To ensure researchers do what they like
- 1001.** What should be avoided in data analysis according to research ethics?
(A) Bias
(B) Transparency
(C) Collaboration
(D) Criticism
- 1002.** Which risk is explicitly managed using sustainability accounting metrics?
(A) Currency depreciation risk in exports
(B) Climate change and resource shortages
(C) Patent expiration timelines
(D) Interest rate fluctuations on debt

- 1003.** A synthesis between publication demands and scientific ethics can be achieved by —
(A) Increasing the number of articles
(B) Choosing reputable journals
(C) Prioritizing quality, honesty, and scientific contribution
(D) Following research trends
(E) Using third-party services
- 1004.** Researchers must ensure that all participant data and personal information is not revealed, even after the experiment has finished and the results are reported. What is the name of this ethical consideration?
(A) Deception
(B) Confidentiality/anonymity
(C) Protection from harm
(D) None of these answers are correct
- 1005.** What does citing sources in research indicate?
(A) The researcher's ability to write lengthy papers.
(B) The researcher's proficiency in using citations.
(C) The researcher's ability to memorize information.
(D) Giving credit to the original authors and avoiding plagiarism.
- 1006.** What are some common ethical considerations in academic publishing?
(A) Avoiding plagiarism and ensuring proper attribution
(B) Maintaining data integrity and transparency
(C) Disclosing conflicts of interest
(D) All of the above
- 1007.** This is a way of showing the appreciation by the researcher. The beginning portion of the work that identifies individuals who have contributed something for the completion of the study.
(A) Acknowledgement
(B) Citation
(C) Bibliography
(D) References
- 1008.** What is the best way to substantiate your arguments?
(A) Present relevant examples or case studies
(B) Include statistical data or surveys
(C) Refer to credible sources or research studies
(D) Adhere to the steps outlined in the explanation.
- 1009.** Which is not a component of ethical behaviour
(A) Respect
(B) Integrity
(C) Bias
(D) Hypothesis
- 1010.** To maintain validity and honesty of responses when administering your survey online, you should:
(A) Ensure anonymity and confidentiality of respondents.
(B) Collect personal information for follow-up.
(C) Share responses publicly to increase transparency.
(D) Encourage respondents to discuss answers with others.
- 1011.** What is the primary function of an ethics review board?
(A) To recruit participants
(B) To ensure ethical standards are met
(C) To publish research findings
(D) To approve the research hypothesis
- 1012.** A writer's claim in his or her text
(A) Must be supported with evidence
(B) Can be an opinion
(C) Must not be cited
(D) Only appears in an essay

- 1013.** Which of the following is a key element of informed consent?
- (A) Participants must be paid
 - (B) Participants must be deceived
 - (C) Participants must be told they can withdraw at any time
 - (D) Participants must be psychology students
- 1014.** What is the first thing that you can do if you want to know a RELIABLE SOURCE?
- (A) Download the information from the internet and share it to your friends.
 - (B) Look for the name of the author or the website and search it in the internet or ask a teacher or a trusted adult.
- 1015.** According to the slide 'Ethical Use of AI,' what should you do to tackle misinformation?
- (A) Trust the AI's output
 - (B) Always verify information
 - (C) Only use AI for non-critical tasks
 - (D) Generate references using AI
- 1016.** Study participants should always be told of their right to
- (A) Withdraw from participation in the study.
 - (B) Report suspicious research practices to the institutional review board.
 - (C) Compare the data they provide with other data collected in the study.
 - (D) Footnote their dissatisfaction with the study in the final research report.
- 1017.** A research ethics principles that allows research investigations must be free from any forms of bias.
- (A) Honesty
 - (B) Objectivity
 - (C) Carefulness
 - (D) Integrity
- 1018.** There are three basic approaches that people tend to adopt when considering ethical issues in research. Which one of the following is not one of the approaches?
- (A) Ethical skepticism.
 - (B) Utilitarianism.
 - (C) Ontology.
 - (D) Deontology.
- 1019.** All of the following are unethical issues, EXCEPT;
- (A) Seeking permission for entry.
 - (B) Misrepresenting results.
 - (C) Avoiding legal liability.
 - (D) Invoicing irregularities.
- 1020.** What is the difference between privacy and confidentiality in research participants' ethics?
- (A) Privacy means participants remain anonymous, while confidentiality means the freedom to do things without others watching
 - (B) None of the above
 - (C) Privacy is the freedom to do things without others watching, while confidentiality means information with participant names attached but kept secret
 - (D) Both are the same
- 1021.** Procedure: Asch put a naive participant in a room with seven confederates. Each person in the room had to state aloud which comparison line (A, B or C) was most like the target line. Which ethical guidelines were breached in this study?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Deception
 - (C) Protection from psychological harm
 - (D) Protection from physiological harm
- 1022.** Informed consent means clearly explaining all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Explaining the hypothesis to the participants.
 - (B) Letting participants know that participation is voluntary.
 - (C) Ensuring that data is confidential.
 - (D) What compensation the participant will receive and what tasks they will perform.

- 1023.** Which of the following is a method to ensure data privacy?
- (A) Public release of participant information
 - (B) Keeping data secure and confidential
 - (C) Ignoring participant requests
 - (D) Collecting excessive data
- 1024.** When researchers meet with participants at a study's conclusion to reveal information and ensure their well-being.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Debriefing
 - (D) Revelation
- 1025.** Establishes moral integrity of the researches which is crucial as it ensures that the research findings are valid and trustworthy.
- (A) Research Ethics
 - (B) Research Conduct
 - (C) Research Norms
 - (D) Research Morality
- 1026.** Respect for intellectual property requires researchers to acknowledge the contributions of others.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1027.** Which of the following is an example of maintaining professional standards in scientific reporting?
- (A) Reporting only positive results
 - (B) Ensuring clarity and reproducibility
 - (C) Withholding data
 - (D) Ignoring peer review
- 1028.** True or False. Consent is not required for public observations where there is reasonable expectation of privacy.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1029.** You should always ask for permission before recording a web conference.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1030.** ____ is to shut out or ignore opinions and beliefs that are different from their own.
- (A) Placating
 - (B) Prejudice
 - (C) Closed mind
 - (D) None of above
- 1031.** Which of the following is not a form of research misconduct?
- (A) Literature with proper attribution
 - (B) Falsification
 - (C) Fabrication
 - (D) Manipulation of Data
- 1032.** Regardless of the method of communication, the information shared must be genuine and truthful, according to which principle?
- (A) No Assumptions
 - (B) Value Difference
 - (C) Authenticity
 - (D) Trustworthiness
- 1033.** Informed consent is not required when collecting data for a thesis if the information is anonymized
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
- 1034.** What is the ethical consideration when a researcher asks first-graders sensitive questions?
- (A) It is allowed if the children are comfortable
 - (B) It is not necessary to inform parents
 - (C) It requires parental consent
 - (D) It must be covert to protect privacy
- 1035.** If a researcher does not disclose the source of research funding, ethically this is problematic because ____

- (A) It reduces the value of the publication
 - (B) It makes the review process harder
 - (C) It can hide conflicts of interest
 - (D) It violates the journal's style
 - (E) It hinders dissemination of findings
- 1036.** What is the meaning of objectivity in the politics of research?
- (A) Falsifying data
 - (B) Coercing participants
 - (C) Having personal gain
 - (D) Being unbiased
- 1037.** Being truthful in your words and actions
- (A) Compliance
 - (B) Honesty
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Impropriety
- 1038.** Why is acknowledgement of others' contributions emphasized in academic integrity?
- (A) It upholds integrity and respects intellectual property
 - (B) It replaces the need for accurate citation formats
 - (C) It allows unrestricted use of published ideas
 - (D) It primarily improves assignment length
- 1039.** What is a Vertebrate Animal Form (5A)?
- (A) A Vertebrate Animal Form (5A) is a form required for research involving vertebrate animals to ensure ethical treatment and compliance with regulations.
 - (B) A Vertebrate Animal Form (5A) is a permit for importing exotic plants.
 - (C) A Vertebrate Animal Form (5A) is a document for registering marine vehicles.
 - (D) A Vertebrate Animal Form (5A) is a license for conducting human clinical trials.
- 1040.** What does the APA ethical principles say about the use of deception in research
- (A) Deception may never be used
 - (B) As long as no participants are harmed, deception can be used whenever the researcher wishes
 - (C) Participants must be full informed about any deception before the research begins
 - (D) Deception should be used only if no better alternative is available
- 1041.** Which report established the ethical framework for research that is still used today?
- (A) The Nuremberg Code
 - (B) The Belmont Report (1979)
 - (C) The Milgram Report
 - (D) The Stanford Report
- 1042.** Principle of beneficence means
- (A) No benefits
 - (B) Benefit to researcher
 - (C) Benefit to organisation
 - (D) Benefits to participants
- 1043.** In IT refers to data and information privacy. In general, data include texts, numbers, sounds, images and video. This is described as the rights of individuals and companies to deny or restrict the collection and use of information about them.
- (A) Computer Ethics
 - (B) Intellectual Property
 - (C) Privacy
 - (D) Cyber Law
- 1044.** The key to fair use of any material relies on the extent to which you have ___ the original work for your purposes.
- (A) "reproduced"
 - (B) "copied"
 - (C) "manufactured"
 - (D) "transformed"
- 1045.** Why should a researcher not accept a claim just because it was published?
- (A) Published works are always based on the latest data
 - (B) Published works are always reliable

- (C) The researcher has the responsibility to evaluate the validity of claims
(D) All published works are definitive
- 1046.** What do we mean by ethics?
(A) Moral judgements
(B) Determinants of what is right or wrong
(C) Rules or standards governing a profession
(D) Elements of all the above
- 1047.** Avoiding bias in research at all times.
(A) Objectivity
(B) Honesty
(C) Confidentiality
(D) None of above
- 1048.** What is a key ethical issue in surveys related to privacy?
(A) Informed consent
(B) Data accuracy
(C) Survey length
(D) Question clarity
- 1049.** How can researchers manage and disclose conflicts of interest in educational research?
(A) By relying on self-reporting without any verification process
(B) By implementing transparent and rigorous disclosure policies
(C) By keeping conflicts of interest hidden from the public
(D) By ignoring conflicts of interest and focusing solely on the research findings
- 1050.** Informed consent to participate in a psychological study means that the
(A) Institution in which the study will be conducted has approved the study.
(B) Researcher carefully selects and approves each participant for the study.
(C) The consent cannot be omitted even for completely anonymous surveys.
(D) Participant knows his or her role in the study and understands its risks and benefits.
- 1051.** Rewording the ideas of an author or source is a ____
(A) Citation
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Plagiarization
(D) Quote
- 1052.** Which of the following is not a special feature of Research Ethics-
(A) Keeping data secure
(B) Making procedures transparent
(C) Remaining unaware of guidelines of the Research
(D) Consulting code of conduct of the Research
- 1053.** What is the significance of transparency in sponsorship in ethical social research?
(A) To coerce participants into giving consent
(B) To mandate protections for research participants
(C) To ensure no personal gain for the researcher
(D) To anticipate repercussions
- 1054.** What is bias?
(A) A predisposition to a certain point of view despite what the facts suggest
(B) Believing the facts, despite one's opinion
(C) Listening to opinions of politicians
(D) Believing in childhood myths
- 1055.** A code adopted by a profession to help them understand what behaviors are considered ethical, moral, correct, or right in the circumstances of that profession.
(A) Professional code of ethical conduct
(B) Personal code of ethical conduct
(C) Personal preferences
(D) Professional preferences
- 1056.** A 'consent' form is ____
(A) A special concert ticket.
(B) An official permission.
(C) Researcher's guidelines.
(D) None of above

- 1057.** Which is not an ethical issue in Psychology
(A) Informed consent
(B) Deception
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Fit for purpose
- 1058.** What major ethical violation involved not telling participants they had syphilis?
(A) Lack of Informed Consent
(B) Denial of Treatment
(C) Deception & Coercion
(D) Racial Exploitation
- 1059.** Which ethical principle ensures that participants have full knowledge of the study's purpose and procedures before consenting?
(A) Informed consent
(B) Assent consent
(C) Stratified sampling
(D) Population
- 1060.** How do psychologists deal with issues relating to protection from psychological harm?
(A) They can be offered counselling
(B) They are reminded how brave they are
(C) They can be offered a cup of tea during the experiment
(D) They are reminded of their right to withdraw
- 1061.** Why are special protections required for vulnerable populations in research?
(A) They are more likely to benefit from research
(B) They require additional justification and safeguards due to increased risk
(C) They are easier to recruit
(D) They have more research experience
- 1062.** If researchers do not reveal the true aims of a study to the participants or that actively lie to them, this is known as
(A) Lying
(B) Deception
(C) Psychological harm
(D) None of these answers are correct
- 1063.** Ethical approval is optional for all types of research.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 1064.** In Britain, ethical guidelines for research are published by the ____
(A) Scottish Government
(B) SQA
(C) British Psychological Society
(D) American Psychological Association
- 1065.** An educational psychology student who conducts dissertation research using human participants must obtain formal approval that the research meets ethical guidelines from
(A) The dissertation committee.
(B) An institutional, college, or department review board.
(C) The Department of Health and Human Services.
(D) The American Psychological Association Committee on Scientific and Professional Ethics.
- 1066.** Ethical communication is
(A) Is the same thing as legal communication
(B) Costs more because there are so many rules to consider
(C) Is important only for companies that sell to consumers rather than to other businesses
(D) Includes all relevant information, is true in every sense, and is not deceptive in any way
- 1067.** What is "debriefing"?
(A) Explaining the true purpose of the study after participation
(B) Selecting participants
(C) Analyzing data
(D) Writing a hypothesis

- 1068.** Why is ethical research important?
- (A) Promotes trust that data will be respected and kept confidential
 - (B) It improves the research findings
 - (C) Makes analysis and synthesis of findings more successful
 - (D) Helps in the development of new theories
- 1069.** In school-based action research, a principal acts as both researcher and evaluator. The main ethical dilemma in this situation is ____
- (A) Time limitations for research
 - (B) Potential conflicts of interest and assessment bias
 - (C) Difficulty in developing instruments
 - (D) Mismatch of research design
 - (E) Lack of teacher support
- 1070.** Ethics is about doing the ____ thing.
- (A) Profit
 - (B) Right
 - (C) Good
 - (D) Newcastle Utd
- 1071.** Independent review of the scientific merit and implications of a study regarding the dignity, rights, safety, and wellbeing of research participants
- (A) Ethical approval
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research motivation
 - (D) Empirical data
- 1072.** Research participants do NOT need to be aware of and agree to how the data collection procedures will be carried out and how the information generated will be used, stored and reported.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1073.** To uphold academic integrity, what should students do when using AI-generated content?
- (A) Submit AI work under their own name
 - (B) Paraphrase lightly without attribution
 - (C) Hide the use of AI to seem original
 - (D) Acknowledge and properly cite the content
- 1074.** The use of animals in scientific tests raises difficult ____ questions.
- (A) Aptitude
 - (B) Alleviate
 - (C) Carefree
 - (D) Ethical
- 1075.** What is an ethical issue related to stem cell research?
- (A) The high cost of stem cell treatments
 - (B) The use of embryonic stem cells raises moral concerns
 - (C) Stem cells are difficult to obtain
 - (D) Stem cells are only used in veterinary medicine
- 1076.** Why is it important for researchers to address and minimize any potential conflicts of interest?
- (A) To maximize financial gains from the research findings
 - (B) To maintain the credibility and integrity of the research process and results
 - (C) To promote competition among researchers
 - (D) None of above
- 1077.** In the context of research ethics, the primary function of informed consent is to ____
- (A) Meet administrative requirements
 - (B) Ensure the confidentiality of data
 - (C) Ensure voluntary participation and understanding by research subjects
 - (D) Speed up data collection
 - (E) Avoid researcher bias
- 1078.** Retraction of a paper happens due to:
- (A) High quality
 - (B) Strong methodology
 - (C) Serious ethical violations or errors
 - (D) Abstract formatting

- 1079.** A scientist seeks data and information to validate observations and explanations with fairness.
- (A) Curiosity.
 - (B) Creativity.
 - (C) Objectivity.
 - (D) Honesty.
- 1080.** Which of the following is not considered a significant enough contribution to be an author on a paper as defined by the APA (Graf et al., 2007)?
- (A) Suggesting an implication of the results
 - (B) Coming up with the research question that motivated the study
 - (C) Writing up the methods and results sections
 - (D) Collecting all the data reported in the paper
- 1081.** Which ethical principle applies to the scientific inquiry by asking whether the research benefits society?
- (A) Integrity
 - (B) Nonexploitation
 - (C) Duty to Society
 - (D) Conflict of interest
- 1082.** The ethics of research, not merely the results, ___ what the review board focuses on. (CO 1; BL 1, 2)
- (A) Are
 - (B) Were
 - (C) Is
 - (D) Have
- 1083.** Two questions you can ask about the reliability of an internet source are:
- (A) Who is the author?
 - (B) Does the website have a URL?
 - (C) What are the author's credentials?
 - (D) Can the website be cited?
- 1084.** The practice of salami publication is considered unethical because ___
- (A) It reduces the number of citations
 - (B) It splits one set of findings into several publications without proper justification
 - (C) It lowers the language quality of the article
 - (D) It makes reading difficult
 - (E) It violates the IMRaD structure
- 1085.** The principle that researchers should do no harm to research subjects is known as:
- (A) Natural justice
 - (B) Common sense
 - (C) Morgan's Canon
 - (D) Beneficence
- 1086.** In the context of science, what is a key aspect of ethical research?
- (A) Maximizing financial profit
 - (B) Ensuring informed consent
 - (C) Increasing publication frequency
 - (D) Reducing research costs
- 1087.** IRB is an acronym for which of the following?
- (A) Internal Review Board
 - (B) Institutional Review Board
 - (C) Institutional Rating Board
 - (D) Internal Request Board
- 1088.** What does fabrication mean in the context of research?
- (A) Analyzing data to draw conclusions.
 - (B) Collecting data from reliable sources.
 - (C) Fabrication in research means making up data or results and reporting them as real.
 - (D) Creating a hypothesis based on existing data.
- 1089.** Researchers must ensure ethical standards in animal research by:
- (A) Obtaining proper approvals from ethics committees
 - (B) Ignoring the welfare of animals
 - (C) Conducting research without any oversight
 - (D) Using animals without any justification

- 1090.** RDM supports ethical and legal compliance by:
- (A) Respecting data ownership and privacy.
 - (B) Ensuring data accuracy and completeness.
 - (C) Providing secure storage solutions.
 - (D) None of above
- 1091.** Ethics are
- (A) Moral principles that governs a person's behavior or the conducting of an activity; respecting what is right and wrong
 - (B) The quality of being trustworthy and reliable
 - (C) Anyone who earns a living performing an activity that requires a certain level of education, skill, or training. Being professional also means following codes of conduct and ethical standards.
 - (D) Smelling good
- 1092.** Any communication related to research activities that has been classified as confidential, referring to ethics?
- (A) Honesty
 - (B) Integrity
 - (C) Be careful
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 1093.** A researcher is acting department chair. She is a member of a national committee which decides about funding. A member of her department submits a proposal. Can she participate in discussions that involve the proposal?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 1094.** An ethical principle which means reporting findings honestly. Do not falsify or fabricate results.
- (A) Carelessness
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Honesty
 - (D) Integrity
- 1095.** The word "Ethics" comes from
- (A) Ethos
 - (B) Eternity
 - (C) Elementary
 - (D) Essentiality
- 1096.** Concerning "authorship" in educational research, intellectual ownership is predominantly a function of
- (A) Professional position.
 - (B) Effort expended.
 - (C) Level of higher education.
 - (D) Creative contribution.
- 1097.** It is important to understand the implications of applying psychological concepts or theories inappropriately or discriminatorily because:
- (A) It can lead to harm, bias, and unethical outcomes.
 - (B) It always guarantees better results.
 - (C) It ensures everyone is treated the same regardless of context.
 - (D) It has no real impact on individuals or groups.
- 1098.** No experiment should be conducted, where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
- (A) Autonomy
 - (B) Beneficence
 - (C) Non-maleficence
 - (D) Integrity
- 1099.** Give one example of an ethical issue social researchers need to consider when conducting social research.
- (A) Take regular tea breaks
 - (B) Being able to get a large sample size
 - (C) Gain informed consent
 - (D) Make sure the study is reliable

- 1100.** What is the purpose of informed consent?
- (A) To make sure that participants know exactly what to expect from the research and to communicate their right to withdraw at any stage
 - (B) To ensure that participants have limited knowledge about the time commitment involved in their participation
- 1101.** How might technology exacerbate or mitigate unequal access, and divides in our access, to knowledge?
- (A) Scope
 - (B) Perspectives
 - (C) Methods and Tools
 - (D) Ethics
- 1102.** Basic ethical principles include respecting a persons ability to make their own choice s and decisions.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1103.** When sociologists carry out research they must take into account ____: problems that relate to the morality of your research or research method. ____ It includes the issue of whether the research could cause any discomfort or harm, or indeed whether it includes any illegal activity.
- (A) Financial issues
 - (B) Legal issues
 - (C) Ethical issues
 - (D) Religious issues
- 1104.** Future Prospects and Challenges of Topic Modeling:Developing techniques to address ethical considerations and fairness in text analysis is an important avenue of research.
- (A) Cross-modal and multimodal analysis
 - (B) Ethical and fair topic modeling
 - (C) Advanced interpretability
 - (D) Real-time and streaming data
 - (E) Personalized topic modeling
- 1105.** What is the primary purpose of using peer-reviewed articles in research?
- (A) To limit the credibility of the research
 - (B) To provide personal opinions on the topic
 - (C) To contribute to the credibility of the research and provide reliable information
 - (D) To avoid using credible sources
- 1106.** It refers to refusing to share important information or relevant data with coworkers is an unethical act especially if it would jeopardize the success of an ongoing project.
- (A) Suppression of Information
 - (B) Selective Misquoting
 - (C) Withholding Information
 - (D) Subjective Wording
- 1107.** Nick finds a source that contradicts other information he has read. What is the best course of action?
- (A) Disregard the source immediately.
 - (B) Investigate further to understand why there is a contradiction.
 - (C) Assume the other information is wrong.
 - (D) Use the source because it is different.
- 1108.** The ethical guideline that requires the names of research participants to be kept secret is known as
- (A) Debriefing
 - (B) Protection from harm
 - (C) Informed Consent
 - (D) Confidentiality
- 1109.** How can educators help promote academic honesty?
- (A) By emphasizing pressure to succeed.
 - (B) By providing clear guidelines and fostering integrity.
 - (C) By encouraging plagiarism.
 - (D) By avoiding discussions about ethics.
- 1110.** Moral principles that guide people's actions are called ____
- (A) Compass

- (B) Ethics
 - (C) Instincts
 - (D) None of above
- 1111.** Which ethical practice is essential for research with human participants?
- (A) IRB approval and informed consent procedures
 - (B) Skipping risk minimization for feasibility
 - (C) Only anonymizing data after publication
 - (D) Allowing investigators to self-certify ethics
- 1112.** What treatment was withheld from participants even after it became standard in the 1940s?
- (A) Penicillin
 - (B) Aspirin
 - (C) Insulin
 - (D) Morphine
- 1113.** Which of the following is not an ethical consideration of Psychological research?
- (A) Informed Consent
 - (B) Voluntary participation
 - (C) Confidentiality
 - (D) Suppression
- 1114.** The purpose of Informed Consent in ethical considerations of action research is to:
- (A) Ensure participants are fully aware of the research and its potential impacts
 - (B) Allow researchers to conduct studies without any restrictions
 - (C) Enable participants to withdraw from the study at any time
 - (D) Provide financial compensation to participants
- 1115.** Universities that use animals in research must have a committee that evaluates the proposed studies. That committee is called the ____ (Research Methods and Statistics Part II)
- (A) The Humane Society
 - (B) Animal Care and Use Committee (ACUC)
 - (C) Human and Animal Care Unit
 - (D) Psychological Ethics Review Board
- 1116.** I carry out research on chemical weapons. I test some chemicals on people who are in prison. Some want to withdraw from the experiments but I don't let them. They're prisoners so I can do what I want to them. Which ethical research rule have I not respected?
- (A) Informed consent
 - (B) Cause no harm
 - (C) Right to withdraw
 - (D) Confidentiality
 - (E) Deceptive practices
- 1117.** Which type of research requires extra caution to maintain anonymity and confidentiality?
- (A) Internet-based research
 - (B) Field experiments
 - (C) Historical research
 - (D) Observational studies
- 1118.** When is it best to remind participants of their 'right to withdraw'?
- (A) Before the study has started
 - (B) After the study is complete
 - (C) During the study
 - (D) Before, during and after the study has taken place
- 1119.** The principle of informed consent is:
- (A) Of little use in business research.
 - (B) Essential to the relationship between the researcher and the research project.
 - (C) A key ethical concern.
 - (D) A key data gathering method.
- 1120.** Which ethical concern may field experiments encounter?
- (A) Participants are always fully aware of the interventions.
 - (B) Interventions do not impact participants in any way.

- (C) Interventions may impact participants without their consent.
- (D) Ethical dilemmas are less likely in field experiments.
- 1121.** What should scientists prioritize when conducting experiments involving human subjects?
- (A) The cost-effectiveness of the study
- (B) The speed of the research
- (C) The welfare of the subjects
- (D) The interests of science
- 1122.** Mr. Rico carefully studies the materials he acquired from the internet. He always examines if the author is qualified to present the material. This practice is?
- (A) Necessary to ensure that the materials are reliable.
- (B) Unethical because he does not trust the author.
- (C) Unnecessary because all resources from the internet are dependable.
- (D) Just a waste of time.
- 1123.** Match the term: Veracity
- (A) The truthfulness or accuracy of statements or information
- (B) The ability to understand and manage one's own emotions, as well as those of others
- (C) The skills and knowledge needed to perform a specific job or task
- (D) Capable of producing the desired results without causing financial strain
- 1124.** Providing participants w/ an explanation of the study's purpose after they have participated
- (A) Cost-benefit analysis
- (B) Informed consent
- (C) Debriefing
- (D) Institutional review boards
- 1125.** What should business anthropologists consider when assessing the long-term impact of their research and interventions?
- (A) The financial profitability of the business
- (B) The long-term ethical implications and social impacts on stakeholders
- (C) The technological advancements in the industry
- (D) The competitive advantage of the organization
- 1126.** What is the best way to ensure the credibility of a source?
- (A) Check the author's credentials
- (B) Use sources from the internet
- (C) Rely on popular opinion
- (D) Use only recent publications
- 1127.** Law trying to prevent brownfields
- (A) PCB
- (B) RCRA
- (C) CDR
- (D) DDT
- 1128.** Cross-referencing with other sources is a good way to determine a site's accuracy.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
- 1129.** Why should scientists aspire to excel, not just meet the minimum standards?
- (A) To gain personal fame
- (B) To ensure the highest quality and integrity in research
- (C) To reduce workload
- (D) To avoid collaboration
- 1130.** What is a potential consequence of the power imbalance between pupils and researchers?
- (A) Increased creativity in responses
- (B) Compliance or social desirability bias
- (C) Improved academic performance
- (D) Enhanced communication skills

- 1131.** What is the primary reason researchers should anonymize data and avoid disclosing personally identifiable information?
- (A) To enhance the accuracy of research findings
 - (B) To protect the privacy and confidentiality of individuals and organizations
 - (C) To ensure cultural sensitivity in research
 - (D) To minimize potential risks associated with research
- 1132.** Which of the following are essential for research to be considered ethical?
- (A) Voluntary informed consent
 - (B) Subjects should be permitted to withdraw at any time
 - (C) Unnecessary mental and physical suffering should be prevented
 - (D) A study should be conducted by scientifically qualified professionals
 - (E) All of the answers are correct
- 1133.** In research, what is a 'gatekeeper'?
- (A) A nursery manager
 - (B) A parent
 - (C) The person who opens the gate to a nursery each morning
 - (D) Anyone whose permission must be sought before undertaking research
- 1134.** When you find sources agreeing on a major claim, you should check whether they also agree on interpretations and how they support that claim.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 1135.** In Psychological research, Ethics are about ensuring
- (A) The protection of all participants
 - (B) All ethnic groups are considered
 - (C) Experiments are well planned
 - (D) The results are clear
- 1136.** Ensuring research methods are ethical, respecting privacy, and confidentiality, and avoiding bias in data collection and analysis.
- (A) Ethical Considerations:
 - (B) Data Analysis:
- 1137.** If you find information, you need to ____
- (A) Check if it is true
 - (B) Pay for it
 - (C) Believe it and celebrate Edit
 - (D) None of above
- 1138.** Which of the following best relates to ethical issues when researching with babies?
- (A) Asking for adults' permission to research because babies are incapable of showing a degree of consent
 - (B) Getting babies to make a hand print to stand for a signature on a consent form
 - (C) Seeing consent and withdrawal of consent as an ongoing issue and responding to the cues of the baby
 - (D) Babies don't remember so if they are upset you don't need to worry about it
- 1139.** Which of the following is an ethical consideration in research?
- (A) Maximising sample size
 - (B) Ensuring participant confidentiality
 - (C) Using complex statistical methods
 - (D) Publishing all results
- 1140.** A researcher is a member of a program committee which decides acceptance of papers submitted to a conference and one of her PhD student submits a paper. Can the researcher be present in the discussion about acceptance of the paper?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 1141.** Research participants must give what before they can participate in a study?
- (A) Guidelines.
 - (B) Private information.

- (C) A commitment.
- (D) Informed consent.

1142. Why is it important for a researcher to be aware of their own biases when selecting and evaluating a research problem?

- (A) Biases are essential for conducting objective research.
- (B) Biases can influence the research process and potentially distort the findings.
- (C) Researchers should only investigate top-

ics that align with their biases.

- (D) Biases have no impact on the research process.

1143. Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.

- (A) Objectivity
- (B) Transcript
- (C) Ethics
- (D) Bias

1.7.2 Publication Ethics

1. Which of the following is NOT a common strategy for increasing the chances of getting a manuscript published in a reputable journal?

- (A) Conducting a thorough literature review
- (B) Tailoring the manuscript to the journal's scope and audience
- (C) Ensuring the manuscript is well-written and free of errors
- (D) Submitting the manuscript to multiple journals simultaneously

2. What is the purpose of a blind review?

- (A) To ensure fair and unbiased evaluation of research
- (B) To protect the anonymity of reviewers
- (C) To prevent plagiarism
- (D) To speed up the publication process

3. What is the importance of engaging with the peer review process?

- (A) To improve the quality and rigor of the research
- (B) To gain valuable feedback from experts in the field
- (C) To increase the chances of publication
- (D) All of the above

4. Peer Review is defined as:

- (A) A process where experts evaluate the quality of work of their peers
- (B) A method of self-assessment

(C) A type of group discussion

- (D) A way to publish articles without evaluation

5. Publish in order to advance research and scholarships, not to advance careers.

- (A) Responsible publication
- (B) Responsible mentoring
- (C) Competence
- (D) None of above

6. Define: Retracted Paper

- (A) A paper that has been withdrawn from publication due to errors or ethical issues.
- (B) A paper that has been published recently.

(C) A paper that is highly cited.

- (D) A paper that is under review.

7. Why should you not automatically trust everything in a peer-reviewed article?

- (A) Peer review ensures all information is accurate
- (B) All peer-reviewed articles are error-free
- (C) An article only reflects the author's knowledge at the time of submission
- (D) Research is always up-to-date and accurate

8. Peer review is an important process in research to ensure quality and validity.

- (A) TRUE

- (B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
9. What is the role of peer review in scientific literature?
(A) Peer review ensures the quality and credibility of scientific literature.
(B) Peer review guarantees that all research findings are correct.
(C) Peer review is a method for publishing articles without evaluation.
(D) Peer review is only necessary for medical research papers.
10. During peer review, it is usually the case that the peer doing the reviewing remains:
(A) Anomalous
(B) Anonymous
(C) Analogous
(D) Ubiquitous Edit
11. Which term refers to publishing several articles from the data collected in one large study?
(A) Duplicate publication.
(B) Partial publication.
(C) Triplicate publication.
(D) None of these.
12. Full form of COPE is-
(A) Commission of Publication Ethics
(B) Committee of Publication Ethics
(C) Committee on Publication Ethics
(D) Committee for Publication Ethics
13. What is the significance of peer review in research?
(A) To ensure the research is published quickly
(B) To validate the research quality and credibility
(C) To increase the length of the research paper
(D) To provide a platform for personal opinions
14. Peer-Review in the context of research methods and design refers to:
(A) The evaluation of research by experts in the same field before publication.
(B) The process of collecting data from participants.
(C) The act of publishing research without any review.
(D) The use of statistical methods to analyze data.
15. Which of the following best describes "publication bias"?
(A) Journals only publish studies with non-significant results
(B) Researchers only submit studies with positive results
(C) Studies with significant results are more likely to be published
(D) All studies are published regardless of outcome
16. Peer Review of a piece of new psychological research should be conducted by
(A) A specially appointed government minister
(B) Another researcher working in a different field of psychology
(C) Another researcher working in the same field of psychology
(D) The head of department in the university where the research was conducted
17. You are asked to review a paper submitted for publication in a journal. The paper is an identical copy of a paper you previously reviewed for another journal. The paper was rejected for several serious concerns raised by the reviewers. Can your review, which recommends rejection, mention that the paper has been resubmitted with no change, completely ignoring the careful reviews received previously?
(A) Yes
(B) No

18. Peer review helps in:
- (A) Reducing content
 - (B) Improving paper quality through expert feedback
 - (C) Increasing page count
 - (D) Getting funding
19. What is the “file drawer problem”?
- (A) Researchers lose their data
 - (B) Non-significant studies are not published
 - (C) All studies are published
 - (D) Journals reject all submissions
20. What is a blind review in academic publishing?
- (A) A review where the author’s identity is hidden from the reviewers
 - (B) A review where the reviewers’ identities are hidden from the author
 - (C) A review where both the author’s and reviewers’ identities are hidden
 - (D) A review where the editor does not know the author’s identity
21. Scientific writing should not be ____
- (A) Concise
 - (B) Precise
 - (C) Focused
 - (D) Biased
22. Which bias involves a preference for publishing positive results over null or negative findings?
- (A) Reporting Bias
 - (B) Publication Bias
 - (C) Experimenter Bias
 - (D) Instrumentation Bias
23. What is a peer review in the context of scientific research?
- (A) A process of evaluating research by experts in the field
 - (B) A method of collecting data
 - (C) A type of scientific experiment
 - (D) A way to publish research findings
24. Which of the following letter is received by the publication that consist the readers concerns about the editors article?
- (A) Letter of intent
 - (B) Letter of appreciation
 - (C) Letter to the editor
 - (D) None of above
25. We can send the same research work to two different journals to speed up the publication process.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) None of above
26. Which committee promotes ethics in publishing?
- (A) UGC
 - (B) COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)
 - (C) AICTE
 - (D) IEEE Board
27. Directions: Each statement below describes a situation involving one of the CHAMPS research biases. Select the most appropriate bias for each example: Only studies that report statistically significant improvements in memory from a supplement appear in journals.
- (A) Attrition Bias
 - (B) Publication Bias
 - (C) Selection Bias
 - (D) Measurement Bias
 - (E) Confounding
28. What is the purpose of a “peer-reviewed article”?
- (A) To present personal opinions
 - (B) To ensure research quality through expert evaluation
 - (C) To entertain readers
 - (D) To summarize previous studies

29. What is the purpose of a peer review?
- (A) To evaluate and improve the quality of something before publication
 - (B) To criticize a peer's work so they can sell their article
 - (C) To allow someone to plagiarize something without getting in trouble
 - (D) To make doing research easier by relying on the work of your peers
30. The role of ____ review and scientific processes is important in advancing psychological knowledge.
- (A) Peer
 - (B) Casual
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Biased
31. What is an article read by several other scientists with expertise in the subject matter, who provide feedback regarding the quality of the manuscript before it is accepted for publication?
- (A) Peer-reviewed journal article
 - (B) Blog post
 - (C) Magazine article
 - (D) Newspaper editorial
32. What is the role of "peer review" in academic publishing?
- (A) To promote the author's work
 - (B) To ensure quality and credibility
 - (C) To provide marketing support
 - (D) To summarize the findings

1.7.3 Plagiarism

1. Plagiarism is okay as long as I'm not caught because it only affects me.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
2. What are some strategies to avoid plagiarism when using online sources for research?
- (A) Paraphrase, cite sources, use quotation marks for direct quotes, double-check with plagiarism detection tools
 - (B) Copy-paste directly from online sources
 - (C) Ignore citing sources
 - (D) Use outdated information without verification
3. In order to avoid plagiarism, you should always ____
- (A) Give credit to the person who created the material you are using
 - (B) Write the exact words the author used
 - (C) Hope nobody checks to find out it isn't your own original work
 - (D) None of above
4. What law prohibits plagiarism?
- (A) Avoid copying and pasting
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Politeness
 - (D) Copyright
5. You take a passage from one of your sources, rework the ideas into your own words, and you don't give the original source credit. Is this plagiarism?
- (A) YES
 - (B) NO
6. A student uses information from a source but does not cite it. What academic consequence might they face?
- (A) They will receive extra credit
 - (B) They will be praised for originality
 - (C) They may face serious academic consequences for plagiarism
 - (D) They will be asked to write more sources
7. What is the best way to ensure your report is free from plagiarism?
- (A) Paraphrase and cite all sources properly
 - (B) Copy and paste from the internet
 - (C) Avoid using any references
 - (D) Use only your own ideas without research

8. What is the primary purpose of plagiarism detection software in an English writing course?
- (A) Grammar check
 - (B) Ensuring academic honesty
 - (C) Storing documents
 - (D) Video editing
9. You can avoid plagiarism by using the grammatical structure of the original source and replacing select words with synonyms.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
10. Ashley decided to ___ her paper for class by copying and pasting from Wikipedia and saying she wrote it.
- (A) Plagiarize
 - (B) Sell
 - (C) Ignore
 - (D) Re-write
11. It is the act of presenting someone else's work without giving proper credit.
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) References
 - (D) None of above
12. Copying words and ideas from a source and presenting them as your own is?
- (A) Quoting
 - (B) Paraphrasing
 - (C) Summarizing
 - (D) Plagiarism
13. What is plagiarism in ICT?
- (A) Copying someone's work without giving credit
 - (B) Writing original content
 - (C) Downloading copyrighted software legally
 - (D) Protecting your own work
14. Copying some or all of someone else's work and claiming it as your own.
- (A) Mid terms
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Accredited
 - (D) Financial Aid
15. It's OK not to give credit as long as you put a source's information into your own words.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
16. To avoid plagiarism, which of the following should you do? Check all that apply.
- (A) Use quotations on all borrowed phrases and sentences.
 - (B) Cite the source for any borrowed words or ideas.
 - (C) Use quotations on all paraphrased phrases and sentences.
 - (D) None of above
17. "The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words WITHOUT giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others' research proposals and manuscripts"
- (A) Intellectual Property
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Fair Use
 - (D) Copyright
18. How can you avoid plagiarism when taking notes for your research paper?
- (A) By only using your own ideas and avoiding all sources
 - (B) By paraphrasing all your sources without citation
 - (C) By not taking any notes at all
 - (D) By indicating where your ideas end and someone else's begin, and quoting or paraphrasing correctly
19. It is the utilization of different information from different resources without citation of the author
- (A) Fraud
 - (B) Research ethics

- (C) Plagiarism
(D) Piracy
20. Explain plagiarism and its implications.
(A) Plagiarism is the act of creating original work without any influence.
(B) Plagiarism is a minor issue that does not affect academic integrity.
(C) Plagiarism is the unauthorized use of someone else's work, leading to academic and legal repercussions.
(D) Plagiarism only applies to written texts and not to images or music.
21. Accidental plagiarism.
(A) Not knowing that you had to reference someone's work.
(B) You knew you were copying someone's work but thought nobody would notice.
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
22. Which of the following is NOT a form of plagiarism?
(A) Copying text directly from a source without using quotation marks or citing the source
(B) Paraphrasing text from a source without citing the source
(C) Using someone else's ideas without attribution
(D) Quoting a source accurately and citing it correctly
23. Which step best helps avoid plagiarism while maintaining academic integrity?
(A) Attribute paraphrased content accurately
(B) Omit sources if widely known facts
(C) Rearrange source sentences slightly
(D) Rely on a single comprehensive source
(E) Quote extensively without citations
24. The unattributed use of a source of information that is not considered common knowledge. In general, the following acts are considered plagiarism: (1) failing to cite quotations or borrowed ideas, (2) failing to enclose borrowed language in quotation marks, (3) failing to put summaries or paraphrases in your own words, and (4) submitting someone else's work as your own.
(A) Plagiarism
(B) MLA Style
(C) Paraphrasing
(D) Researching
25. Using the ideas or words of someone else and claiming they are your own is:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Borrowing
(C) Not a big deal
(D) Fun and games
26. Acceptable similarity index is usually:
(A) Below 10-20% depending on guidelines
(B) Above 90%
(C) Not applicable to students
(D) 100%
27. You copy a paragraph directly from an article you found. You cite the source but don't use quotation marks. This is ____
(A) Not plagiarism
(B) Academic honesty
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Careless
28. A student is caught copy-pasting entire Wikipedia articles for a digital report. As a responsible teacher, the BEST action is:
(A) Give a failing grade immediately
(B) Guide them on plagiarism and require proper referencing
(C) Remove ICT-based tasks
(D) Ignore since it's common practice
29. Which of the following is a breach of research ethics?
(A) Informed consent from participants
(B) Providing detailed explanations of risks to participants

- (C) Plagiarizing sections of existing research without proper citation
(D) Disclosing funding sources in the study
30. If I forget to cite one of my sources, it is considered plagiarism
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
31. In research writing, what does the term 'plagiarism' refer to?
(A) The use of complex vocabulary
(B) The act of paraphrasing
(C) The unauthorized use of someone else's work
(D) The inclusion of personal anecdotes
32. You quote a line from a very popular song in your essay and don't cite it because everyone knows who sings it. This is ____
(A) Plagiarism.
(B) Not plagiarism.
(C) Academic honesty.
(D) Musical.
33. Why is plagiarism considered unethical?
(A) Plagiarism is considered unethical because it involves taking someone else's work or ideas without giving them proper credit.
(B) Plagiarism is not considered unethical because it helps spread knowledge.
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
34. Plagiarism is a serious offence and universities may use plagiarism detecting software to expose students who cheat with their work.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
35. Which of the following is an example of unethical but legal behavior in social research?
(A) Thesis plagiarism with NO copyright
(B) Falsifying data
(C) Plagiarizing the work of others
(D) Distorting methods of data collection
36. You find a chart that will really strengthen one of the major points of your essay. You don't cite it because it's just a chart and they do not need to be documented. This is ____
(A) Providing credibility to the person who created the chart.
(B) Academic honesty.
(C) Plagiarism.
(D) Using facts.
37. Owning someone else's work without giving appropriate credit.
(A) Falsification
(B) Fabrication
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Photo manipulation Edit
38. Which statement best describes the primary purpose of Turnitin in schools and universities?
(A) To teach paraphrasing skills through interactive modules
(B) To store all student papers for administrative records
(C) To detect potential plagiarism and citation inadequacies
(D) To grade writing quality automatically for teachers
39. Which sentences are not considered plagiarism?
(A) Turning in someone else's work as your own
(B) Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
(C) Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
(D) Giving correct information about the source of a quotation
40. When you use someone else's words or information and do not give them credit, you are:

- (A) Paraphrasing.
 - (B) Summarizing.
 - (C) Copying.
 - (D) Plagiarizing.
41. Plagiarism is the ____ of someone else's words or ideas and presenting them as your own.
- (A) Remixing
 - (B) Borrowing
 - (C) Rewording
 - (D) Stealing
42. Plagiarism includes all of the following except ____
- (A) Keeping any of the same vocabulary without quotations, even if cited.
 - (B) Copying a sentence word-for-word, putting it in quotation marks, and citing the information.
 - (C) Not using any of your own ideas.
 - (D) Inaccurately misrepresenting the author's intentions.
43. Which best defines plagiarism?
- (A) A group of people who represent a larger population.
 - (B) Research that involves the pursuit of knowledge in a systematic way
 - (C) The stealing of someone else's work
 - (D) The people a researcher wants to study
 - (E) A measure of how things are related to one another
44. If I paraphrase or summarize information from a work, I do NOT have to use a citation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False Edit
45. Avoiding plagiarism can be achieved by:
- (A) Copying without citation
 - (B) Using paraphrasing and proper referencing
 - (C) Deleting original sources
 - (D) Changing only keywords
46. Stealing another person's intellectual property without giving them credit for their ideas
- (A) Intellectual theft.
 - (B) Improper citation.
 - (C) Plagiarism.
 - (D) Academic disloyalty.
47. You want to directly copy the words of the author from one of your sources, what must you do?
- (A) Use quotation marks around it and cite it properly
 - (B) Go ahead and include it on your paper, no one will know the difference
 - (C) Just rearrange the words and hope no one will find out
 - (D) None of the above
48. Define plagiarism in the context of scientific research.
- (A) Using data from another researcher's study without permission or acknowledgment.
 - (B) Using someone else's ideas, words, or work without giving them proper credit or citation.
 - (C) Paraphrasing someone else's work without citing them.
 - (D) Copying and pasting information from a website without acknowledging the source.
49. You copy images from a website into your Google Slides presentation without citing the website. Is this plagiarism?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
50. Gabby, a graduating student, claimed the research work of his classmate. He erased the name of the researcher and placed his own.
- (A) Fabrication
 - (B) Falsification
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) None of above

51. Which of the following is a consequence of plagiarism?
(A) Academic recognition
(B) Ethical certification
(C) Disciplinary action
(D) Better results
52. What is one of the key points to remember to avoid plagiarism?
(A) Always use a mixture of quoting and paraphrasing
(B) Only use sources that are widely recognized
(C) Document your use of sources, whether quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing
(D) Summarize everything instead of quoting
53. Copying or using someone else's words without citing your source
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Thesis statement
(D) Research
54. True or False: To use others' ideas and say that it is your work is stealing.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
55. Plagiarism is when, intentionally or not, you use someone else's words or ideas but fail to credit that person, leading your readers to think that those words are yours
(A) True
(B) False
56. Which of these is NOT plagiarism?
(A) Turning in a Wikipedia article as your own work.
(B) Quoting a sentence from an article and giving credit to the author.
(C) Copying a paragraph but moving the sentences around.
(D) Using parts of an article without telling who the author is.
57. You can take other people's work and write your name on it.
(A) True
(B) False
58. Putting all pertinent information into your own words
(A) Summarize
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Plagiarize
(D) Recap
59. Identify which one of the following is a Plagiarism software
(A) IBM SPSS
(B) Turnitin
(C) D-Space
(D) Joomla
60. Use of another person's ideas, words, or opinions as if they were your own. Any undocumented information from a source is included in this.
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Quotation
(C) Paraphrase
(D) None of the above
61. Plagiarism is defined as
(A) Making up data or results and recording or reporting them
(B) Manipulating research materials or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
(C) The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
(D) None of the above
62. Plagiarism includes using another person's ideas without giving proper credit.
(A) True
(B) False

63. Plagiarism is to
- (A) Use inappropriate statistical techniques in order to obtain favorable results and enhance the significance of one's research.
 - (B) Present someone else's ideas or work as your own.
 - (C) Publish the same paper in two different journals without informing the editor.
 - (D) Discuss with your colleagues data from the paper that you are reviewing for a journal.
64. To present the words, creative material, or ideas of someone else as your own, without giving credit.
- (A) Common Knowledge
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Quote
 - (E) Summary
65. Copying words from an author without giving them credit
- (A) Direct quote
 - (B) Plagiarize
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Citation
66. With regard to using information from sources, when in doubt about whether something is common knowledge or not —
- (A) Use it without citing anything
 - (B) Cite your sources
 - (C) Avoid using it
 - (D) None of these
67. What is the unethical practice of using another person's work without credit?
- (A) Sampling
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Paraphrasing
 - (D) Citation
68. Taking and passing off someone else's work whether intentional or unintentional.
- (A) Internal Citation
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Direct Quote
69. The act of identifying the source of information is
- (A) Attribution.
 - (B) Identification.
 - (C) Sourcing.
 - (D) Confirmation.
70. Which software is commonly used to detect plagiarism in academic work?
- (A) Microsoft Word
 - (B) EndNote
 - (C) Turnitin
 - (D) Google Scholar
71. You gather a lot of research for your paper, but when it comes time to write your Works Cited page, you realize you can't find the source of one of your quotes. You use the quote anyway and make up a fake source for the Works Cited page. Is this plagiarism?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
72. Describe a procedure you should follow to avoid plagiarism when using citation tools.
- (A) Use citation tools and always double-check for accuracy
 - (B) Use citation tools without reviewing the results
 - (C) Only use manual citation methods
 - (D) Ignore citation tools completely
73. Failure to acknowledge the borrowed material is called (Take and use of others as one's own)
- (A) Foot note.
 - (B) Index.
 - (C) Plagiarism.
 - (D) Acknowledgement.
74. Which of the following is not a Tip to avoid Plagiarism?

- (A) Paraphrasing
 - (B) Improper citation
 - (C) Planning ahead
 - (D) Quotations
75. Translate text into your own words
- (A) Summarize
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Plagiarize
76. What is it called when the author uses someone else's work/idea and passes it off as his/her own?
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Support
 - (D) Okay Edit
77. The following are paraphrasing techniques except,
- (A) Copy the exact words of the author.
 - (B) Concentrate on the meaning, not on words.
 - (C) Avoid using abstract words-they come as weak words.
 - (D) Verbs and adjectives have counterparts that are interchangeable with the authors' original words.
78. The theft or misrepresentation of intellectual property (someone's ideas, beliefs or theories) or the substantial unattributed copying of another's work
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Research Process
 - (C) Citing
 - (D) Wiki
79. To steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as one's own or to use another's production without crediting the source.
- (A) Phonorecords
 - (B) Fair Use Doctrine
 - (C) Intellectual Permission
 - (D) Plagiarism
80. Plagiarism applies to-
- (A) Research Publication, term Papers etc.
 - (B) Photographs and Songs
 - (C) Ideas
 - (D) All of the above
81. Submitting work written by another student, parent, or professional and claiming it is your own work
- (A) Paraphrasing.
 - (B) Plagiarism.
 - (C) Cheating.
 - (D) Stratagem.
82. Marco failed his essay because it was copied; he broke the school's ___ rules.
- (A) Annotation
 - (B) Summarizing
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Credible
83. You go to a tutor for editing assistance, and he drastically re-writes your paper. You hand this into your teacher. This is ___
- (A) Money well spent.
 - (B) Efficient.
 - (C) Academic honesty.
 - (D) Plagiarism.
84. Plagiarism in research means:
- (A) Proper citation
 - (B) Using others' work without credit
 - (C) Writing bibliography
 - (D) Data analysis
85. Student A had cut and paste the statement in another empirical study into his own study without citing the author's name. This action is called ___
- (A) Invalid
 - (B) Ethical
 - (C) Cheating
 - (D) Plagiarism

86. What does plagiarism most accurately involve in academic work?
(A) Using complex vocabulary without proper training
(B) Submitting original ideas after peer review approval
(C) Using someone else's work or ideas without acknowledgement
(D) Citing sources in multiple formats to impress readers
87. Which is not anti plagiarism software
(A) Turnitin
(B) Urkund
(C) Ithenticate
(D) Avoidplagaria
88. Plagiarizing someone's work is ____
(A) Not cheating
(B) Acceptable in Science and Social Studies but not English
(C) Cheating or stealing from someone
(D) Acceptable in all subjects
89. Copying information and text from the Internet (copy and paste) is not considered plagiarism.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
90. Failing to cite words and ideas used by other authors is plagiarism.
(A) True
(B) False
91. What can be the consequences of plagiarizing
(A) Get a zero on the assignment
(B) Make you go to jail
(C) Fines between \$1, 000, 000 and \$2, 000, 000
(D) Can get you expelled from high-school or college
(E) Get extra credit (ex. 110%) on the assignment you are doing
92. You can use any image you want from Google images without giving credit.
(A) True
(B) False
93. Which example illustrates infringement in academic work?
(A) Submitting original analysis with references
(B) Citing a source but failing to mark a quotation
(C) Quoting a source with clear quotation marks
(D) Paraphrasing and properly acknowledging sources
94. All of the following are examples of plagiarism EXCEPT
(A) Using an author's ideas without citing them.
(B) Copying word-for-word without mentioning the source.
(C) In text citations. Ex:(Smartfutures)
(D) Copying & pasting
95. Which term refers to the practice of using someone else's work or ideas without proper attribution?
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Citation
(C) Paraphrasing
(D) Summarizing
96. Which action most clearly violates academic integrity?
(A) Citing sources in a research essay
(B) Asking for clarification before an exam
(C) Submitting another person's work as your own
(D) Collaborating as directed by the teacher
97. True or false? You do not need to cite someone else's work if you used a scholarly research article, you found it on the internet, or a parent wrote it.
(A) False

- (B) True
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
98. When you steal the words or ideas from another person without giving them credit
(A) Paraphrasing
(B) Cheating
(C) Texting
(D) Plagiarizing
99. Avoiding plagiarism is known to be law of?
(A) Avoiding copy and paste
(B) Confidentiality
(C) Courtesy
(D) Copyright
100. Plagiarism can be defined as
(A) Paraphrasing another's ideas with explicit attribution to the author
(B) Encryption
(C) Writing your own concept
(D) Representing another person's work ___ their words and/or ideas ___ as your own
101. Copying someone's work without giving them credit
(A) Label.
(B) Visual aid.
(C) Plagiarism.
(D) Paraphrase.
102. What is the term for the process of copying someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own?
(A) Paraphrase
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Fact-check
(D) Research
103. Which example illustrates plagiarism in school work?
(A) Summarizing research with accurate references
(B) Quoting sources with proper citation style
(C) Paraphrasing and listing the original author
(D) Using another's ideas without clear acknowledgment
104. What is an example of plagiarism?
(A) Including facts in your paper and not giving the source
(B) Including facts in your paper with a web link
(C) Including a photo in your paper with the photographer's name
(D) Including a quote in your paper and giving the source
105. You find an excellent idea in an article and you use it in your paper. You don't bother to cite the source because it is completely in your own words. This is ____
(A) Great research.
(B) Academic honesty.
(C) Lazy.
(D) Plagiarism.
106. Lee changed a few words in the sentence he copied for his report on bats. He decided he did not have to give credit to the original author. OKAY or NO WAY?
(A) Okay
(B) No Way
107. Without full references, your tutor may be led into thinking you are trying to take credit for someone else's work.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
108. The unattributed use of a source of information that is not considered common knowledge
(A) Search Engine
(B) Summarize

- (C) Plagiarism
(D) Thesis
- 109.** Is it acceptable to use pictures from the internet in student assignments without the owner's acknowledgment?
(A) YES
(B) NO
- 110.** Which of the following terms refers to the act of using someone else's work as your own without giving proper credit?
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Paraphrasing
(C) Citing
(D) Referencing
- 111.** In a policy context, what does plagiarism typically involve?
(A) Reusing your own past notes with citation
(B) Paraphrasing with proper acknowledgment
(C) Copying ideas or words without attribution
(D) Summarizing and linking the original source
- 112.** The purpose of a literature review does NOT include:
(A) Identifying research gaps
(B) Establishing theoretical background
(C) Supporting the research focus
(D) Copying previous studies without citation
- 113.** Government of India initiative e-Shodh-Shuddi Provides students and researchers access to
(A) Theses
(B) E-Journals
(C) Plagiarism Software
(D) E-books
- 114.** Using someone else's work to help you without their permission is:
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Periodical
(C) Research
(D) Sight
- 115.** Void plagiarism?
(A) Presenting someone else's findings with appropriate citations
(B) Repeating one's own previously published findings without a citation
(C) Presenting someone else's findings without a citation
(D) Copying a substantial amount of text from past publications without using quotation marks
- 116.** Borrowing someone else's ideas and passing them off as your own.
(A) Research
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Paraphrase
(D) Synthesize
- 117.** Plagiarism occurs when:
(A) Someone uses another's work without proper credit
(B) Someone summarizes in their own words
(C) Sources are cited properly
(D) The work is original
- 118.** It is defined as the act of claiming the words or ideas of another person as your own.
(A) Fair Use
(B) Research
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Copyright
- 119.** When giving his speech on the Civil War, Carl quoted a section of President Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" without crediting Mr. Lincoln. Carl is guilty of ____
(A) Dialogue
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Oral citation
(D) Copyright infringement

120. If you do not intend to plagiarize a source, it is not considered plagiarism.
(A) True
(B) False
121. If you summarize or paraphrase unique ideas or opinions from a source, you still must cite the source.
(A) True
(B) False
122. Which action most directly helps avoid plagiarism with AI tools?
(A) Change a few words to appear unique
(B) Provide clear attribution for AI outputs
(C) Use multiple AI tools for variation
(D) Delete metadata before submission
123. What must you never do in your research report?
(A) Cite your sources
(B) Plagiarise
(C) Look at different perspectives
(D) Use evidence
124. A professional educator does not cite data or materials from published sources.
(A) True
(B) False
125. Jacob breached copyright in his research project. Which of the following best describes Jacob's research project?
(A) His research was biased.
(B) His research lacked integrity.
(C) His research provided unreliable results.
(D) His primary research data was negatively affected.
126. It is the night before a research paper is due and you don't have any work done. You buy a paper on-line. This is ____
(A) Efficient.
(B) Plagiarism.
(C) A good way to spend your money.
(D) Academic honesty.
127. When you put the words of others into your own words, you are doing what?
(A) Plagiarizing
(B) Writing
(C) Citing
(D) Paraphrasing
128. ____ is using someone else's ideas, thoughts, or explanations without showing where the information was found.
(A) Research
(B) Textual evidence
(C) Thesis
(D) Plagiarism
129. To use and pass the ideas or writings of another as one's own, results in a FAILING GRADE
(A) Paraphrase
(B) Plagiarism
(C) MLA format
(D) Direct quotation
130. Rewording someone else's ideas, which is called paraphrasing, can also be plagiarism if you do not give them credit for these ideas.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Neither
(D) Both
131. What is the most appropriate action when a student commits plagiarism?
(A) Give a failing grade immediately
(B) Teach the student about proper citation and allow revision
(C) Suspend the student
(D) Ignore the incident
132. Taking credit for someone else's writing or ideas
(A) Plagiarism.
(B) Reliability.
(C) Field Note.
(D) Case Study.

- 133.** True or False: You can use other people's words without giving credits to the author.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 134.** Information used during the teaching and learning process that is not original yet been used as one's own work and where credit is not given to its creator is best described as ____
(A) Copyright
(B) Trademarked
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Illegally obtained
- 135.** What is not true about plagiarism?
(A) You can paraphrase or summarize to avoid plagiarism.
(B) It happens when someone tries to take credit the work of another.
(C) It is regarded as low act and illegal.
(D) Citing every source is not necessary.
- 136.** Why is it important to keep track of references?
(A) To avoid plagiarism
(B) To collect data
(C) To analyse results
(D) To write the conclusion
- 137.** When proposing your teaching model, what is not correct?
(A) Avoiding plagiarism
(B) Being original
(C) Being accurate
(D) Copying other researchers
- 138.** Why is it important to give credit to image or video creators?
(A) So you can copy freely
(B) To complete work faster
(C) To respect their work and avoid plagiarism
(D) To delete the original
- 139.** What are the three strategies to avoid plagiarism?
(A) Copy, Pasting, Quote
(B) Citing, Exaggerating, Predicting
(C) Summary, Paraphrasing and Quote
(D) Avoiding, Denying and Paraphrasing
- 140.** ____ is using or putting in one's own words to restate the author's ideas, and acknowledging the source to give credit to the original author (de Belen, 2015)
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Synthesis
(C) Paraphrasing
(D) Plagiarism
- 141.** Submitting a research report that someone else wrote. Is this plagiarism?
(A) True
(B) False
- 142.** This is an ethical responsibility of responsible writers when borrowing from others.
(A) Respect others' ideas and words, credit those from whom they borrow, and use their own words when paraphrasing
(B) Use others' ideas and words without giving credit
(C) Change others' ideas and words without indicating it
(D) Paraphrase others' work without giving credit
- 143.** The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.
(A) Citation
(B) Bibliography
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Newton's Law
- 144.** Why is it important to avoid plagiarism in a research report?
(A) To maintain academic integrity
(B) To collect data
(C) To analyse data
(D) To present data

- 145.** The primary reason to cite your sources is to avoid what?
- (A) A lawsuit
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) A failing grade
 - (D) Confusion
- 146.** To steal a person's ideas or writings and say they are yours.
- (A) Argument
 - (B) Bias
 - (C) Plagiarize
 - (D) None of the above
- 147.** True or False? It's ok to borrow some ideas from an outside source as long as you don't copy the exact words in your own essay.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 148.** Taking someone else's work and passing it off as your own
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Paraphrase
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Accomplishment
- 149.** Plagiarism is acceptable in a research paper.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 150.** Samantha copies a webpage into her book report and adds her own first sentence. OKAY or NO WAY?
- (A) Okay
 - (B) No Way
- 151.** Plagiarizing others prevents you from developing your own skills, knowledge, and creativity.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 152.** Is it RIGHT to copy paste something from the internet for your homework?
- (A) No
 - (B) Yes
- 153.** What is plagiarism?
- (A) Stealing someone else's ideas or words and using them as your own
 - (B) A condition where there is a lot of plaque buildup on your teeth
 - (C) Something you should do in your writing
 - (D) None of the above
- 154.** While preparing a research report, a student uses previously published findings without paraphrasing or citation, assuming the information is 'common knowledge'. What two major ethical issues are being violated?
- (A) Fabrication and falsification
 - (B) Misrepresentation and bias
 - (C) Plagiarism and lack of academic integrity
 - (D) Poor sampling and citation style
- 155.** A tool to detect unoriginal content in written work (e.g., Turnitin) is called a:
- (A) Grammar Checker
 - (B) Plagiarism Detector
 - (C) Spell Checker
 - (D) Citation Manager
- 156.** Which of these tools is used for plagiarism checking?
- (A) Excel
 - (B) Turnitin, iThenticate, Grammarly
 - (C) Photoshop
 - (D) Firefox
- 157.** Paraphrasing properly is to:
- (A) Summarize the text in your own words and cite it
 - (B) Use only the idea without citing it
 - (C) Put quotation marks around the text and cite it
 - (D) Change a few words to make it your own and cite it

- 158.** Choose the correct definition of the term:plagiarism
(A) A statement that states the purpose of a paper or presentation
(B) A person, website, book, etc., that gives information
(C) The act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person
(D) A list of the books, websites, magazines, articles, etc., that are mentioned in a text
- 159.** Repeating someone else's phrasings UNINTENTIONALLY is still considered plagiarism.
(A) True
(B) False
- 160.** Plagiarism is wrong because it deprives someone else of due credit for their work.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 161.** This refers to the act of taking and using ideas, information, concepts, and arguments intentionally or unintentionally without proper citations.
(A) Literary Theft
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Inadvertent use of words
(D) Stealing
- 162.** True or False:Plagiarism is not against the law.
(A) True
(B) False
- 163.** Why is it important to copy and paste the URL when researching for your project?
(A) To accurately cite sources and avoid plagiarism
(B) To make the project look longer
(C) To avoid using any websites
(D) To replace the need for writing content
- 164.** Plagiarism refers to:
(A) Proper citation of sources
(B) Using another's ideas without giving credit
(C) Paraphrasing with acknowledgment
(D) Writing original work
- 165.** To steal information and pass it off as your own work and/or ideas
(A) Stealing
(B) Crediting
(C) Playwright
(D) Plagiarize
- 166.** Can you use someone else's work without telling the author and title of the source?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 167.** A student copies text intentionally without citing. Which term applies?
(A) Proper academic collaboration
(B) Plagiarism under IB definition
(C) Permissible fair use policy
(D) Acceptable paraphrasing practice
- 168.** Illegal use of someone's work without proper citations.
(A) Plagiarising
(B) Cheating
(C) Citing
(D) Referencing
- 169.** Cheating or using information without giving the original owner credit
(A) MLA Works Cited
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Source
(D) None of the above
- 170.** Which of the following constitutes an ethical violation in writing related literature?
(A) Citing all sources used
(B) Paraphrasing without appropriate citation

- (C) Using well-reviewed academic articles
(D) Paraphrasing with citation
171. What does "plagiarism" mean in academic research?
(A) Using others' work without citation
(B) Writing original ideas
(C) Paraphrasing correctly
(D) Using authentic data
(E) Summarizing sources
172. Turnitin generates a report after submission. What is the main function of this report?
(A) Provide feedback on grammar and style quality
(B) Recommend books that match the paper's topic focus
(C) Assign a numerical score for creativity and originality
(D) Pinpoint potential instances of plagiarism or weak citations
173. What are some consequences of plagiarism?
(A) Decreased grades, suspension, expulsion
(B) Academic penalties, damage to reputation, legal consequences, loss of credibility
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
174. Which of the following is an unethical Practice?
(A) Plagiarism by copying text from other sources when original work is expected
(B) Don't send messages you wouldn't want others to read.
(C) Don't type in all capital letters.
(D) Promptly respond to messages.
175. Plagiarism constitutes claiming another person's idea or intellectual property as one's own.
(A) True
(B) False
176. To avoid plagiarism you can do 3 things:
(A) Write everything verbatim, say you are sorry, write why you plagiarized.
(B) Use quotation marks if you write something verbatim, paraphrase, write an in-text citation.
(C) Write the source, but not the year, write the exact words, tell your teacher you'll never do it again.
(D) None of above
177. What do we call the act of copying another person's work, ideas, or words without appropriate acknowledgment of the original source?
(A) Falsification
(B) Citation
(C) Plagiarism
(D) Fabrication
178. What should authors do when describing others' work?
(A) Paraphrase the work without giving credit
(B) Only use direct quotes from the work
(C) Do not rely on a secondary summary of that work
(D) Rely on a secondary summary of that work
179. What does the word plagiarism mean?
(A) Illegally downloading songs.
(B) Copying someone else's work and presenting it as your own.
(C) Using copyright free images.
(D) None of the above
180. Copying information and text from the internet without giving proper credit to the author is considered plagiarism.
(A) True
(B) False
181. Which is NOT an ethical practice in writing RRL?
(A) Plagiarism

- (B) Proper citation
 - (C) Quoting relevant studies
 - (D) Acknowledging authors
- 182.** Best way to avoid Plagiarism is-
- (A) Read something and put it as yours
 - (B) To give credit to author
 - (C) Use quotations
 - (D) All of the above
- 183.** Putting a sentence completely into one's own words is called ____
- (A) Quoting
 - (B) Paraphrasing
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) None of above
- 184.** Kelly, John Michael, Brix, Lloyd and Noel are drafting their research. They copied and pasted all the information that they gathered from the internet without even paraphrasing and citing the sources.
- (A) Skimming
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Bribery
 - (D) Duplicating
- 185.** Plagiarism is using the ideas and/or words of someone else as your own without citing the original work.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 186.** What distinguishes self-plagiarism from plagiarism?
- (A) Reusing your own work to gain credit
 - (B) Copying a classmate's submitted project
 - (C) Borrowing ideas with full attribution
 - (D) Quoting from a published article verbatim
- 187.** What can you do to avoid plagiarism?
- (A) Cite your source at the end of a sentence
 - (B) Reference and rephrase others work
 - (C) Use quotation marks
 - (D) All of the above
- 188.** To take the ideas or words of someone else and pass them off as your own is to ____
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) Have bias
 - (D) Plagiarize
- 189.** If you plagiarize you can be:
- (A) Expelled from school.
 - (B) Lose your job.
 - (C) Be sued by the person whose work you used.
 - (D) All of the above
- 190.** It is not plagiarism if I use someone's ideas without giving them credit.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 191.** Why do you need a bibliography/works cited at the end of your research project?
- (A) So I don't plagiarize.
 - (B) Because my teacher says so.
 - (C) To share my information.
 - (D) To be correct.
- 192.** It involves presenting someone else's ideas or work as your own, with or without that person's permission, and doing so by incorporating it into your work without giving it due credit.
- (A) Libel
 - (B) Forgery
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Fraud
- 193.** Copying, "lifting", or making slight changes to some or all of someone else's work and saying you created it
- (A) Piracy.
 - (B) Plagiarize.
 - (C) Public Domain.
 - (D) License.

- 194.** You decide to cut and paste some information from a website into your school report. What is this called?
- (A) Copyright violation
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Being smart
 - (D) Breaking the law
- 195.** Plagiarism in research refers to:
- (A) Proper citation of references
 - (B) Presenting someone else's work as one's own without credit
 - (C) Publishing research in multiple journals
 - (D) Conducting research without ethical approval
- 196.** Plagiarism is a theft of ____ rather than of a physical thing.
- (A) Ideas
 - (B) Points
 - (C) Scores
 - (D) Love
- 197.** You read a source for your research paper, set the source aside to write about the ideas you just learned in your own words, and you put an in-text citation at the end of the paraphrased ideas. Is this plagiarism?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 198.** You must use the work of others on the web responsibly or you could be stealing.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 199.** Using someone else's work without giving due credit.
- (A) Carefulness
 - (B) Social Responsibility
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Openness
 - (E) Plagiarism
- 200.** How to avoid plagiarism?
- (A) Present others' findings with appropriate citations
 - (B) Repeat your own published work without citation
 - (C) Present others' findings without citation
 - (D) Copy large amounts of content without using quotation marks
- 201.** Plagiarism means:
- (A) Giving credit
 - (B) Using own ideas
 - (C) Copying without credit
 - (D) Referencing properly
- 202.** Why is it necessary to cite sources properly?
- (A) It helps with paraphrasing
 - (B) It indicates the source of the idea and helps avoid plagiarism
 - (C) It adds authority to the paper
 - (D) It makes the paper more creative
- 203.** Plagiarism is checked by:
- (A) Turnitin
 - (B) MS Excel
 - (C) ChemDraw
 - (D) WhatsApp
- 204.** Using someone else's original words or ideas without giving that person credit.
- (A) Acceptable use policy
 - (B) Copying
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Distance learning
- 205.** Copying exact words from a source and presenting them as your own is called
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Being practical
 - (C) An easy way to finish homework early
 - (D) None of the above
- 206.** If you use information from a source, but you fail to give ____ then you will be guilty of plagiarism which is a serious offense.

- (A) Secondary source
 - (B) Testimony
 - (C) Citations
 - (D) Claims
- 207.** The knowing or unknowing representation of another person's ideas, words or work in your own without acknowledging their contribution is called
- (A) Stealing
 - (B) Theft
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Copyright
- 208.** What is it called if you steal another person's words or ideas?
- (A) Botulism
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Legionnaires disease
 - (D) None of above
- 209.** You copy and paste a sentence from a professional journal and reorder some of it, keeping the meaning and most of the phrases intact. You do not cite your source. Is this plagiarism?
- (A) YES
 - (B) NO
- 210.** Which of the following statements is true regarding plagiarism in research?
- (A) Plagiarism is acceptable if the original source is not widely known.
 - (B) Paraphrasing without proper citation is not considered plagiarism.
 - (C) Self-plagiarism is permissible in research publications.
 - (D) Plagiarism can result in serious academic consequences.
- 211.** ____ is when students copy from or do not acknowledge their sources when writing an essay.
- (A) Journal
 - (B) Degree
 - (C) Seminar
 - (D) Plagiarism
 - (E) Tutor
- 212.** You must still acknowledge your source when you ____
- (A) Use exact quotations from the source
 - (B) Paraphrase the source
 - (C) Summarize the source
 - (D) All of these
- 213.** Copying media (especially images) from other websites to paste them into your own papers or websites is count as plagiarism.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 214.** Which of the following describes what plagiarism is?
- (A) Plagiarism involves using good data from reputable sources to increase your credibility and to enhance the logic of your reasoning.
 - (B) Plagiarism only happens in academic settings.
 - (C) Plagiarism is the act of using others' ideas without proper documentation or by paraphrasing poorly.
 - (D) Plagiarism occurs when writers acknowledge the sources of their researched information.
- 215.** Which action is considered plagiarism?
- (A) Creating your own work
 - (B) Copying someone else's work
 - (C) Saving files with your name
 - (D) Writing a document
- 216.** The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and using them as your own without giving credit to that person. It is illegal.
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Copyright
 - (C) MLA
 - (D) Primary source

217. Something that is word for word of another author
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Quotations
 - (D) Subjective
218. Why is Turnitin considered instrumental in maintaining academic integrity?
- (A) It blocks access to external sources completely
 - (B) It replaces teachers in checking student understanding
 - (C) It helps avert submission of plagiarised content by students
 - (D) It trains students to memorize citation rules perfectly
219. It is acceptable to copy and paste a photo from a webpage without citing where it came from.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
220. Changing the words of an original source is sufficient to prevent plagiarism
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
221. What does plagiarize mean?
- (A) To steal
 - (B) To see
 - (C) All of these
 - (D) None of these
222. Which of the following refers to the unauthorized use of someone else's work without proper citation?
- (A) Copyright
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Acknowledgment
 - (D) Paraphrasing
223. Your friend completed a course last year and gives you his paper. You re-type the whole thing, changing a few words here and there and adding in a few of your own thoughts. This is ____
- (A) Efficient.
 - (B) Clever.
 - (C) Academic honesty.
 - (D) Academic dishonesty.
224. Copying the work of someone else & passing it on as your own (it's illegal & you can go to jail)
- (A) Plagiarize
 - (B) Brainstorm
 - (C) Topic
 - (D) Data
225. It refers to an act of presenting someone else's works or ideas without seeking permission or acknowledgment.
- (A) Copy-paste method
 - (B) Cybercrime
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) None of above
226. Thou shalt not ____ other people's intellectual output.
- (A) "inappropriate"
 - (B) "discuss"
 - (C) "appropriate"
 - (D) "utilize"
227. Which of the following is a well-known plagiarism checker tool?
- (A) Grammarly
 - (B) Turnitin
 - (C) Google Scholar
 - (D) Canva
228. It is an act of copying words or ideas of another person without giving credit to that person.
- (A) Imitation
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Creating
 - (D) Faking

229. According to the UGC guidelines on plagiarism, up to what percentage of similarity of text does not invite penalty?
- (A) 10 percent
 - (B) 16 percent
 - (C) 25 percent
 - (D) 40 percent
230. You copy and paste text from a website into your paper and don't put quotation marks around it, but you do put an in-text citation after the passage. Is this plagiarism?
- (A) YES
 - (B) NO
231. What practices undermine trust in research?
- (A) Adhering to guidelines.
 - (B) Plagiarism and data manipulation.
 - (C) Transparency and accountability.
 - (D) Ethical compliance.
232. Which plagiarism tool offers a similarity index report widely used in academic institutions?
- (A) Turnitin
 - (B) MS Word Editor
 - (C) Adobe Acrobat
 - (D) ChatGPT
233. What is the danger of not citing sources properly?
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Clear writing
 - (C) Ethical research
 - (D) Originality
234. When you plagiarize you ____
- (A) Write information in your own words
 - (B) Do research
 - (C) Use words or ideas of another person as if they were your own
 - (D) When you plagiarize you ____
235. What is the term used for stealing information and passing it off as your own?
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Paraphrasing
 - (C) Researching
 - (D) Summarizing
236. In our literature review, we can copy and paste what an author has said in their work.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
237. Illegal use of someone's work.
- (A) Bookmark
 - (B) Hyperlink
 - (C) Source
 - (D) Plagiarism
238. ____ is copying someone else's work and saying it is yours, which is not nice.
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Editing
 - (D) Summarizing
239. What does 'plagiarism' mean in academic writing?
- (A) Citing sources correctly
 - (B) Using original ideas
 - (C) Copying someone else's work
 - (D) Writing creatively
240. Taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own is ____, and it's against the law.
- (A) Parallelism
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Pro
 - (D) Con
241. Presenting the ideas or work of others as your own without consent
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Fabrication

242. Using author's language word for word, showing your reader it was not your own words
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Plagiarize
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Direct quote
243. Why is plagiarism similar to fraud?
- (A) Because plagiarism wastes valuable time
 - (B) Because you're making money off of a source's ideas or words
 - (C) Because you're not paying to use a source's ideas or words
 - (D) Because you're passing off a source's ideas or words as your own
244. To present the ideas or words of another as one's own without crediting the source is to —
- (A) Plagiarize
 - (B) Summarize
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Analyze
245. In the policy, what practice is strongly discouraged for students?
- (A) Actively listening to others' ideas for relevance
 - (B) Sharing sources with teachers transparently
 - (C) Replicating others' work regardless of accessibility
 - (D) Accurate referencing and proper citation
246. Running out of time and forgetting to put all of your citations in the bibliography or works cited page is an acceptable excuse for plagiarism.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
247. What is self-plagiarism?
- (A) When a person lifts material that they have previously written and pass it off as their own work
 - (B) Taking about yourself too much
 - (C) Using somebody else's work and passing it off as your own
 - (D) An epistemological stance
248. Using someone else's words or unique ideas and passing them off as your own is
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Periodical
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Sight
249. Claiming authorship of a worksheet obtained from another source primarily constitutes what?
- (A) An acceptable classroom shortcut
 - (B) A minor procedural oversight
 - (C) A recommended collaboration practice
 - (D) A breach of academic integrity
250. Which of the following is an example of plagiarism?
- (A) Paraphrasing a paragraph and citing the source
 - (B) Quoting a sentence and providing a reference
 - (C) Copying text without attribution
 - (D) Summarizing an article with a citation
251. When you do not give credit to your sources properly, you are guilty of —
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Cheating
 - (C) Sloppy work
 - (D) Failing
252. Plagiarism is —
- (A) A delicious dessert
 - (B) Copying someone else's work and calling it my own.
 - (C) Citing resources
 - (D) Creating a list of Web sites
253. Writing bibliographies help students avoid — by crediting all the sources they used

- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Quotations
 - (C) Guidelines
 - (D) None of the above
254. Which action best exemplifies misuse of AI in coursework?
- (A) Using AI to brainstorm outline ideas
 - (B) Submitting AI-generated writing as your own
 - (C) Checking grammar with an AI tool
 - (D) Comparing sources using an AI assistant
255. Using someone else's work without proper attribution is called:
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Paraphrasing
 - (D) Referencing
256. Plagiarism occurs when a writer uses someone else's language, ideas, or other original material without correctly acknowledging its source.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Neither
 - (D) Both
257. To avoid plagiarism, you want to make sure you ___ your sources and not copy them verbatim.
- (A) Plagiarize
 - (B) Summarize
 - (C) Justify
 - (D) Claim

1.7.4 Citation and Referencing

1. What is the significance of a bibliography in research?
 - (A) To list sources used
 - (B) To confuse the reader
 - (C) To summarize the research
 - (D) To entertain the audience
2. What is works cited?
 - (A) Only information about the author
 - (B) A summary of a text
 - (C) A list of all your sources at the end of your writing
 - (D) None of the above
3. When a citation includes more than ___ authors, only the surname of the first author is cited followed by et al?
 - (A) 3
 - (B) 4
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Use of Mechanics
4. Which of the following is NOT common among all types of citation guide?
 - (A) Format
 - (B) Content
5. A page that give all of the sources used in a research project is a ___ page.
 - (A) Works Consulted
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Works Cited
 - (D) Plagiarism
6. A semi-colon is used to separate the names of the authors. "(Duncan, 2009; Harrison, 2015)"
 - (A) Two or more works in one parenthesis
 - (B) Authors with the same last name
 - (C) Indirect sources
 - (D) Organization as an author
 - (E) Same works of one author in the same year
7. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate source for engineering references?
 - (A) Peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings

- (B) Personal blogs and social media posts
(C) Wikipedia articles without citation
(D) Newspaper advertisements
8. In a list of references, what information is typically included for each source?
(A) Author's name, title, and page number
(B) Date of publication, title, and publisher
(C) Author's name, title, and publication venue
(D) Author's affiliation, page number, and publication year
9. Look at this reference. What kind of material is being referenced? Schirm, V. (2013). Quality of life. In I. M. Lubkin & P. D. Larsen (Eds.), *Chronic illness: impact and interventions* (8th ed., pp. 183-206). Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning.
(A) Book
(B) Book chapter
(C) Web page
(D) Journal article
10. Why does APA 7th edition recommend the use of DOIs in journal references?
(A) To enhance readability
(B) To provide a permanent link to the source, ensuring long-term access
(C) To eliminate the need for page numbers
(D) To shorten the reference list
11. A page at the end of a research paper that lists all the sources used in the paper is the ____
(A) Quote
(B) Works Cited
(C) Plagiarization
(D) Thesis
12. If you are not directly pulling exact information from a source, you only need to include:
(A) Author's name
(B) Year of publication
(C) Author's name and page number
(D) Author's name and year of publication
13. Works Cited should be ____ at the top of the page.
(A) Left aligned
(B) Centered
(C) Right aligned
(D) None of above
14. What were the first citation indices called?
(A) Science Citation Index
(B) Social Sciences Citation Index
(C) Shepard's Citations
(D) Permuterm Subject Index
15. What element lets the reader know a citation or quotation is coming?
(A) Signal phrase
(B) Lead
(C) Clincher
(D) Follow-up
16. Which of these would come first in a citation?
(A) The title of the source
(B) The name of the publishing company
(C) The author's first name
(D) The date the information was accessed
(E) The author's last name
17. These appear following evidence within a research essay. These are citations to original sources right after the evidence that typically includes the page number and author's last name.
(A) Parenthetical Citations
(B) Citations
(C) Works Cited Page
(D) MLA formatting
18. The key pieces of information from a source recorded in a specific format
(A) Bibliography
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Source
(D) Citation

19. A doi number should be used in the citation on the reference page when referencing a ____
(A) Source found in the electronic databases
(B) Newspaper or magazine article
(C) Book
(D) Website
20. Which in-text citation is correct in APA?
(A) He writes, "We forgive for ourselves" (Tutu, 2014, p. 16).
(B) He writes, "We forgive for ourselves" (Tutu 16).
(C) Tutu writes, "We forgive for ourselves" (16).
(D) The author writes (2014), "We forgive for ourselves" (p. 16).
21. The researcher can use the author's name and write "n.d".
(A) Six or more authors
(B) No authors
(C) No date
(D) Organization as an author
(E) Same works of one author in the same year
22. It is important to offer oral citations of your sources in your speech.
(A) True
(B) False
23. Which of these is a sign of a reliable source?
(A) It has a lot of advertisements
(B) It provides references and citations
(C) It has a flashy design
(D) It is written by an anonymous author
24. A phrase that introduces a quote, paraphrase, or summary and which identifies the source of the information or quote
(A) Signal phrase
(B) Annotation
(C) Quotation
(D) Lead-in
25. ____ is the author's attempt to quote sentences from other authors that he wants to convey to the reader.
(A) Bibliography
(B) Citation
(C) Reference Manager
(D) Study
26. A bibliography
(A) Is a type of in-text citation
(B) Is a list of all the sources you used
(C) Contains any graphs and charts you referred to
(D) Is a complete list of your footnotes
27. Contains the bibliographical information for every source used by the student.
(A) Works Cited Page
(B) MLA style
(C) Bibliographic information
(D) None of the above
28. If your source of information has two authors, how many do you include in your bibliography?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) None
(D) Three
29. Which of these reference formatting is not used in UTHM
(A) IEEE
(B) Author, Date
(C) Date, Author
(D) None of above
30. How will you use related studies to support or refute the findings in the body of your research?
(A) By using pictures, drawings and illustrations of data and information.
(B) By incorporating the notes (summary, quote, and paraphrase) gathered in the research.

- (C) By evaluating the results first of previous research before presenting the data or information.
- (D) By referring the research to further studies stated in the recommendation.
31. Which one has a correct Idea Heading Format?
- (A) According to Tabiola (2016), government should value teachers by providing them benefits and security.
- (B) Government should value teachers by providing them benefits and security (Tabiola, 2016).
- (C) Tabiola (2016) claims that government should value teachers by providing them benefits and security.
- (D) Tabiola claims that government should value teachers by providing them benefits and security (2016).
32. Which word means writing the source of your information?
- (A) Paraphrase
- (B) Quote
- (C) Summarize
- (D) Cite
33. Why should students use MLA Format?
- (A) To avoid plagiarism
- (B) Because teachers say they should
- (C) To make a paper harder
- (D) Students shouldn't use it
34. The sequence of sources on a Works Cited or a Bibliography page should be arranged in what order?
- (A) Alphabetically by author's last name.
- (B) Alphabetically by author's first name.
- (C) Chronologically by date of publication.
- (D) Chronologically by date you read or discovered each source.
- (E) The order doesn't matter so long as you include all the sources.
35. This belongs at the end of your research paper. It is a list of the references and resources you used to write your paper.
- (A) Satire
- (B) Photo credit
- (C) Tabloid
- (D) Works cited
36. Which group lists elements commonly placed at the end of an APA paper?
- (A) Abstract, keywords, title
- (B) Methods, results, appendix
- (C) Title page, running head note
- (D) References, tables, figures
- (E) Introduction, hypothesis, aims
37. Academic work depends on the research and ideas of others, so it is vital to show which sources you have used in your work.
- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) All the above
- (D) None of the above
38. Gives the source (the name(s) of the authors where the information was taken and the year of publication) in the body of the text
- (A) References
- (B) Citation
- (C) Footnote
- (D) Caption
39. What is the term for 'a list of all sources used in the research, whether cited in the research project/paper or not'?
- (A) Bibliography
- (B) Footnote
- (C) Index
- (D) Appendix
40. The researcher should use the name of the organization. "(American Psychological Association, 2015)"
- (A) Six or more authors
- (B) No authors

- (C) No date
 - (D) Organization as an author
 - (E) Same works of one author in the same year
41. An alphabetized list of sources, which appears at the end of your research paper
- (A) Secondary Source
 - (B) Subjective
 - (C) Supporting Detail
 - (D) Works Cited Page
42. The first page of an MLA document includes:
- (A) Student nameTeacher NameDate.
 - (B) Student NameDate.
 - (C) Student NameTitle of paperDate.
 - (D) Student nameTeacher nameCourseDate.
43. True or false:If I included the author's last name in my lead-in sentence, then I do not need to include it in the parenthetical citation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
44. What is the significance of including a bibliography in a research report?
- (A) To add length to the report
 - (B) To credit the sources used in the research
 - (C) To confuse the reader
 - (D) To provide personal opinions
45. Where are in-text citations placed in an APA Style essay?
- (A) At the bottom of each page
 - (B) In round brackets after quotations or paraphrases
 - (C) In the reference list
 - (D) After the closing punctuation mark at the end of a sentence
46. When referencing past researcher in a Scientific Investigation report you should always?
- (A) Include first name, surname and year of publication only
 - (B) Include first initial, surname and year of publication only
 - (C) Include surname and year of publication only
 - (D) Include first name, surname, star sign, year of publication only
47. A list of all sources used in a research paper is called a ____
- (A) Table of Sources
 - (B) Footnote
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Table of Contents
48. Match the following definition to the correct concept:A brief mention within the text of an academic work that acknowledge the source of a particular piece of information or a quotation.
- (A) Quotation
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Reference
 - (D) None of the above
49. How do different citation styles help with academic writing?
- (A) They standardize the process of citing sources
 - (B) They add creative formatting to your paper
 - (C) They help avoid using any external sources
 - (D) They eliminate the need for footnotes
50. References support your arguments with the opinion of acknowledged experts. This can make your own arguments more convincing.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
51. If you include an image that is not your own in your research paper, you must cite it.

- (A) True
(B) False
52. For all quoted material, the in-text citation must include:
(A) The author's last name, title of source, and page number
(B) The author's last name, year, and page number
(C) The author's last name, year, and the title of the source
(D) None of above
53. To tell where a piece of information is from
(A) Analyze
(B) Bibliography
(C) Cite
(D) Evidence
54. An in-text citation looks like:
(A) (Manton, 2008)
(B) Richard Manton, 2008)
(C) (Manton, R. 2008)
(D) None of above
55. When you give your source information, you are:
(A) Giving credit.
(B) Plagiarism.
(C) Citing your sources.
(D) Sourcing.
56. Who should you ask to help you with APA citation questions on campus?
(A) Dr. Netland
(B) Buster
(C) Librarians
(D) Coach Campbell
57. In-text citations can be seen in the study itself, while the reference list citations can be seen after the recommendations and before the appendices. Both should have the same quantity
(A) True
(B) False
58. Which of the following is not a good reference.
(A) Google Scholar
(B) Wikipedia
(C) JSTOR
(D) ArXiv
59. This contains and lists all of your citations for information you used in your research:
(A) Research paper format
(B) Works cited
(C) Parenthetical citation (in-line citation)
(D) Publisher Edit
60. Plagiarism can be avoided by just ___ sources.
(A) Thinking
(B) Removing
(C) Citing
(D) Listing
61. When writing an in-text citation, what is the first option when referencing the source?
(A) Title of the article.
(B) Title of the website.
(C) Author's name.
(D) Name of publisher.
62. Regardless of the documentation format used, sources should be alphabetized in the bibliographic section of a report
(A) True
(B) False
63. Which word means: Sources that provide trustworthy or believable information to support an argument?
(A) Wikipedia
(B) TikTok
(C) Credible Sources
(D) None of the above
64. References give credit to the sources used.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above

65. Which is the correct in-text citation for an organization as author?
(A) (Department of Education, 2020)
(B) (DepEd, 2020)
(C) (Department of Education DepEd, 2020)
(D) (Department Education, 2020)
66. How can a citation index be useful for researchers?
(A) It helps them identify the most popular journals in their field.
(B) It allows them to search for articles by author.
(C) It helps them find related articles that cite a specific work.
(D) It provides them with the full text of articles.
67. To 'Cite JSTOR' means:
(A) To reference sources from JSTOR in your work
(B) To download articles from JSTOR
(C) To subscribe to JSTOR's newsletter
(D) To create an account on JSTOR
68. If you quote directly from a source, what do you need to do
(A) Put quotes around the copied text
(B) Put the copied text in italics
(C) Make the quote bold
(D) Start a new paragraph
69. What reminders or criteria should be considered when selecting and citing proper literature when a researcher makes sure that the sites and sources are all recognisable?
(A) Appropriateness of the literature
(B) Reliability of the literature
(C) Identifiability of the literature
(D) The recency of the literature
70. What is a Works Cited page?
(A) A page that lists info about you.
(B) A page at the end of your paper that lists all of your sources.
(C) A page where you list your favorite quotes or songs.
(D) The assignment rubric.
71. Procedures and requirements for scholarly research according to the Modern Language Association.
(A) Format
(B) MLA style
(C) Drafting
(D) None of the above
72. Choose the correct in-text citation for paraphrasing
(A) (sara, 2021)
(B) (Al Shamsi, 2021)
(C) (Al Shamsi, 2021, p.45)
(D) Al Shamsi, 2021
(E) Al Shamsi, Sara, 2021
73. What is a source?
(A) Quoting a text word for word
(B) Where you get your info-book, website
(C) Taking someone's ideas and passing them off as your own
(D) Main points only; written like a list
74. HERE IS A REFERENCE: Brown, T.M. (1982) Prevention of pest resistance to synthetic pyrethroid insecticides. Chemical Times and Trends 5, 33-36. WHAT WOULD AN IN-TEXT CITATION LOOK LIKE FOR THIS ARTICLE?
(A) Brown, T.M., 1982
(B) (Brown, T.M., 1982)
(C) (Brown, 1982)
(D) Brown, 1982
75. Why is it important to assess the credibility of sources when reviewing literature?
(A) To make the review appear longer
(B) To ensure sources are from reputable, academic sources
(C) To align with the researcher's opinions
(D) To find the most recent sources

76. What is the purpose of citing sources in a literature review?
- (A) To give credit to the original authors
 - (B) To provide evidence for the claims made
 - (C) To allow readers to find the original sources
 - (D) All of the above
77. All of the following are part of a source citation except:
- (A) Author
 - (B) URL address
 - (C) Date
 - (D) Address of publisher
78. A list of books or writings about a subject is a —
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Reference
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Outline
79. How many in-text citations should you have?
- (A) 10
 - (B) As many as you need to in order to avoid plagiarism
 - (C) 5
 - (D) None
80. Google's Research tool has the ability to create a citation for the information.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
81. Citations are used to:
- (A) Increase the page count
 - (B) Support arguments and avoid plagiarism
 - (C) Confuse readers
 - (D) Replace the conclusion
82. You do not need to include in-text citations when summarizing or paraphrasing information from an outside source.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
83. Which of the following is an example of ethical ICT use in class?
- (A) Students post memes insulting their teacher
 - (B) Students create a blog citing all references properly
 - (C) Students hack school wifi to access restricted sites
 - (D) Students copy online projects from classmates
84. Which is the correct way to cite an online source without an author?
- (A) (unknown author 1)
 - (B) ("Title of the Article")
 - (C) (your last name 1)
 - (D) None of above
85. The information about a source and usually includes the author's name, title and the copy-right date
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Source
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Direct quote
86. After the author, the next element to be included in works-cited list is.
- (A) Publication details
 - (B) Date of publication
 - (C) Medium of publication
 - (D) Title of the source
87. Which section of a research paper includes a comprehensive list of all reading materials used?
- (A) Acknowledgment
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) References or Bibliography

88. The page that should be included at the end of any research paper or project is called a ____
- (A) End note
 - (B) Epilogue
 - (C) Works cited
 - (D) None of above
89. A ____ refers to acquiring evidence and other information for your essay from books, newspaper articles, websites, experiments etc.
- (A) Source
 - (B) Evidence
 - (C) Resources
 - (D) References
90. What is the importance of citations in a research paper?
- (A) To show off the number of books read
 - (B) To give credit to original authors and avoid plagiarism
 - (C) To make the paper longer
 - (D) To confuse the reader
91. What should not be included when citing a book source in MLA format?
- (A) The total number of pages in the book.
 - (B) The medium the book was published in.
 - (C) The year the book was published.
 - (D) The author(s) of the book.
92. What information do citations typically include?
- (A) Essential information about the source, such as the author's name, title of the work, publication date, and, depending on the source type, additional specifics like page numbers or URLs.
 - (B) Only the title of the work and the publisher's address.
 - (C) A summary of the source's content and the author's opinion.
 - (D) The price of the book and the number of copies sold.
93. How do you cite a 'Book' in academic writing?
- (A) By mentioning the author's name, book title, publisher, and year of publication.
 - (B) By only mentioning the book title.
 - (C) By only mentioning the publisher.
 - (D) By only mentioning the year of publication.
94. Which of the following terms refers to a list of citations at the end of the literature review?
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Theoretical framework
 - (C) Research instrument
 - (D) Conceptual model
95. In the reference list, "n.d" means.
- (A) The article has no publication date.
 - (B) The writer does not have a degree from a college or university.
 - (C) New data is included since the article was first published.
 - (D) There is no DOI.
96. When referencing other works you have cited within the text of your report, you should ____
- (A) State the first and last name of the author
 - (B) Use the author, date citation method
97. Footnotes are used to:
- (A) Add short explanations
 - (B) Collect samples
 - (C) Analyze data
 - (D) Frame hypotheses
98. To cite something is to ____
- (A) Put it in quotation marks
 - (B) Quote as evidence giving credit to someone else
 - (C) Give it a ticket
 - (D) Yell out a name
99. You put your in-text citation inside of ____
- (A) "quotation marks"
 - (B) (parentheses)
 - (C) [brackets]
 - (D) \$dollar signs\$

- 100.** Paraphrasing in the RRL means:
- (A) Copying text exactly
 - (B) Restating information in your own words while crediting the source
 - (C) Ignoring the source
 - (D) Making up new data
- 101.** Is this in-text citation formatted correctly (author's name: Richard Beeman)? John Smith played a crucial role in the creation of the Jamestown settlement. (Richard Beeman)
- (A) YES.
 - (B) NO.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 102.** A research report must be referenced using an acceptable academic style.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 103.** An article, book, website, etc., where you got your information from.
- (A) Source
 - (B) Support
 - (C) Authorities
 - (D) Revision
- 104.** Importance of citing all types of media: Why is it important to cite sources like music, videos, and podcasts in your research?
- (A) Only books need to be cited.
 - (B) Citing these sources shows their relevance to your topic.
 - (C) It makes your paper more entertaining.
 - (D) It makes your paper longer.
 - (E) People only trust papers with music citations.
- 105.** What is needed to cite a direct quote (fewer than 40 words) correctly?
- (A) Page or paragraph number of the source quoted in parentheses
 - (B) Author's last name and year of publication without quotation marks but in parentheses
 - (C) Author's name, year of publication, page or paragraph number of the source quoted and the direct quote is enclosed in double quotation marks
 - (D) None of above
- 106.** According to APA, how large should the hanging indent be from the left margin?
- (A) 12 inches (approximately)
 - (B) 1/2 inch (approximately)
 - (C) 1/4 inch (approximately)
 - (D) 1/76th of an inch (approximately)
- 107.** If I research with a partner and use their notes I must include them in my bibliography.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Depends on the partner
 - (D) Depends if the notes are good or not
- 108.** Gathering of references is not needed.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 109.** A page that appears at the end of a research paper that lists all sources referenced in the body of the paper is called a ___?
- (A) Works cited page
 - (B) Title page
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Appendix
- 110.** RDM increases the visibility and impact of research by:
- (A) Enabling data citation and attribution
 - (B) Ensuring data privacy and confidentiality
 - (C) Providing secure storage solutions
 - (D) Avoiding duplication and waste of data

- 111.** There are more than three authors of an article. What is the in-text citation rule for writing more than three authors?
(A) (Smith et al, 2008)
(B) (Smith, et al. 2008)
(C) (Smith et al., 2008)
(D) (Smith, et al. 2008)
- 112.** What is the correct system for numbering footnotes in a research paper?
(A) Each source has its own separate number, and every time that source is used, it gets the same footnote number.
(B) Footnote numbers start over at 1 on each new page of a research paper.
(C) Footnote numbers should immediately begin with a parenthetical citation that includes the author's last name and page number.
(D) Footnotes should be numbered in sequence throughout the entire essay.
- 113.** Which is a correct in text citation for and article titled The world is melting. written by Jane Brown in the Journal of Science Volume 129 Issue 8, pages 3420+
(A) Jane Brown. The World is Melting. Journal of Science 129(8)
(B) Brown, J. (2019). The world is melting. Journal of science pg 3420+
(C) Brown, J. (2019). The world is melting. Journal of Science 129(8). 3420+
(D) Brown the world is melting.
- 114.** An article, book, website, etc. that you plan to quote in your paper
(A) Source
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Revision
(D) Outline
- 115.** Bibliography is:
(A) List of participants
(B) List of instruments
(C) List of references
(D) List of questions
- 116.** To mention in support, proof or confirmation; referred to as an example
(A) Government Agencies
(B) Research Process
(C) Bibliography
(D) Citing
- 117.** A list of all of the sources you have used in the process of researching your work.
(A) Citation
(B) Bibliography
(C) Quotation
(D) Fair Use
- 118.** A bibliography or works cited page is ____
(A) Page at the end listing all references cited or used in the research paper
(B) A list of books you like to read
(C) A bible worksheet
(D) All the work you've done
- 119.** True or False? The citations on your Works Cited page should be in alphabetical order.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 120.** Should you cite what you paraphrase?
(A) Yes.
(B) No.
(C) Either (A) or (B).
(D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 121.** Writing down EXACTLY what someone said or wrote and marking it with quotation marks
(A) Citation
(B) Quote
(C) Paraphrase
(D) Summarize

122. If you don't write the author/speaker's name in the introductory phrase, what do you do?
- (A) Leave it out
 - (B) Write in in a new sentence after your quote
 - (C) Add it to the end of the quote using parenthesis
 - (D) Add it to the end of the sentence using parenthesis
123. Regarding the alignment of this reference:
- (A) The first line should be indented 0.5"
 - (B) There should be a hanging indent of 0.5"
 - (C) It is correct
 - (D) None of above
124. Where can you find information needed for an MLA citation in a book?
- (A) The information can only be found online when researching a book.
 - (B) On the title and copyright pages.
 - (C) In the table of contents.
 - (D) In the index and on the last page of the book.
 - (E) None of the answer choice s.
125. Which check is most appropriate for verifying References?
- (A) Limited to sources from one decade
 - (B) Primarily blog posts and opinion pieces
 - (C) Updated, credible, properly formatted
 - (D) Alphabetized but missing key details
126. An in-text citation is a reference to give credit for paraphrased or quoted material.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
127. What role do proper citation and acknowledgement play in the academic community?
- (A) They allow copying without consequences
 - (B) They replace the need for independent thought
 - (C) They mainly help avoid length requirements
 - (D) They demonstrate respect and give credit to creators
128. Citing a 'Journal' in academic writing is done by:
- (A) Including the author's name, year, title, journal name, volume, and page numbers.
 - (B) Only mentioning the journal name and year.
 - (C) Listing only the article title and author.
 - (D) Providing just the volume and page numbers.
129. A document showing all the sources used to research information.
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Bibliography
130. What should you include in your works cited page for EACH source:
- (A) Author's first and last name, title of article/magazine/book, and publication date.
 - (B) Author's name, book, web page.
 - (C) Title and date.
 - (D) Author, title and date.
131. A ____ is a complete list of sources consulted about a topic, but not necessarily cited in your work
- (A) Reference List
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) None of the Above
132. If your teacher prefers a specific citation format, what should you do?
- (A) Use any format you like
 - (B) Follow your teacher's preferred format consistently
 - (C) Change formats for each assignment
 - (D) Ignore citation formats altogether

133. Reference and bibliography are synonymous.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
134. When you write out the author's name as you write their quote, paraphrased, evaluated, or summarized their work. "Based on the idea of Johansson (2017)"
- (A) Narrative in-text citation
 - (B) Parenthetical in-text citation
 - (C) One author
 - (D) Two authors
 - (E) Three to five authors
135. Which practice ensures proper acknowledgement of external sources in student work?
- (A) Using quotation marks and accurate citations for borrowed text
 - (B) Paraphrasing without citation when ideas are common
 - (C) Citing only if the exact words are copied verbatim
 - (D) Listing sources only at the end without in-text citations
136. Why is it important to properly cite and reference sources in a literature review?
- (A) To make the literature review longer
 - (B) To confuse the readers
 - (C) To hide the original sources
 - (D) To give credit to the original authors, avoid plagiarism, and provide evidence for claims and arguments.
137. What do we mean by "citing our sources?"
- (A) Providing a list of all the resources we used to get information.
 - (B) Looking for the best resources.
 - (C) Writing a note to the author of each resource we use for information.
 - (D) All of the above.
138. What is the best reason for citing your sources?
- (A) Citing identifies sources that your classmates may want to use.
 - (B) Citing shows your teacher that you did your research.
 - (C) Citing gives credit for the original work or the idea to the author.
 - (D) Citing gives the location of the sources you used. Edit
139. It is a list of all the sources you have used in the process of your research work.
- (A) Website
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Journal
140. The citation should clearly state who the source of the information is. "Potter (2016), as he supported the idea of Cunning (2006)"
- (A) Two or more works in one parenthesis
 - (B) Authors with the same last name
 - (C) Indirect sources
 - (D) Organization as an author
 - (E) Same works of one author in the same year
141. What is a key principle when citing sources in your work?
- (A) Cite only direct quotes
 - (B) Cite all borrowed ideas, not just direct quotes
 - (C) Cite only sources you agree with
 - (D) Cite only sources from books
142. Works Cited for a book with one author: If you are citing a book by John Green, what details must you include in the entry?
- (A) Just the book title
 - (B) Just the author's name
 - (C) Author's name, book title, publisher, year published
 - (D) The page you found the information on
 - (E) The city it was published in

- 143.** What is the best way to cite sources in a research paper?
- (A) Use a different citation style for each source
 - (B) Just list the sources at the end of the paper with no specific format
 - (C) Don't bother citing sources, just use the information without giving credit
 - (D) Use MLA citations for your Works Cited and in-text citations
- 144.** What do citations in academic writing help establish?
- (A) A reference list
 - (B) Foundational knowledge on the topic
 - (C) The background of the research paper
 - (D) The theory behind the research
- 145.** What information do you include if there is no known author of a source?
- (A) Publication date
 - (B) Title of the source
 - (C) Publisher name
 - (D) You do not need to cite this source
- 146.** Say you found two papers about the same research: Paper A is the original finding; Paper B is an analysis that references Paper A. You use a section of the analysis from Paper B. Which paper do you cite?
- (A) Paper A
 - (B) Paper B
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of above
- 147.** Which section lists all cited sources?
- (A) TITLE
 - (B) INTRODUCTION
 - (C) DISCUSSION
 - (D) REFERENCES
- 148.** A complete list of all sources used within a research project. All sources for quotes and paraphrases are included on this list.
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) MLA format
 - (C) Works Cited list / Bibliography
 - (D) In-text citation
 - (E) Citation
- 149.** The last page of the research report for Science contained all of the sources the student used to compile her research. What is this page called?
- (A) Source
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) The preface
- 150.** Where does the bibliography go?
- (A) At the end of a document, usually on a separate page.
 - (B) At the beginning of a document, usually on a separate page.
 - (C) Wherever you want.
 - (D) ALL of them Edit
- 151.** You are referencing a website, which part of the reference goes first?
- (A) Author/sponsor/organisation
 - (B) Title of website
 - (C) Website address
 - (D) Year
- 152.** An incomplete reference list may affect the credibility of a research proposal.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 153.** What is important to do when attributing information to ensure the audience can assess its value?
- (A) Use as many anonymous sources as possible
 - (B) Identify where the information came from
 - (C) Guess the source of the information
 - (D) Make up a credible source

- 154.** True or false: When paraphrasing or putting information in your own words, you must include an in-text citation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 155.** N.D. in a source citation means:
- (A) No Date
 - (B) No Direction
 - (C) Not Duplicated
 - (D) Nerd Domain
- 156.** Which word means writing someone's exact words?
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) Summarize
 - (D) Cite
- 157.** You can attribute your research paper by using
- (A) Footnotes
 - (B) Endnotes
 - (C) None
 - (D) Both Footnotes and Endnotes
- 158.** Citations to original sources that appear in the text of a paper
- (A) Primary Source
 - (B) Parenthetical Citation
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Index
- 159.** Why is it important to include references in a scientific report?
- (A) To show off how many books were read
 - (B) To give credit to sources used for research
 - (C) To make the report look longer
 - (D) To avoid writing a conclusion
- 160.** A list of full MLA citations for sources that you PLAN to use while writing a research paper.
- (A) Source list
 - (B) Works Cited page
 - (C) In-text citation
 - (D) Working Bibliography
- 161.** Reference
- (A) Used to inform a reader about the main idea
 - (B) Used to tell where information can be found
 - (C) Reference means to run fast to English class
 - (D) None of the above
- 162.** An alphabetized list of sources that been used to compile data.
- (A) Table of Content
 - (B) References
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Appendices
- 163.** What is the main difference between References and Bibliography?
- (A) References list only cited works; a bibliography may include background readings not cited
 - (B) References are optional, bibliography is mandatory
 - (C) References include personal opinions, bibliography does not
 - (D) There is no difference between the two
- 164.** Which citation is being used within the text such as the background of the study?
- (A) Bibliographical Citation
 - (B) In-text Citation
 - (C) Cite Fast
 - (D) References
- 165.** You only need to cite your sources if you quote directly from them.
- (A) True

- (B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 166.** When you take another person's words and place them in your own document. These must always be placed inside quotation marks and given appropriate attribution
(A) Summarize
(B) Thesis statement
(C) Cite
(D) Direct quotations
- 167.** What's the BEST way to confirm the accuracy of a piece of information?
(A) Look to see what else the author has written
(B) Check if the author cited their sources
(C) Look at the date that it was published
(D) Find out if the source was published in print as well as online
- 168.** While writing a research report investigators mostly arrange items in Bibliography in
(A) Heading like books, periodicals, newspaper reports, public documents and miscellaneous.
(B) In a single alphabetized list.
(C) Both A and B.
(D) Neither A nor B.
- 169.** Which of the following statements correctly cites a source?
(A) (Smith, 2019) argued that ____
(B) II. As stated by Johnson and Lee (2020) ____
(C) III. According to Taylor et al. (2018) ____
(D) IV. It was observed by Davis (2022) ____
- 170.** You are referencing a website, which part of the reference should be in italics?
(A) Author/sponsor/organisation
(B) Website address
(C) Year
(D) Title of website
- 171.** It is a way of giving credit to the original author of the research you used.
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Citation
(C) References
(D) None of above
- 172.** What is a bibliography?
(A) Pictures about your topic
(B) A list of sources you used
(C) Video clips
(D) None of above
- 173.** What is a bibliographical trail?
(A) Resources found in the references lists of publications relevant to your topic.
(B) Resources found in the introduction sections of publications relevant to your topic.
(C) Resources found in the references lists of publications irrelevant to your topic.
(D) Resources found in the discussion sections of publications relevant to your topic.
- 174.** Why should you cite your resources?
(A) To give credit to the people created it
(B) To copy another person's work
(C) To use it as our own
(D) None of the above
- 175.** How should references be listed?
(A) In alphabetical order by the author's first name
(B) Include author's name, title of the source, publication year, and other relevant details
(C) Only author's first initial in the reference list
(D) Double-spaced with a hanging indent in APA style
- 176.** When you list your references at the end of your work, you should ____
(A) Have separate lists for journals, books, websites
(B) Have one long list arranged alphabetically by author, and thereafter chronologically, starting with the earliest date

- (C) Have one long list for all your references arranged alphabetically by author
(D) All of the answer options
- 177.** — is a list of all the sources you used while researching your topic.
(A) Works Cited.
(B) Source Page.
(C) Bibliography.
(D) Citation Page.
- 178.** What should I check when using a source?
(A) Relevance: Does the information RELATE to your topic?
(B) Currency: When was the source published or last updated?
(C) Authority: Who authored the information? What are his or her qualifications?
(D) Bias: Was the information written to be informative, persuasive, or entertaining? Is it trying to sell me something? Does it focus only on one side of a particular issue?
(E) All of the above
- 179.** A Work Cited page includes
(A) Citations for any in-text citations in my essay
(B) Only author/title information for my sources.
(C) Citations for all sources used in the writing of my essay.
(D) Web addresses for all citations.
- 180.** The process of documenting where an idea or information is from is called
(A) Citing
(B) Bookmarking
(C) Researching
(D) Blogging
- 181.** What is an example of a credible source?
(A) Social media posts
(B) Academic journals, books, and official websites.
(C) Personal blogs
(D) Online forums
- 182.** Understanding Works Cited layout. What's important about the layout of your Works Cited page?
(A) It should be colorful.
(B) It should have a picture of each source.
(C) It should be in alphabetical order.
(D) It should list the most important source first.
(E) It should be at the beginning of your document.
- 183.** A page that lists the sources used in a COMPLETED research paper.
(A) Source list
(B) Works Cited page
(C) In-text citation
(D) Working Bibliography
- 184.** References gives credibility to the information you present in assignments
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 185.** Giving credit to the source from which the ideas, quotes, or information came.
(A) Documentation
(B) Quotation
(C) Concrete detail
(D) None of the above
- 186.** The American Psychological Association (APA) style guide is the most commonly used in what specific disciplines?
(A) Natural and Health Sciences
(B) Education, Psychology, Business, Economics
(C) Literature, Liberal Arts
(D) Medicine, Journals, Newspaper
- 187.** In-text citations appear where in the paper?
(A) At the end
(B) Throughout
(C) At the beginning
(D) Nowhere

- 188.** How does citation help in writing academic papers?
- (A) It helps develop better writing skills
 - (B) It makes the paper more interesting
 - (C) Proper citation practices contribute to academic integrity
 - (D) It makes the paper longer
- 189.** In what order should sources in a bibliography be arranged?
- (A) Alphabetically by author's last name.
 - (B) Alphabetically by author's first name.
 - (C) Chronologically by date of publication.
 - (D) Chronologically by date of access.
- 190.** What is the correct parenthetical citation to use in the paper if the easybib citation is: Creech, Sharon. "How to Write an Essay." How to Write. Learn.com, 2015. 5 January 2017.
- (A) ("Creech").
 - (B) (Creech, Sharon).
 - (C) (Creech).
 - (D) ("How to Write an Essay").
- 191.** Which citation is correct?
- (A) (Manton, 2008)
 - (B) Richard Manton, 2008)
 - (C) (Manton, R. 2008)
 - (D) None of above
- 192.** What is an organizational method for recording research information and its sources?
- (A) Pro-con chart
 - (B) Electronic or written notecards
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 193.** What is the meaning of word "citation"?
- (A) To sing a Taylor Swift Song
 - (B) Where a building is located
 - (C) To write down from where you got the information.
 - (D) None of above
- 194.** Information that is common knowledge requires no documentation
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 195.** The page that lists the copyright (publishing year) of a source
- (A) Cite
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Index
 - (D) Copyright page
- 196.** What is NOT required in a bibliography for a book?
- (A) Author
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Page numbers
 - (D) Publisher
- 197.** A list of the sources that are referenced, paraphrased and quoted in the body of the paper.
- (A) Works Cited Page
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) In-Text Citation
 - (D) None of the above
- 198.** What is "DOI" stands for?
- (A) Daily Operating Instruction
 - (B) Digital Object Identifier
 - (C) Document Oriented Interface
 - (D) Digital Opportunity Initiative
- 199.** How is the Works Cited page arranged?
- (A) Alphabetically, by title of the work
 - (B) Alphabetically, by the author's first name
 - (C) Alphabetically, by the author's last name
 - (D) By publication year
- 200.** DOI stands for:
- (A) Data of India
 - (B) Digital Object Identifier
 - (C) Document of Internet
 - (D) Draft Object Information

- 201.** What is the purpose of a bibliography
- (A) Provide additional readings on a report
 - (B) Provide all publications related to a report topics
 - (C) Provide a list of references cited in a report
 - (D) Provide a list of all sources related to a report
- 202.** Which of the following in-text citations is correct for a source with 3 or more authors?
- (A) (Smith, John, & Sloan, 2006)
 - (B) (Smith, John, Sloan, Brown, Lee, Simmons, & Morth, 2006)
 - (C) (Smith et al., 2006)
 - (D) None of above
- 203.** Your works cited page (bibliography) should be in ____ order.
- (A) Alphabetical
 - (B) Chronological
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Numerical
- 204.** What is a common feature of a bibliography?
- (A) It includes personal opinions
 - (B) It lists all sources used
 - (C) It contains fictional stories
 - (D) It provides a summary
- 205.** When should you cite a source on your bibliography?
- (A) Each time you write an idea that is your own
 - (B) Each time you write a fact or idea that is NOT your own
 - (C) Each time you write a word that the reader may not know.
 - (D) None of above
- 206.** Helps the reader find the sources. ()
- (A) Hook
 - (B) In text citation
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) None of the above
- 207.** Which of the following is an example of a relevant source for a research paper on climate change?
- (A) A blog post about a personal vacation.
 - (B) A peer-reviewed journal article on global warming.
 - (C) A novel set in a dystopian future.
 - (D) A cooking recipe for vegan meals.
- 208.** Sources themselves can also lead the way to more sources. If an article, for instance, seems particularly helpful or in tune with your claims, examine its ____ or references list. Chances are, the author has already made some connections or used sources that are directly relevant to your topic and position.
- (A) Related
 - (B) Resource
 - (C) Websites
 - (D) Adjacent
 - (E) Works cited
- 209.** Demonstrating knowledge of proper citation and acknowledgement methods helps students to:
- (A) Give credit accurately
 - (B) Avoid reading sources
 - (C) Reduce their workload
 - (D) Circumvent originality checks
- 210.** What is the purpose of incorporating quotations into your text according to the learning material?
- (A) To present another's views in an unclear manner
 - (B) To provide your own views only
 - (C) To present another's views in a striking, clear, and succinct manner
 - (D) To make the text longer without adding value
- 211.** The ____ list includes documentation for all of the other works used to help the authors write the article.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract

- (C) Results
(D) References
(E) Methods (or methodology)
- 212.** When copying something word for word, use ____
(A) Exclamation marks
(B) Commas
(C) Quotation marks
(D) Parentheses
- 213.** Explain why allowing readers to locate your sources is an important aspect of citation.
(A) It helps readers verify information and further explore the topic
(B) It makes your paper longer
(C) It impresses your teacher
(D) It is only required for published books
- 214.** Refer to the list of sources that only includes those items you cite in your writing.
(A) Table of contents
(B) References
(C) Bibliography
(D) Appendices
- 215.** A works cited helps your readers by
(A) Explaining why you wrote the paper.
(B) Restating the thesis of your paper.
(C) Allowing them to use your sources to do their own research.
(D) Allowing them to plagiarize your sources in their own papers.
- 216.** When using someone's exact words,
(A) Put them in quotes
(B) Give credit with in-text citations
(C) Both of these
(D) None of above
- 217.** Which of the following is NOT a synonym for "cite"?
(A) Refer to
(B) Mention
(C) Ignore
(D) Quote
- 218.** When you are quoting directly from a source, what information do you need to include in the text?
(A) Author's name
(B) Author's name and date of publication
(C) Author's name, date of publication and page number.
(D) Your name
- 219.** Aanya is preparing a research paper for her class. She needs to list the sources she used on her research.
(A) Sources
(B) References
(C) Literature
(D) Results
- 220.** If your source of information has three authors, how many do you include in your reference page?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) None of the above
- 221.** At the beginning of the research report, sources are listed on the "Cited Works" page.
(A) True
(B) False
- 222.** What paragraph format is used for works cited?
(A) Border
(B) Indent
(C) Block
(D) Hanging Indent
- 223.** Definition: To quote from a source or sources, requiring proper formatting with quotation marks for academic integrity.
(A) Cite
(B) Sight
(C) Site
(D) Evidence

224. If you are citing a source with no known author in your in-text citation, what should you use instead?
- (A) The title of the source
 - (B) The publication date
 - (C) The publisher's name
 - (D) The URL of the source
 - (C) The name of the website
 - (D) The URL
 - (E) No author
225. When writing a scientific research paper —
- (A) Be as descriptive as possible
 - (B) Include your own opinion
 - (C) Include parenthetical citations
 - (D) Start every sentence with "I think"
226. Works Cited
- (A) A list of sources that were referenced in a piece of writing. It provides details about each source.
 - (B) A summary of the main ideas in a piece of writing.
 - (C) A collection of quotes from various authors.
 - (D) A bibliography of books used in research.
227. How should the references be organized in a bibliography
- (A) Alphabetically by title
 - (B) Alphabetically by publisher
 - (C) Alphabetically by the authors' last name
 - (D) Numerically
228. Which type of citation corresponds to the definition: "The cited text is identical to the original"?
- (A) Direct citation (verbatim)
 - (B) Indirect citation (paraphrase)
 - (C) Summary without reference
 - (D) Secondary citation
229. Citing a website without an author: If you use information from a website and it doesn't list an author, what do you list first in your citation?
- (A) Anonymous
 - (B) The title of the webpage
230. A list of sources on a selected topic.
- (A) Indicative
 - (B) Biography
 - (C) Bibliography
 - (D) Annotation
231. What does the bibliographic entry begin with when the work does not have an author?
- (A) The title of the work
 - (B) The publisher of the work
 - (C) The year the work was published in
 - (D) The edition number ed. of the work
232. An article, book, video, website, or other media from which information is obtained
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Source
 - (D) Plagiarism
233. Match the definition to the term. A list of sources
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Autobiography
 - (C) Index
 - (D) None of the above
234. A list of sources at the end of an article
- (A) Footnotes
 - (B) Source
 - (C) References
 - (D) Measures
235. When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. Which is the correct way of doing it?
- (A) (Apa, 2019)
 - (B) (Apa 2019)
 - (C) (M. Apa 2019)
 - (D) (Marie Apa, 2019)

- 236.** Match Column (A) with (B): Citations—choose the correct match.
- (A) May be words or pictures that you click to access the site
- (B) Is the international symbol for copyrights
- (C) Sites contain fake situations to steal your data
- (D) Should be included at the end of your research
- (E) Is the abbreviation of "Uniform Resource Locator"
- 237.** Why should you make a record of the website where the source is?
- (A) Website can change and data moved
- (B) So you can find it again and check back on the information
- (C) I do not need to record the source as I can remember where it came from
- (D) The source is not reliable and does not need to be recorded
- 238.** When should I use a bibliography page
- (A) Always
- (B) When I only have one citation
- (C) More than 1 citation
- (D) Doesn't matter
- 239.** What determines the order that sources are placed in the bibliography/works cited?
- (A) Their alphabetical order.
- (B) The order they are used in the given essay.
- (C) The source number.
- (D) They are organized by topic, subject, and stance.
- 240.** When developing a bibliographic list of sources for a formal report, the writer should —
- (A) Include only published sources within your bibliographic list
- (B) Label the page "Works Cited" when using either the APA or MLA format
- (C) List the sources in alphabetical order
- (D) Omit the bibliographic list of sources because the in-text citations will identify each source used within the report
- 241.** When using AI for Specified Task Completion, which requirement applies to AI-created content?
- (A) Must be cited using proper MLA citation
- (B) Can remain uncited if teacher approves
- (C) Requires only verbal acknowledgment
- (D) Needs no evaluation by the student
- 242.** With respect to the bibliography, choose the correct statement.
- (A) The reference list may include works not cited in the text
- (B) All items in the bibliography must be cited in the text and vice versa
- (C) Only sources consulted but not cited should be listed
- (D) Only primary sources should appear in the bibliography
- 243.** You must cite your source when you do which of the following —
- (A) Quoting
- (B) Summarizing
- (C) Paraphrasing
- (D) All of these
- 244.** Used to add reference and commentary sparingly and only if necessary in MLA Report
- (A) Paragraph heading
- (B) Endnotes/footnotes
- (C) Tab
- (D) Indent
- 245.** Set of guidelines on how to format a research paper
- (A) To edit
- (B) Encyclopedia
- (C) Article
- (D) To summarize
- (E) MLA format

246. Used to give credit to someone else's words/research in a paper
(A) In-text citation
(B) Keyword
(C) MLA format
(D) Rough draft
247. Is used by the researcher to assure readers that the quotation is accurate even though the spelling or logic might make them confusing.
(A) Ellipsis.
(B) Sic.
(C) DOI.
(D) Slash.
248. What provides a list of each author and paper cited?
(A) References
(B) Abstract
(C) Introduction
(D) Results
249. A separate page at the end of a research paper that includes a list of the sources that you used is?
(A) Primary source
(B) Quote
(C) Secondary source
(D) Works cited
250. For all paraphrased or summarized content, the in-text citation must include
(A) The author's last name and the page or paragraph number
(B) The author's last name and the date of publication
(C) The title of the document and the author's last name
(D) None of above
251. If you do not know the year of publication of your text, you:
(A) Don't need to do anything
(B) Should include n.d. instead of the year of publication
(C) Should include unk. instead of the year of publication
(D) None of above
252. What are tools like Zotero and Mendeley primarily used for?
(A) Data Analysis
(B) Referencing
(C) Visual
(D) AI Writing
253. Which word means: Use evidence from a credible source to support an argument?
(A) Credibility
(B) Trustworthy
(C) Cite
(D) None of the above
254. A DOI (digital object identifier) number should be used in the citation on the reference page when referencing a ____
(A) Source found in the electronic databases
(B) Newspaper or magazine article
(C) Book
(D) Website
255. Do you need to cite charts, graphs, photos, videos, or sound files?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
256. Should your "Works Cited" page be at the end of your essay, or on its own page at the very end?
(A) It should follow the last line after your essay body.
(B) It should be on its own page at the very end.
257. Others' writings can be used after paraphrasing.
(A) True
(B) False

258. Which of these pieces of information do we NOT need when citing a book?
- (A) Author
 - (B) Publisher
 - (C) Number of Pages
 - (D) Date of Publication
259. Which of the following is properly cited?
- (A) Researchers discovered graduate students dislike writing.
 - (B) Graduate students dislike writing (Trujillo, 2012).
 - (C) Graduate students dislike writing, according to Ed Jones.
 - (D) None of above
260. What happens if your source does not have a page number? Most websites do not after all!
- (A) Make up a page number
 - (B) Put "NO PAGE NUMBER"
 - (C) Leave it off
 - (D) Make it Page 1
261. What is the significance of "citations" in academic work?
- (A) They add length to the document.
 - (B) They give credit to original sources.
 - (C) They are optional.
 - (D) They are used only in research papers.
262. How should the citations on your Works Cited page be organized?
- (A) Numerically by the order they appear in the paper
 - (B) Alphabetically by the first word in each citation
 - (C) Chronologically by the date of publication
 - (D) Frequency of use-in order of most to least quoted
263. What are two parts of APA style?
- (A) Citation and the reference list
 - (B) Direct quote and paraphrasing
 - (C) Author names and year of publication
 - (D) Given Name and Surname of authors
264. You use direct quotes and paraphrases to
- (A) Support ideas
 - (B) To explain ideas
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
265. What is the purpose of paraphrasing in a research paper?
- (A) To record the ideas found from a source in one's own words
 - (B) To express specific opinions about each concrete detail
 - (C) To categorize research note cards
 - (D) To provide the bibliographic information for a source
266. Placing your source at the end of a sentence is called:
- (A) ENDNOTING
 - (B) FOOTNOTING
 - (C) PARENTHETICAL DOCUMENTATION
 - (D) WORKS CITED
267. Citing and referencing aim to validate our research and avoid plagiarism.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
268. Every citation has two parts. What are they?
- (A) Artwork and music
 - (B) Exact words and quotations
 - (C) An author's exact words and the title of the book where they are found
 - (D) An in-text citation or reference and an MLA full citation on the Works Cited page.
269. The Works Cited page MUST ____
- (A) Be located on its own page at the end of your research paper.
 - (B) Have the title "Works Cited" listed at the top of the page.
 - (C) Include all the citations of the sources you used to write your paper.
 - (D) All of the above.

- 270.** What is the basic format for the reference page?
- (A) Title. (Publication Date). Author.
 - (B) Author. (Publication Date). Title.
 - (C) Author. Title. (Publication Date).
 - (D) None of above
- 271.** A list of citations from a research project
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Source
 - (D) Citation
- 272.** If we are citing a website with an author but no specific publication date, it should be cited as ____
- (A) Author, N. Name of the website. URL
 - (B) Author, Name. (access date). Name of the website. URL
 - (C) Author, N. (n.d.). Name of the website. URL
 - (D) Author, N. (No date). Name of the website. URL
- 273.** Citing the book of a single author.
- (A) Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. Title. Edition Number ed. City:Publisher, Year.
 - (B) Title. Edition Number ed. City:Publisher, Year.
 - (C) Editor's name:Last Name, First Name, ed. Title. Edition Number ed. City:Publisher, Year.
 - (D) Author's last name, first name. "Title of Article." Name of Journal volume number, issue number (year):page range, DOI or URL.
- 274.** Literature review or survey is offering a right to the researcher to utilize previous study results and figures as such
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 275.** Which of the following should be included in the references section of a research report?
- (A) All sources cited in the report
 - (B) Only primary sources
 - (C) Only secondary sources
 - (D) Only books
- 276.** A citation is-
- (A) The way you tell your readers about a topic
 - (B) The way you tell your readers certain material in your work comes from another source
 - (C) A personal view or attitude about something
 - (D) A subject
- 277.** An in-text citation is ____
- (A) A reference to the source citation on the works cited; must include the 1st word of the citation in (____).
 - (B) A reference to the source citation on the works cited using the full citation.
 - (C) A reference to the source citation on the works cited using any word from the citation in (____).
 - (D) None of the above
- 278.** In this case, the addition of "a" and "b" after the date of publication is used to indicate that two sources from the same author were used. "(Feliciano, 2005 a; 2005 b)"
- (A) Six or more authors
 - (B) No authors
 - (C) No date
 - (D) Organization as an author
 - (E) Same works of one author in the same year
- 279.** Definition: The address of a World Wide Web page, used for citing online sources.
- (A) BROWSER
 - (B) URL
 - (C) APA
 - (D) HTML
- 280.** Which of the following is the correct reference list entry for a court decision? (App. 7.1)
- (A) Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

- (B) Brown vs. Board of Education. 347 U.S. 483 (1954).
(C) Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U.S. 483 (1954).
(D) A and C would both be acceptable in a reference list.
- 281.** When should you use in-text citations within your paper?
(A) At the end of each page
(B) At the end of each paragraph
(C) Whenever information has come from another source
(D) None of above
- 282.** It is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source.
(A) Citation
(B) Bibliography
(C) Quotation
(D) Fair Use
- 283.** If you believe you will use the information from a source, what should you do?
(A) Make note of the information I think I will use.
(B) Add the information about the book to my reference list.
(C) Write my comments about the information next to my notes.
(D) All of the above
- 284.** The first item listed in any citation if available.
(A) Credentials
(B) Author's Name
(C) Date of Publication
(D) Bibliography
- 285.** Match the following characteristics to the correct column: either annotated bibliography or APA literature review. Concentrated on the explicit research query
(A) Annotated bibliography
(B) APA literature review
- 286.** To quote a text or authority
(A) Claim
(B) Compare
(C) Cite
(D) Contrast
- 287.** What is the importance of citing sources in research?
(A) To give credit to original authors
(B) To make the paper longer
(C) To confuse the reader
(D) To avoid writing a conclusion
- 288.** When directly quoting a full sentence, the first word must be capitalized.
(A) True
(B) False
- 289.** Writing that is repeated word for word, surrounded by quotation marks “ ”
(A) Editor
(B) Quote
(C) Dateline
(D) Hard news
- 290.** Which example of a book citation is correctly formatted?
(A) Henley, Patricia. The Hummingbird House. pg 29-32. Denver:MacMurray, 1999. Print.
(B) Henley. The Hummingbird House. 1999
(C) Henley, Patricia. The Hummingbird House. Denver:MacMurray, 1999. Print.
(D) The Hummingbird House. Henley, Patricia. Denver:MacMurray, 1999.
- 291.** An endnote is a citation that is placed at the end of the document.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above

- 292.** When documenting sources in your bibliography you need to list the author's last name and then their first initial NOT full first name when using MLA STYLE.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (A) To prove the author's expertise on the topic
 - (B) To increase the word count of the paper
 - (C) To acknowledge and give credit to the original authors' work
 - (D) To make the paper look more professional
- 293.** What happens if there are more than two author for the source?
- (A) Mention all their last names
 - (B) Mention only the first author
 - (C) Only the author whose last name is the earliest in alphabetical order
 - (D) Mention the first author, followed by "et al."
- 294.** A quotation from or reference to a book paper or author that provided evidence in your writing
- (A) Concluding statement
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) Cite
 - (D) Research
- 295.** One purpose of including a bibliography in your report is to:
- (A) Credit people who helped shape your arguments
 - (B) Convince the reader to agree with your conclusions
 - (C) List sources that you plan to consult in the future
 - (D) Prove that no outside sources were consulted
- 296.** In displaying bibliographic information for a journal article, which datum is not included in an electronic database entry?
- (A) Year study was conducted
 - (B) Title of the report
 - (C) Author(s)
 - (D) Year study was published
- 297.** What is the purpose of including citations in academic writing?
- 298.** Why is a reference list important in a research paper?
- (A) It acknowledges sources and avoids plagiarism.
 - (B) It adds credibility to opinions.
 - (C) It is optional for qualitative studies.
 - (D) It summarizes research findings.
- 299.** ____ is a list of all the sources the writer has mentioned in his/her written work.
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Acknowledgement
 - (D) References
- 300.** Is this in-text citation formatted correctly (author's name NOT provided)? The Sons of Liberty formed as a result of colonial anger over the Stamp Act (Sons of Liberty-American History 1765).
- (A) Yes.
 - (B) No.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
- 301.** When citing a source with multiple authors in the in-text citation, how should you format it?
- (A) (Author's Last Name)
 - (B) (Author's First Name)
 - (C) (First Author's Last Name et al., Year)
 - (D) (Author's Last Name, Year, Page)
- 302.** When referencing sources in a report, which of the following is most important?
- (A) Using a consistent citation style
 - (B) Only citing sources from the internet
 - (C) Avoiding the use of any references
 - (D) Citing sources in random order

303. Bibliography given in a research report [2007-JUNE]
(A) Shows vast knowledge of the researcher
(B) Helps those interested in further research
(C) Has no relevance to research
(D) All the above
304. What is the primary purpose of citing information in academic writing?
(A) To increase the word count
(B) To avoid plagiarism
(C) To provide proper credit to the author and avoid plagiarism
(D) To make the paper more formal
305. Where should the reference list be placed in an essay?
(A) At the beginning of an essay
(B) At the end of an essay, after the appendices
(C) At the end of an essay, before the appendices
(D) None of above
306. Which of the following must always be included in a citation for a print magazine article?
(A) The names of the artists or photographers who contributed images to the article
(B) The date on which you read the magazine article
(C) The magazine's circulation (number of copies produced)
(D) The page number(s) that the article appeared on
307. Which sources should your Works Cited include?
(A) Any of the sources you used in the paper and only those sources
(B) All of the sources you looked at during the research process
(C) Sources readers might consult for additional information but are not used in the paper
(D) Only the sources you used but didn't cite in the body of the paper Edit
308. Which sentence demonstrates correct use of a citation in research writing?
(A) According to Smith (2020), the results were inconclusive.
(B) Smith 2020 said the results were inconclusive.
(C) The results were inconclusive, said Smith 2020.
(D) Smith said the results were inconclusive (2020).
309. Hanging indent should be used when writing a works cited entry that is
(A) More than two lines
(B) Longer than one word
(C) Longer than two words
(D) More than one line
310. What is the purpose of the Reference List in a research report?
(A) To list all sources cited in the text
(B) To present visual elements such as tables and figures
(C) To provide additional information not included in the report
(D) To summarize the key findings of the study
311. The author of an Internet article is not an important detail to notice when you evaluate a source.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
312. List of alphabetical sources that will lead readers to new info
(A) References
(B) Appendices
(C) Literature review
(D) In-text citation

- 313.** What should be included for citing a book source in MLA format?
- (A) All answer choice s.
 - (B) The point of view of the book.
 - (C) The number of pages in the book.
 - (D) The city the book was published in.
- 314.** Which term refers to a reference to a source used in the report?
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 315.** A reference made within the body of text. It alerts the reader to the source of the information, evidence or quotation.
- (A) Evidence
 - (B) In-Text Citation
 - (C) Works Cited Page
 - (D) None of the above
- 316.** The time a source was researched or published. This is strongly connected to the topic being researched.
- (A) Source
 - (B) Date
 - (C) Reliability
 - (D) Relevance
- 317.** When a thesis cites the same source in both a footnote and the bibliography, how is it counted in this methodology?
- (A) As one unified citation
 - (B) As a weighted duplicate
 - (C) As two separate citations
 - (D) As a conditional citation
- 318.** Which of the following best describes currency of sources in academic writing?
- (A) Source published in a reputable journal.
 - (B) Sources published in the 90's.
 - (C) Sources published on the internet.
 - (D) Sources within the last five years.
- 319.** Where is a works cited page located in an essay?
- (A) Beginning, the first page.
 - (B) Middle, to break up body paragraphs.
 - (C) End, the last page.
 - (D) None of above
- 320.** If you're considering making multiple references to a book, you should check the author's — in a source such as Contemporary Authors or Current Biography Illustrated.
- (A) Articles
 - (B) Essentials
 - (C) Credentials
 - (D) None of above
- 321.** A reference to the source of information is called:
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Annotation
 - (C) Footnote
 - (D) Index
- 322.** Which scenario requires proper citation to maintain integrity?
- (A) Quoting a paragraph from an article
 - (B) Describing personal laboratory observations
 - (C) Writing a reflection on your study habits
 - (D) Solving a math problem independently
- 323.** Which task involves guiding new staff on referencing and citation norms?
- (A) Library circulation desk tutorials
 - (B) Homeroom attendance procedures
 - (C) Student council leadership training
 - (D) PYP Teacher-Librarian orientation support
- 324.** What does a citation primarily serve as in academic work?
- (A) A way of giving credit for sourced material
 - (B) A method to shorten lengthy descriptions
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 325. Bibliography Means**
(A) Footnote
(B) Quotations
(C) List of books referred
(D) None of the above
- 326. — refers to the complete bibliographic entries or list used by the writer.**
(A) Intext Citation
(B) IEEE Citation
(C) Reference Citation
(D) Chicago Style
- 327. Copying and citing an important phrase, sentence or paragraph word for word from a text is?**
(A) Summarize
(B) Direct quote
(C) Reliable
(D) Source
- 328. Which of the following is an acceptable website to PRE-research a topic but not acceptable as a cited source in the paper?**
(A) NewYorkTimes.com
(B) WashingtonPost.com
(C) Wikipedia.org
(D) WhiteHouse.gov
- 329. Recording where you get your information from**
(A) Citing
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Source
(D) Bibliography
- 330. At the end of your working outline, you should list the references for your speech-the sources of all the supporting material you included.**
(A) True
(B) False
- 331. Secondary referencing is not recommended for academic writing UNLESS When the original work is out of print**
(A) Unavailable through usual sources
(B) Not available in English
(C) When the original work is out of print
(D) All of above
- 332. Citing sources in APA style includes:**
(A) Author, year, and source details
(B) Author's address
(C) Page color
(D) Researcher's opinion
- 333. What is included in the References section of a research report?**
(A) List of authors and papers cited
(B) Data and analysis
(C) Interpretation of results
(D) Key question and literature review
- 334. Which part of a report can bibliography be found? It can be found in the —**
(A) Middle of a research
(B) Last page of a research
(C) Beginning of a research
(D) Introduction part of a research
- 335. Kraizer, S. (2011). Safety on the Internet. Retrieved from <http://safechild.org/categoryparents/safety-on-the-internet/> For this source, the in-text citation is —**
(A) (Kraizer, Safety on the internet, 2011)
(B) (Kraizer, S, 2011)
(C) Kraizer, S, 2011
(D) (Kraizer, 2011)
- 336. Key-word from the works cited page that connects the evidence used to the source it came from; gives credit to the owner/source; first word of the cited source**
(A) Thesis statement
(B) In-text citation
(C) Source
(D) None of the above

337. A direct citation is ____
- (A) When you rewrite the author's words in your own words
 - (B) When you cite word for word from a source
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
338. What is required in a bibliography for a magazine?
- (A) Author
 - (B) Page numbers
 - (C) Title
 - (D) All answers are correct
339. A bibliography contains:
- (A) Research findings
 - (B) List of sources used
 - (C) Hypothesis
 - (D) Tools
340. It's important to cite sources you used in your research to be a responsible scholar by giving credit to other researchers and acknowledging their ideas.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
341. Which of the following is an example of an academic reference?
- (A) "According to the latest research by Smith (2023) ____"
 - (B) "Some people say the findings are significant."
 - (C) "You can read about it in this article."
 - (D) "In my opinion, this study proves that ____"
342. Your citation of a piece of evidence should be ____
- (A) ____ at the start of the sentence
 - (B) ____ at the end of the sentence
 - (C) ____ in the middle of the sentence
 - (D) ____ at the end of the report
343. It is a list of all the sources used in the paper
- (A) In-text Citation
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Reference List
 - (D) Thesis
344. In APA referencing what does the abbreviation pp. stand for?
- (A) Page
 - (B) Pages
 - (C) Paragraph
 - (D) Paper
345. When citing a work by multiple authors (two or more) in your in-text citation, how should you list the authors?
- (A) Use only the first author's last name followed by "et al."
 - (B) Include all authors' last names, separated by commas
 - (C) List the authors' names in alphabetical order
 - (D) Use the first author's last name followed by "and others"
346. If one of your sources has no author listed, you should ____
- (A) Invent a name for the author.
 - (B) Just list the title and all other information.
 - (C) Call the publisher to get the author's name.
 - (D) Just leave that source out of your bibliography.
347. What are sources and why are authors who don't cite their sources less reliable?
- (A) Sources tell us the domain so we can see if that is reliable.
 - (B) Sources tell us the author's biography so we can tell if they have experience.
 - (C) Sources tell us where the authors got their background information so it can be fact checked.
 - (D) Sources tell us the URL which we need to know.

348. A way to reference a source by giving immediate source information and authority without interrupting the flow of the project. These citations may use parentheses () or be part of the sentence.
- (A) MLA format
 - (B) Works cited list / Bibliography
 - (C) In-text citation
 - (D) Paraphrase
 - (E) Citation
349. Who introduced the first citation index for academic journal articles?
- (A) Eugene Garfield
 - (B) Shepard
 - (C) Wasserman-O'Brien
 - (D) The U.S. Department of Education
350. It is possible to cut and past relevant quotations, as long as you use ___ in your report and reference the work carefully and correctly
- (A) Quotation mark
 - (B) Colons
 - (C) Semicolons
 - (D) None of the above
351. What is a references page?
- (A) A list of every source that is used in a paper
 - (B) It is the same as an in-text citation.
 - (C) The title page.
 - (D) It is another name for the appendix.
352. What is the function of a "bibliography"?
- (A) To summarize the main points of the text
 - (B) To list sources used in research
 - (C) To provide personal opinions
 - (D) To outline the course content
353. Citing a source with no known author: How do you cite a source if you don't know the author's name?
- (A) Invent an author name.
 - (B) Use "Anonymous."
 - (C) Start the citation with the title of the work.
 - (D) Skip the citation.
 - (E) Use "Author unknown."
354. Works Cited page goes at the end of the paper or presentation.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
355. True or False: If you have citations in your essay, you don't have to have a works cited page.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
356. What is used to add reference and commentary at the end of a report?
- (A) Endnote
 - (B) Report
 - (C) Header
 - (D) None of the above
357. The following are the guidelines in direct quoting EXCEPT:
- (A) Copy exactly the part of the text that you want to use.
 - (B) Use quotation marks to show the beginning and ending of the quote
 - (C) Format your quotation properly
 - (D) Paraphrase some words to avoid plagiarism.
358. What is the role of a bibliography in a research paper?
- (A) To provide a summary of the research
 - (B) To list all the sources referenced in the paper
 - (C) To introduce the topic
 - (D) To present the author's opinion
359. Which is an example of a correct parenthetical citation from a book source?
- (A) (Doe, pg.40)

- (B) (Doe on page 40)
(C) (Doe 40)
(D) (I got this from the book by that Doe guy, and it was on the 40th page of the book; O'Connor Baseball Rules!!!)
- 360.** Alphabetical list of all the resources used in a research paper
(A) Bibliography
(B) Cite
(C) Biography
(D) Encyclopedia
- 361.** The references at the end of your paper should appear
(A) In alphabetical order by authors' surname or by title (if there is no author), regardless of type of reference (book, film journal article, website, etc.).
(B) Under separate subheadings according to type of source.
(C) First under those with authors, then those without.
(D) Numbered in the order in which they appear.
- 362.** It provides the reader with all the information needed to seek out and obtain all original sources used in the research. it is written in alphabetical order.
(A) Discussion section
(B) Reference Section References/ Bibliography
(C) Summary and Conclusions
(D) Appendices
- 363.** Citation indexes are useful for:
(A) Listing books alphabetically
(B) Tracking how often a work is cited
(C) Determining author's income
(D) Providing access to raw data
- 364.** To repeat words from a book, an author, a website, etc.
(A) Quote
(B) Revise
(C) Source material
(D) Text evidence
- 365.** A citation in a document placed at the bottom of the page in the document
(A) Endnote
(B) Footnote
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 366.** What is the purpose of summarizing key ideas with quotes and paraphrases during background research?
(A) To make your report longer.
(B) To demonstrate your writing skills.
(C) To incorporate and credit information from your sources.
(D) None of the above
- 367.** This section should be an alphabetized list of all the academic sources of information utilized in the paper.
(A) Conclusion
(B) References/Bibliography
(C) Methods
(D) None of the above
- 368.** What is the term for 'a reference to the author's name, title of work, date published, publisher, and/or page numbers of quoted or paraphrased text'?
(A) Citation
(B) Summary
(C) Annotation
(D) Footnote
- 369.** What does the term 'peer-reviewed' mean in the context of research sources?
(A) Reviewed by friends
(B) Reviewed by experts in the field
(C) Reviewed by the general public
(D) Reviewed by the author

370. Chavez. (2020) Counselling in the Modern World. Makati Philippines. What is this way of the researcher in expressing appreciation to her research paper?
- (A) Acknowledgement
 - (B) In-Text Citation
 - (C) References
 - (D) Table of Contents
371. If the name of the article is really long, are you allowed to shorten it for an in-text citation?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
372. Where can you find the list of references in a research report?
- (A) At the beginning
 - (B) At the end
 - (C) In the methodology
 - (D) In the introduction
373. What information tells you that a citation refers to a journal article instead of a book?
- (A) Year
 - (B) Author
 - (C) Title
 - (D) Volume and issue numbers
374. Both the author's name and the date are placed in an open and close parenthesis. "___ (Johannson, 2017)
- (A) Narrative in-text citation
 - (B) Parenthetical in-text citation
 - (C) One author
 - (D) Two authors
 - (E) Three to five authors
375. The VERY LAST PAGE of your paper where all of the sources YOU CITED/USED in your paper are listed in ABC order, and must follow a specific format (MLA)
- (A) MLA format
 - (B) Works cited page
 - (C) Parenthetical citation
 - (D) Thesis statement
376. The researchers need to cite the shreds of evidence coming from the different sources effectively.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) SOMETIMES
 - (D) None of above
377. A list of all references used in report. This allows the writer to give credit to the author of the material used in the report.
- (A) Works cited
 - (B) Unbound report
 - (C) Title Page
 - (D) Bound Report
378. Choose the correct parenthetical citation for the following citation: Miller, John. "Friends of the Lorax." National Review, Biography in Context, 2012, p. 25.
- (A) (John Miller).
 - (B) ("Friends of the Lorax").
 - (C) (Biography in Context).
 - (D) (Miller).
379. When you quote a quote, you must identify its source and the reason for using it.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
380. It will reflect all kinds of special interests, even biases, so you need to position them within your paper as reliable sources.
- (A) Sources
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Quotation
381. The sixth edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association provides information on

- (A) Organization of content.
 (B) How to format your paper.
 (C) Writing style.
 (D) All of the above.
- 382.** What is the correct reference format for a web document?
 (A) What is holistic medicine? 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>
 (B) Gold, M. (2012). What is holistic medicine? <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>
 (C) Martin Gold. (2012). What is holistic medicine? <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>
 (D) Gold, M 2012, What is holistic medicine?, viewed 30 July 2014, <http://www.holisticmed.com/whatis.html>.
- 383.** Lists all the sources used in the research
 (A) Data
 (B) Literature Review
 (C) Methodology
 (D) References
- 384.** An exact copy from a source or author; using the exact words with quotation marks and a citation is called a ____
 (A) Works Cited
 (B) Paraphrase
 (C) Quote
 (D) Publisher
- 385.** What citations are required to cite classical works (i.e. the Bible and the Qur'an) and personal communications?
 (A) Both in-text citations and reference list entries
 (B) Only in-text citations
 (C) Only reference list entry
 (D) Neither in-text citations or reference list entries are required
- 386.** Kate is working on her RRL, she has three authors. What she do with the authors' names?
 (A) Do not write all the names of the authors
 (B) Write the well-known author only
 (C) Cite all the authors
 (D) Cite only two
- 387.** A bibliography is an important inclusion in an independent research project because it
 (A) Avoids research being biased.
 (B) Protects the privacy of the participants.
 (C) Credits all sources used by the researcher.
 (D) Contains all the material gathered from the primary research.
- 388.** What is the purpose of using citations in a research report?
 (A) To show off knowledge of different authors
 (B) To give credit to the original sources
 (C) To confuse the readers
 (D) To make the report longer
- 389.** A book with page numbers written by Lori Ratliff. Which citation is INCORRECT?
 (A) English rocks (Ratliff 14).
 (B) According to Ratliff, English rocks (14).
 (C) Ratliff asserts that English rocks (14).
 (D) English rocks (Ratliff, 14).
- 390.** What is an indirect quotation?
 (A) Repeating the author's exact words.
 (B) A summary of what the text has said without using the exact words.
 (C) Using smaller quotation marks to quote the text.
 (D) When you are telling someone about the text.
- 391.** What is the difference between a direct quotation and a paraphrase?
 (A) A direct quotation is exactly as in the original; a paraphrase is rewritten in your own words
 (B) A paraphrase uses the original wording but in a different order

- (C) They are both written exactly as the source
- (D) A direct quotation does not need citation while a paraphrase does
- 392.** Jackson, L. (2019). *The Psychology of Prejudice: From Attitudes to Social Action* (2nd ed.). American Psychological Association. If this reference uses APA style, what is wrong in the given reference?
- (A) Jackson, L. (2019).
- (B) *The Psychology of Prejudice: From Attitudes to Social Action* (2nd ed.).
- (C) American Psychological Association.
- (D) None of above
- 393.** What does ref mean?
- (A) Referee
- (B) Reference
- (C) Reformat
- (D) Refinance
- 394.** What is a citation?
- (A) The exclusive legal right, given to an originator or an assignee to print, publish, perform, fild, or record work
- (B) To present the words and ideas of someone else as your own, without giving credit
- (C) A reference to an author of a given work that can include name, title, page number, and date.
- (D) To re-work the ideas, words, phrases, and sentence structures of others and retell them in your own words
- 395.** A brief overview of information from a source put into your own words. This method needs to have citation included in the text and the work-cited page.
- (A) Common Knowledge
- (B) In-text citation
- (C) Paraphrase
- (D) Quote
- (E) Summary
- 396.** What is the role of citations in a research essay?
- (A) To confuse the reader
- (B) To give credit to original sources
- (C) To make the essay longer
- (D) To introduce new topics
- 397.** What is the correct format for an in-text MLA citation?
- (A) (Smith 5).
- (B) (Smith p. 5).
- (C) .(Smith 5)
- (D) (Smith, 5).
- 398.** Direct quote
- (A) The exact, word-for-word repetition of someone else's spoken or written words, enclosed in quotation marks
- (B) A summary of someone else's ideas or thoughts
- (C) A paraphrase of a text without changing its meaning
- (D) A personal interpretation of a written work
- 399.** Which of the following best describes the role of citations in academic writing?
- (A) To make the text longer.
- (B) To express personal opinions.
- (C) To provide evidence and support for claims.
- (D) To confuse the reader.
- 400.** What is the list of sources that the author uses when writing an article?
- (A) References
- (B) Abstract
- (C) Literature
- (D) Footnote
- 401.** What information do you put when you can't find the author of your source?
- (A) Just the year of publication
- (B) Page number
- (C) Leave it blank
- (D) Title of the article

- 402.** The Works Cited page tells the reader
- (A) Where the writer found all of the information that has been cited in the paper
 - (B) All of the things the writer has ever read on the topic
 - (C) Only the sources the writer has directly quoted in the paper
 - (D) None of the above
- 403.** An in text citation
- (A) Is at the bottom of a page
 - (B) Is at the end of a report
 - (C) Contains author's last name and page number inside parentheses
 - (D) None of these
- 404.** Stating of another piece of writing in your own words is?
- (A) Glossary
 - (B) Source
 - (C) Paraphrase
 - (D) Quote
- 405.** Which of the following is a citation for the quote, "You don't forget the face of the person who was your last hope." from page 104 *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins?
- (A) ("The Hunger Games").
 - (B) (104).
 - (C) (Collins 104).
 - (D) (Collins pg. 104).
- 406.** In-text citations are marked in your text using:
- (A) ()
 - (B) []
 - (C) ‘ ‘
 - (D) “ “
- 407.** If you quote anything word for word, you must identify it with
- (A) A question mark
 - (B) Parenthesis
 - (C) Quotation marks
 - (D) None of the above
- 408.** If you were using EasyBib to help you create a Works Cited entry for a YouTube video, and EasyBib gave you the results below, what additional information would you have to provide?
- (A) The author of the video and publication date
 - (B) The title and author of the video
 - (C) The author of the video and date accessed
 - (D) The title and date accessed Edit
- 409.** Acknowledgement of the authors and/or sources of the article, journal, or any literature that was reviewed
- (A) Citations/Reference
 - (B) Citation Style
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Framework
- 410.** When citing an article that has both a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) and a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), which should be used?
- (A) Use the URL
 - (B) Use the author's name
 - (C) Use both DOI and URL
 - (D) Use the DOI
- 411.** If the article or book doesn't have an author, what will be the format?
- (A) Book/article's title. (Date). Source
 - (B) — (Date). Book/Article's title. Source
 - (C) (Date). Book/Article's title. Source
 - (D) None of the above
- 412.** To give the source of one's information
- (A) Claim
 - (B) Cite
 - (C) Covert
 - (D) Analysis
- 413.** A citation in a document placed at the end of the document.
- (A) Endnote
 - (B) Footnote
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

414. Which of the following is NOT a credible source?
- (A) A news article.
 - (B) A interview with an expert.
 - (C) A Facebook post made by your Aunt.
 - (D) A documentary on the topic.
415. Citations of sources used in research.
- (A) REFERENCES
 - (B) PROPONENT'S PROFILE
416. What is citing?
- (A) Giving credit for a resource used
 - (B) Touring a city
 - (C) Using someone else work as your own
 - (D) Using a database for research
417. Gathering references can be done recursively.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
418. The EXACT words of someone else, must ALWAYS be put into quotation marks (” “) and cited
- (A) Works cited page
 - (B) MLA format
 - (C) Parenthetical citation
 - (D) Direct quotation
419. Why do you need to create a bibliography with citations for your sources?
- (A) To give credit to the source and avoid plagiarizing
 - (B) Because your teacher said so
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
420. A list of sources that is used for in-text citations that usually appears at the end of the document is called:
- (A) Author source page
 - (B) Works cited page
 - (C) Editor's notes
 - (D) Author citation
421. In APA style referencing, what information is included in the in-text citation for a direct quotation?
- (A) Author's name and page number
 - (B) Title of the source and publication year
 - (C) Author's name and title of the source
 - (D) Page number and publication year
422. The author's or article's information inside your paper, all of this information will be in parenthesis () at the end of the sentence
- (A) MLA format
 - (B) Direct quotation
 - (C) Parenthetical citation
 - (D) Works cited page
423. The purpose of bibliography is
- (A) To make research reports appear authentic
 - (B) To signify vast knowledge of researcher
 - (C) To facilitate further research
 - (D) All of the above
424. Which of the following is not an appropriate source for academic research?
- (A) An online encyclopedia
 - (B) A government-based research organization database
 - (C) A peer reviewed journal article
 - (D) A text book
425. Which of the following is NOT a reason why proper citation is essential?
- (A) Giving credit to original authors
 - (B) Building your credibility as a researcher
 - (C) Allowing readers to locate your sources
 - (D) Making your writing more entertaining
426. What determines the margins of the bibliography
- (A) Length of the research paper
 - (B) Length of the sheet of paper

- (C) Margins of the research paper
(D) Margins within the software
- 427.** A direction of the attention, as in a book, to some other book, passage, etc
(A) Conclusion
(B) Reference
(C) Discussion
(D) Link
- 428.** A group of words taken from a text or speech and repeated by someone other than the original author or speaker.
(A) Citation
(B) Bibliography
(C) Quotation
(D) Fair Use
- 429.** You shouldn't use the author's last name in the citation if the author's name appears in text.
(A) True
(B) False
- 430.** A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work.
(A) Content Validity
(B) Criterion Validity
(C) Citation
(D) Treatment
- 431.** What does making knowledge, understanding, and thinking transparent primarily involve?
(A) Avoiding references to maintain originality
(B) Using complex terminology to show expertise
(C) Only referencing when required by teachers
(D) Clear attribution, accurate citation, and honest reporting
- 432.** Which of these sources would appear LAST on a Works Cited page? (Assume they are all formatted correctly.)
(A) Benton, Chris. "Apples and Oranges." Fruit Weekly, 17 May 2019, fw.com/appleorange/25432.
(B) Inconvenient Fruit. Directed by David Guzzler, Paramount, 2016.
(C) Milton, John. Peel and All. Houghton Mifflin, New York, 2012.
(D) "An Apple a Day," Wallstreet Journal, 25 May 2019. pp. A4-A5.
- 433.** A bibliography should include the following, except:
(A) Name of the author/s
(B) Year published
(C) Title of the article
(D) Place where the article is written
- 434.** What is the main purpose of citing sources in academic writing?
(A) To impress the reader with the author's knowledge
(B) To avoid plagiarism and give credit to the original sources
(C) To provide additional information for the reader
(D) To make the writing more formal and academic
- 435.** Which sources of information should you include in the reference page?
(A) General mentions of websites or periodicals
(B) Common knowledge
(C) Personal communications
(D) Sources cited in the body text
- 436.** Choose the correct definition of the term:citation
(A) Careful study that is done to find and report new knowledge about something
(B) A list of the books, websites, magazines, articles, etc., that are mentioned in a text
(C) The act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person
(D) A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work.

437. If the cited resource doesn't have an identified author, what information should be provided in the in-text citation?
- (A) (The title of the resource, year, p. X)
 - (B) No citation is necessary
 - (C) (Anonymous, year, p. X)
 - (D) None of above
438. Bibliography lists:
- (A) Only cited sources
 - (B) Cited + consulted sources
 - (C) Only consulted sources
 - (D) Only internet sources
439. When using a webpage for a research paper or report, you want to use one whose purpose is to ____
- (A) Persuade
 - (B) Sell a product
 - (C) Inform
 - (D) Share a hobby
440. When should you use "et al" in an APA citation?
- (A) Use after the first author's name if the work has three or more authors.
 - (B) Never. APA doesn't use this convention.
 - (C) Only if a work has at least six authors.
 - (D) None of above
441. The objective of citation style manuals is-
- (A) Attribution of other's intellectual work
 - (B) Remember the name of original author
 - (C) Attribution of own intellectual work
 - (D) Attribution of corporate intellectual outcomes
442. To ____ means to quote from a source or sources, using proper formatting with quotation marks
- (A) Cite
 - (B) Outline
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Textual evidence
443. What is the difference between a works cited page and an annotated bibliography?
- (A) A Works Cited goes at the end of an essay and an annotated bibliography goes at the end of projects
 - (B) A Works Cited simply lists the resources you used, while an annotated bibliography describes and explains the resources you used.
 - (C) A Works Cited page is more formal than an annotated bibliography
 - (D) None of the above
444. It can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.
- (A) Developer community
 - (B) Research network
 - (C) Web importer
 - (D) Reference manager
445. Parentheses are used around ____
- (A) Source citations in the works cited
 - (B) In-text citations in the paper
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
446. Choose the right variant. et al. (et alia) in English means:
- (A) And others
 - (B) For example
 - (C) That is
 - (D) Pay attention
 - (E) On the contrary
447. This is where you cite all the references that you have used.
- (A) References
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Introduction
448. ____ is a quote or reference that tells people where you got your information from.
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Opinion
 - (D) Headline

- 449.** In making a reference entry, the year of publication comes before the name/s of the author/s.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 450.** Which statement is true?
- (A) If you quote less than three lines from a book, you don't have to cite it
 - (B) If you quote information from a web site, you don't have to cite it.
 - (C) If you quote information from a print or digital source, you must cite it
 - (D) If you state your opinion in your research paper, you must cite it
- 451.** We don't need to cite when make any reference to another sources.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 452.** Author:Rick WarrenBook Title:Purpose Driven ChurchYear Published:1995Publisher:Zondervan
the given information of the book, what will be the correct format if we will use APA Style 7th Edition in referencing?
- (A) Warren, R. (1995). Purpose Driven Church. Zondervan.
 - (B) Warren, R. (1995). Purpose driven church. Zondervan.
 - (C) Warren, R. (1995.) Purpose driven church. Zondervan.
 - (D) None of above
- 453.** What is the main function of the Citation Index?
- (A) To list all authors in alphabetical order
 - (B) To provide keywords for each article
 - (C) To show which articles have cited a particular work
 - (D) To rank articles by their importance
- 454.** Which word means writing only someone's key ideas?
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) Summarize
 - (D) Cite
- 455.** What is an in-text or parenthetical citation?
- (A) A list of sources at the end of your paper
 - (B) The author and or page number in parentheses
 - (C) A quoted line from text
 - (D) The name of an article
- 456.** Below are examples of Bibliography, except.
- (A) Books
 - (B) Journals
 - (C) Publications
 - (D) Online source
 - (E) Curriculum vitae
- 457.** The bibliography lists all the sources in alphabetical order by the:
- (A) Date of publication
 - (B) Author's last name
 - (C) Title of source
 - (D) Publishing company
- 458.** What determines the margins of the work cited page?
- (A) Length of the research paper
 - (B) Length of the sheet of paper
 - (C) Margins of the research paper
 - (D) Margins within the software
- 459.** One purpose for citing a source is to ____
- (A) Show readers from where your information came.
 - (B) To add length to a paper.
 - (C) To stress out students.:/
 - (D) To prove information in the paper is true.
- 460.** The way the second line is tabbed in a Works Cited page.
- (A) Hanging Indent
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) MLA
 - (D) APA

461. What information about a source is most likely to appear in a bibliography?
- (A) Name of the author.
 - (B) Quotation from the author?
 - (C) Author's date of birth.
 - (D) Author's home city
462. References are added in brackets at the end of the place in the text where they are used
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
463. This is an incomplete reference. What is missing? Whelan, S., & Wright, D. J. (2013). Health services use and lifestyle choices of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. *Social Science & Medicine*, 1-12.
- (A) Journal name
 - (B) Page numbers
 - (C) Volume, issue number and DOI
 - (D) Volume and issue number
464. Which of the following should NOT be included in the reference list?
- (A) Articles or books that were actually cited in the paper
 - (B) Sources that support the methodology
 - (C) References that were never cited in the text
 - (D) Relevant conference papers used in the literature review
465. In what order should sources be listed in a Works Cited page?
- (A) Alphabetical by source
 - (B) Alphabetical by author's last name
 - (C) Alphabetical by publisher
 - (D) None of the above
466. If you are not quoting from a source, you only need to include:
- (A) Author's name
 - (B) Year of publication
 - (C) Author's name and page number
 - (D) Author's name and year of publication
467. To repeat or copy a group of words from a text or speech, giving proper credit to the author or speaker.
- (A) Quote
 - (B) Paraphrase
 - (C) Summarize
 - (D) Cite
468. What structure lists down all the primary and secondary research sources?
- (A) Title
 - (B) Review of Literature
 - (C) References
 - (D) Conclusion
469. What is required in the Individual Research Report regarding sources?
- (A) Include a list of works cited
 - (B) Only use online sources
 - (C) Use at least five sources
 - (D) Summarize sources without citation
470. What criteria is considered in selecting and citing proper literature when a researcher makes sure that all the materials are relevant to the chosen study?
- (A) Appropriateness of the literature
 - (B) Reliability of the literature
 - (C) Identifiability of the literature
 - (D) Recency of the literature
471. Any time you include information in your work that isn't your own thinking, you need to ___ it.
- (A) Include a citation
 - (B) Pretend that it's yours
 - (C) Tell your teacher
 - (D) Just ignore it
472. What is missing from this citation: Doe, John. *Research is Fun*. New York: Big Books Inc. Print.

- (A) Author's name
 - (B) Publisher
 - (C) Color of the book cover
 - (D) Year of publication
473. Which of the following is NOT a part of a book bibliography format?
- (A) Name of Publisher
 - (B) Publication Year
 - (C) Date of Access
 - (D) Place of Publication
474. What MUST be included in a website citation?
- (A) The name of your Internet server
 - (B) The date you read the page
 - (C) The e-mail address of the author
 - (D) The location of the computer from which you accessed the page
475. How is the Reference page arranged?
- (A) Alphabetically, by title of the work
 - (B) Alphabetically, by the author's first name
 - (C) Alphabetically, by the author's last name
 - (D) By publication year
476. Bibliography given in a research report:
- (A) Has no relevance to research
 - (B) Shows vast knowledge of the researcher
 - (C) Helps those interested in further research
 - (D) All the above
 - (E) Not aware of
477. Where should your reference page be located in an APA formatted paper?
- (A) It should follow the last line after your essay body.
 - (B) It should be on its own page at the very end.
478. What are "quotation marks" used for?
- (A) To write the source information
 - (B) To represent text that is being borrowed directly for citation
 - (C) To give original sources credit
 - (D) To write a brief statement of events
479. What is the correct format for citing online sources in an annotated bibliography?
- (A) Author, year, title, publisher
 - (B) Author, year, title, publisher, URL, date accessed
 - (C) Author, title, URL only
 - (D) Title, author, publisher
480. Providing the audience information about the source including: titles, web pages, dates, authors, etc. Ex. According to ____
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Citations
 - (C) Claims
 - (D) Testimony
481. Written by scholars or professionals who are experts in their fields. Also called peer-reviewed, academic or referenced.
- (A) Website
 - (B) Scholarly journals
 - (C) Periodical
 - (D) Atlas
482. Below are 4 correctly cited sources. Think about how a Works Cited page is organized. Which of these would be listed first?
- (A) Humera, Rhonda. Martin Luther King Jr. Harcourt, 2001.
 - (B) "Civil Rights at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial." nps.gov. 2017.
 - (C) Blesser, JaRon. The Life of Martin Luther King Jr. Outside Press, 2004.
 - (D) Cinta, Gabriela. Like a King. Random House, 2011.
483. Data citation methods are required to
- (A) Connect scientific papers with the underlying data on which they are based
 - (B) Motivation for new generation
 - (C) Data collection

- (D) Literature Cited
(E) Literature review
484. There are more than three authors of an article. What is the rule for writing more than three authors?
(A) Lead author's name, comma, etc.
(B) Lead author's name, comma, n.d.
(C) Lead author's name, comma, ed.
(D) Lead author's name, comma, et al.
485. The Literature Cited section gives
(A) An alphabetical listing (by first author's last name) of the references that you actually cited in the body of your paper
(B) Contains references that you may have read but have not specifically cited in the text
(C) Sections are found in books and other literary writing, but not scientific journal-style papers
(D) All of the above
(E) No correct answer
486. What is the correct way to use citations in academic writing?
(A) Paraphrasing and citing the author's ideas
(B) Quoting large passages from the source
(C) Ignoring the original source and rewording the idea
(D) Including first-person opinions
487. A reference statement to a source or owner of an idea or information used is called what?
(A) Citation
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Public Domain
(D) Intellectual Property
488. What is the rewording of something written or spoken by someone else that is included within the final research essay? This is included in the majority of the essay instead of quotations.
(A) Quotations
(B) Paraphrases
- (C) Citations
(D) Parenthetical Citations
489. Which citation index focuses on the social sciences and education?
(A) Science Citation Index (SCI)
(B) Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)
(C) Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)
(D) Shepard's Citations
490. How should direct quotations from authors be handled?
(A) Integrated with your own ideas
(B) Paraphrased without attribution
(C) Clearly distinguished from your own paraphrases
(D) Used sparingly
491. Identify Me! It is in this part where you display the identities or names of all writers or owners of ideas that you incorporated in your research paper.
(A) Recommendations
(B) References
(C) Introduction
(D) Review of Related Literature
492. If the author's last name is used in the sentence, then you ___ need it in the parentheses (for an in-text citation).
(A) Do
(B) Don't
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
493. In-text citations need to match what?
(A) Works Cited
(B) Doesn't need to match up to anything
494. The correct way to show where you gathered your information and sources
(A) Cite
(B) Table of contents
(C) Copyright page
(D) Almanac

495. Where do you list your sources from your research you used in the report?
- (A) Citations
 - (B) Glossary
 - (C) End of the Report
 - (D) Work Cited Page
496. Correct the MLA formatting error in the sample works cited entry for a book by choosing the correct option below. King, S. On Writing. 10th ed., Scribner, 2010.
- (A) King, S. "On Writing." 10th ed., Scribner, 2010.
 - (B) King, Stephen. On Writing. 10th ed., Scribner, 2010.
 - (C) King, S. On Writing. 10th ed., Scribner, 2010.
 - (D) None of above
497. Which of the following is NOT typically included in the bibliography of a project?
- (A) Books
 - (B) Articles
 - (C) Personal opinions
 - (D) Websites
498. A digital object identifier (DOI) is:
- (A) A number used by the Library of Congress to catalogue resources
 - (B) A unique number used by book sellers to identify books
 - (C) A unique alpha-numeric identifier that provides a persistent link to the resource's location
 - (D) None of above
499. Why is it important to clearly document your research sources and methods throughout the research process?
- (A) It eliminates the need to follow ethical guidelines.
 - (B) It strengthens the credibility of your research and allows others to replicate it.
 - (C) It allows for greater flexibility in changing your research questions.
 - (D) It makes your research results more challenging to verify.
500. Which is the BEST practice for maintaining credibility in RRL?
- (A) Using up-to-date and relevant sources
 - (B) Relying on outdated and unrelated sources
 - (C) Avoiding references
 - (D) Using only one source
501. What is the term for 'the exact, word-for-word repetition of someone else's spoken or written words, enclosed in quotation marks'?
- (A) Direct quote
 - (B) Paraphrase
 - (C) Summary
 - (D) Indirect speech
502. Shows the author and page number of the source of the information.
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Boolean
 - (C) Publication
 - (D) Quotation
503. Works Cited for a website with an author: If citing a website article written by Amy Lee, how should you list it?
- (A) Website title, web address
 - (B) Author's name, article title, website title, URL
 - (C) Author's name, URL
 - (D) Article title, author's name, date accessed
 - (E) Website title, author's name, URL
504. What is the correct way of in-text referencing an article written by Jon Mayor in the year 2016
- (A) Jon(2016)
 - (B) Mayor 2016
 - (C) Mayor(2016)
 - (D) None of above

505. Referencing should be:
- (A) In the abstract
 - (B) In the body
 - (C) In Methodology
 - (D) After Conclusion
 - (E) In the conclusion
506. ____ are used to cite a source
- (A) Endnotes
 - (B) References
 - (C) Titles
 - (D) Headers
507. In-text citations are also known as ____
- (A) Textual citations
 - (B) Parentheses citations
 - (C) In-text parentheses
 - (D) Parenthetical citations
508. Works cited page
- (A) A page that appears at the end of a research paper that lists all sources referenced in the body of the paper
 - (B) A summary of the research paper's findings
 - (C) A list of authors who contributed to the research
 - (D) A page that includes only the title of the research paper
509. ____ means to quote a passage, book, author, etc; to refer to an example.
- (A) Elaborate
 - (B) Cite
 - (C) Refute
 - (D) Tone
510. To identify who said something, either as a quote or as reported speech. This term is important in order to maintain credibility.
- (A) Copyright
 - (B) Deception
 - (C) Ad-lib
 - (D) Attribute
511. An element in research writing where you are giving credits to your sources.
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) References
 - (C) Biography
 - (D) None of above
512. Which word best matches this definition?
Any thing or place from which something comes, arises, or is obtained; origin:
- (A) Paraphrasing
 - (B) Source
 - (C) Parenthetical Citation
 - (D) Informational Text
513. Why would you need to cite your information?
- (A) To make it more credible
 - (B) To give the author credit
 - (C) To avoid plagiarism
 - (D) All of these reasons! Edit
514. Next, be alert for ____, particularly to sources that several authors treat as important.
- (A) Endnotes
 - (B) Annotations
 - (C) References
 - (D) None of above
515. A references is:
- (A) A list of sources used in scholarly work
 - (B) The full-text of an article
 - (C) An outline of an article
 - (D) A person who loves books
516. The concept of a source being about your thesis:
- (A) Accuracy
 - (B) Relevancy
 - (C) Timeliness
 - (D) None of above
517. If you paraphrase, summarize, or directly quote information, you must:
- (A) Research the source

- (B) Format the source
 - (C) Cite the source
 - (D) Copyright it Edit
- 518.** How should each reference be formatted in a worked cited page?
- (A) First line indent
 - (B) Hanging indent
 - (C) Centered
 - (D) Left aligned
- 519.** What is the best way to quickly check whether an author has used accurate facts in an article?
- (A) Ask your parent/guardian
 - (B) Use common sense to determine if it sounds true
 - (C) Check the URL
 - (D) Check the author's sources
- 520.** True or False? "Only direct quotes need to be cited."
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 521.** Acknowledges the contribution of other writers and researches in your work
- (A) Table of contents
 - (B) Appendices
 - (C) List of references
 - (D) Method
- 522.** Remains attached to a source even if the URL changes.
- (A) Http
 - (B) DOI
 - (C) Www
 - (D) Permalinks
- 523.** One of the reasons why a learner needs to cite sources of information used in his/her research is to show his/her credibility as a writer. This means that the learner ____
- (A) Made his/her own research
 - (B) Used reliable information in his/her research
 - (C) Copied his/her work from his/her classmates
 - (D) Read a lot of books to include in his/her research
- 524.** What is the name of the type of indent needed for a Works Cited page?
- (A) Hanging Indent
 - (B) Special Indent
 - (C) Tabbed Indent
 - (D) Double-Spaced Indent
- 525.** This is a required page that will come directly after your final research essay. This page will list all sources used in the paper to provide proper credit.
- (A) MLA Citations
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) Citations
 - (D) Parenthetical Citations
- 526.** It lists all the sources you have used in your research, so readers can easily find what you have cited.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Recommendation
 - (C) Relationship
 - (D) Reference
- 527.** A temporary left margin that indents all lines except the first line of text (applied to the works cited page).
- (A) First line indent
 - (B) Initial caps
 - (C) Hanging indent
 - (D) None of the above
- 528.** It is an acknowledgement you include in your text whenever you quote or paraphrase a source. It usually gives the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number of the relevant text.
- (A) In-text Citation
 - (B) Parenthetical

- (C) Narrative
(D) Citation
529. For a journal article reference what should be italicized?
(A) The author's name
(B) The title of the article
(C) The page numbers
(D) Journal name and volume
530. What should the spacing be in an MLA formatted essay?
(A) 2.0
(B) 1.5
(C) 1.0
(D) 0.5
531. Entries in a Works Cited should be listed in what order?
(A) Alphabetical
(B) Chronological
(C) Date of access
(D) Least to greatest number of pages
532. True or False? "Information that is not considered common knowledge needs to be cited."
(A) True
(B) False
533. A note, inserted into the text of a research paper that refers the reader to a source in the bibliography
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Research
(C) Citation
(D) Bibliography
534. TRUE or FALSE: For APA 7th ed. citation style, the author's last name and year are the requirements for 'In-text Citation'
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
535. What are the basic elements every citation contains?
(A) URL
(B) Author, Editor, Source Type.
(C) Author, Title, Date, Location/URL.
(D) Title, City.
536. When we write a manuscript for publication, we should write the references in
(A) Oxford style
(B) Harvard style
(C) Vancouver style
(D) MHRA style
(E) Style referred by journal
537. If it tells you where the information came from, it is probably
(A) Citation
(B) Evidence
(C) Analysis
(D) Research Edit
538. A reference to the author of a given work which can include name, title, page number, publishing information and date.
(A) MLA format
(B) Works cited list / Bibliography
(C) In-text citation
(D) Paraphrase
(E) Citation
539. What kind of references is it? Bangkok Post. (2021, August 25). Arkhom: Govt can raise public debt ceiling if needed. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/business/2170999/arkhom-govt-can-raise-public-debt-ceiling-if-needed>
(A) Journal
(B) Website
(C) Newspaper
(D) BookTagsReferences
540. A direct quotation does all of the following except:
(A) Uses the author's exact words.
(B) Doesn't make any changes.

- (C) Uses your own words
(D) Gives the author credit by using an internal citation
- 541.** It pertains to list of cited sources in your research.
(A) Bibliography
(B) Methodology
(C) Literature Review
(D) Respondents
- 542.** An entry in the bibliography-it includes the title, author, publisher, publication date, and page numbers
(A) Call number.
(B) Heading.
(C) Bold print.
(D) Citation.
- 543.** How are multiple sources organized in a Works Cited?
(A) Order of importance.
(B) Alphabetically.
(C) Order of citations.
(D) Randomly.
- 544.** How are the sources arranged in a bibliography?
(A) From left to right
(B) Alphabetically by their titles
(C) From first to last
(D) Alphabetically by their authors
- 545.** Citations are
(A) The cornerstone of knowledge propagation and the primary means of assessing the quality of research, as well as directing investments in science
(B) Literature Cited
(C) Literature review
(D) Literature overview
(E) New research data
- 546.** Which of the following is NOT a purpose of giving credit to the sources used in research?
(A) It reflects your own honesty and seriousness as a researcher.
(B) It allows the reader to find the source of the reference.
(C) It adds the authority of experts to your argument.
(D) It increases the word count of your research paper.
- 547.** What does a citation look like for a book or medical journal?
(A) ("Title").
(B) (Author's Last Name page#).
(C) (Author's Last Name).
(D) (Author's Last Name and Author's Last Name).
- 548.** What is a major limitation of using bibliometric indicators based primarily on publication counting?
(A) They ignore patents as valid research outcomes
(B) They measure only written communications in formal channels
(C) They cannot be applied to doctoral theses in agriculture
(D) They overestimate laboratory productivity in field studies
- 549.** Which is the correct heading for the page where you give credit to authors whose work you used in an APA formatted paper?
(A) References
(B) Works Cited
(C) Bibliography
(D) Sources
- 550.** Where is the Works Cited section typically located in a research report?
(A) At the beginning of the report
(B) In the appendix
(C) On a separate page at the end of the report
(D) Within the main body of the report

551. Which of the following is an example of citing a source?
- (A) Writing your own opinion
 - (B) Quoting an expert in the field
 - (C) Ignoring other research
 - (D) Making up data
552. What is included in a bibliography?
- (A) Quotes
 - (B) References
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) Introduction
553. A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author. What is this
- (A) Non-Commercial
 - (B) Attribution
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Share-Alike
554. Which statement does NOT show an effective way of writing a concept paper?
- (A) Andrew included a literature review for the concept paper he made.
 - (B) When Theresa knew that her target readers are lay persons, she defined the technical terms that she used in the concept paper.
 - (C) Geryl includes in the references all journals he used but excludes the books he cited.
 - (D) Ana indicated the page number in his concept paper.
555. Having ___ sources is important in making sure your research paper is not filled with fake news.
- (A) Pro
 - (B) Relevant
 - (C) Con
 - (D) Topic
556. In APA formatting, which of the following is the most important piece of source information?
- (A) Information about the publishing company
 - (B) Title of article
 - (C) Author's credentials
 - (D) Year of publication
557. Referencing is important because it:
- (A) Gives credit to original authors
 - (B) Reduces report length
 - (C) Avoids tables
 - (D) None
558. Leverenz, C. S. 1998. Citing cybersources: a challenge to disciplinary values. *Computers and Composition* 15(2), pp. 185-200. The citation refers to ___
- (A) Chapter in a book
 - (B) Journal article
 - (C) Website
 - (D) Newspaper
559. When citing a source, the "medium of publication" tells the reader what?
- (A) How old the source is.
 - (B) What TYPE of source it is.
 - (C) How many authors contributed
 - (D) Why the source is important.
560. It is a list of works on a subject or by an author that were used or consulted to write a research paper.
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) References
 - (C) Title Page
 - (D) Definition of Terms
561. What should you do when writing a paper to support your argument?
- (A) Cite several different sources
 - (B) Ignore other sources
 - (C) Use only one source
 - (D) Avoid using sources
562. One reason to document sources in a report is to help the reader learn more about the topic.
- (A) True
 - (B) FALSE

563. The way researchers tell a reader that a quote, fact, or idea came from a different source
- (A) Inquire
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Claim
564. A journal article reference in APA style includes:
- (A) Title of article, author, year, journal name, page numbers
 - (B) DOI, author, journal name, publication location
 - (C) Volume, issue, author initials, title
 - (D) Author, publication year, website link
565. The act of repeating a speaker's comments in your own words is ____
- (A) Paraphrasing
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Copying
 - (D) Mimicking
566. Self-citation means:
- (A) Citing another author
 - (B) Not citing anyone
 - (C) Citing your own previous work
 - (D) Citing anonymous sources
567. What are endnotes and footnotes?
- (A) Notes at the end and notes at the bottom used only when necessary
 - (B) Commentary and citations used only when necessary
 - (C) Commentary and citations used when wanted
 - (D) Notes at the end and notes at the bottom used when wanted
568. Which of the following is the purpose of reference
- (A) Giving ornamental value to the research.
 - (B) Insightful decision-making by the researcher.
 - (C) It exhibits the great achievements of the research.
 - (D) The authenticity of the given content.
569. In an APA citation, what comes first?
- (A) Title of the article
 - (B) Name of the author
 - (C) Year of publication
 - (D) Journal volume
570. What should I do if there is no author for my article?
- (A) Start my citation with: No Author
 - (B) Make one up
 - (C) Start my citation with the article title
 - (D) Look harder
571. Is composed of list of the references in guiding the research work and writing the paper.
- (A) Review of Related Literature
 - (B) Conclusion
 - (C) Results and Discussions
 - (D) Bibliography
572. To show your source of information or give credit to your source.
- (A) Research
 - (B) Cite/citation
 - (C) Argument
 - (D) None of the above
573. What should you do when quoting a source?
- (A) Include it without a citation
 - (B) Place it in quotation marks and cite it
 - (C) Rewrite it in your own words
 - (D) Leave it unacknowledged
574. What is the purpose of citing references in an academic article?
- (A) To support the author's opinions with credible sources
 - (B) To give a detailed summary of the study's findings
 - (C) To present the author's personal research experience

- (D) To introduce new methods of data collection
575. What is the order of items on an MLA entry for Works Cited?
- (A) Author, Article Title, Website Title, and Publisher of site.
(B) Publisher of site, Author, Article Title, and Website Title.
(C) Article Title, Author, Website Title, and Publisher.
(D) None of these are the correct answer.
576. MLA format is an example of a ____
- (A) Format
(B) Credible source
(C) Citation
(D) Text feature
577. How does citing a web site differ from citing a book?
- (A) Only a web citation gives a city of publication
(B) Only a web citation includes the date of access
(C) Only a web citation includes an author
(D) Only a web citation includes a title
578. What is the primary purpose of including a list of references in a research document?
- (A) To increase the length of the document
(B) To showcase the researcher's knowledge
(C) To provide proper credit to sources cited in the study
(D) To emphasize the study's limitations
579. When more than two authors, the names are separated by
- (A) Commas except for the last which is separated from the previous name by the word "and"
(B) Commas
(C) Commas except for the last which is separated from the previous name by the word "or"
(D) Semicolon
(E) Colon
580. You do not have to cite ALL sources that you use.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Neither
(D) Both
581. How do you cite an article from the internet in your bibliography (what 4 things do you have to include)?
- (A) Description. Title. Date. URL.
(B) Accessed Day Month Year. Title. Name of your Project. URL.
(C) "Article Title." Web Site. URL. Accessed Day Month Year.
(D) None of above
582. Which of the following examples includes a properly formatted in-text citation for a quote?
- (A) Matthew said, "The research study results are inconclusive" (para.4)
(B) Alex (1999) said, "After all this time, I find it hard to believe the theory ____"
(C) Stan (2005) stated, "The results and regulations are clear ____" (p.67)
(D) None of above
583. What should you include in an in-text citation if you are referring to a specific page or range of pages from the source?
- (A) (Author's Last Name, Year)
(B) (Author's Last Name, Page)
(C) (Author's First Name, Year)
(D) (Author's Last Name, Year, Page)
584. To cite means
- (A) To do research
(B) To show where you found the information
(C) To point out something
(D) To start a riot

- 585.** This section presents the list of sources you used and cited in your research report.
- (A) Title
 - (B) Reference List
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Body
- 586.** Why is it important to include a bibliography in research?
- (A) To give credit to sources used, allow readers to verify information, and avoid plagiarism.
 - (B) To make the research look longer
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
- 587.** Find the mistake: According to Jones, the “main reason for war is religion” (1998, p.199)
- (A) You must include “Jones” in the parenthesis
 - (B) The year of publication should come after “Jones”
 - (C) You do not need to include the page number
 - (D) The author’s name should be in square brackets
- 588.** How should you format an in-text citation when quoting directly from a source?
- (A) (Author’s Last Name, Year)
 - (B) (Author’s Last Name, Page)
 - (C) (Author’s Last Name, Year, Page)
 - (D) (Author’s First Name, Year)
- 589.** Which of the following citations is correct?
- (A) The library with the revolver (Scarlet, 2009; Plum, 2008).
 - (B) The library with the revolver (Plum, 2008, Scarlet, 2009).
 - (C) The library with the revolver (White, 2007; Mustard, 2008).
 - (D) The library with the revolver (Plum, 2008; Scarlet, 2009).
- 590.** The last page of your essay is your:
- (A) Conclusion
 - (B) Third body paragraph and conclusion
 - (C) Works cited page
 - (D) Introduction
- 591.** One purpose of a Works Cited page is to
- (A) Show readers from where your information came.
 - (B) To add length to a paper.
 - (C) To stress out students
 - (D) To prove information in the paper is true.
- 592.** What is a Works Cited in a research report?
- (A) A summary of the report’s main findings
 - (B) A complete listing of references cited parenthetically in the report
 - (C) An introduction to the research topic
 - (D) A list of all the books the author has written
- 593.** Which of the following statements best defines a bibliography?
- (A) A list of sources used in a research
 - (B) A sample of books to read later
 - (C) A list of books students need to buy
 - (D) A place to go and borrow books
- 594.** When should you use the abbreviation, “et al.?”
- (A) Only when a work has several authors
 - (B) Only when a work has no listed author
 - (C) Only when a source appears in a magazine or journal
 - (D) Only when a source has no listed publisher
- 595.** More reliable sources display a citation list indicating where the information came from.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above

- 596.** What is the purpose of citing sources in a research paper?
- (A) To confuse the readers
 - (B) To give credit to the original authors and allow readers to verify the information.
 - (C) To make the paper longer
 - (D) To take credit for someone else's work
- 597.** Refers to the source of the information within the body of the text — gives the author's name and date of an article which the writer used — example: (Smith, 2018)
- (A) Assumption
 - (B) Caption
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Conclusion
- 598.** If a term or idea you want to use is used in a quote from another source, try to locate the original source if you can.
- (A) Inferior citations
 - (B) Secondary citations
 - (C) Tributary citations
 - (D) Minor citations
- 599.** A citation entry should be alphabetized by:
- (A) Date of publication
 - (B) Author's last name
 - (C) Author's first name
 - (D) Publisher
- 600.** Identify whether the following sources are VALID or NOT VALID. educational institutions and their websites
- (A) VALID
 - (B) NOT VALID
- 601.** Which type of citation corresponds to the definition: "The cited text is expressed in our own words"?
- (A) Indirect citation (paraphrase)
 - (B) Direct citation (verbatim)
 - (C) Block quotation
 - (D) Footnote-only reference
- 602.** What is bibliographic information?
- (A) A list of sources used in a research project
 - (B) Information including the title, author, date of publication, and pages of a source
 - (C) A final inference or understanding about a topic
 - (D) Taking credit for the ideas and words of others
- 603.** What is a common mistake when citing sources?
- (A) Relying only on memory to recall the source details
 - (B) Using footnotes correctly
 - (C) Including detailed reference lists
 - (D) Paraphrasing the text properly
- 604.** The person, book, or document that provides information is —?
- (A) A project
 - (B) A source
 - (C) An answer
 - (D) None of the above
- 605.** Imagine Zoe, Ava, and Samuel are working on a super cool project about space. They found an amazing fact about black holes and decided to include it in their presentation. What does it mean to "cite" the source of this amazing fact?
- (A) To find a source
 - (B) To use a source without mentioning where it came from
 - (C) To give credit to the source of information
 - (D) To compare different sources
- 606.** Which of the following would be included in a book citation?
- (A) Author, volume and issue number, publisher name
 - (B) Author, title, publisher name
 - (C) Title, month and date published
 - (D) None of above

- 607.** Choose the correct format for citing personal communication:
- (A) (M. Angelou, personal communication, September 8, 2020)
 - (B) (Maya, personal communication, September 8, 2020)
 - (C) (M. Angelou, email, September 8, 2020)
 - (D) None of above
- 608.** When the source is from YouTube, the author is the name of the person who uploaded the video.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 609.** What is the correct author and year format for a journal article in a reference list?
- (A) Brill, J. B. (2011).
 - (B) Brill, JB, (2011).
 - (C) Brill, J. B. 2011.
 - (D) John Brill, 2011.
- 610.** A list of the sources of a research paper, including full bibliographic references for each source the writer consulted while conducting research
- (A) Plagiarism
 - (B) Primary source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) Bibliography
- 611.** A ____ is placed within the text and includes the authors' last names and the publication year. A ____ is placed at the end of a paper and includes information on the authors, year, title of the source, and publication data to prevent plagiarism and give proper citation to work referred.
- (A) Quotation; citation
 - (B) Reference list; quotation
 - (C) Citation; reference list
 - (D) Reference list; citation
- 612.** Which part of a Social Studies report will list all of the sources?
- (A) Table of Contents
 - (B) Title Page
 - (C) Works Cited
 - (D) Report Body
- 613.** As a verb, to provide a reference to a source.
- (A) Plagiarize
 - (B) Site
 - (C) Revise
 - (D) Cite
- 614.** Used to accompany parenthetical citations
- (A) Notes Page
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) Unbound Report
 - (D) Title Page
- 615.** Definition: The use of properly documented textual evidence in a paper or project.
- (A) Textual Evidence
 - (B) Summary
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 616.** When you must use a long quotation, which of the following guidelines should you follow?
- (A) Put it directly at the start of the paragraph
 - (B) Summarize and introduce it in your own words
 - (C) Put another long quotation after it.
 - (D) Put the long quotation as the first sentence of the introduction
- 617.** What is the primary purpose of identifying relevant sources in research?
- (A) To ensure the information is entertaining.
 - (B) To make the research paper longer.
 - (C) To provide accurate and credible information.
 - (D) To confuse the reader with complex data.

- 618.** Which of the following is a key component of academic formatting in research reports?
- (A) Use of casual language, making research easy to understand
 - (B) Inclusion of emotional appeals in presenting data
 - (C) Consistent citation style throughout the report
 - (D) Avoidance of headings and subheadings
- 619.** What if you have more than three authors for a work?
- (A) List them all out
 - (B) List only one.
 - (C) List the first one followed by et al.
 - (D) Put the words "Too Many Authors to List"
- 620.** Look at this reference. What kind of material is being referenced? Tan, A. C. W., Emmerton, L. M. & Hattingh, H. L. (2012). Issues with medication supply and management in a rural community in Queensland. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 20(3), 138-143. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1584.2012.01269.x
- (A) Book
 - (B) Book chapter
 - (C) Journal article
 - (D) Web page
- 621.** What do you need to add to your project when you use a book for research?
- (A) Citation
 - (B) An Image
 - (C) Page Numbers
 - (D) None of above
- 622.** Which of the following quotes is cited correctly?
- (A) "Humor helps in difficult times." (Barry, 2005, p. 21).
 - (B) Barry (2005) said, "Humor helps in difficult times" (p. 21).
 - (C) Barry (2005) noted, "Humor helps in difficult times."
 - (D) None of above
- 623.** How do you cite a picture from the internet in your bibliography (what 3 things do you have to include)?
- (A) Accessed Day Month Year. URL. What web site it is on.
 - (B) Description of Image. URL. Accessed Day Month Year.
 - (C) Date. What project you used it in. URL.
 - (D) None of above
- 624.** To identify the source of ideas, information, and words that you use in your own writing.
- (A) Summarize
 - (B) Cite
 - (C) Quote
 - (D) Plagiarize
- 625.** The researcher should use the title of the article or the first important keyword followed by the date. "Based on the article, "Citing a Reference", (2014)"
- (A) Six or more authors
 - (B) No authors
 - (C) No date
 - (D) Organization as an author
 - (E) Same works of one author in the same year
- 626.** If you find a great website as a source for your English project, which of the following is true?
- (A) You can copy and paste the text, but not the images, into your report
 - (B) You can't use any of the information on the site without permission
 - (C) You can use information on the site as long as you cite it properly
 - (D) You don't have to cite your source if you only use short quotations
- 627.** Which practice describes rewriting a source in your own words while acknowledging the source?
- (A) Paraphrasing with proper source acknowledgement
 - (B) Translating text directly without credit

- (C) Summarizing original ideas with no citation
(D) Quoting extensively without attribution
- 628.** How is the Reference List arranged?
(A) Alphabetically, by title of the work
(B) Alphabetically, by the author's first name
(C) Alphabetically, by the author's last name
(D) By publication year
- 629.** What is the correct way to format author names when there are 3 or more?
(A) Smith, Eric, et al.
(B) Eric Smith, et al.
(C) Smith, Eric, et. al.
(D) Eric Smith, et. al.
- 630.** Blass, E. M. (1997). Interactions between contact and chemosensory mechanisms in pain modulation in 10-day-old rats. *Behavioral Neuroscience*, 111, 147-154. doi:10.1037/0735-7044.111.1.147 What type of citation is this?
(A) Book chapter
(B) Book
(C) Journal
(D) Website
- 631.** Colin and Nora are working on their research report. What is the purpose of a bibliography in their report?
(A) To summarize the report
(B) To list the sources used in the research
(C) To introduce the topic
(D) To provide a conclusion
- 632.** What should separate the main parts of each reference in a bibliography?
(A) Comma
(B) Colon
(C) Quotation marks
(D) Period
- 633.** After you locate a source, you should write down all details of the reference, except;
(A) Price.
(B) Volumes.
(C) Titles.
(D) Full names of the authors.
- 634.** Which of the following would be the best choice as a reference?
(A) Peer-reviewed article
(B) Corporate website
(C) Encyclopedia
(D) Search engine
- 635.** What should not be included when citing a magazine source in MLA format?
(A) The name of the magazine.
(B) The page numbers of the article.
(C) The author(s) of the article.
(D) The name of the magazine's editor.
- 636.** What is the role of citations in a literature review?
(A) To provide evidence to support the research hypothesis
(B) To give credit to the original authors and sources of information
(C) To demonstrate the author's expertise in the field
(D) To manipulate the data to fit the research objectives
- 637.** To copy a quote or idea from an author/source and give credit to it
(A) Evidence
(B) Research
(C) Credible
(D) Cite
- 638.** Imagine you're on a treasure hunt in the vast library of knowledge with Elijah, Kai, and Zoe. You stumble upon a golden piece of information. What does it mean to "Cite" this source?
(A) To make an educated guess based on the source

- (B) To collect data from the source
(C) To give credit to the source of information
(D) To find the main idea in the source
- 639.** In the bibliography, the first information written about a source is the ____.
(A) Name of the author
(B) Title of the book
(C) Name of the publisher
(D) Place of publication
- 640.** A student writes: "According to Cruz (2019), classroom design affects motivation." This is an example of:
(A) Citation
(B) Delimitation
(C) Scope
(D) Problem statement
- 641.** What information is needed when citing a website?
(A) A Summary
(B) URL
(C) The name of the company that built the site.
(D) Where it appears on Google
- 642.** When creating a Works Cited page, which detail is NOT necessary?
(A) The author's name
(B) The publication date
(C) The research question
(D) The source's title
- 643.** Only sources actually cited in the research paper should be included on the Works Cited page.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
- 644.** What is citation?
(A) Special mention of favorite texts
(B) Paraphrased information
(C) Written acknowledgement of source
(D) None of above
- 645.** Which sentence correctly uses a citation in MLA format?
(A) According to Smith, "Research is essential" (Smith 23).
(B) "Research is essential" (Smith, 23).
(C) According to Smith, "Research is essential." (23)
(D) "Research is essential" (Smith 23).
- 646.** An in text indicator that lets the reader know where information was found
(A) Works cited page
(B) Parenthetical citation
(C) Source information
(D) Attribution
- 647.** What goes in the upper right corner of a MLA formatted paper?
(A) Your full name
(B) The name of your professor
(C) The title of your essay
(D) Your last name and page number
- 648.** Quoting is ____
(A) Copying the author's exact words and giving credit.
(B) Copying the author's exact words without giving credit.
(C) Restating the author's ideas and giving credit.
(D) None of the above
- 649.** When should you cite a source?
(A) Each time you write an idea that is your own
(B) Each time you write a fact or idea that's not your own
(C) Each time you write a word that the reader may not know
(D) Each time you include your own photo or drawing
- 650.** Bibliography may contain the name of the books and pamphlets.
(A) True
(B) False

651. Why is referencing important in academic writing?
- (A) To confuse the reader.
 - (B) To give credit to the authors.
 - (C) To avoid summarizing key ideas.
 - (D) None of the above
652. What information should be included when heading each page of notes or document in the secondary research file?
- (A) Author's name and date only
 - (B) Author and initials, date of publication, title, and place of publication
 - (C) Journal name and page numbers only
 - (D) Place of publication and publisher only
653. Works Cited entry for a webpage with a corporate author. If the CDC published a page on flu prevention, how do you cite it?
- (A) Flu Prevention. CDC, URL.
 - (B) CDC. "Flu Prevention." URL.
 - (C) CDC: Flu Prevention. Web.
 - (D) Flu Prevention, CDC, Accessed Date.
 - (E) CDC, "Flu Prevention," Web.
654. True or false, a citation shows we are building off the ideas and thought of others, and gives these people the credit they deserve.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
655. A common mistake when writing references is:
- (A) Citing credible sources such as journals and conferences
 - (B) Following a standard referencing style (e.g., IEEE, APA)
 - (C) Mixing different styles or providing incomplete details
 - (D) Numbering references consistently in the order they appear
656. This list typically appears at the end of a scholarly source and provides detailed information explaining where the writer took the information provided in the article from.
- (A) References
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) Logos
 - (D) Ethos
657. What do you include in an in-text citation?
- (A) Author's last name and page number
 - (B) Book title and page number
 - (C) Author's last name and book title
 - (D) Author's first and last name
658. Why would you use a direct quotation instead of a paraphrase?
- (A) The quotation is really well stated ____ you couldn't say it better
 - (B) The quotation is from an expert who lends credibility to your argument
 - (C) Both of these are reasons to use a direct quotation instead of a paraphrase
 - (D) None of the above
659. True or False? A Works Cited entry usually starts with an author's last name.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
660. Documenting information important to your research process; giving credit to the original information
- (A) Secondary Source
 - (B) Reliable Source
 - (C) Citing Sources
 - (D) Clarify
661. Why include updated and credible references in a protocol?
- (A) To replace the need for methodology
 - (B) To justify higher budget requests
 - (C) To strengthen the study's scientific foundation
 - (D) To serve as the primary data source
662. Affiliation should include:
- (A) Home address
 - (B) University/Department/Email

- (C) Social media handle
(D) Passport number
- 663.** A reference to a source; it tells where the information comes from
(A) Research
(B) Citation
(C) Works Cited Page
(D) None of the above
- 664.** There is no need to cite if the writer is paraphrasing.
(A) True.
(B) False.
- 665.** You find a photo on the Internet that you would like to include in your report. What is the proper way to use this photo?
(A) Copy and paste the photo into your paper.

(B) Cite the photo and include in your list of sources.
(C) Edit the photo to make it your own.
(D) Include a title for the photo in your paper. Edit
- 666.** To find out whether a specific source was used in a research paper, the reader should consult the:
(A) Introduction
(B) Table of contents
(C) Bibliography
(D) Conclusion
- 667.** Which section contains references to other works?
(A) Introduction section
(B) Conclusion section
(C) Appendix section
(D) References or Works Cited section
- 668.** A works cited page, or bibliography, lists the ____ used to create an educated final product.
(A) Information
(B) Sources
- (C) Data
(D) Quotes
- 669.** A list of all of the sources that an author consulted or quoted as he or she was writing his or her own work. (a list of where you got the information)
(A) Citation.
(B) Subheading.
(C) Bibliography.
(D) Heading.
- 670.** Which of these is cited correctly?
(A) Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings," (Wordsworth 263).
(B) Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings." (Wordsworth 263)
(C) Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth p. 263).
(D) Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263).
- 671.** APA Style stands for
(A) American Publicizing Association (APA) Style
(B) American Psychological Association (APA) Style
(C) American Publishing Association (APA) Style
(D) American Periodical Association (APA) Style
- 672.** How should sources be cited in an annotated bibliography?
(A) They should not be cited at all
(B) By providing full citations at the end of the document
(C) Using the appropriate citation format based on the source type
(D) Only including URLs

- 673.** References lists are ordered alphabetically by:
- (A) Authors first name
 - (B) Year
 - (C) Authors surname
 - (D) Title
- 674.** Which in-text citation uses the period correctly?
- (A) "This is the direct quote." (Author 1)
 - (B) "This is the direct quote" (Author 1).
- 675.** A list of resources that you create to give credit to the author
- (A) Works cited
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Direct quote
 - (D) Plagiarize
- 676.** Which one has a correct direct quotation format?
- (A) "Teaching is touching lives forever" (Culaba, 2015).
 - (B) "Teaching is touching lives forever" (Culaba, 2015, p. 15).
 - (C) Culaba states that "teaching is touching lives forever" (2015).
 - (D) Culaba states that teaching is touching lives forever (2015, p.15).
- 677.** How are your sources cited in a work cited page?
- (A) Number order
 - (B) By Date
 - (C) ABC order
 - (D) Websites first
- 678.** On the last page of a writer's research paper, you'll find the:
- (A) Thesis Statement and Outline
 - (B) Works Cited Page
 - (C) Footnotes
 - (D) Conclusion
- 679.** Which of the following is acceptable for not having an APA citation following a key fact?
- (A) It's in the public domain.
 - (B) It's from another paper you wrote earlier in this class.
 - (C) It's common knowledge.
 - (D) It's in the paper's reference list.
- 680.** Why is it important to include a "Works Cited" slide in your Career Research Report?
- (A) To show creativity
 - (B) To list all the websites used for research and cite sources
 - (C) To describe your future goals
 - (D) To explain your job duties
- 681.** What is the correct format for citing a YouTube video?
- (A) Uploader's name. (Date). Title of the video. YouTube. URL
 - (B) Uploader's name. Date. Title of the video. URL
 - (C) Uploader's name. (Date). Title of the video [Video]. YouTube. URL
 - (D) Uploader's name. (Date). Title of the video. URL
- 682.** To give credit to someone else's words and/or ideas (a)
- (A) Cite
 - (B) Credible
 - (C) Research
 - (D) Synthesize
- 683.** To determine how credible a source is, it is important to know who the author is
- (A) True
 - (B) False
- 684.** Choose the correct in-text citation format for a direct quotation:
- (A) (Talusán, 2019)
 - (B) (2019, p.62)
 - (C) (Talusán, 2019, p. 62)
 - (D) None of above

- 685.** In the context of citations, what does the term "et al." mean?
- (A) An abbreviation for "especially"
 - (B) An abbreviation for "estimated"
 - (C) An abbreviation for "and others"
 - (D) An abbreviation for "eternal"
- 686.** What MUST be included in an Internet citation?
- (A) The name of your Internet server
 - (B) The date you read the page
 - (C) The e-mail address of the author
 - (D) The location of the computer from which you accessed the page
- 687.** In a bibliography, If a work has more than ten authors, how does the citation change?
- (A) The entry has to list the first author followed by et al.
 - (B) Only the initials of the authors should be used.
 - (C) The authors are replaced by the title of the work
 - (D) The entry has to list the first seven authors followed by et al.
- 688.** Which index allows researchers to follow the work of a particular author forward in time?
- (A) Source Index
 - (B) Citation Index
 - (C) Permuterm Subject Index
 - (D) Corporate Address Index
- 689.** How do you cite a book in a parenthetical citation?
- (A) "text"
 - (B) "text" (page number).
 - (C) "text" (name of book, page number).
 - (D) "text" (author last name pg #).
- 690.** Citing sources is
- (A) Listing the resources you used
 - (B) Only necessary for professional writers
 - (C) Checking the English mechanics
 - (D) Another copy of your notes
- 691.** How is a "works cited" spaced?
- (A) Single-spaced (1.0)
 - (B) One and a half spaced (1.5)
 - (C) Double-spaced (2.0)
 - (D) None of above
- 692.** A Works Cited is:
- (A) A list of sources used in a research paper
 - (B) A type of literary work
 - (C) A citation style
 - (D) A bibliography format
- 693.** What is a parenthetical citation?
- (A) A list of sources at the end of your paper
 - (B) The author and or page number in parentheses
 - (C) A quoted line from text
 - (D) The name of an article
- 694.** The order of information in in-text citations is as follows:
- (A) Author name, page number, year of publication
 - (B) Year of publication only
 - (C) Author name, page number
 - (D) Author name, year of publication, page number
- 695.** Sources in a bibliography should be listed in
- (A) Alphabetical order
 - (B) The order in which you used them
 - (C) Order from most to least important
 - (D) Order from best to worst
- 696.** Note cards that cite each source exactly as you will use them on your work cited page
- (A) Supporting Detail
 - (B) Secondary Source
 - (C) Source Card
 - (D) Summarize
- 697.** What happens if your source does not have an author listed?
- (A) Make one up

- (B) Leave it off, putting the page number only
- (C) Use the source title instead
- (D) Use your teacher's name
- 698.** A brief citation located within the text of a research paper that identifies a source of information.
- (A) Works Cited page
- (B) Quotation mark
- (C) Reference
- (D) In-text citation
- 699.** When documenting a research source cited from YouTube, we use ___ as the author.
- (A) The name of the person who uploaded the video.
- (B) The name of the YouTube owner.
- (C) Name of the person who watched the video.
- (D) Name of the person who deleted the video.
- 700.** A ___ is a list of sources arranged in alphabetical order by author or title (where no author is given)
- (A) Reference
- (B) Acknowledgement
- (C) Bibliography
- (D) None of above
- 701.** Why is it essential to follow a specific citation style in a research report?
- (A) It limits creativity in writing
- (B) It increases the word count unnecessarily
- (C) It ensures proper credit to original authors, maintains academic integrity, provides credibility to the research, and helps readers locate sources.
- (D) It confuses readers with inconsistent formatting
- 702.** Consider the following Statements: A Works Cited page lists the full MLA citations of each source you used to write your research paper. You should be interested in the topic you choose for a research project. When writing your background chapters, it is better to use the style and referencing that you intend to use in the final research report. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
- (A) Only 1, 2.
- (B) Only 1, 3.
- (C) Only 1, 2, 3.
- (D) Only 2, 3.
- 703.** A list of articles of books used for research
- (A) Analyze
- (B) Bibliography
- (C) Cite
- (D) Evidence
- 704.** The following are the three terms used to express your appreciation except,
- (A) Acknowledgement
- (B) Paraphrasing
- (C) Citation or In-text Citation
- (D) References or Bibliography
- 705.** What is an in-text citation?
- (A) Put the key ideas into your own words in complete sentences
- (B) The sentence that captures your position on the topic
- (C) Used after a quote to tell the author and page (Smith, 5)
- (D) Quoting a text word for word
- 706.** Why should a researcher acknowledge all the sources used in the bibliography of their report?
- (A) It shows academic integrity.
- (B) It shows awareness of the hypothesis.
- (C) It maintains participant confidentiality.
- (D) It enhances the reliability of the research.
- 707.** MLA requires two types of citation. What are they?
- (A) In-text citations & works cited page
- (B) Bibliography & works cited page
- (C) In-text citations & signal phrases
- (D) Works cited page & paraphrase

708. The books, articles, and websites where you find your text evidence are called:
- (A) Sources
 - (B) Direct quotes
 - (C) Indirect quotes
 - (D) Transitions
709. The best advice for making your report more credible is to:
- (A) Include your personal opinions.
 - (B) Use strong emotional language.
 - (C) Present only the side you support.
 - (D) Cite all sources used in your research.
710. In-text citations are longer than source citations.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
711. Below is a citation for a web article. Identify the name of the article. Kirkman, Kim. "Revenge of the Spinach." Foodie, 18 Mar., 2014, foodiemage.com/revenge-of-spinach. Accessed 12 May 2016.
- (A) "Revenge of the Spinach."
 - (B) Foodie.
 - (C) Kirkman, Kim.
 - (D) Foodiemag.com/revenge-of-spinach
712. When citing a website, what should not be included in MLA format?
- (A) The date you accessed the resource
 - (B) Web.
 - (C) Where the website appears on a Google search.
 - (D) Date of publication
713. Why we need Mendeley?
- (A) Make a cake
 - (B) Make a softdrink
 - (C) Make a citation
 - (D) Make a game
 - (E) Make a holiday
714. Definition: Physical or digital cards used to document and organize source information for research
- (A) Information Cards
 - (B) Source Cards
 - (C) Note Cards
 - (D) Source Format
715. Look at this reference. What kind of material is being referenced below? Tiziani, A. (2013). *Havard's nursing guide to drugs* (9th ed.). Chatswood, Australia: Elsevier Australia.
- (A) Web page
 - (B) Book chapter
 - (C) Book
 - (D) Journal article
716. Why is it important to cite your sources?
- (A) You will get arrested if you don't
 - (B) It gives credit to your source
 - (C) Your teacher requires it
 - (D) All the these
717. Define 'citation' and its importance in academic writing.
- (A) A citation is a reference to a source in academic writing, important for crediting authors, avoiding plagiarism, and supporting credibility.
 - (B) A citation is an opinion expressed by the author in their work.
 - (C) A citation is a type of academic paper that summarizes research findings.
 - (D) Citations are only necessary in scientific writing, not in humanities.
718. What is the minimum number of authors required in order to use "et al" in subsequent in-text citation in a paper? And what does "et al" stand for?
- (A) Three authors; "at all"
 - (B) Three authors; "and others"
 - (C) Three authors; "all but"
 - (D) Five authors; "and others"

719. If a quote that you want to use in your essay is longer than four lines, what should you do?
- (A) Boil down whatever you find interesting about that quote to the essential elements that you want to discuss.
 - (B) Just place it wherever it is needed and integrate it in the text.
 - (C) Place quote in a free-standing block of text, include parenthetical citation after the closing punctuation mark
 - (D) Put it on crow and let it fly away.
720. An Annotated Bibliography is:
- (A) A list of sources with summaries and evaluations
 - (B) A collection of quotes from various sources
 - (C) A summary of a single source
 - (D) A detailed analysis of a research paper
721. Bibliography
- (A) Collection of essays or personal anecdotes
 - (B) A database of journal articles
 - (C) List of sources cited in your work
 - (D) A list of books that you've read
722. When writing a direct quote, information of less than 30 words in length is written within the normal paragraphing of a document.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
723. What should you do if you want to write down exact words from a source?
- (A) Use fancy writing
 - (B) Put quotation marks around the exact words
 - (C) Don't do it
 - (D) None of above
724. Templates are mostly provided by:
- (A) Readers
 - (B) Publishers and journals
 - (C) Students
 - (D) Libraries
725. What is a written reference to a source that provides information about the original author, title, and publication date and are used to credit the original author.
- (A) Credible
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Resources
 - (D) Citation
726. What should I do if no author is given for the work I am citing?
- (A) Omit the author's name and list only the page number.
 - (B) Use "anonymous" in place of the author's name.
 - (C) Use the year of publication in place of the author's name.
 - (D) Use an abbreviated form of the title in place of the author's name
727. The ___ section will be in either APA or MLA format.
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Methods
 - (D) References
728. Where you found information
- (A) Citing
 - (B) Plagiarism
 - (C) Source
 - (D) Bibliography
729. In print source the specifies the location of a text in a container such as a periodical or a book anthology.
- (A) Page number
 - (B) Date of publication
 - (C) Volume number
 - (D) Title of the source

730. The address for your source. Author, title, publisher, date, etc. This information is organized according to MLA style in the works cited page.
- (A) Bibliographic information
 - (B) Categorizing
 - (C) Drafting
 - (D) None of the above
731. If you want to post someone's photo in your blog that is not originally yours, what is the best thing to do?
- (A) Do not mind a thing, just post the photo.
 - (B) Edit the photo.
 - (C) Give credit to a person by citing a caption on your content.
 - (D) Use it anyway.
732. What is the document that shows all of the sources of a paper or a project?
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Database
 - (C) Primary source
 - (D) Bibliography
733. Parenthetical Citations appear in
- (A) The Works Cited page
 - (B) The body of the research essay
 - (C) The text evidence
 - (D) The conclusion
734. Footnotes differ from bibliography citations in:
- (A) Their location in a report
 - (B) Their purpose
 - (C) The information they include
 - (D) The types of sources they cite
735. When in-text referencing we never include the author's name?
- (A) False
 - (B) True
736. What does a citation look like for an article with two authors?
- (A) ("Title").
 - (B) (Author's Last Name page#).
 - (C) (Author's Last Name).
 - (D) (Author's Last Name and Author's Last Name).
737. If one of your sources has no author listed, what should you do?
- (A) Just list the title and all other information
 - (B) Leave that source out of your bibliography
 - (C) Invent a name for the author of the source
 - (D) Call the publisher and find out who wrote the source
738. Why is it important to avoid using first-person references in an annotated bibliography?
- (A) To make the writing sound more objective
 - (B) To include personal opinions
 - (C) To summarize the article more clearly
 - (D) To explain how the article was written
739. Which type of source is cited in the entry (use your notes)? Konigsburg, E.L. The View from Saturday. New York: Aladdin, 1996.
- (A) An interview
 - (B) A film
 - (C) A book
 - (D) A magazine article
740. Citation
- (A) Reference to a source of information
 - (B) A type of database or computer system
 - (C) A summary of a book or journal article
 - (D) Direct quote from a text
741. This part of the research paper may be useful source of literature for others who are interested in studying this topic.
- (A) Research Objectives
 - (B) Statement of the Problem
 - (C) References
 - (D) Scope and Delimitations

742. The first line of each entry of should be flushed with the left margin in work cited
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
743. What is the purpose of the Works Cited (bibliography)?
(A) To define words the reader may not know.
(B) To tell the reader where to find specific ideas in your paper.
(C) To tell where your facts and quotes came from.
(D) To give credit to your librarian for helping you.
744. Recording ideas found in a source and writing them word-for-word. They must be surrounded by quotation marks and documented correctly.
(A) Paraphrase
(B) Quotation
(C) Topic Sentence
(D) None of the above
745. The first piece of info listed in a bibliographical entry should be
(A) Author's last name if known
(B) Page numbers
(C) Date of publication
(D) City of publication
746. Though Wikipedia is usually not reliable, what part of a Wikipedia page is most helpful?
(A) The title
(B) The list of sources
(C) The author's name
(D) The introduction paragraph
747. How must a bibliography be ordered?
(A) By date of publication, from most recent to oldest
(B) By date of publication, from oldest to most recent
(C) Alphabetically, by author's last name
(D) Alphabetically, by title
748. What is the importance of using a consistent documentation style in academic writing?
(A) To ensure proper citation of sources and avoid plagiarism
(B) To analyze data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
(C) To integrate both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study
(D) To explore subjective experiences, meanings, and social phenomena
749. A MLA in-text or parenthetical citation should be located
(A) Just after the information being cited
(B) Just before the information cited
(C) At the bottom of the page
(D) On the last page of the paper
750. Reference notes keyed in the body of the report.
(A) Endnotes
(B) Parenthetical citations
(C) Title
(D) None of the above
751. Symone is doing a research project on how to build a model airplane. She decides to use a magazine article to help her write her paper. Which citation below correctly credits her source?
(A) "Building Your Own Aircraft." Ronald Carr. Popular Mechanics, Feb. 2004: 14-16.
(B) Carr, Ronald. "Building Your Own Aircraft." Popular Mechanics, Feb.2004: 14-16.
(C) Ronald Carr. "Building Your Own Aircraft." Popular Mechanics, Feb.2004: 14-16.
(D) None of above
752. What are the two main reasons for using references in your literature review?
(A) To confuse the reader and make the text complex.

- (B) To protect against plagiarism and give credit to authors.
(C) To save time and avoid detailed citations.
(D) None of the above
753. How should you describe a source when its type is known?
(A) As vaguely as possible
(B) With precise details
(C) Only by its age
(D) By its physical condition
754. What is the purpose of citation in a research paper?
(A) To show off your knowledge
(B) To give importance to others' knowledge
(C) To confuse the readers
(D) To hide the sources
755. What order should be followed in the final list of references?
(A) Chronological
(B) Alphabetical-by author's last name
(C) Alphabetical-by title
(D) No particular order. It depends on the paper
756. John is doing a report on George Washington. He writes that Washington was the 1st president. He believes this is common knowledge so he does not give credit to a source for this fact. OKAY or NO WAY?
(A) Okay
(B) No Way
757. An alphabetized list of the sources that are cited in the paper.
(A) CONCLUSION
(B) REFERENCES
(C) INTRODUCTION
(D) ABSTRACT
758. ___ is a list that shows all the places you got your information.
(A) Works cited
(B) Table of contents
(C) Index
(D) Glossary
759. Which word means writing someone's ideas in your own words?
(A) Paraphrase
(B) Quote
(C) Summarize
(D) Cite
760. Match the definition to the term. Set of guidelines for formatting a paper
(A) MLA (Modern Language Association)
(B) Disorganization
(C) Table of contents
(D) None of the above
761. How should each reference be formatted in a bibliography?
(A) First line indent
(B) Hanging indent
(C) Centered
(D) Left aligned
762. Which is the correct internal citation for the article "Research is Fun, " by Mrs. Tunstead, first published in The New York Times?
(A) (Tunstead)
(B) ("Research is Fun")
(C) (The New York Times)
(D) None of the above
763. What source information should you keep track of?
(A) Author/Publisher
(B) Website/Article Title
(C) Date & URL
(D) All of these
764. To quote a passage, book, author, etc. as an authority
(A) Keyword
(B) Plagiarism

- (C) Primary sources
(D) Citing sources
- 765.** You have the following citation to a book. Identify the publisher. Winthrop, Elizabeth. *The Castle in the Attic*. New York: Holiday House, 1985. Print.
(A) Winthrop, Elizabeth
(B) *The Castle in the Attic*
(C) Holiday House
(D) New York Edit
- 766.** How should the reference list be written?
(A) According to date
(B) Descending
(C) According to type
(D) Alphabetical
- 767.** How should a name of the author appear on your citation?
(A) First name first
(B) Second name first
(C) First name only
(D) Surname only
- 768.** What does a bibliography list?
(A) Data tables
(B) Raw data
(C) Sources consulted
(D) Hypotheses
- 769.** Title your Works Cited page 'Works Cited' and start it on a new page in the same document. How do you properly set up your Works Cited page in your document?
(A) Start on the same page as your essay ends.
(B) Start on a new page titled "Sources."
(C) Start on a new page titled "Works Cited."
(D) Start on a new page titled "References."
(E) Start on a new page with no title.
- 770.** The Works Cited is ____
- (A) A list of sources in alphabetical order that you looked at for research.
(B) A list of sources in alphabetical order that you cited in your paper.
(C) A list of any reliable sources that could be used for research.
(D) None of the above
- 771.** Which of these in-text citations is formatted correctly?
(A) (Roth 179)
(B) (Oats, 35)
(C) "To Kill a Mockingbird 23"
(D) [Romeo and Juliet 125]
- 772.** Attribution means to
(A) Give credit to a particular author or artist
(B) Be the creator of an original work
(C) Get a copyright on your original work
(D) None of the above
- 773.** Decide in which cases should you reference. (Choose all correct answers)
(A) A quote from a biography of a famous person.
(B) An idea you formulated after watching several videos on a single topic.
(C) An item of common knowledge (i.e., The Earth is roughly a sphere.)
(D) Results of a scientific study from medical journal.
- 774.** In a works cited, you list
(A) Every source that you mentioned in a paper.
(B) Only the sources that you found online.
(C) Only the books that you used to write a paper.
(D) Ideas that you came up with by yourself.
- 775.** Your Works Cited Page should be the ____ page of your research.
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Last

776. Suppose you are downloading an image from the Internet to add to a report for school. What should you include in your bibliography?
- (A) A header.
 - (B) A citation.
 - (C) A side note.
 - (D) An e-mail notification.
777. A list of sources referred to in the document and is placed at the end of the document
- (A) Evaluate
 - (B) Quotations
 - (C) Essential question
 - (D) Works cited
778. What is the correct format for citing a chapter in a book?
- (A) Book's title. Author. Chapter title. (Date). Source
 - (B) Chapter title. In Book's title. (Date). Author. Source
 - (C) Author. (Date). Chapter title. In Book's title. Source
 - (D) None of the above
779. If there is no author, which of the following is a proper citation for the works cited page?
- (A) "In Forecasting Their Emotions, Most People Flunk Out." New York Times, 16 Feb. 1999. www.nytimes.com
 - (B) New York Times. "In Forecasting Their Emotions, Most People Flunk Out." Foreman, R. 16 Feb. 1999. www.nytimes.com
 - (C) No Author. "In Forecasting Their Emotions, Most People Flunk Out." New York Times, 16 Feb. 1999. www.nytimes.com
 - (D) None of the above
780. Which section of a research report provides a reference to a source used in the report?
- (A) Hypothesis
 - (B) Methodology
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Analysis
781. The initial of the authors' first name is used for distinction. A semi-colon is used to separate the two authors. "(A. Valdez, 2006; R. Valdez, 2008)"
- (A) Two or more works in one parenthesis
 - (B) Authors with the same last name
 - (C) Indirect sources
 - (D) Organization as an author
 - (E) Same works of one author in the same year
782. What does "citing" mean?
- (A) To write the exact words from a text
 - (B) To give original sources credit for ideas and words
 - (C) To use information by putting it into your own words
 - (D) To take credit for the ideas and words of others
783. Why is citing sources important in the Introduction?
- (A) To avoid doing experiments
 - (B) To support claims and show related studies
 - (C) To lengthen the paper
 - (D) To replace results
784. Maggie is making a book entry in her bibliography? What should be the first item listed?
- (A) Author's first name
 - (B) Author's last name
 - (C) Title of the book
 - (D) Publisher
785. Why is it important to double-check the accuracy of citation tools?
- (A) Citation tools always make mistakes
 - (B) Citation tools can be used as the only source of citation
 - (C) Citation tools are helpers, but may not always be accurate
 - (D) Citation tools are not allowed in academic writing

786. In APA 7th edition, which of the following is the proper way to write an in-text citation for a text message or email?
- (A) (B. Donald, personal communication, February 6, 2020)
 - (B) (Beth Donald, personal communication, February 6, 2020)
 - (C) (Donald, personal communication, February 6, 2020)
 - (D) (Donald, 2020)
787. What pages of this publication? Daniel, J. (2020). Education and the COVID-19 pandemic. Prospects, 49(1), 91-96.
- (A) 2020
 - (B) 49
 - (C) 1
 - (D) 91-96
788. A ____ is an indentation in which all lines are indented except the first. It is required for citations in a Works Cited page if the citation is longer than one line.
- (A) Hanging indent.
 - (B) Suspended indent.
 - (C) Dangling indent.
 - (D) Swinging indent.
789. In which part of a research paper would you find a bibliography?
- (A) At the beginning
 - (B) In the middle
 - (C) At the end
 - (D) In the footnotes
790. There is no need to use references in supporting one's ideas.
- (A) TRUE
 - (B) FALSE
791. Restating an author's idea in different words, often to share information by making the meaning clear to readers
- (A) Summarize
 - (B) Paraphrase
 - (C) Irrelevant
 - (D) Direct quotations
792. Provide proof for your points and enable readers to review the original data sources themselves
- (A) References
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Table of contents
 - (D) Appendices
793. Why is sourcing important when evaluating a document?
- (A) It helps you understand the length of the document.
 - (B) It helps you evaluate the accuracy and applicability of the information.
 - (C) It helps you memorize the content.
 - (D) It helps you rewrite the document.
794. Sources contain the following information/data that a researcher needs for his/her literature review except ____
- (A) Name of the Editor
 - (B) Name of the Author
 - (C) Year of Publication
 - (D) Volume and Page
795. What is the format of a work cited page?
- (A) Hanging Indent
 - (B) Indented
 - (C) Block
 - (D) Plain
796. True or false, a citation adds credibility to your paper.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
797. Why do we cite our sources?
- (A) To get an A on our assignment
 - (B) To show our reader where we got our information
 - (C) To use quotation marks
 - (D) To write our topic sentence

798. At the end of the research report, list your sources on page ____
- (A) The outer cover.
 - (B) The list of works cited.
 - (C) The index.
 - (D) The inner cover.
799. A website (www.EnglishRocks.com) with a page called English Rocks with no page numbers. Which citation is correct?
- (A) English rocks (www.EnglishRocks.com).
 - (B) English rocks (English Rocks).
 - (C) English rocks ("English Rocks").
 - (D) English rocks (website).
800. Why is it important to cite the sources of information that you used in your research? It is important because it ____
- (A) Gives credit to the author
 - (B) Is required by the teacher
 - (C) Is generally a part of an essay
 - (D) Shows you made an effort in doing your assignment
801. Stating who said something or giving credit to the individual who originally stated something ____
- (A) Attribution
 - (B) Banner
 - (C) Aviation
 - (D) Attraction
802. What margin setting matches standard APA conventions for student papers?
- (A) Two-inch left margin only
 - (B) One-and-a-half inch top only
 - (C) One-inch margins on all sides
 - (D) Half-inch margins on sides
 - (E) Three-quarter inch margins overall
803. What element tells the reader the source of the information?
- (A) Quotation
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Signal phrase
 - (D) Lead
804. Wisener, Kathy, "Wildlife Federation" www.wildlifefederation.org/pandas.
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Infer
 - (C) Implicit
 - (D) Paraphrase
805. Explaining inline citation versus Works Cited: Inline citations go in the text of your paper when you mention information from a source. Works Cited is a list at the end. What's the main purpose of inline citations?
- (A) To show where the information comes from.
 - (B) To list all the books you read.
 - (C) To make the text look interesting.
 - (D) To explain the source in detail.
 - (E) To credit the website design.
806. The main purpose of the References section in an engineering research paper is to:
- (A) Add extra length to the report
 - (B) Give credit to original sources and support credibility
 - (C) Replace the literature review
 - (D) Summarize the results of the study
807. True or False? A parenthetical in-text citation should always use the author's last name.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
808. Which of the following should be included in the bibliography of a research project?
- (A) Quotes from print sources
 - (B) Sources of materials used in research
 - (C) Graphs and tables of primary research
 - (D) Names of participants who were interviewed
809. How should the first line of each reference be formatted in a bibliography?

- (A) Centered
 - (B) Left aligned
 - (C) Right aligned
 - (D) Indented
- 810.** What is the use of textual evidence in a paper called?
- (A) Cite
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Outline
 - (D) Research
- 811.** What is not the benefit of citation?
- (A) It shows that you read and learn the topic.
 - (B) Your readers can find relevant information.
 - (C) You show respect to the scholars.
 - (D) Your writing is less credible.
- 812.** When should information be used as a quote rather than paraphrased?
- (A) A quote should be used when sharing the main idea and key details of an argumen
 - (B) A quote should be used when the author shares information in a unique or meaningful way.
 - (C) A quote should be used whenever the information to be shared is common knowledge.
 - (D) A quote should be used when it is relatively short so there is no need for a paraphrase.
- 813.** Which of the following is NOT a good research reference?
- (A) Newspaper clippings
 - (B) Movie
 - (C) Books
 - (D) Journal/Article Edit
- 814.** Why do we need to use in-text citations?
- (A) So the reader can see where you got the information that you are borrowing.
 - (B) So you don't plagiarize by not giving credit to other people for their ideas or words.
 - (C) Because your teacher says so.
 - (D) Both A and B are correct
- 815.** Why is referencing important in a research report?
- (A) To improve visual layout
 - (B) To increase length
 - (C) To give credit to original sources
 - (D) To enhance grammar
- 816.** What information is needed when citing a book?
- (A) Authors name
 - (B) Book title
 - (C) All of these.
 - (D) Publishing Company, city, and date of publication
- 817.** It is the act of referring to another author's work on one's research paper.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Citation
 - (C) Reference
 - (D) None of above
- 818.** Which term refers to sources that are not necessarily scholarly or peer-reviewed, like newspapers or magazines?
- (A) Scholarly Source
 - (B) Database
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Popular Source
- 819.** What should you do if you want to show an "exceptional ability to integrate source information"?
- (A) Paraphrase passages that are well-selected and structured.
 - (B) Copy everything without changing.
 - (C) Ignore the information.
 - (D) Leave the page blank.
- 820.** What is the importance of utilizing standard formats when citing sources?
- (A) To make the paper look professional.
 - (B) To demonstrate the researcher's creativity.

- (C) To avoid plagiarism and provide credit to the original authors.
- (D) To impress instructors with extensive citations.
- 821.** Research must give factual and exact data in which should be correctly and appropriately documented or acknowledged in the footnotes, notes and bibliographical entries.
- (A) Accuracy
- (B) Objectivity
- (C) Openness
- (D) Timeliness
- 822.** How should a research report be formatted?
- (A) With no citations
- (B) With direct quotations only
- (C) With paraphrasing as much as possible
- (D) With the required documentation style
- 823.** Why should you keep track of sources when you research?
- (A) So you know where your info is from and can cite it
- (B) Because your teachers told you to
- (C) So you can prove you researched
- (D) None of the above
- 824.** What does a citation look like for an article WITHOUT an author?
- (A) ("Title").
- (B) (Author's Last Name page#).
- (C) (Author's Last Name).
- (D) (Author's Last Name and Author's Last Name).
- 825.** Which one is the correct way of writing an MLA in-text citation?
- (A) According to Walsh, "MLA format provides a simple system for source documentation." (99)
- (B) According to Walsh, "MLA format provides a simple system for source documentation." (p. 99)
- (C) According to Walsh, "MLA format provides a simple system for source documentation" (99).
- (D) None of above
- 826.** Which is the correct way to cite a website with no date on the reference page?
- (A) Http://medicalcenter.osu.edu/patientcare/healthcare, (n.d.) Phobias
- (B) Phobias. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://medicalcenter.osu.edu/patientcare/healthcare
- (C) Http://medicalcenter.osu.edu/patientcare/healthcare
- (D) Retrieved from http://medicalcenter.osu.edu/patientcare/healthcare
- 827.** What elements could be considered references?
- (A) Academic journals
- (B) E-books
- (C) Personal interviews
- (D) All are correct
- 828.** What do we do if a resource has NO date of publication?
- (A) Put (n.d.)
- (B) Put (date unavailable)
- (C) Put (NA)
- (D) Put (Unpublished)
- 829.** How many sources are required in a Works Cited page?
- (A) A minimum of 2
- (B) At least 3
- (C) As many as are used in the paper or presentation.
- (D) A minimum of 4
- 830.** Which of the following does Not need to be cited.
- (A) Exact words of an author
- (B) Purchased music, lyrics, and videos
- (C) Pictures, graphs, and photos found on the Internet
- (D) Your own words and ideas

- 831.** When you use information from a place, you need to ____
(A) Use beautiful colors
(B) Keep it in an organized folder
(C) Mention where it comes from
(D) None of above
- 832.** What is included in the References section?
(A) A list of all sources cited
(B) A summary of the research
(C) Data collection methods
(D) The researcher's name
- 833.** The last page of a research paper that lists all the sources you need in your study. It gives credit to authors you have consulted for their ideas.
(A) Reference
(B) Population
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Appendix
- 834.** If the citation below came from a book, which citation correctly credits the source? (use your notes)
(A) Wells, Victoria. Rihanna. New York: Putnam Press, 2005.
(B) Victoria Wells. Rihanna. New York: Putnam Press, 2005.
(C) Rihanna. Victoria Wells. New York: Putnam Press, 2005.
(D) Wells, Victoria. "Rihanna." New York: Putnam Press, 2005.
- 835.** If my citation has no author
(A) The title is preceded by 5 dash marks.
(B) The citation is indented 5 spaces.
(C) The citation begins with the title at the left margin.
(D) Citations without authors appear at the end of the works cited page.
- 836.** To quote; to mention
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Primary source
(C) Cite
(D) Bibliography
- 837.** A reference in a research paper is used to:
(A) Present primary data
(B) Cite another researcher's work
(C) Report survey results
(D) Add figures
- 838.** Which term describes a list of all sources used in the process of researching your work?
(A) Footnotes
(B) Bibliography
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 839.** Explaining the concept of 'access date': Why might you include the date you accessed an on-line source in your Works Cited entry?
(A) To show the date the website was created.
(B) Because it looks nice.
(C) To demonstrate when you last visited the site, in case the content changes.
(D) To prove you did the work on time.
(E) To track how old the information is.
- 840.** How is summarizing different from quoting?
(A) Summaries allow you to restate someone's ideas in your own words without using quotation marks
(B) Summaries are always found at the end of a book or on a book cover
(C) Summaries have to be placed inside of quotation marks to show that the ideas were not originally your own
(D) Summaries do not require citations like direct quotes would

1.7.5 Styles of Referencing

1. Every source listed in the Works Cited is entered
 - (A) Any way you want
 - (B) By the date of publication
 - (C) Alphabetically (A-Z) by author's last name or the first word of the source
 - (D) Reverse alphabetically (Z-A) by the author's last name or the first word of the source
2. APA means ____
 - (A) American Psychological Academy
 - (B) American Psychological Association
 - (C) American Proofreading Association
 - (D) American Periodical Academy
3. Predefined styles stating how to properly cite or give credit to the sources of your literature.
 - (A) Citations/Reference
 - (B) Citation Style
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Framework
4. When documenting sources in your bibliography you need to list the author's last name and then their first initial not full first name when using APA style.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
5. Sapolsky, R. (2017). *Behave: The biology of humans at our best and worst*. Penguin Books. What referencing style is used in the given?
 - (A) APA Style
 - (B) Chicago Style
 - (C) MLA Style
 - (D) None of above
6. Select the statement that is true for APA formatted citations
 - (A) If no date is listed, write "n.d." to indicate no date was provided
 - (B) If no author is listed, then a citation does not need to be included in your paper
 - (C) If you are using an online source, you can just give the URL in the citation
 - (D) None of above
7. What does MLA formatting require for in-text citations?
 - (A) Author's last name and page number
 - (B) Title of the work
 - (C) Publication year
 - (D) URL
8. Correct IEEE online citation order:
 - (A) Author(s), "Title," Journal, vol., no., pp., year, [Online]. Available: URL
 - (B) Title, Author, year, Journal
 - (C) Author, URL, Title
 - (D) URL only
9. Which reference follows APA 7th edition format?
 - (A) Brown, T. (2020). *Educational psychology*. New York: Pearson.
 - (B) Brown, T. 2020. *Educational psychology*. New York: Pearson.
 - (C) Brown, T. (2020). *Educational psychology*. Pearson.
 - (D) Brown T. *Educational psychology* (2020). Pearson.
10. The IEEE citation style arranges references:
 - (A) Alphabetically
 - (B) Chronologically
 - (C) Numerically in the order of appearance
 - (D) By author's last name
11. The use of "et al." in within-text references for multiple-authored articles is ____
 - (A) Not a part of APA format, but allowed for non-published manuscripts.
 - (B) Used on the second and subsequent references to the studies that have two or more authors.
 - (C) Used on the all references to the study.
 - (D) None of above
12. An MLA Style essay should be ____
 - (A) Single-spaced.

- (B) 1.5-spaced.
(C) Double-spaced.
(D) It does not matter — any of the above.
13. MLA and APA are some of the different documentation styles that can be used in writing a research report.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
14. What information determines the order of MLA citations within a bibliography?
(A) Author's last name
(B) Page number
(C) Publication date
(D) Number of contributors
15. A type of citation which is used for researches in Science and Business which has an acronym APA.
(A) American Psychological Association
(B) American Physiological Association
(C) American Psychological Administration
(D) American Physiological Administration
16. In reference lists, APA style calls for doing only one of the following. Which one?
(A) Abbreviating the the month for when you retrieved items.
(B) Capitalizing All Words (but Not the Really Short Words) Like This in Article Titles.
(C) Spelling out authors' first names.
(D) Including the publisher of a book and the city the publisher is based in.
17. MLA format recommends that use footnotes to provide a few short words about the resource and the author(s) within the document. What do you use to detail the resource, including authors, publishers, date of publications or copyright, web address and pages used?
(A) Index.
(B) Table of Contents.
(C) Bibliography.
(D) Definitions.
18. Which of these is a correctly formatted MLA in-text citation for a print source?
(A) (hudgets 47)
(B) (Hudgets, 47)
(C) (Hudgets, 2020, p. 47)
(D) (Hudgets 47)
19. A style of writing a citation wherein the author's name appear within the sentence and uses verb after the year.
(A) Acknowledgement
(B) Integral
(C) References
(D) Non Integral
20. In APA citation, how do you cite a work with two authors in parentheses?
(A) (Santos, Reyes 2014)
(B) (Santos and Reyes, 2014)
(C) (Santos et al., 2014)
(D) (Santos & Reyes, 2014)
21. How would you cite a chapter from an edited book in APA 7th edition?
(A) Smith, J. (2020). Education and learning. In R. Jones (Ed.), *The role of education* (pp. 134-145). Springer.
(B) Smith, J., & Jones, R. Education and learning. *The role of education*, 2020.
(C) Smith J, Jones R, 2020. Education and learning, in R. Jones (Ed.), The role of education, pp. 134-145.
(D) Smith, J., & Jones, R. (Eds.) (2020). Education and learning. The role of education.
22. An example of this writing format: (Alfonso, et al., 2015) asserted that —
(A) Six or more authors
(B) No authors
(C) No date
(D) Organization as an author
(E) Same works of one author in the same year

23. The references of the research report is recommended to be in MLA format.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
24. MLA heading: The teacher's name is on line
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
25. It is a system commonly used for citing sources within the field of behavioral and social sciences. It follows the author-year method of in-text citation (Romero & Romero, 2000, cited in Abdelgafur, et al., 2020).
- (A) APA (American Psychological Association)
 - (B) MLA (Modern Language Association)
 - (C) Mendeley Reference Manager
 - (D) Chicago Style
26. It is a writing style that is used for Sciences like natural, physical, and social sciences.
- (A) APA
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) Both APA and MLA
 - (D) None of above
27. An example of this writing format: Lopez, Trinidad, Mina, Agoncillo & De Vera, (2015), Lopez, et al. (2015)
- (A) Narrative in-text citation
 - (B) Parenthetical in-text citation
 - (C) One author
 - (D) Two authors
 - (E) Three to five authors
28. According to the Harvard referencing convention, which is the correct reference?
- (A) Bryman, A. (2012, 4e) Social Research Methods, Oxford; Oxford University Press
 - (B) Bryman (2012, fourth edition), Oxford University Press
 - (C) Bryman, Alan, Social Research Methods (2012:OUP)
 - (D) Bryman, A. Social Research Methods (2012)
29. These referencing styles are used in Engineering, Information Technology, Medicine, Pharmacy and Science.
- (A) Author-Date
 - (B) Numbered
 - (C) Footnote
 - (D) None of the Above
30. Which among the following disciplines under the MLA Citation is not included?
- (A) CULTURAL STUDIES
 - (B) LITERARY CRITICISM
 - (C) SOCIAL SCIENCES
 - (D) ENGLISH STUDIES
31. Which of the following date formats are correct for MLA reports?
- (A) 11/9/2015
 - (B) November 9, 2015
 - (C) 9 November, 2015
 - (D) 9 November 2015
32. Which citation style is commonly used in English classes?
- (A) APA
 - (B) Chicago
 - (C) MLA
 - (D) Harvard
33. Which citation style follows the author-page method for in-text citations?
- (A) APA
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) Harvard

- 34. MLA**
 (A) Modern Language Association — a style of writing
 (B) To judge the value of something in a careful and thoughtful way
 (C) All the above
 (D) None of the above
- 35. True or False:**The name of the reference book and the database are always italicized in MLA 8.
 (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) All the above
 (D) None of the above
- 36. On a separate sheet, all sources used within the essay are listed in alphabetical order and cited in MLA format**
 (A) Annotation
 (B) Paraphrase
 (C) MLA Works Cited
 (D) None of the above
- 37. An example of an APA in-text citation below is incorrectly formatted, because — (Ramos 2022)**
 (A) The citation is missing a comma to separate the elements
 (B) The citation is missing the author's first name
 (C) The citation is missing the date of publication
 (D) The citation is missing the title of the work
- 38. True or False?** According to MLA 9th ed., you should write the complete publisher's name for a book in your Works Cited page, but it's all right to omit words like "Inc." or "Corp."
 (A) True
 (B) False
- 39. Which of the following is a correct form of an in-text citation style using the APA system.**
 (A) (Maddow 2015:p. 134)
 (B) (Maddow, 2015, p. 134)
 (C) Maddow (2015, p. 134)
 (D) None of the above
- 40. Tommy is writing a paper. His teacher asked him to follow the MLA format. What does MLA stands for?**
 (A) Modern Language
 (B) Modern Language Association
 (C) Modern Long Association
 (D) Microsoft Language Association
- 41. The MLA Heading of a paper includes —**
 (A) First + Last NameTeacher's Name Class-Date
 (B) First + Last NameClassTeacher's Name-Date
 (C) First + Last NameTeachers Name Date
 (D) None of the above
- 42. True or False:** Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. APA 7th edition requires listing all authors' surnames in every in-text citation.
 (A) True
 (B) False
- 43. In APA style, how should a journal article with one author be cited in the reference list?**
 (A) Author's Last Name, First Initial. Title of the article. Journal Name, Year.
 (B) Author's Last Name, First Initial. (Year). Title of the article. Journal Name, Volume(Issue), Page numbers.
 (C) Title of the article. Author's Last Name, First Initial. Journal Name, Year.
 (D) Author's Last Name, First Name. Title of the article. Journal Name, Year.
- 44. What does MLA stand for in the context of research and citation?**
 (A) Mostly Literary Association
 (B) Main Language Association
 (C) Modern Language Association
 (D) Modern Linguistics Association

45. According to APA format, the list of references which appear at the end of your paper is called:
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Work Cited
 - (C) References
 - (D) List of references
46. The sentence style capitalization of book title and other references are associated with form and style of a
- (A) Chicago style
 - (B) APA
 - (C) Modern Language
 - (D) Turabian Form and Style
47. Referencing style used in pharmacy:
- (A) MLA
 - (B) APA
 - (C) Vancouver
 - (D) Harvard
48. In the APA style of writing a bibliography, the title of the book is written in ____.
- (A) Capital letters
 - (B) Bold letters
 - (C) Italics
 - (D) Bright colours
49. Style guide
- (A) A set of standards for writing that enforces consistency in document formatting and correctness in English conventions to improve communication (e.g., MLA)
 - (B) A collection of artistic styles used in graphic design
 - (C) A guide for creating software applications and coding standards
 - (D) A manual for conducting scientific experiments and research
50. What are some citation styles?
- (A) IEEE style
 - (B) APA 7th edition
 - (C) Chicago 17th edition
 - (D) All of the above
51. A formatting style from the American Psychological Association, commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences; currently on the 6th edition
- (A) RESEARCH MODE
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) EES
 - (D) APA
52. The MLA style sheet, a compilation of scholarly conventions and directives, was first published in:
- (A) 1951
 - (B) 1957
 - (C) 1962
 - (D) 1970
53. Which APA reference is correct for a book with an editor?
- (A) Reyes, M. (Ed.). (2018). Contemporary education issues. Academic Press.
 - (B) Reyes, M. 2018. Contemporary education issues.
 - (C) Reyes, M., Editor. Contemporary education issues.
 - (D) Reyes (Ed.), M. (2018). Contemporary education issues.
54. Which is a correct citation style?
- (A) MLA
 - (B) APA
 - (C) IEEE
 - (D) All of the above
55. What are some common citation styles used in academic writing?
- (A) APA
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) All of the above

56. Based on the given paragraph below, what citation style is used? Many gave their comments about the medicinal powers of ampalaya. For instance, the latest study by Santos and Gomez revealed that the juice of this vegetable can be a good cure for diabetes.
- (A) In-text Citation
 - (B) Integral Citation
 - (C) Non-Integral Citation
 - (D) None of the above
57. The APA referencing style is developed by:
- (A) American Psychological Association
 - (B) Association of Psychologists of America
 - (C) American Publishing Association
 - (D) American Psychological Authority
58. In MLA 8 format a work cited list
- (A) Follows immediately after the last paragraph of my essay.
 - (B) Is on a separate page at the end of my essay.
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
59. The ___ is a popular style commonly used by researchers in documentation or reference citation in education, psychology, HRM, business etc.
- (A) Modern Language Association
 - (B) American Psychological Association
 - (C) Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
 - (D) American Medical Association
60. APA stands for
- (A) American Pseudoscience Association
 - (B) American Psychological Association
 - (C) American Psychiatric Association
 - (D) None of above
61. If the author's last name is mentioned in the text, then it does not need to be included in parentheses.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
62. MLA prefers Times New Roman font.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
63. The Harvard referencing style mainly uses:
- (A) Numbered footnotes
 - (B) Author-date system
 - (C) Title-page reference
 - (D) Alphabetical numbering
64. A MLA in-text citation should be located:
- (A) At the end of the sentence, before the period
 - (B) Just before the information being cited
 - (C) At the bottom of the page
 - (D) On the last page of the paper
65. Which APA edition is currently being used for referencing.
- (A) 2nd edition
 - (B) 5th edition
 - (C) 7th edition
 - (D) 6th edition
66. APA in citation stands for
- (A) American Philippine Association
 - (B) American Psychological Association
 - (C) American-Pinoy Association
 - (D) American Physiological Association
67. How do you organise the reference list according to APA style?
- (A) By Chronology (Year)
 - (B) By Alphabetical ordering of Authors
 - (C) By Titles
 - (D) By Publisher's Name
68. True or False: Shade A if the statement is TRUE; Shade B if the statement is FALSE. APA is one of the most commonly used citation styles in social science research.

- (A) True
(B) False
69. Which practice ensures navigability and professionalism in APA manuscripts?
(A) Replace page numbers with footers
(B) Place page numbers on title page only
(C) Use page numbers on references only
(D) Omit page numbers entirely
(E) Include page numbers throughout
70. You only use “et al.” when you are citing a text with more than three authors.
(A) True
(B) False
71. This is one of the ways of formatting citations both in-text and in the work-cited page.
(A) Plagiarism
(B) MLA format
(C) In-text citation
(D) Paraphrase
(E) Quote
72. According to APA Standard, research title must consist of only 12 to ____ words.
(A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 25
(D) 30
73. You are required to prepare your report according to APA 6.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
74. Which referencing style will be used for citations in the thesis?
(A) APA referencing style
(B) MLA 9th edition
(C) Harvard author-date
(D) Chicago Notes-Bibliography
75. Which research topic is most suitable for Chicago style (Notes-Bibliography)?
(A) Historical analysis of Philippine independence documents
(B) Survey on social media usage
(C) Experimental physics research
(D) Quantitative study on test scores
76. This is a citation style that uses notes and bibliography and author-date format.
(A) APA
(B) MLA
(C) CMS
(D) HARVARD
77. Which format of citation are we using in our research?
(A) APA 6
(B) APA 7
(C) APA 8
(D) APA 9
78. References should be single spaced
(A) True.
(B) False.
(C) Doubtful.
(D) None of the above.
79. Which of the following formats is correct for the in text citation?
(A) This is perfect APA in text formatting
(B) According to Smith (2019) “ ____ everything should be illegal.”
(C) Edgar Smith noted that “ ____ everything should be illegal.”
(D) Smith says everything should be illegal.
80. What is the latest edition of APA style?
(A) 7th Edition
(B) 6th Edition
(C) 5th Edition
(D) 4th Edition

81. The cover sheet must be in APA format.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
82. Why is it important to use consistent referencing style throughout the paper?
(A) To make the paper look longer
(B) To ensure clarity, professionalism, and credibility
(C) To reduce the number of citations
(D) To avoid using peer-reviewed sources
83. What is the appropriate font size for APA?
(A) 10
(B) 11
(C) 12
(D) 14
84. Which among the following references is using the APA Style?
(A) Wordsworth, William. *Lyrical Ballads*. Oxford UP, 1967.
(B) Brown, E. (2013). *Comedy and the feminine middlebrow novel*. Pickering & Chatto.
(C) Buchman, Dana. "A Special Education." *Good Housekeeping*, Mar. 2006, pp. 143-48.
(D) Burke, Kenneth. *Language as Symbolic Action*. University of California Press, 1966.
85. Which documentation style is commonly used in the social sciences and education fields?
(A) Harvard Referencing Style
(B) Chicago Manual of Style (CMS)
(C) MLA (Modern Language Association) Style
(D) APA (American Psychological Association) Style
86. Which one of the following references is written according to American Psychological Association (APA) format? [2012-DECEMBER]
(A) Sharma, V. (2010). *Fundamentals of Computer Science*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
(B) Sharma, V. 2010. *Fundamentals of Computer Science*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
(C) Sharma.V. 2010. *Fundamentals of Computer Science*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
(D) Sharma, V. (2010), *Fundamentals of Computer Science*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
87. What is the citation format for language arts?
(A) APA
(B) Tuscan
(C) MLA
(D) None of the above
88. Which academic fields commonly use APA citation format?
(A) Foreign Languages and Cultural Studies
(B) Social Sciences and Nursing
(C) Mathematics and Engineering
(D) History and Literature
89. What goes in the upper right corner of an APA formatted paper?
(A) Your full name
(B) The name of your professor
(C) The title of your essay in all caps
(D) Page number
90. What is the purpose of the MLA handbook?
(A) To waste paper
(B) To establish a set of standards for writing papers and citing sources
(C) To teach people to write better
(D) To make students suffer
91. What is the purpose of a hanging indent in an MLA Works Cited page?
(A) To make the page look neat
(B) To separate different sections
(C) To highlight the author's name
(D) To indent each line after the first line of the citation

92. What specific citation approach do MYP training sessions emphasize?
- (A) IEEE numeric citation structure
 - (B) Vancouver biomedical referencing style
 - (C) Chicago Notes and Bibliography format
 - (D) Modern Language Association (MLA) Style system
93. In APA Style in-text citation, page numbers are marked with:
- (A) Nothing; they stand alone
 - (B) The abbreviation pg.
 - (C) The abbreviation p.
 - (D) The abbreviation pag.
94. What does APA stand for ____?
- (A) American Phonetical Association
 - (B) American Pedagogical Association
 - (C) American Psychological Association
 - (D) None of above
95. Correct the MLA formatting error in the in-text citation by choosing the correct option below.(Jones, 199).
- (A) (Jones p. 199).
 - (B) (Jones 199).
 - (C) (Jones, T. 199).
 - (D) None of above
96. Which citation style is commonly used in social sciences?
- (A) MLA
 - (B) APA
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) Harvard
97. In APA Style, if the year is unknown, you will use ____ in the in-text citation.
- (A) (nd.)
 - (B) (n.d.).
 - (C) (n.d.)
 - (D) None of above
98. Which referencing style is MOST commonly used in engineering research papers?
- (A) MLA
 - (B) APA
 - (C) IEEE
 - (D) Chicago
99. Two different documentation styles can be used in one research report.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
100. The information specified by MLA style to indicate the source of information that can be found on the Works Cited page (usually, but not always, the author's last name and page number).
- (A) Citation
 - (B) Quote
 - (C) Reference
 - (D) In-text citation
101. Which of the following citation styles is developed by the University of Chicago Press?
- (A) APA
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) Chicago Style
 - (D) All of the above
102. The use of footnote is common with ____ format.
- (A) Notes bibliography
 - (B) Parenthetical reference
 - (C) Modern language Association
 - (D) APA Format
103. The references section follows which citation style?
- (A) APA/MLA/Chicago
 - (B) Random style
 - (C) Personal style
 - (D) No style

- 104.** What is the spacing number for APA format?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 1.5
 - (C) 2
 - (D) Multiple
- 105.** The very specific way your research paper must be written; must be typed, double-spaced, Times New Roman 12 pt. font
- (A) Paraphrase
 - (B) Works cited page
 - (C) Direct quotation
 - (D) MLA format
- 106.** How should the references be formatted in a research report?
- (A) References should be formatted according to a specific citation style such as APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.
 - (B) References should be formatted in a random order
 - (C) References should be handwritten in the report
 - (D) References should be omitted from the report
- 107.** How does APA 7th edition format change for a book authored by more than 20 authors?
- (A) List only the first author followed by "et al."
 - (B) List the first 19 authors, then add an ellipsis, and finish with the last author's name
 - (C) Include all authors in the reference
 - (D) List only the first author and use "et al." in the reference list
- 108.** Which Harvard-style in-text citation is correct?
- (A) (Santos 2021)
 - (B) (Santos, 2021)
 - (C) Santos (2021, p. 30)
 - (D) Both B and C
- 109.** Why is it important to know the different citation styles?
- (A) It helps improve your writing style
 - (B) It helps with better word choices
 - (C) It identifies which styles are appropriate for different fields
 - (D) It helps in formatting the paper
- 110.** Based on MLA guidelines, every citation in a bibliography must:
- (A) List information in the same order
 - (B) Have a title in quotes
 - (C) Include a publisher
 - (D) Fit on a single line
- 111.** In writing the bibliography, how do you write a title of an article when using the APA format?
- (A) Title in a title case
 - (B) Title in a sentence case
 - (C) You can write it however you want
 - (D) None of above
- 112.** Which of the following is the correct APA format?
- (A) Zadie Smith, *Swing Time* (New York:Penguin Press, 2016), 315-16.
 - (B) Dickens, Charles. *Great Expectations*. New York:Dodd, Mead, 1942. Print.
 - (C) Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC:American Psychological Association.
 - (D) None of above
- 113.** Which research topic best uses MLA format?
- (A) Analysis of poetic devices in Filipino literature
 - (B) Study on students' academic performance
 - (C) Survey of online learning preferences
 - (D) Experimental research in science
- 114.** Which of the following is a correct example of integral citation in APA format?
- (A) According to Smith, "the sky is blue" (2018).
 - (B) "The sky is blue," claims Smith (2018).

- (C) Smith (2018) asserts that "the sky is blue."
- (D) The sky is blue, Smith (2018) explained.
- 115.** The margins in APA essays should be what size?
- (A) .5"
- (B) 1"
- (C) 1.5"
- (D) 2"
- 116.** In APA style, a long quotation more than 40 words long should be:
- (A) Single-spaced and indented half an inch
- (B) Double-spaced, indented half an inch and have no quotation marks
- (C) Single-spaced, indented half an inch and enclosed in single quotation marks
- (D) Enclosed in double quotation marks
- 117.** Which of the following is a correct way to cite a book in MLA format?
- (A) Author's Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Publisher, Year.
- (B) Title of Book. Author's Last Name, First Name. Publisher, Year.
- (C) Author's Last Name, First Name. Year. Title of Book. Publisher.
- (D) Publisher, Year. Author's Last Name, First Name. Title of Book.
- 118.** Originated in 1929, when a group of psychologists, anthropologists, and business managers convened and sought to establish a simple set of procedures, or style guidelines, that would codify the many components of scientific writing to increase the ease of reading comprehension.
- (A) APA
- (B) JAMA
- (C) AJP
- (D) JWM
- 119.** Which citation format is commonly used for English and Cultural Studies?
- (A) APA (American Psychological Association)
- (B) MLA (Modern Language Association)
- (C) Chicago Style
- (D) Harvard Referencing
- 120.** Match the following characteristics to the correct column: either annotated bibliography or APA literature review. Recognized creation and organization conventions
- (A) Annotated bibliography
- (B) APA literature review
- 121.** In APA referencing style, the correct format for citing a book with a single author in the reference list is:
- (A) Author's last name, First initial. (Year). Title of the book (Edition). Publisher.
- (B) Last name, First initial. Title of the book. Year, Publisher.
- (C) First initial, Author's last name. Title of the book. (Year). Publisher.
- (D) Author's last name, Year. Title of the book. Edition. Publisher.
- 122.** The most commonly used way to write a paper and to cite sources. The format for your paper.
- (A) Bibliography
- (B) Citation
- (C) MLA Style
- (D) None of above
- 123.** In the APA style of writing a bibliography, the year of publication is placed in ____.
- (A) Quotation marks
- (B) Question marks
- (C) Commas
- (D) Brackets
- 124.** Modern Language Association makes guidelines for citing sources during a research project.
- (A) MLA
- (B) Primary source
- (C) Secondary source
- (D) Scholarly

125. What is incorrect in the following APA style referencing, Oil painting. (2019). Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Oil—painting>
- (A) Month and date
 - (B) Italic case
 - (C) 'In' missing
 - (D) All of the above
126. What is MLA format
- (A) The last page of the paper
 - (B) My Left Armpit
 - (C) How to print your research paper
 - (D) A style of writing and citing
127. Which formatting choice aligns with APA basics for text presentation?
- (A) Twelve-point font with 1.5 line spacing
 - (B) Fourteen-point font with single spacing
 - (C) Ten-point font with single spacing
 - (D) Twelve-point font with double spacing
 - (E) Eleven-point font with variable spacing
128. Which of the following is optional in MLA formatting?
- (A) The location of the source
 - (B) Date of access
 - (C) Title of the source
 - (D) Author
129. Why is APA format important?
- (A) Used to guide research writers and help them achieve
 - (B) Used to stress the importance of scientific findings
 - (C) Used to make life more difficult
 - (D) None of above
130. How does the APA (American Psychological Association) documentation style differ from the MLA (Modern Language Association) style?
- (A) By providing guidelines for citing sources in social science research
 - (B) By testing hypotheses, examining cause-effect relationships, and generalizing findings
 - (C) By integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study
 - (D) By analyzing data collected over time to identify patterns, trends, or seasonality
131. Which choice does not follow MLA Style?
- (A) 12 point font
 - (B) Times New Roman Font
 - (C) Bolded Words
 - (D) Double Spaced
132. Select the correct way of citing two authors in MLA format.
- (A) (Healy & Seagraves 93).
 - (B) (Healy and Seagraves 93).
 - (C) (Healy and Seagraves, 2009).
 - (D) None of above
133. What is the correct format for an MLA in-text citation for a book with a single author?
- (A) (Author's Last Name page number)
 - (B) (Author's Last Name, page number)
 - (C) (Author's Last Name: page number)
 - (D) (Author's Last Name; page number)
134. Although NCU mostly follows another style guideline, what source style is typically used in education & educational psychology outside of NCU?
- (A) APA
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) Turabain
135. What is the proper format for a narrative in-text citation in MLA Style?
- (A) (Soriano, 2020)
 - (B) (Soriano, 218)
 - (C) Soriano — (218).
 - (D) None of above

136. Kutipan dalam teks:(Grady et al., 2019)Bibliography:Grady, J. S., Her, M., Moreno, G., Perez, C., & Yelinek, J. (2019). Emotions in storybooks:A comparison of storybooks that represent ethnic and racial groups in the United States. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture*, 8(3), 207-217. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ppm0000185>Citation Style diatas menggunakan?
- (A) MLA
 - (B) APA 7th
 - (C) IEEE
 - (D) Vancouver
137. What is a type of formatting from the Modern Language Association used to avoid plagiarism in the humanities?
- (A) Database
 - (B) MLA
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) Source Cards
138. Style manual
- (A) A claim made to offset another claim
 - (B) A style of writing that is objective and specific
 - (C) Sources that are trustworthy and reliable
 - (D) Set of standards for writing and layout of documents
139. In the MLA style, the in-text citation usually includes:
- (A) Author and year
 - (B) Title and page number
 - (C) Author and page number
 - (D) Year and publisher
140. It is a style of citation done by using active verbs like claim, assert, state, etc.
- (A) Integral Citation
 - (B) Non-Integral Citation
 - (C) In-text Citation
 - (D) None of the above
141. When citing a website, what should be included in MLA format?
- (A) Number of links to the website.
 - (B) Number of people who visit the website.
 - (C) Title of the website.
 - (D) Website start date.
142. You are writing a research paper in Behavioral Sciences. Which citation format should you most likely use?
- (A) MLA
 - (B) APA
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) Harvard
143. Which citation styles are explicitly mentioned for guides on acknowledging sources?
- (A) Harvard and Vancouver
 - (B) Chicago and IEEE
 - (C) MLA and APA
 - (D) Turabian and ACS
144. In APA style of citation, APA means?
- (A) American Printing Association
 - (B) American Psychological Association
 - (C) American Publishing Association
 - (D) American Publishing Authority
145. Select the correct in-text citation in APA style —
- (A) Lorem ipsum dolor (John Smith and Margaret Johnson)
 - (B) Lorem ipsum dolor (Smith & Johnson)
 - (C) Lorem ipsum dolor (Smith & Johnson, 1984)
 - (D) Lorem ipsum dolor (Smith and Johnson 1984)
146. Which of the following is not a referencing style?
- (A) Reference list
 - (B) Numbered
 - (C) Author-Date
 - (D) Footnote

- 147.** A student cites a website with no publication date. Which APA reference is correct?
(A) Dela Cruz, A. (n.d.). Study tips for students. <https://www.studytips.com>
(B) Dela Cruz, A. (2025). Study tips for students. <https://www.studytips.com>
(C) Dela Cruz, A. n.d. Study tips for students.
(D) Dela Cruz. Study tips for students (n.d.).
- 148.** APA IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE PATTERN USED IN REFERENCING
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
(C) All the above
(D) None of the above
- 149.** In Chicago style referencing, one common system is:
(A) Footnotes and bibliography
(B) Author-date only
(C) Numeric citations
(D) None
- 150.** What is not the citation style?
(A) IEEE
(B) APA
(C) MLA
(D) PDP
- 151.** Which of the following is an example of a proper IEEE reference for a journal article?
(A) Smith, "Smart Grid Applications, " IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 123-130, 2019.
(B) Smart Grid Applications, 2019.
(C) Smith, J. Smart Grid Applications. IEEE.
(D) Www.smartgrid.com/article123
- 152.** What is the font size for APA/MLA formatting?
(A) 11
(B) 12
(C) Both
(D) Neither
- 153.** Most published reports of educational research follow the style specifications established by
(A) Google
(B) The American Educational Research Association.
(C) The American Psychological Association.
(D) The most widely used bibliographic indexes and search engines.
- 154.** Which one is the correct reference of an APA paper?
(A) Wilson, Russell. Interview. Conducted by Peter Miller, 9 May 2013.
(B) Wilson, R. (2013). Interview. Conducted by Peter Miller.
(C) Wilson, Russell. (2013). Interview. Conducted by Peter Miller.
(D) Wilson, R. Interview. Conducted by Peter Miller, (2013).
- 155.** In APA style, the reference list is arranged:
(A) In order of citation in text
(B) Alphabetically by author's surname
(C) Chronologically by publication date
(D) By page number
- 156.** A formatting style from the Modern Language Association, used to avoid plagiarism in the humanities and English departments; currently using the 8th edition
(A) APA
(B) MLA
(C) URL
(D) CITATION
- 157.** In APA style the list of references should be in order by:
(A) No particular order
(B) Alphabetical by first author's last name
(C) Alphabetical by title
(D) Chronological by date of publication
- 158.** True or False? Sources on your Works Cited should NOT be listed alphabetically.

- (A) True
(B) False
- 159.** An MLA Header is ____
(A) The paper author's last name and page number
(B) Don't choose this one
(C) Don't choose this one either, k?
(D) None of the above
- 160.** A popular system of referencing is the APA format also called
(A) A brief citation of the sources in text and full citations and all work cited in the text.
(B) Footnotes and endnotes used to acknowledge the source of the idea or authorship.
(C) A list of citation of sources whereby each citation is given description historical and textual explanation.
(D) Author-date method of parenthetical documentation or in text citation.
- 161.** Which of the following are the basic rules of APA style of referencing format?
(A) Alphabetically index reference list
(B) Invert authors' names (last name first)
(C) Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals
(D) All of the above
- 162.** This format is used mostly for: Social Sciences (including Psychology, Education, Sociology, Economics, Criminal Justice, etc.)
(A) APA
(B) MLA
(C) Chicago
(D) Harvard
- 163.** A complete reference for a journal article in IEEE style includes:
(A) Author(s), title of the article, journal name, volume/issue, pages, year
(B) Only the article title and author's name
(C) Only the web link
(D) Author's name and university affiliation
- 164.** MLA stands for what?
(A) Many Liars Anonymous
(B) Modern Language Association
(C) My Library's Awesome
(D) Multiple Large Aardvarks
- 165.** This is a specific type of citation that includes the author's name(s), the date published, publisher, pages, title, etc.
(A) Works Cited
(B) Parenthetical Citations
(C) MLA Citation
(D) Author
- 166.** In the reference list for APA 7th edition, how many authors do you need to list before using an ellipsis?
(A) You can't use an ellipsis
(B) 7 authors
(C) 10 authors
(D) 19 authors
- 167.** Which of the following is a correct way to format a Works Cited entry for a book in MLA style?
(A) Author's Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Publisher, Year of Publication.
(B) Author's Last Name, First Name: Title of Book. Publisher, Year of Publication.
(C) Author's Last Name, First Name; Title of Book. Publisher, Year of Publication.
(D) Author's Last Name, First Name-Title of Book. Publisher, Year of Publication.
- 168.** Which referencing style is common in applied linguistics?
(A) Chicago
(B) MLA
(C) Harvard
(D) Vancouver
(E) APA
- 169.** Which citation style is commonly used in education, social sciences, and business?
(A) MLA (Modern Language Association)

- (B) Chicago
(C) APA (American Psychological Association)
(D) IEEE
- 170.** In APA 7th edition, how would you write the following DOI in a reference list?
DOI:10.1037/0000615-000
(A) DOI:10.1037/0000615-000
(B) Doi:10.1037/0000615-000
(C) 10.1037/0000615-000
(D) Https://doi.org/10.1037/0000615-000
- 171.** When writing a formal essay, it is best to use which of the following formats?
(A) APA
(B) Chicago Style
(C) Turabian Style
(D) MLA
- 172.** According to MLA formatting, which of the following is correct?
(A) (Rogers 22).
(B) (Rogers, 22).
(C) .(22)
(D) (Rogers 22.)
- 173.** When citing sources of information, which system uses the term “Works Cited”?
(A) The Harvard System
(B) APA (American Psychological Association)
(C) MLA (Modern Language Association)
(D) Chicago System
- 174.** MLA stands for
(A) Modern Language Association
(B) Mental Liability Alternatives
(C) Modern Laboratory Answers
(D) Max Loves Anna
- 175.** APA referencing style requires which elements for books?
(A) Author’s name, title of book, publisher, publication year
(B) Author’s name, volume, issue number
(C) Title of book, DOI, publication location
(D) Publisher, copyright year, page numbers
- 176.** Which of the following is NOT a common research paper format?
(A) APA
(B) MLA
(C) Chicago
(D) ISO
- 177.** What is the Purdue Owl?
(A) It is the mascot of a famous soccer team.
(B) It is a website with information to guide students in formatting their essays in MLA or APA format.
(C) It is a website that will create a Works Cited page or References list for your research paper.
(D) None of above
- 178.** How to change the APA to Vancouver style in Mendeley?
(A) Insert endnote
(B) Insert citation
(C) Manage sources
(D) Styles
(E) Bibliography
- 179.** Modern Language Association rules for creating research papers
(A) Primary sources
(B) MLA format
(C) Periodicals
(D) Plagiarism
- 180.** What kind of references is it? Hackett, P. M. (2020). Being creative using projective techniques. In Handbook of Ethnography in Healthcare Research (pp. 341-349). Routledge.
(A) Journal
(B) Website
(C) Newspaper
(D) BookTagsReferences

1.7.6 Reference Management Software

1. Why is it recommended to put only one reference on each note card or page?
 - (A) To save space
 - (B) To avoid confusion
 - (C) To facilitate sorting and organizing
 - (D) To follow standard formatting
2. Search engines for literature reviews typically
 - (A) Include procedures for converting citations to the style format of the APA Publication Manual.
 - (B) Include a collection of bibliographic citations and procedures for searching through them.
 - (C) Include an option for direct purchase of a publication in hard-copy format.
 - (D) Typically have a time lag of two years between the publication of a journal article and its appearance in the search engine.
3. It allows you to add article to your reference library directly from any supported website.
 - (A) Citation plugin
 - (B) Web importer
 - (C) Mendeley desktop
 - (D) Reference manager
4. Citation software includes:
 - (A) WhatsApp
 - (B) Zotero, Mendeley, EndNote
 - (C) YouTube
 - (D) Excel
5. How to put Mendeley reference in word document?
 - (A) Insert endnote
 - (B) Insert citation
 - (C) Manage sources
 - (D) Styles
 - (E) Bibliography
6. What is a free reference manager and an academic social network that manages your research, showcase your work and collaborate with over five million researchers worldwide
 - (A) Mendel
 - (B) Mendeleyev
 - (C) Mendeley
 - (D) Mendeleev
7. Which tool is widely used for referencing in research?
 - (A) EndNote
 - (B) Excel
 - (C) Photoshop
 - (D) ERP
8. Mendeley can be accessed through —
 - (A) Mendeley desktop
 - (B) Web browser
 - (C) Mobile app
 - (D) All of the above
9. Is a reference manager software developed by Elsevier. It is used to manage and share research papers and generate bibliographies for scholarly articles.
 - (A) Mendeley
 - (B) Mendeleny
 - (C) Mendelay
 - (D) Mendelayer
10. The reference management software will keep the research well organized and save our time.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
11. Which is the Reference Management Tool?
 - (A) Mendeley
 - (B) MS Power Point
 - (C) MS Excel
 - (D) Adobe Photoshop

12. The feature on Zotero which allows users to automatically generate citations is the ____
(A) Tagging
(B) Highlighting
(C) Citation Style Editor
(D) Word Processor Integration
13. How to make collaboration in Mendeley?
(A) Invite colleagues
(B) Install web importer
(C) Install MS word Plugins
(D) Check for duplication
(E) Options
14. The following CANNOT be done using Mendeley
(A) Automatic generation of bibliography
(B) Change of reference styles instantaneously
(C) Purchase article from an unsubscribed journal
(D) None of above
15. Student X is working on his postgraduate thesis, and he is struggling to keep track of all the sources he has consulted. Which of the following can be the best tool to track all the sources?
(A) Turnitin
(B) Zotero
(C) Harvard
(D) SPSS
16. What you should do after downloading and installing the Mendeley Reference Manager application
(A) Create your free Mendeley account profile.
(B) Download and install the Mendeley Reference Manager Application
(C) Install the Mendeley Citation Plugin
(D) Download published Research Articles
17. ____ are digital or physical cards that are used to document and organize your source information.
(A) Citations
(B) Cite
(C) Sources
(D) Source Cards
18. True or False? If you paste a link to your online source in the EasyBib website, EasyBib will always supply all of the information you need to format your Works Cited entry.
(A) True
(B) False
19. ____ is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.
(A) Mendeley
(B) Turnitin
(C) Citation maker
(D) None of the above
20. Mendeley is:
(A) A free application that is at the same time a reference manager, a PDF reader, a system to store and organize documents of scientific information, and an academic social network to share bibliographies and publications
(B) A statistical package for data analysis
(C) A general web browser
(D) A video conferencing platform Edit
21. What is software to organize and format references (e.g., NoodleTools, Easybib) called?
(A) Reference management software
(B) Word processor
(C) Spreadsheet software
(D) Presentation software
22. Which of the following is NOT true about Citation Managers (Mendeley)?
(A) It create instant bibliographies
(B) It format papers with in-text citations and bibliographies
(C) It creates personal citation database of articles related to your topics
(D) It shares your database only to you for reference purposes

23. What is Mendeley?
- (A) Reference management application
 - (B) Journal management application
 - (C) Paper management application
 - (D) Final task management application
24. What benefits do you get from using Mendeley?
- (A) Makes it easier to create a bibliography
 - (B) Avoid plagiarism
 - (C) All answers are correct
 - (D) Add files without having to download
25. How do you start using Mendeley?
- (A) Create your free Mendeley account profile.
 - (B) Download and install the Mendeley Reference Manager Application
 - (C) Install the Mendeley Citation Plugin
 - (D) Download published Research Articles

1.7.7 Application of ICT in Research

1. Statistical analysis can be done with
 - (A) SPSS
 - (B) Graphpad Prism
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
2. Analogy:Media Learning:ICT IntegrationBlended Learning: ____
 - (A) Modular Distance
 - (B) Radio-Based
 - (C) Online & Traditional
 - (D) Asynchronous Teaching
3. During a hospital board meeting, Mason, a nurse executive, discussed one of the primary challenges in integrating digital health technologies while maintaining compassionate patient care. What is this challenge?
 - (A) Ensuring holistic patient assessment
 - (B) Developing digital competencies
 - (C) Balancing technology and human touch
 - (D) Cultural shift
4. Which of the following is a primary benefit of using online research tools?
 - (A) They provide instant access to a wide range of information.
 - (B) They are always more reliable than traditional sources.
 - (C) They eliminate the need for critical thinking.
 - (D) They guarantee the accuracy of information.
5. What does the author use to support student research?
 - (A) Only textbooks
 - (B) Online databases and research management software
 - (C) Traditional lectures
 - (D) Paper-based resources only
6. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
 - (A) Computer is capable of processing only digital signal
 - (B) Appropriate software is required for processing the data
 - (C) Computer is capable of processing digital as well as analog signals
 - (D) Computer is capable of analysing both quantitative and qualitative data
7. It is a reference or address used to locate resources on the internet.
 - (A) URL
 - (B) HTML
 - (C) DNS
 - (D) API
8. The ____ places great emphasis on the processing and exchange of information.
 - (A) Industrial Revolution
 - (B) Information Age
 - (C) Renaissance
 - (D) Technology

9. Angelo created a website intended to help people with visual and reading impairments.
(A) Assistive Media
(B) Bookmarking Sites
(C) User Participation
(D) Mass Participation
(E) Microblogging
10. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of using ICT in research?
(A) It can be difficult to access for some individuals or populations
(B) It can be subject to technological issues or malfunctions
(C) It can introduce bias into data collection or analysis
(D) All of the above
11. Wikis, blogs and audio-video conferencing are some of the most common applications available via the internet.
(A) False
(B) True
12. An administrator is seeking advice from an instructional technology coordinator about methods of cataloging anecdotal notes while observing teachers. Which of the following technology tools would best meet the needs of this administrator?
(A) Notating with a cloud-based fillable form.
(B) Recording notes on paper slips and filing them in a cabinet.
(C) Using a desktop-only word processor without backup.
(D) Sending anecdotal notes via email to oneself.
13. MS-Excel & paper spreadsheets can have all the same advantages as an electronic spreadsheet except which of the following?
(A) Rows and columns.
(B) Headings.
(C) Speed.
(D) Both (1) & (2).
14. A modern shoe company uses Instagram hashtags to gain traction. Which branding era does this best represent?
(A) Prehistoric branding
(B) Industrial Revolution branding
(C) 20th century branding
(D) Digital age branding
15. The address of a document you'll find on the WWW.
(A) TCP.
(B) IP.
(C) WEB.
(D) URL.
16. Which program is used to sort data alphabetically and organizing data?
(A) Excel
(B) Word
(C) PowerPoint
(D) Paint
17. Which practice best leverages AI for research in a learning journey?
(A) Replacing all reading with summaries
(B) Using AI for data analysis and retrieval
(C) Accepting outputs without verification
(D) Avoiding AI to keep work traditional
18. How has the Indian health sector been updated in response to recent challenges?
(A) Increased reliance on traditional medicine practices
(B) Reduction in healthcare funding and resources
(C) The Indian health sector has enhanced telemedicine, digital health records, and vaccination drives in response to recent challenges.
(D) Elimination of vaccination programs for safety concerns
19. Superb Toys is a factory and retail store in one building. The company keeps all its computer files on a server in the basement. A new employee suggests investing in a system that stores computer files and extra computing power in a separate location. What is the

- name of the system the employee is suggesting?
- (A) Remote working
 - (B) Wi-Fi
 - (C) Cloud computing
 - (D) Ransomware
20. The technology required for information processing, in particular, the use of electronic computers, communication devices and software applications to convert, store, protect, process, transmit and retrieve information from anywhere, anytime.
- (A) Information Technology
 - (B) Social Media
 - (C) Media
 - (D) Information and Communication Technology
21. Which of the following is not a benefit of using ICT for data analysis in research?
- (A) Increased accuracy and precision of results
 - (B) Ability to handle large amounts of data quickly and efficiently
 - (C) Reduced potential for bias in data collection and analysis
 - (D) Increased complexity and difficulty of analysis
22. What are online journals often called?
- (A) Print journals
 - (B) Scholarly journals
 - (C) E-journals
 - (D) Open-access journals
23. Persons at a downtown cafe realized that they were able to access the internet on their laptop computers. The cafe could be considered as a?
- (A) Metropolitan area network.
 - (B) Hotspot.
 - (C) Local area network.
 - (D) Satellite.
24. Which of the following is an example of using ICT for data visualization in research?
- (A) Creating charts and graphs using a spreadsheet program
 - (B) Drawing diagrams by hand
 - (C) Writing descriptions of data in a report
 - (D) All of the above
25. Why is it beneficial to organize your digital notecards into a sequence?
- (A) It makes the final slideshow look more decorative
 - (B) It helps create a logical flow for your research presentation
 - (C) It increases the number of slides you have
 - (D) It is only needed for group projects
26. Which of the following is not an application of ICT in research?
- (A) Collecting data through online surveys
 - (B) Analyzing data using statistical software
 - (C) Conducting experiments in virtual environments
 - (D) Building physical models for testing
27. Tool used to organize, calculate, and store data (information).
- (A) Calculator
 - (B) Stopwatch
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) Thermometer
28. What is one way ICT is used in public safety?
- (A) To reduce communication
 - (B) To ignore emergencies
 - (C) To create chaos
 - (D) To collect and store information
29. Which of these DOES NOT describe the internet?
- (A) A philosophy of making information and knowledge accessible to all
 - (B) A network of networks
 - (C) It is built on agreed upon protocols
 - (D) It is run from one central server

30. How does Boolean logic assist researchers in locating related literature?
- (A) It allows for efficient searching of databases
 - (B) It provides a list of relevant journals.
 - (C) It translates research findings.
 - (D) It summarizes key articles.
31. PSPP is commonly used as an alternative to:
- (A) Excel
 - (B) SPSS
 - (C) Stata
 - (D) None of the above
32. Dr. Magat, a math teacher, would like to develop gamified mobile courseware that he will use in teaching his Grade 11 students for flexible learning. One of his considerations for doing this was his knowledge of different programming languages. Which element of designing new materials did he demonstrate?
- (A) Audience
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Objectives
 - (D) Technical expertise
33. What is the role of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) in government agencies?
- (A) To create marketing strategies
 - (B) To handle customer service
 - (C) To manage financial resources
 - (D) To oversee the development and management of ICT systems
34. How can digital technologies help bridge the rural-urban divide?
- (A) Digital technologies can enhance connectivity, access to services, and economic opportunities in rural areas.
 - (B) Digital technologies can solely focus on urban development.
 - (C) Digital technologies can reduce urban population growth.
 - (D) Digital technologies can eliminate all rural challenges.
35. Converting map-point locations into numbers is known as ____
- (A) Pixellating
 - (B) Digitizing
 - (C) Data layering
 - (D) Aerial photographing
36. Specialized search engines provide access to documents and media that are not standard web pages, such as e-books, Microsoft Word documents, spreadsheets, digital slides in PowerPoint, Adobe PDFs, and text documents.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
37. SPSS is
- (A) Statistical Package for Scientific Studies.
 - (B) Statistical Package for Social Sciences.
 - (C) Scientific Package for Statistical Study.
 - (D) Scientific Package for Social Scientists.
38. A(n) ____ is a characteristic or quality that describes a database entity.
- (A) Field
 - (B) Tuple
 - (C) Key field
 - (D) Attribute
 - (E) Relationship
39. Which of the following is not a benefit of using ICT in research?
- (A) Increased efficiency in data collection and analysis
 - (B) More accurate results
 - (C) Increased potential for bias in data collection and analysis
 - (D) More efficient communication between researchers and participants
40. Which of these is NOT an Open standard
- (A) HTML.
 - (B) CSS.
 - (C) XLS.
 - (D) HTTP.

41. Which screen of SPSS use for recording the data?
(A) Data view
(B) Variable view
(C) Syntax editor
(D) Output viewer
42. What is an advantage of using websites for research?
(A) Websites can be created by anyone.
(B) Information is not quality checked.
(C) Websites often require subscription fees.
(D) Quick access to a wide range of information.
43. Which of the following is LEAST LIKELY a way ICT can enhance business efficiency?
(A) Streaming communication through email and instant messaging.
(B) Automating repetitive tasks such as entry and invoicing.
(C) Implementing cloud computing for flexible access to data and resources.
(D) Using outdated software and hardware systems.
44. In which scenario is ICT commonly used in healthcare?
(A) Sending smoke signals for medical emergencies
(B) Maintaining electronic health records and telemedicine
(C) Reliance on carrier pigeons for patient communication
(D) Using Morse code for medical research
45. What should be done with search strategies used in online databases?
(A) Discarded after the search is complete
(B) Shared with other researchers
(C) Kept on file for future reference
(D) Published in the research report
46. In which of the following is an NHS doctor's surgery most likely to use digital communication?
(A) To provide product information on its website for customers
(B) To text patients to remind them of appointments
(C) To receive payment for goods/services sold at the surgery
(D) To sell products to patients
(E) To book hospital appointments
47. Sam Pitroda is known as the Father of which of the following in India?
(A) Homeopathy
(B) Robotics
(C) India's Communication Revolution
(D) Artificial Intelligence
48. It is essential that you evaluate the quality of internet resources because information obtained via the internet ranges from very poor to very good
(A) Neither True nor False just a statement.
(B) None of the above.
(C) True.
(D) False.
49. Which frontier tools characterize the 2020s and beyond for marketing research?
(A) Manual tally sheets only
(B) Paper diaries, postal returns
(C) AI, automation, AR and VR
(D) Doorstep quota canvassing
50. Which of the following supports citizen engagement?
(A) Private surveys
(B) Closed government meetings
(C) Mobile reporting apps
(D) Security-only platforms
51. Which statement about digital sources is TRUE?
(A) All websites ending in.com are unreliable
(B) Social media is always a reliable source
(C) Information should be verified across multiple credible sources
(D) The most popular websites are always the most reliable

52. Which of the following is not an example of using ICT in research dissemination?
- (A) Publishing research articles in online journals
 - (B) Presenting research findings through video conferencing
 - (C) Using social media platforms to share research highlights
 - (D) Conducting experiments in virtual reality environments
53. What is e-Government?
- (A) Government services provided through newspapers
 - (B) Government services provided through traditional mail
 - (C) Government communication using ICT
 - (D) Government services provided in person
54. True or False: The Internet changed the way journalists conduct research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
55. One of the free services provided by Google is the ____ where you can make forms for survey or poll.
- (A) Google Map
 - (B) Google Forums
 - (C) Google Forms
 - (D) Google From
56. Internet is used for
- (A) Only for communication
 - (B) Research, download files, read news and make an appointment, etc.
57. What command can recreate your document in another language?
- (A) Save As.
 - (B) Research.
 - (C) Language.
 - (D) Translate Document.
58. What should researchers consider when evaluating the quality of a website?
- (A) The end of the website address (e.g., .edu, .gov, .org)
 - (B) The presence of advertising on the website
 - (C) The date the website was last updated
 - (D) All of the above
59. Over Dependence on the Electronic Media for Access to Information may lead to
- (A) Losing the ability to effective interpersonal communication
 - (B) Addiction over the net
 - (C) Getting fake news and other info
 - (D) All that's mentioned
60. Which ICT area helps in efficient information exchange between health professionals?
- (A) E-commerce
 - (B) Telemedicine
 - (C) Social Media
 - (D) Education platforms
61. Which ICT impact gives businesses more targeted advertising opportunities?
- (A) Encryption
 - (B) Data mining
 - (C) Social media isolation
 - (D) Internet browsing
62. In the employment sector, how does ICT impact organizations?
- (A) It makes manual labor the preferred method of work
 - (B) It forces organizations to hire more staff
 - (C) It enables organizations to operate more efficiently by employing staff with ICT skills
 - (D) It reduces the need for human intelligence and interaction
63. What is e-Governance?
- (A) None of the above
 - (B) Use of ICT in government services
 - (C) A type of online shopping
 - (D) A social media platform

64. Which of the following represents a drawback of using the World Wide Web for research?
- (A) Real-time updates
 - (B) Timely information
 - (C) Diverse content formats
 - (D) Questionable information reliability
65. Which of these is used to quickly create, manipulate and analyze data arranged in rows and columns?
- (A) Application package.
 - (B) Outline processors.
 - (C) Word processing package.
 - (D) Spreadsheet package.
66. Which of the following can provide a range of invaluable information and is a good starting point for finding other sources of secondary market research data?
- (A) Universe
 - (B) Bank
 - (C) Internet
 - (D) Joma Cafe
67. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is defined as the infrastructure and components that enable what?
- (A) Modern computing
 - (B) Communication between friends and family
 - (C) The creation of new software
 - (D) The development of video games
68. Technology is the use of ___ knowledge towards creating solutions to problems.
- (A) Scientific
 - (B) Grammatical
 - (C) Physical
 - (D) None of above
69. What are raw facts and figures processed by ICT systems?
- (A) Data
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Knowledge
 - (D) None of above
70. How has ICT changed the way people work?
- (A) By increasing the need for physical presence
 - (B) By enabling remote work and digital communication
 - (C) By eliminating all jobs
 - (D) By reducing the use of technology
71. What is the primary advantage of using electronic data capture in research?
- (A) Reduced potential for human error
 - (B) Increased speed of data collection
 - (C) Increased access to data
 - (D) None of the above
72. What are some common pitfalls to avoid when using search engines for research?
- (A) Relying on only the first few results, not verifying the credibility of sources, using overly broad search terms, and not properly citing information found.
 - (B) Using search terms that are too specific
 - (C) Believing everything in the search results without verification
 - (D) Only using the search engine's auto-complete suggestions
73. Students are actively engaged in using technology as a tool rather than passively receiving information from the technology
- (A) Goal directed
 - (B) Authentic
 - (C) Active
 - (D) Collaborative
74. Computers use the ___ number system to store data and perform calculations.
- (A) Decimal.
 - (B) Hexadecimal.
 - (C) Octal.
 - (D) Binary.

75. Which of the following is an example of using ICT in qualitative data analysis?
- (A) Using statistical software to analyze survey responses
 - (B) Using transcription software to transcribe audio or video recordings
 - (C) Using virtual reality environments to code and analyze observations
 - (D) None of the above
76. Which of the following is an example of ICT use in healthcare?
- (A) Telemedicine
 - (B) E-commerce
 - (C) Social networking
 - (D) E-banking
77. Justin is a technology specialist. He frequently makes updates to systems, software, and user interface better through open-sourced licenses. Justin is on the search for a new computer and is having some trouble deciding between three operating systems. Which type of operating system will suit Justin the best for modifying its code?
- (A) Mac OS.
 - (B) Microsoft Windows.
 - (C) Chrome OS.
 - (D) Linux.
78. What role does ICT play in healthcare?
- (A) ICT is only relevant for administrative tasks in healthcare.
 - (B) ICT is primarily used for entertainment in healthcare.
 - (C) ICT has no impact on patient data management.
 - (D) ICT plays a crucial role in improving communication, enabling telemedicine, managing health records, and enhancing patient engagement in healthcare.
79. What is the most widely used source of information today?
- (A) Books
 - (B) Facebook
 - (C) Zalo
 - (D) Internet
80. What is one advantage of using data from digital sources in research?
- (A) Equity of access
 - (B) Ease of searching
 - (C) Reliability of the data
 - (D) Accuracy of the source
81. Which is a disadvantage of current media trends?
- (A) Educational access
 - (B) Information overload
 - (C) Global communication
 - (D) Civic engagement
82. This app enables user to use spreadsheets to organize numbers and data with formulas and functions.
- (A) Excel
 - (B) Word
 - (C) Teams
 - (D) Powerpoint
83. E-research refers to:
- (A) Conducting research using digital and online tools
 - (B) Avoiding traditional research methods
 - (C) Relying only on face-to-face interviews
 - (D) Ignoring ethical concerns in data collection
84. How has ICT influenced business costs in industries?
- (A) Increased operating expenses
 - (B) Decreased resource optimization
 - (C) Reduced energy-efficient technologies
 - (D) Cost-saving through automation
85. What type of initiatives are universities expected to adopt for income generation?
- (A) Reducing research activities
 - (B) Limiting services offered to students
 - (C) Focusing solely on tuition fees

- (D) Leveraging research output and commercializing technologies
86. What tools are mentioned as helpful for academic research?
- (A) Online shopping platforms.
(B) Statistical analysis software and online databases.
(C) Video editing tools.
(D) Social media platforms.
87. Unethical use of ICT in businesses include ALL of the following except:
- (A) Copyright infringement
(B) Releasing customers personal data without permission
(C) Sending unwanted advertisements to customers
(D) Sharing information about the business on social media
88. Which is the software used for qualitative research?
- (A) NVIVO
(B) AMOS
(C) SPSS
(D) None of above
89. Software applications and data that are stored online and used through the internet.
- (A) Cloud.
(B) Spyware.
(C) Smishing.
(D) Vishing.
90. How can Boolean operators improve online research?
- (A) By making searches more complex.
(B) By narrowing or broadening search results.
(C) By confusing the search engine.
(D) By eliminating all irrelevant results.
91. Which part of the lesson is involved in the giving of situations or activities based on the concepts learned?
- (A) Preparation
(B) Generalization
(C) Application
(D) Comparison and abstraction
92. How can ICT support small businesses?
- (A) By increasing operational costs.
(B) By providing tools for online marketing and customer engagement.
(C) By limiting access to global markets.
(D) By complicating financial management.
93. An error in computer data is called
- (A) Chip.
(B) Bug.
(C) Bit.
(D) Byte.
94. World Wide Industries uses technology to connect a group of workers from all its global sites to plan a new advertising campaign. This is an example of a(n) ____
- (A) Virtual Team
(B) Remote Team
(C) In-Person Team
(D) Analysis Team
95. E-thesis repository is:
- (A) Shodh Ganga
(B) Shodh Gangotri
(C) Shodh Sindhu
(D) Shodh Shuddhi
96. Google Forms allows answers and data to be automatically collected in ____
- (A) DVD player
(B) Google Spreadsheets
(C) Blog site
(D) Flash drive
97. An example of a person using technology initially designed for the military that has greatly affected our daily life habits?
- (A) A teenager pumps gasoline into a new car.

- (B) A man uses a credit card to pay for new purchases.
- (C) A woman uses a Global Positioning System to navigate around town
- (D) A pediatrician vaccinates patients against polio.
- 98.** A word or phrase used in a search query to find information is called a:
- (A) Keyword
- (B) Tag
- (C) Snippet
- (D) Link
- 99.** How does ICT facilitate communication in everyday life?
- (A) Through carrier pigeons
- (B) By sending smoke signals
- (C) Via email, instant messaging, and video calls
- (D) Through Morse code
- 100.** Which of the following is not an application of Information and Communication Technology?
- (A) Cooking
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Farming
- (D) Transport
- 101.** Data is delayed when we use
- (A) 3G/4G.
- (B) Wi-Fi.
- (C) Fiber-optic.
- (D) Satellite.
- 102.** Sara is doing research for her history class. Which resource would have the MOST current information about presidents of the United States?
- (A) An encyclopedia
- (B) A book called American Presidents, copyright 2000
- (C) An article written in 2008
- (D) "whitehouse.gov", updated daily
- 103.** How can students effectively organize their research findings from various online sources?
- (A) By relying solely on memory
- (B) By using digital note-taking tools, creating outlines, and categorizing information based on themes or topics.
- (C) By writing everything down on paper without any structure
- (D) By mixing all information together without categorization
- 104.** What is the primary function of computers in healthcare?
- (A) Weather forecasting
- (B) Entertainment
- (C) Patient monitoring
- (D) Data entry
- 105.** What is one of the objectives of the ICT module?
- (A) To memorize historical dates
- (B) To recognize capacity for new understandings
- (C) To avoid using technology
- (D) To focus solely on theory
- 106.** Which need has the cellular phone primarily evolved to satisfy technologically?
- (A) Nutrition
- (B) Health
- (C) Communication
- (D) Exercise
- 107.** Read the following two statements: I: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is considered a subset of Information Technology (IT). II: The 'right to use' a piece of software is termed as copyright. Which of the above statement(s) is/are CORRECT?
- (A) Both I and II
- (B) Neither I nor II
- (C) II only
- (D) I only

108. Sending and receiving information is called ____
- (A) Conversation
 - (B) Content
 - (C) Communication
 - (D) Internet
109. How can ICT be used in research?
- (A) To collect data
 - (B) To analyze data
 - (C) To disseminate research findings
 - (D) All of the above
110. Personal logs or journal entries posted on the Web are known as:
- (A) Listservs.
 - (B) Webcasts.
 - (C) Blogs.
 - (D) Subject Directories.
111. A quick way to find data in a database is to use ____
- (A) Questions
 - (B) Quandries
 - (C) Queries
 - (D) File folders
112. How can internet research be useful in market research?
- (A) By providing a vast array of websites and resources.
 - (B) By offering free products.
 - (C) By reducing marketing costs.
 - (D) By avoiding customer feedback.
113. Companies can adjust prices dynamically in response to fluctuations in demand-this is the impact of ICT on ____
- (A) Product
 - (B) Price
 - (C) Place
 - (D) Promotion
114. Why should you use key words, phrases, and focus questions when you are researching?
- (A) They help you narrow down results and find what you are looking for
 - (B) You shouldn't use those
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
115. The role of Information Technology (IT) in the environment includes:
- (A) Tracking wildlife through sensors and satellite images
 - (B) Promoting online games
 - (C) Encouraging pollution
 - (D) Decreasing internet access
116. Computers cannot be used to ____
- (A) Play music.
 - (B) Play games.
 - (C) Control traffic lights.
 - (D) Change diapers.
117. A file made of rows and columns that help sort, organize, and arrange data efficiently, and calculate numerical data. What makes a spreadsheet software program unique is its ability to calculate values using mathematical formulas and the data in cells.
- (A) Cloud Storage
 - (B) Video Conferencing Tool
 - (C) Presentation Tool
 - (D) Spreadsheet
 - (E) Word Processing Tool
118. Using words such as AND, OR, and NOT in order to create a more meaningful search
- (A) Boolean
 - (B) Publication
 - (C) Quotation
 - (D) Authoritative
119. Which of the following inventions is NOT included in the background of digital communications?
- (A) Quill

- (B) Telegraph
 - (C) Computer
 - (D) Cell phone
- 120.** Business researchers frequently utilize electronic resources like mailing lists, discussion boards, social networking sites, and blogs for their research.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
 - (C) Only sometimes
 - (D) Rarely
- 121.** How do you communicate with your database?
- (A) By using HTML.
 - (B) By using JavaScript.
 - (C) By using Structured Query Language (SQL).
 - (D) By using PHP.
- 122.** Which of the following is an example of ICT used for data analysis in research?
- (A) Statistical software
 - (B) Paper and pencil
 - (C) Human coders
 - (D) None of the above
- 123.** How do ICT tools employed within companies help improve efficiency?
- (A) They complicate business operations
 - (B) They reduce customer reach
 - (C) They streamline business processes
 - (D) They have no impact on efficiency
- 124.** Seek information on how they will resolve their sickness, 2/3 of netizens have used the computer as a source of health-related information
- (A) Information Seeking
 - (B) Decision Support
 - (C) Personal Health Records
 - (D) Communications and Support
 - (E) Disease Management
- 125.** How has technology impacted academic research?
- (A) By limiting data analysis tools.
 - (B) By providing resources and fostering collaboration.
 - (C) By reducing research efficiency.
 - (D) By discouraging virtual interactions.
- 126.** The application of business research is strongest in:
- (A) Guesswork
 - (B) Decision support
 - (C) Literature writing
 - (D) History building
- 127.** The primary purpose of software is to turn data into ____
- (A) Web sites.
 - (B) Information.
 - (C) Programs.
 - (D) Objects.
- 128.** Which factor does NOT contribute to the digital divide?
- (A) Age and level of digital literacy
 - (B) Government policies on Internet access
 - (C) Personal preference for using analog technology
 - (D) Availability of broadband infrastructure
- 129.** Which of the following is an example of ICT used for participant recruitment in research?
- (A) Flyers posted on bulletin boards
 - (B) Personal referrals from friends or family
 - (C) Social media ads
 - (D) Phone calls to potential participants
- 130.** Emails and texts are easily tracked to confirm what was discussed in previous correspondence. Even phone conversations can be recorded and logged in digital formats through customer retention management software
- (A) Communication Log
 - (B) Mobile Worker
 - (C) Lack of Relationship Building
 - (D) Speed and efficiency

131. What is the practical approach when dealing with hundreds of related articles?
- (A) Skimming to assess relevance and value
 - (B) Focusing only on articles with long reference lists
 - (C) Reading all articles carefully
 - (D) Avoiding reading articles with complex techniques
132. What happens when a phrase or sentence is placed inside quotation marks when doing research?
- (A) Will only return items that have both terms.
 - (B) Will search for words that are together and in order
 - (C) Will return items that exclude a term
 - (D) Will return items that have either of the terms
133. Which type of signal includes voice?
- (A) Digital signal
 - (B) Analog signal
 - (C) Binary code
 - (D) Morse code
134. Who invented the loom that uses punched wooden cards?
- (A) Charles Babbage
 - (B) Joseph Marie Jacquard
 - (C) Herman Hollerith
 - (D) Alan Turing
135. In ____, the cells are referred by their fixed position in the worksheet.
- (A) Relative referencing.
 - (B) Absolute referencing.
 - (C) Mixed referencing.
 - (D) None of these.
136. Which type of digital communication is best suited for conveying complex data and analysis?
- (A) Audio
 - (B) Collaboration Tools
 - (C) Reports
 - (D) Social Media
137. SPSS stands for ____
- (A) Statistical Product and Service Solution
 - (B) Software Platform Statistical Science
 - (C) Statistical Package for the Social Science
 - (D) Solved Product Statistical Science Edit
138. At the end of the course, you are expected to:
- (A) Demonstrate public speaking skills
 - (B) Analyze data for decision making
 - (C) Demonstrate proficiency in using computer applications software
 - (D) Comprehend the rapid change of the economic growth and environment
139. What are the two main ways to do a literature search?
- (A) Interviewing researchers and using a manual approach
 - (B) Electronically with a computer and with a PDA
 - (C) Manually and electronically with a computer
 - (D) None of these
140. How might technological advancements impact experimental research in psychology?
- (A) They may limit the scope of research to traditional methods.
 - (B) They could offer new tools for conducting research, potentially opening up new areas of study.
 - (C) They will make experimental research obsolete.
 - (D) They will prevent ethical considerations.
141. The use of operators like AND, OR and NOT to narrow a search is called:
- (A) Cookie
 - (B) Search Engine
 - (C) Boolean Logic
 - (D) Cache

- 142.** What is the significance of finding internet resources in research?
- (A) To gather information for personal use.
 - (B) To challenge existing knowledge.
 - (C) To showcase the researcher's creativity.
 - (D) To locate materials on the Web for research purposes.
- 143.** What is the primary use of a scanner?
- (A) To output sound
 - (B) To capture and digitize physical documents
 - (C) To store data
 - (D) To display images
- 144.** Which of the following is not an advantage of using ICT in data collection?
- (A) Increased potential for respondent bias
 - (B) Increased speed and efficiency of data collection
 - (C) Ability to collect data from remote locations
 - (D) Ability to collect data in real-time
- 145.** Real-time news access is enabled by:
- (A) Fax machines
 - (B) Digital platforms
 - (C) Typewriters
 - (D) Cassettes
- 146.** Virtual teams face challenges related to:
- (A) Reduced travel expenses
 - (B) Increased face-to-face interactions
 - (C) Time zone differences
 - (D) Employee benefits administration
- 147.** The purpose of using presentation software to prepare multimedia presentations often is to use those presentations to
- (A) Support report findings.
 - (B) Develop web sites.
 - (C) Maintain customer files.
 - (D) Access online resources.
- 148.** Why is technology important in modern research?
- (A) It simplifies collaboration and data analysis.
 - (B) It discourages traditional research methods.
 - (C) It limits access to resources.
 - (D) It reduces the need for efficiency.
- 149.** Is a student database (PReM) management system an example of ___?
- (A) Information Technology (IT)
 - (B) Communication Technology (CT)
 - (C) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
 - (D) None of above
- 150.** Internet applications in which the users can provide content as well as consume it.
- (A) Cookies
 - (B) Encryption
 - (C) Spyware
 - (D) Web 2.0
- 151.** When including a reference to an outside website or online resource, you can use a ___ to give direct access to this resource.
- (A) Attachment
 - (B) Emoji
 - (C) Hyperlink
 - (D) Draft
- 152.** Which of the following is a potential benefit of using ICT in research?
- (A) It can increase the generalizability of research findings
 - (B) It can reduce the risk of participant discomfort or harm
 - (C) It can increase the number of participants who can be reached
 - (D) It can decrease the need for ethical considerations in research
- 153.** What computer system is used to present data in visual forms making it easier to see geographic patterns.

- (A) Global Position System (GPS)
 - (B) Cell Phones
 - (C) Geographic Information System (GIS)
 - (D) Physical Maps
- 154.** The main objective of NME-ICT is to:
- (A) Replace teachers with technology
 - (B) Integrate ICT in higher education
 - (C) Provide free internet to all schools
 - (D) Promote foreign universities in India
- 155.** What is the main purpose of search engines in research?
- (A) To evaluate the quality of sources
 - (B) To locate and access relevant online resources
 - (C) To create academic papers
 - (D) To catalog library books
- 156.** Data is entered into the computer through a variety of devices such as a keyboard, microphone, scanner, flash drive, or mouse (a)
- (A) Input
 - (B) Output
 - (C) Internet
 - (D) None of above
- 157.** People in offices use me the most, to send information without much cost.
- (A) Letter
 - (B) Newspaper
 - (C) Mobile
 - (D) Email
- 158.** Which is the lowest in the order of the database hierarchy?
- (A) Character
 - (B) Field
 - (C) File
 - (D) Table
- 159.** ICT Infrastructure is provided under which Scheme
- (A) DIKSHA
 - (B) PMeVIDYA
 - (C) EPathshala
 - (D) ICT Scheme of Samagra Shiksha
- 160.** Which of the following reduces paper waste in healthcare?
- (A) Green buildings
 - (B) Electronic Health Records (EHRs)
 - (C) Telemedicine
 - (D) Solar panels
- 161.** Disadvantage of Online Research such as —
- (A) Inconsistencies
 - (B) Versatility
 - (C) Inexpensive
 - (D) Accuracy of data
- 162.** What is the impact of ICT on job creation?
- (A) It decreases job opportunities
 - (B) It only creates jobs in the manufacturing sector
 - (C) It has no effect on job creation
 - (D) It creates new jobs in the ICT sector
- 163.** Nurse Nami a nursing informatic nurse is conducting an in-service regarding different apps that can be downloaded in the PDA that focuses on the pharmacologic database. Following are some of the apps, except
- (A) Epocrates Rx
 - (B) MobileMicromedex
 - (C) Lexi-Complete
 - (D) Socrates Rx
- 164.** What is a key advantage of using video conferencing software in internet-based interviews?
- (A) It allows interviewees to choose their own interview questions.
 - (B) It provides a physical setting for the interview.
 - (C) It enables real-time audio and visual communication.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for interview preparation.

- 165.** What is the term for the use of ICT to conduct research with participants who are not physically present?
(A) Online research
(B) Virtual research
(C) Remote research
(D) Tele-research
- 166.** How does technology facilitate collaboration?
(A) By reducing communication
(B) By using cloud services to share work
(C) By eliminating the need for meetings
(D) By increasing manual paperwork
- 167.** What describes the information you want to find?
(A) Database
(B) Store
(C) Computer
(D) Query
- 168.** How does ICT facilitate remote work?
(A) ICT enables effective communication, collaboration, and access to resources for remote work.
(B) ICT creates barriers to communication among remote workers.
(C) ICT limits access to essential resources for remote work.
(D) ICT reduces the need for technology in remote work.
- 169.** The students were asked to do a google form survey to reflect about their studying styles. Which key affordances does this technology (google form) facilitates?
(A) Learning together
(B) Scaffolding
(C) Differentiated instruction
(D) Metacognition
- 170.** How does computation help people to process data and information to gain knowledge?
(A) Scope
(B) Perspectives
(C) Methods and Tools
(D) Ethics
- 171.** It is a software package used for logical batched and non-batched statistical analysis.
(A) SPSS
(B) SSS
(C) PSST
(D) DWSS
- 172.** A computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data in layers is:
(A) GIS.
(B) GPS.
(C) Remote sensing.
(D) Topographic analysis.
- 173.** The Partnership of Measuring ICT for development was launched in ____?
(A) Beijing China in July 2004
(B) Hyderabad in June 2006
(C) Sao Paulo, Brazil in June 2004
(D) New Delhi in June 2004
- 174.** What's the home address of a web page?
(A) WWW
(B) LAN
(C) URL
(D) World Wide Web
- 175.** The ____ is a network of networks.
(A) Internetworking Protocol
(B) Internet
(C) IP Address
(D) Domain
- 176.** What pivotal role do librarians or media specialists play?
(A) Conduct disciplinary hearings for major breaches
(B) Draft teacher evaluation criteria for integrity

- (C) Guide integrity through resources and research instruction
(D) Approve personal devices for exam use
- 177.** MS-Access is program for ____?
(A) Presentation.
(B) Documentation.
(C) Calculation.
(D) Data Base.
- 178.** How has ICT affected the overall skill level within industries?
(A) Hindered professional growth
(B) Limited access to education
(C) Enhanced skill development
(D) Reduced knowledge acquisition
- 179.** Nurse Luffy from the Gomu Gomu no Mi Hospital ask you as a Informatic Nurse about the advantages of PDA. Following are some of the advantages, except.
(A) It is lightweight and fits nicely into pockets
(B) The program works slowlyly with lagging or booting up
(C) It provides medical information at the point of care
(D) It reduces stress and saves time and money
- 180.** Oliver is working on a digital health project. Which of the following is a component of standardisation in digital health?
(A) Using ICT platforms that conform to accredited standards
(B) Developing engagement plans
(C) Implementing systems to collect patient-reported experiences
(D) Providing resources and education
- 181.** Which sector uses ICT for diagnosing diseases?
(A) Banking
(B) Medicine
(C) Transportation
(D) Agriculture
- 182.** How can technology be used to combat environmental racism?
(A) By ignoring technological advancements
(B) By using data analytics to identify affected areas
(C) By reducing technological investments
(D) By focusing only on urban development
- 183.** Data going into the computer is called?
(A) Output.
(B) Algorithm.
(C) Calculations.
(D) Input.
- 184.** Which of the following is a potential limitation of using ICT in research?
(A) It can be expensive to implement
(B) It can be time-consuming to learn and use
(C) It can be difficult to obtain participant consent for online research
(D) All of the above
- 185.** Which of the following is not an example of using ICT in research recruitment?
(A) Using social media platforms to recruit participants
(B) Using online advertisements to recruit participants
(C) Using virtual reality environments to recruit participants
(D) Using email lists to recruit participants
- 186.** Which service has been largely replaced by instant messaging through email?
(A) Free social media
(B) International calling
(C) Postal mail
(D) Local delivery
- 187.** How can ICT improve the efficiency of a business? By:
(A) Increasing paperwork and manual processes.
(B) Limiting access to information.
(C) Automating tasks and processes.
(D) Decreasing reliance on digital tools.

188. Shakira posts an update on a social media site.
- (A) Electronic communication
 - (B) Nonverbal communication
 - (C) Verbal communication
 - (D) Written communication
189. Excel is useful for using ____ as opposed to words or presentations?
- (A) Excel is useful in presenting
 - (B) Excel is useful in documents
 - (C) Excel is useful in numbers
 - (D) Excel is useful in publishing
190. What is the role of information and communication technology (ICT) in the medical field?
- (A) To improve the acquisition, retrieval, storage, and use of information in health and biomedicine.
 - (B) To facilitate more convenient government services and make the government more transparent and accountable.
 - (C) To increase access to home care and manage house systems.
 - (D) To analyze, store, process, and share vast amounts of data in businesses.
191. A computer helps us to gather information via the
- (A) Www world wide web
 - (B) Radio
192. Which feature of Excel allows you to easily arrange and summarize complex data?
- (A) Charts
 - (B) Smart Art Graphics
 - (C) Pivot Table
 - (D) Table
193. What is the term for the use of ICT to connect researchers from different parts of the world?
- (A) Virtual collaboration
 - (B) Online networking
 - (C) Global research
 - (D) Digital communication
194. How does the use of ICT contribute to economic development?
- (A) By reducing employment opportunities
 - (B) By fostering innovation and efficiency in business
 - (C) By discouraging entrepreneurship
 - (D) By limiting global trade
195. How did a community in Detroit address the digital divide among students?
- (A) By sending out computer tablets with internet plans
 - (B) By promoting public Wi-Fi spots
 - (C) By organizing internet workshops
 - (D) By banning online classes
196. Kiri created a timeline of how information has been stored and shared over time. Her timeline ranges from clay tablets that were created over 4,500 years ago to the smart phones that we use today. She divided her timeline into sections based on the most popular medium of the time period. What is the period of today's information technology called?
- (A) Cell phone age
 - (B) Technology age
 - (C) Information age
 - (D) Sharing age
197. Which of the following technologies would you use to analyze the social media data collected by a major online retailer?
- (A) OLAP
 - (B) Data warehouse
 - (C) Data mart
 - (D) Hadoop
 - (E) DBMS
198. Which action best reflects responsible use of AI tools during drafting and revision?
- (A) Copying AI text without any changes or citation
 - (B) Ignoring revision history to save time

- (C) Letting AI fully write the assignment uncredited
(D) Using AI to brainstorm ideas and track edits
- 199.** A word used in computing in a search to match a desired topic is called ____
(A) Hint.
(B) Passsword.
(C) User.
(D) Keyword.
- 200.** What is the importance of using keywords during a search for background research?
(A) To make the search complicated.
(B) To narrow down the topic and find relevant sources.
(C) To confuse the reader.
(D) None of the above
- 201.** Which digital behavior causes misunderstandings most often?
(A) Using emojis
(B) Rereading before sending
(C) Sending messages while angry
(D) Adding punctuation
- 202.** The address of a World Wide Web page.
(A) URL
(B) Blog
- 203.** Web sources are:
(A) Always reliable
(B) Need evaluation for authenticity
(C) Only government websites
(D) Irrelevant for research
- 204.** Which of the following is the most helpful device in research and to researchers?
(A) Calculator.
(B) Fax machine.
(C) Xerox machine.
(D) Computer.
- 205.** Which is the BEST word to describe the type of network that is the Internet?
(A) Expensive
(B) Centralised
(C) Complicated
(D) Distributed
- 206.** What role does ICT continue to play in industries?
(A) Diminishing innovation and entrepreneurship
(B) Limited participation in global markets
(C) Driving growth and success
(D) Decreasing efficiency and accessibility
- 207.** Computer professionals working in a computer centre are
(A) Software.
(B) Firmware.
(C) Hardware.
(D) Humanware.
- 208.** The primary advantage that the World Wide Web has brought to literature reviews is
(A) More time efficiency when conducting a literature search.
(B) A strong classification system that is globally accepted.
(C) Increased certainty that information is reliable and credible.
(D) Immediate access to a wide variety of current materials.
- 209.** The data we type into a computer act as?
(A) Input
(B) Output
- 210.** Which one is not the Advantage of ICT Effect on employment?
(A) Machines do not take holidays
(B) Safe working environment
(C) Fewer manual tasks
(D) Workers getting replaced

- 211.** Which keyword is the most effective to search population of Nigeria in 2019?
- (A) Nigeria population
 - (B) Nigeria 2019
 - (C) Nigeria population 2019
 - (D) Population 2019
- 212.** Why is it important to consider both rural and urban perspectives in technology development?
- (A) It is crucial to focus solely on urban needs for effective technology.
 - (B) Rural perspectives are irrelevant in modern technology development.
 - (C) Urban technology should dominate to drive economic growth.
 - (D) It is important to ensure technology is inclusive and meets the diverse needs of both rural and urban communities.
- 213.** Which of the following is NOT an advantage of ICT?
- (A) Job creation
 - (B) Increased isolation
 - (C) Globalization
 - (D) Cost-effectiveness
- 214.** This code uses 1s and 0s to transfer data
- (A) Braille
 - (B) ASL
 - (C) Binary Code
 - (D) Morse Code
 - (E) Semaphore
- 215.** EBCDIC code developed by
- (A) ANSI.
 - (B) IBM.
 - (C) SILICA.
 - (D) Plastic.
- 216.** Which of the following best describes ICT's role in communication?
- (A) Expensive and unreliable
 - (B) Provides cheaper and faster communication methods
 - (C) Limited to face-to-face interaction
 - (D) Only useful for businesses
- 217.** Can medical personnel in remote areas conduct videoconferencing with specialized doctors?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
- 218.** A substitute to represent part of a word that you are uncertain about when searching for a similar word.
- (A) Wildcard Searches.
 - (B) Placeholders.
 - (C) Foreign Key.
 - (D) Boolean Operators.
- 219.** Application /app (n)
- (A) Easy to carry or to move
 - (B) A software programme designed to do a particular job
 - (C) Producing a successful result
 - (D) A device that stores and plays sound and pictures
- 220.** Which one of the following software applications would be the most appropriate for performing numerical and statistical calculations?
- (A) Database.
 - (B) Document processor.
 - (C) Graphics package.
 - (D) Spreadsheet.
- 221.** How could a student demonstrate the adoption of technology by agriculture producers in their area?
- (A) Hold a classroom demonstration on automated systems
 - (B) Write a poem about farming
 - (C) Paint a picture of a farm
 - (D) Organize a sports event

222. Companies use computers for which of the following?
- (A) Keep track of NCAA Final Four Tournament brackets.
 - (B) Managing a personal bank account.
 - (C) Managing product research & development.
 - (D) Writing a thesis paper.
223. An organization is concerned with the amount of sensor data that is being generated locally, analyzed in the cloud and returned for processing at the local site. Which solution will keep the data closer to the source for pre-processing?
- (A) Cloud computing.
 - (B) Distributed processing.
 - (C) Data mining.
 - (D) Fog computing.
224. A word processor would most likely be used to do
- (A) Keep an account of money spent.
 - (B) Do a computer search in media center.
 - (C) Maintain an inventory.
 - (D) Type a biography.
225. ICT security is improved through:
- (A) More competition
 - (B) Encryption methods
 - (C) Manual record keeping
 - (D) Reduced physical activity
226. A teacher encourages students to evaluate websites before citing them. Which digital principle is emphasized?
- (A) Netiquette
 - (B) Information literacy
 - (C) Cybercrime prevention
 - (D) Data hacking
227. Which of the following is a potential limitation of using ICT in research data collection?
- (A) Increased potential for respondent bias
 - (B) Decreased speed and efficiency of data collection
 - (C) Inability to collect data from remote locations
 - (D) None of the above
228. It is important to select reliable electronic sources when conducting research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
229. What is a direct impact of technology on students' research skills mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Students must consult a single expert source to avoid misinformation
 - (B) Immediate access to abundant, quality information accelerates learning
 - (C) Research skills develop only after extensive laboratory experience
 - (D) Access to information slows learning due to distractions
230. Application that allows you to type papers
- (A) Google Forms
 - (B) Google Slides
 - (C) Gmail
 - (D) Google Docs
231. Including someone in an e-mail message without their name being visible to the other recipients.
- (A) Signature
 - (B) Blind copy carbon
 - (C) Spam
 - (D) Blind carbon copy
232. What never changes when you insert rows or copy or move formulas?
- (A) Absolute reference
 - (B) Relative reference
 - (C) Automatic
 - (D) Create
233. Did technology aid in the spread of citizen journalism
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No

234. Which of the following best describes ICT?
- (A) A single device for personal computing
 - (B) The infrastructure and components that enable modern computing
 - (C) A type of social media application
 - (D) An internet browser
235. A college wants to give training in use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this the college should organise:
- (A) Workshop.
 - (B) Seminar.
 - (C) Conference.
 - (D) Lecture.
236. What is a potential challenge of using the internet for research?
- (A) Lack of websites
 - (B) Lack of access to information
 - (C) The availability of unreliable or irrelevant resources
 - (D) Too few search engines
237. Keyword
- (A) Random word in a text
 - (B) Title of a book or article
 - (C) Passwords for databases
 - (D) Essential words that represent the main ideas in a search
238. Which of the following can help a business monitor quantitative business factors?
- (A) Question options:E-commerce
 - (B) Scheduling and filing systems
 - (C) E-mail and messenger systems
 - (D) Inventory and transaction systems
239. Which of the following is not an example of ICT in research?
- (A) Online data analysis software
 - (B) Mobile apps for data collection
 - (C) Social media for participant recruitment
 - (D) In-person interviews
240. Jill says her boss' emails always seem to be rude and pushy, and they make her feel like he is always angry with her. Jill's boss might have a problem with the ___ of his communication in his emails.
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Tone
 - (C) Style
 - (D) Context
241. How has ICT impacted industries' access to markets?
- (A) Limited reach to local audiences
 - (B) Reduced diversity within industries
 - (C) Expanded reach to global audience
 - (D) Decreased sales opportunities
242. Computers use a series of ___ numbers to encode information
- (A) Large
 - (B) Multiple
 - (C) Single
 - (D) Binary
243. Which of the following is not an example of ICT used for data collection in research?
- (A) Online surveys
 - (B) Phone interviews
 - (C) Mobile apps
 - (D) Paper and pencil questionnaires
244. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to.
- (A) Present data.
 - (B) Input data.
 - (C) Output data.
 - (D) Store data.
245. Which of the following is considered a positive impact of ICT in society?
- (A) Reduced physical activity
 - (B) Reduced personal interaction
 - (C) Increased access to information
 - (D) High cost of hardware and software

246. Looking for commonality in the contents of health information, to know if valid or not
- (A) Information Seeking
 - (B) Decision Support
 - (C) Personal Health Records
 - (D) Communications and Support
 - (E) Disease Management
247. A word or phrase used in a search
- (A) Distribution list
 - (B) Keyword
 - (C) Address book
 - (D) To-do bar
248. The structure and use of technology can promote higher-level thinking skills.
- (A) Active learning
 - (B) Cooperative learning
 - (C) Critical Thinking
 - (D) Instructional effectiveness
249. What is one way ICT is used in health care?
- (A) To ignore patient needs
 - (B) To increase recovery time
 - (C) To improve precision in surgeries
 - (D) To make surgeries more invasive
250. What is the tiniest nugget of data in a database, representing a characteristic or attribute of an entity?
- (A) Row
 - (B) Database
 - (C) Field
 - (D) Table
251. Cloud computing allows ___ providers to gain easy access to the patient data collated from numerous sources, share it with the important stakeholders and give out timely prescriptions and treatment protocols
- (A) Service
 - (B) Healthcare
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Information
252. Match the term to the definition: The personal space for researchers in Google Scholar, where their publications and the citations they receive are listed, is called:
- (A) Google Scholar Profile
 - (B) Google Scholar Alerts
 - (C) Google Scholar Library
 - (D) Google Scholar Search
253. What is the primary advantage of computer searching over manual searching?
- (A) Computer searching is more affordable.
 - (B) Computer searching requires less training.
 - (C) Computer searching is more comprehensive and time-efficient.
 - (D) Computer searching provides more accurate results.
254. What is a challenge of ICT related to constant risks?
- (A) Security Threats
 - (B) Privacy Concerns
 - (C) Digital Divide
 - (D) None of above
255. Which systematic method would best help a community group understand patterns of land use and resource distribution?
- (A) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping
 - (B) Random Sampling
 - (C) Focus Group Discussions
 - (D) Case Study Analysis
256. Which of the following is the most significant advantage of using ICT tools in research?
- (A) Easier hypothesis formulation
 - (B) Faster publication of research articles
 - (C) Improved access to remote participants and global data
 - (D) Reducing the need for ethical approval

257. Data transfer on the Internet primarily relies on which protocol?
- (A) HTTP
 - (B) FTP
 - (C) TCP/IP
 - (D) SMTP
258. All information, or data, transmitted on the Internet (websites, photos, emails, texts, videos, etc) is converted and sent in
- (A) WiFi signals
 - (B) Binary Code
 - (C) One ISP
 - (D) High security
259. What is a major privacy concern with smart cities?
- (A) Free Wi-Fi
 - (B) Lack of entertainment
 - (C) Too many public spaces
 - (D) Data collection from sensors and cameras
260. Why is ICT important for global communication?
- (A) ICT hinders collaboration by creating barriers.
 - (B) ICT is important for global communication because it enables instant, real-time interaction and collaboration across geographical boundaries.
 - (C) ICT is only useful for local communication.
 - (D) ICT is primarily used for entertainment purposes.

1.7.8 Research Databases

1. Which field does the AHCI (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) belong to?
 - (A) Natural sciences
 - (B) Social sciences
 - (C) Arts and humanities
 - (D) Natural sciences and social sciences
2. One of the following search engine is exclusively meant for scientific information:
 - (A) Google
 - (B) Yahoo
 - (C) SCIRUS
 - (D) Altavista
3. What are the advantages of using educational websites as sources for research?
 - (A) They contain less information than personal blogs
 - (B) They are usually biased towards government policies
 - (C) They are often outdated and irrelevant
 - (D) They often provide reliable, well-researched information that is subject to rigorous standards and scrutiny
4. An electronic place that holds articles, e-books, and a lot of collected information like an online library
 - (A) Database
 - (B) Research
 - (C) Source
 - (D) Direct quotation
5. Text database can be ____
 - (A) Unstructured
 - (B) Semi-structured
 - (C) Well-structured
 - (D) Both A and B
 - (E) A, B, C
6. What is a subscription database?
 - (A) A search on Follett Destiny
 - (B) An internet resource with incorrect information
 - (C) A computer catalog to look up library books
 - (D) An internet resource your school pays for with good information

7. An organized collection of data for research purposes is called:
(A) Database
(B) Spreadsheet
(C) Document
(D) Presentation
8. Databases are used for:
(A) To store information
(B) To create a presentation
(C) To setup information
(D) To entertain your friends
9. A good way to get away from Googling and searching for hours for credible research is to use a ____
(A) Website
(B) Database
(C) Newspaper
(D) Almanac
10. What does Buzzsumo do?
(A) Curates images
(B) Stores bookmarks
(C) Collects popular content
(D) Creates magazines
11. Where can we find related studies?
(A) In the basket
(B) In Messenger
(C) Google Scholar
(D) None of the above
12. Which classification system was developed by Dr. Ranganathan?
(A) Dewey Decimal Classification
(B) Universal Decimal Classification
(C) Colon Classification
(D) Library of Congress Classification
13. A database is a collection of organized information on a computer
(A) True
(B) False
14. Complete the statement: Scientific or academic databases contain ____ that is relevant, up-to-date, accurate, verified, and of high quality.
(A) Information
(B) Summaries
(C) Advertising
(D) Metadata only
15. What is a significant benefit of using research databases?
(A) They offer limited access to information
(B) They provide peer-reviewed and credible sources
(C) They contain mostly opinion pieces
(D) They focus only on recent studies
16. Which example fits electronic or digital secondary sources?
(A) Handwritten field schedules
(B) Face-to-face structured interviews
(C) Physical laboratory instruments
(D) Online databases like Scopus
17. It guides you to several sources and provide abstract and often full text version of the article.
(A) Electronic Catalog
(B) Electronic Database
(C) Electronic Networks
(D) Electronic Book
18. Database can be classified based on users. Based on this classification, what type of database provides simultaneous access for multiple users?
(A) Single user database
(B) Multi-user database
(C) Heterogeneous database
(D) Distributed database
19. What is a stored question about information in a data-base?
(A) Query.
(B) Report.
(C) Record.
(D) Field.

20. What program works with databases?
(A) MS Access
(B) MS PowerPoint
(C) MS Word V
(D) None of above
21. What type of print resource provides excellent in-depth, historical data?
(A) Periodicals
(B) Bibliographic indexes
(C) Databases
(D) Books
22. You're working for a lab that is looking at the human gene for insulin, what would be the best database to use?
(A) Google
(B) NCBI
(C) Flybase
(D) Bing
23. A comprehensive collection of related sources and articles organized for convenient access, usually in a digital format
(A) Sources
(B) Database
(C) Paraphrase
(D) Citation
24. Why is it important to learn how to do online database searching?
(A) Because online databases are always free to access
(B) Because online databases are more up-to-date than printed indexes
(C) Because many important indexing and abstracting periodicals no longer exist in hard copy
(D) Because online databases are easier to use than printed indexes
25. What are some effective strategies for searching for relevant literature?
(A) Using keywords and Boolean operators
(B) Narrowing searches by subject area, publication date, or language
(C) Utilizing advanced search features like citation tracking
(D) All of the above
26. Which of the following statements best defines the word 'database'?
(A) A database is a collection of data or information which is stored in a logical and structured way
(B) A database is a collection of statistics stored only for computers.
(C) A database does not collect data or information.
(D) None of above
27. What type of database is ERIC?
(A) An education research database
(B) A financial database
(C) A medical database
(D) A legal database
28. Which of these sources would you find in a library?
(A) Old letters.
(B) Academic journal articles.
(C) Speeches.
(D) Scrapbooks.
29. Which of the following is a Premier database of profiles of Scientists, Researchers and other faculty members working at leading institutions of India.
(A) VIDWAN
(B) E-Kalpa
(C) E-Acharya
(D) A-View
30. Which of the following is a reliable source for academic research?
(A) A personal blog
(B) A peer-reviewed journal
(C) A social media post
(D) A fictional novel

31. Refers to the use of "AND", "OR" and "NOT" when searching for data within a database.
- (A) Pronoun Operators
 - (B) Boolean Operators
 - (C) Conjunction Operators
 - (D) Mathematical Operators
32. How can JSTOR be accessed?
- (A) It is freely available to everyone.
 - (B) Only through a personal subscription.
 - (C) Through a participating institution or a JSTOR username and password.
 - (D) By contacting the publisher directly.
33. A database is ____
- (A) A collection of files.
 - (B) A persistent, organised store of data.
 - (C) An unstructured collection of data.
 - (D) A folder containing related files.
34. Reputable journal
- (A) Are indexed in large, trusted databases of scholarly work such as Web of Science, Scopus, MEDLINE (for biomedical work), the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA), and the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
 - (B) Does not provide the adequate and qualified review
 - (C) Do not have Qualified, independent editorial oversight
 - (D) None of above
35. A source or resource is ____
- (A) Any information used in a research paper
 - (B) Any place information was found for a research paper
 - (C) Any national library card
 - (D) Any library card catalog
36. What is the primary function of indexing and abstracting periodicals?
- (A) To help researchers find pertinent sources in their field
 - (B) To provide full-text access to all articles
 - (C) To evaluate the quality of research articles
 - (D) To store and archive old journals
37. When doing an advanced Google search, which websites can be trusted?
- (A) .edu.
 - (B) .org.
 - (C) .gov.
 - (D) All websites have potential for bias.
38. Written for a specific audience; filled with technical jargon on a particular topic
- (A) Articles
 - (B) Periodicals
 - (C) E-journal
 - (D) Scholarly Journals
39. Where can you go to find credible websites for research?
- (A) Gwinnett County Library Website
 - (B) Wikipedia
 - (C) Personal Blogs
 - (D) Social Media Platforms
40. Which index would be most helpful for finding articles that cite a specific author's work?
- (A) Source Index
 - (B) Citation Index
 - (C) Permuterm Subject Index
 - (D) Corporate Address Index
41. Which of the following is a benefit of using academic databases for research?
- (A) Access to peer-reviewed and credible sources
 - (B) Unlimited free access to all content
 - (C) Only opinion-based articles are available
 - (D) No need to reference sources
42. Used to organise, manipulate and analyse data; uses one or two tables to organise the data; tables are made up of records; common functions include the ability to carry out

- queries on data and produce reports and add, delete and modify data in tables.
- (A) Database.
 - (B) Spreadsheet.
 - (C) Video editing.
 - (D) Word Processor.
43. A type of query language
- (A) CD
 - (B) HD
 - (C) iPhone
 - (D) SQL
44. Also, many databases and online catalogs have added tools that connect researchers to ___ material. For example, after a researcher has clicked on a source, the database may give a list of similar search words or subjects.
- (A) Related
 - (B) Resource
 - (C) Websites
 - (D) Adjacent
 - (E) Works cited
45. Which of the following are Canadian Business and Current Affairs (CBCA) (ProQuest), EBSCO, and CPL.Q examples of?
- (A) Card catalogues
 - (B) Websites
 - (C) Online catalogues
 - (D) Research databases
46. What is the main purpose of Google Scholar?
- (A) To provide access to news articles.
 - (B) To rank websites by popularity.
 - (C) To search for scholarly materials.
 - (D) To facilitate online discussions.
47. A location or address identifying where documents can be found on the Internet
- (A) Email address
 - (B) IP address
 - (C) Phone number
 - (D) URL
48. Why is source identification important in the research process?
- (A) It helps you create focused questions
 - (B) It allows you to locate credible materials from academic databases, library resources, and reputable websites
 - (C) It helps you identify key terminology
 - (D) It helps you gain background knowledge
49. What is the main advantage of using periodical indexes in education research?
- (A) They provide access to historical documents.
 - (B) They offer free access to all articles.
 - (C) They provide up-to-date information on research and current opinions.
 - (D) They are easier to use than electronic databases.
50. A ___ is a collection of data organized in a manner that allows access, retrieval and use of that data.
- (A) Recordset.
 - (B) Database.
 - (C) Document.
 - (D) None of the above.
51. Databases make research findings more ___
- (A) Credible
 - (B) Accurate
 - (C) Current
 - (D) All of the above
52. Which databases cover academic areas such as social sciences, education, and humanities?
- (A) JSTOR and Google Scholar
 - (B) Web of Knowledge and Dissertation Abstracts
 - (C) Academic Search Premier and Academic Search Complete
 - (D) Professional Development Collection and ERIC

53. According to the text, what is an advantage of electronic databases over manual searching?
- (A) Electronic databases save time.
 - (B) Electronic databases are free to use.
 - (C) Electronic databases provide more accurate information.
 - (D) Electronic databases require no training.
54. You are assigned to review literature on mobile learning. How should you start?
- (A) Search for studies in reputable databases
 - (B) Copy from Wikipedia
 - (C) Use only one random blog
 - (D) Avoid online sources
55. Shodh Sindhu is:
- (A) A consortium for higher education electrical resource
 - (B) A consortium for secondary education electronic resource
 - (C) A consortium for higher education electronic resource
 - (D) A consortium for primary education electronic resource
56. What are databases mainly used for?
- (A) To store archived data
 - (B) To store and organise data
 - (C) To analyse data
 - (D) None of above
57. What term is used to describe a collection of information that you can use to build reports or discover facts about an environment?
- (A) Database.
 - (B) Wiki.
 - (C) Relation.
 - (D) None of these.
58. What is the main purpose of discovery tools in research?
- (A) To provide access to a single, unified index of research materials
 - (B) To help researchers discover new research topics
 - (C) To evaluate the quality of research articles
 - (D) To facilitate collaboration between researchers
59. Which of the following is a tool to research scholarly articles?
- (A) Google Scholar
 - (B) Peardeck
 - (C) OneTab
 - (D) Google Search Bar
60. Which of the following search engines is BEST used when reviewing related literature?
- (A) Google
 - (B) Google Scholar
 - (C) Bing
 - (D) Yahoo Edit
61. In the context of research, academic citation search engines are mainly used for —
- (A) Finding full text articles and books
 - (B) Generating footnotes for papers
 - (C) Searching library catalogues
 - (D) Locating citation information for sources
62. Library databases are an example of sources
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) All the above
 - (D) None of the above
63. A collection of information that is organized and retrievable through a variety of means.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Card catalogue
 - (C) Primary source
 - (D) Database
64. Databases such as Academic Search Elite function like — centers. They collect and categorize articles-most of which have been published in print prior to being uploaded in the electronic format.
- (A) Related

- (B) Resource
 - (C) Websites
 - (D) Adjacent
 - (E) Works cited
65. Newspapers and magazines most often have their own websites. But researchers can rely on electronic ____ such as Academic Search Elite, JSTOR, or Academic One File to navigate through the millions of available articles.
- (A) Catalogs
 - (B) Databases
 - (C) Invention
 - (D) Adjacent
66. A doctoral student who begins working on his bibliography for his thesis would most likely utilize
- (A) O*NET
 - (B) ERIC, for primary and secondary resources
67. Gale Educational Database
- (A) Credible source
 - (B) Not a credible source
68. The specific organization and method of keeping track of data is the definition of
- (A) Extraction
 - (B) Cache
 - (C) Analytics
 - (D) Utility
 - (E) Indexing
69. Which of the following sites/search engines is NOT advisable to use when reviewing related literature?
- (A) JSTOR
 - (B) WIKIPEDIA
 - (C) EBSCOHost
 - (D) GOOGLE SCHOLAR Edit
70. What is a key advantage of using discovery tools?
- (A) They are freely available to everyone.
 - (B) They provide access to a wider range of resources than traditional search engines.
 - (C) They allow researchers to search different databases simultaneously.
 - (D) They offer personalized search results based on user preferences.
71. Which of the following is NOT a reputable research database?
- (A) JSTOR
 - (B) PubMed
 - (C) Wikipedia
 - (D) ScienceDirect
72. Which of the following defines the term 'file' in relation to databases?
- (A) A file is all of the information about one person or one thing
 - (B) A file is one type or piece of information
 - (C) A file is the collection of all the database records on one topic or subject
 - (D) None of above
73. Avery is conducting research for her thesis and needs to find reliable, peer-reviewed articles. Which type of source is most likely to contain these articles?
- (A) Periodicals
 - (B) Internet Sources
 - (C) Journals
 - (D) Books
74. What is a good place to research?
- (A) Ask my pet dog
 - (B) Instagram
 - (C) The internet (with credible sources!)
 - (D) My 2nd grade cousin
75. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is ____
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Directory
 - (C) Encyclopedia
 - (D) Dictionary

76. Which is not a feature of database software?
- (A) Tables
 - (B) Queries
 - (C) Filters
 - (D) Cropping
77. What helps you find reliable sources?
- (A) Looking for .edu, .gov, or .org websites
 - (B) Choosing the first result
 - (C) Searching for your exact question
 - (D) Only looking at news websites
78. How can online databases be effectively utilized for research purposes?
- (A) Use outdated databases
 - (B) Identify relevant database, use advanced search features, evaluate credibility of sources, cite information properly
 - (C) Accept information without verification
 - (D) Ignore search features
79. Which of the following is mentioned as a reliable source for authentic information in data acquisition?
- (A) Random internet websites
 - (B) Private databases without proper sources
 - (C) Government-hosted open-access websites
 - (D) Social media platforms
80. What does the "One Nation, One Subscription" initiative aim to achieve in higher education?
- (A) To provide free access to digital textbooks
 - (B) To promote research collaboration among universities
 - (C) To provide free access to academic journals and research databases to universities
 - (D) To create a single academic portal for all universities
81. Which one is the database software?
- (A) MS Word.
 - (B) Word Perfect.
 - (C) MS Excel.
 - (D) Ms Access.
82. A Database in academic research is:
- (A) A collection of data organized for easy access and analysis.
 - (B) A type of software used for creating presentations.
 - (C) A method of statistical analysis.
 - (D) A tool for editing academic papers.
83. Select all the credible sources to use in a research paper listed below.
- (A) Newspapers
 - (B) Advertisement
 - (C) Popular magazines
 - (D) Non-fiction
 - (E) Academic Journals
84. It is possible to locate information on a particular topic in several different publications by using ____
- (A) A newspaper
 - (B) A social media
 - (C) An index
 - (D) A cookbook
85. Which of the following databases is used to store image, audio, and video data
- (A) Heterogeneous databases
 - (B) Temporal databases
 - (C) Legacy databases
 - (D) Multimedia databases
86. An article, website, or book which researchers read and take notes from to learn about their topic
- (A) Source
 - (B) Works Cited
 - (C) Credible
 - (D) Database
87. Which of the following sources found on the Internet would be considered credible enough to include in a formal report?

- (A) Wikipedia and other online encyclopedias
(B) Information found in discussion forums
(C) A personal blog
(D) Library databases
88. Which of the following is not a database containing information to be used during the literature review?
(A) ERIC.
(B) PsychINFO.
(C) SocioFILE.
(D) All of the above are potentially useful data bases.
89. It is the most effective way to locate and access scholarly journal articles.
(A) Bibliography
(B) Abstract
(C) Library Database
(D) Electronic Book
90. What is the primary purpose of using databases in the research process?
(A) To find background information.
(B) To challenge existing knowledge.
(C) To locate materials on the Web.
(D) To find citations to journal articles.
91. Some professors expect at least some of your research to be based on articles in ____ (1) ____ sources called scholarly or academic ____ (2) ____
(A) Credibility; 2) reviews
(B) Articles; 2) current
(C) Specialized; 2) journals
(D) None of above
92. Vidwan is a data base of:
(A) Expert Database and National Researcher Network
(B) Journal Database
(C) Digital Library Database
(D) Librarian database and their network
93. What is the name of the on-line database that allows you to browse through journal articles about your research topic?
(A) Bryman's Resources for International Language Learning (BRILL).
(B) Www. amazon. co. uk (ACU).
(C) Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).
(D) ABC/CONFORM.
94. If you don't have access to a library database, which tool is recommended for academic research?
(A) Wikipedia
(B) Google
(C) Google Scholar
(D) Bing
(E) Yahoo
95. A data ____ contains data about each file in the database and each field within those files.
(A) Log.
(B) Warehouse.
(C) Model.
(D) Dictionary.
96. A good source online can be found at ____
(A) Wikihow
(B) Urban dictionary
(C) Wikipedia
(D) Library Databases (Symbaloo)
97. Which of the following best describes a credible online source?
(A) A website with flashy graphics and advertisements.
(B) A blog with personal opinions.
(C) A peer-reviewed journal article.
(D) A social media post with many likes.
98. ORCID can be linked to:
(A) Google Scholar
(B) Scopus and Web of Science
(C) Grant applications
(D) All of the above

99. What is the purpose of using catalogs in the research process?
- (A) To find background information.
 - (B) To locate materials on the Web.
 - (C) To find books and media.
 - (D) To evaluate research findings.
100. What are the benefits of using academic journals as sources for online research?
- (A) They contain only opinions and no factual data
 - (B) They are less reliable than personal blogs
 - (C) They provide peer-reviewed, credible information that is often more reliable than general websites.
 - (D) They are usually free to access without any restrictions
101. Identify whether the following sources are VALID or NOT VALID. Google scholar
- (A) VALID
 - (B) NOT VALID
102. What is the primary advantage of using a search engine like Google Scholar?
- (A) It provides access to only peer-reviewed articles.
 - (B) It allows users to search multiple databases simultaneously.
 - (C) It offers a personalized search experience based on user preferences.
 - (D) It ranks search results by relevance to the user's query.
103. 'Social Science Citation, Index' is published by:
- (A) Indian Council of Social Science Research
 - (B) Tata Institute of Social Sciences
 - (C) American Sociological Association
 - (D) Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia
104. How are keywords important in a research study?
- (A) They are used to keep the researcher motivated during the study.
 - (B) They are used to index the study in databases, aiding other researchers in finding the work.
 - (C) They are used to create a thesis statement in a research paper.
 - (D) They are used to cite other studies in the research paper.
105. Which of the following is a collection of organized information or sources, often digital, used for academic research?
- (A) Keywords
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Database
 - (D) Literature Review
106. Which database is particularly useful for interdisciplinary research?
- (A) Google Scholar
 - (B) Professional Development Collection
 - (C) Web of Knowledge
 - (D) JSTOR
107. A research database such as Scopus is an example of;
- (A) Secondary source of literature
 - (B) Primary source of literature
 - (C) Tertiary source of literature
 - (D) None of these
108. As you begin using databases for research, you must be careful in developing ____ Always ask what words and phrases you think someone writing on your topic might use.
- (A) Topics
 - (B) Key words
 - (C) Subjects
 - (D) Queries
109. When doing a database search, one begins with one or more ____
- (A) Keywords
 - (B) Titles
 - (C) Authors
 - (D) Websites

110. Indexing and abstracting services are used for:
- (A) Writing reports
 - (B) Locating relevant literature efficiently
 - (C) Editing manuscripts
 - (D) Citing sources incorrectly
111. Where do we get research article on the internet?
- (A) Google.com
 - (B) Scholar.google.com
 - (C) Book.google.com
 - (D) Papers.google.com
112. Which of the following is a reference source?
- (A) Encyclopedia
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Article
 - (D) News program
113. A ___ is a collection of data that is stored electronically as a series of records in a table.
- (A) Presentation.
 - (B) Database.
 - (C) Web page.
 - (D) None of these.
114. What website is okay for quick general research but users need to be cautious because its information can be edited?
- (A) Britannica
 - (B) Facebook
 - (C) Buzz Feed
 - (D) Wikipedia Edit
115. Search engines like Google.com and Yahoo.com are the best places to do all your academic research.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
116. What is the primary purpose of indexes to periodical literature?
- (A) To help researchers find related literature in their field
 - (B) To summarize the main points of each article
 - (C) To provide citations for books and journals
 - (D) To evaluate the quality of research articles
117. Where would a researcher most likely search for relevant literature and studies?
- (A) Only government reports
 - (B) Online forums and textbooks
 - (C) Research journals, academic databases, and books
 - (D) Newspapers and magazines
118. When authors provide open access to their own published articles, by making their own e-prints free for all, it is referred as ___?
- (A) Publicity
 - (B) Green Road
 - (C) Philanthropy
 - (D) Egalitarian
119. Some useful printed information may not be available at any library. This content is known as "___ literature."
- (A) Black-and-white
 - (B) Gray
 - (C) Yellow
 - (D) Green
120. Which of the following is an example of a source?
- (A) Infographic
 - (B) Videos
 - (C) Online Articles
 - (D) All are examples of a source.
121. All of the following can be used as a sources of literature EXCEPT
- (A) Journal
 - (B) Pubmed
 - (C) Blog
 - (D) Conference proceeding

122. When doing research for school paper, a research database, like SIRS, is far superior to a regular search engine, like Google, because —

- (A) They receive national recognition
- (B) They are paid subscriptions services
- (C) They contain controversial topics
- (D) The information comes from verifiable sources, and have been evaluated by credible

authors

123. It guides you to several sources and provide abstract and often full text version of the article. A. B. C. D.

- (A) Bibliography
- (B) Index
- (C) Catalog
- (D) Electronic Database

1.7.9 Digital Libraries

1. Which learning platform is widely used for research literature?

- (A) Coursera
- (B) Edmodo
- (C) Shodhganga
- (D) Byju's

2. What is the purpose of the National Digital Library Initiative in higher education?

- (A) To offer online degree programs
- (B) To provide free access to online courses
- (C) A digital repository of academic resources to support research and higher education
- (D) To store research journals

3. The project titled “Development of National Digital Library of India towards building a National Asset” has been sanctioned under NMEICT to:

- (A) IIT Bombay
- (B) IIT Kharakpur
- (C) IGNOU
- (D) IIT Delhi

4. Shodhganga is a digital repository managed by INFLIBNET.

- (A) True
- (B) False

5. Which initiative by INFLIBNET provides access to e-resources for higher education institutions?

- (A) SWAYAM

(B) E-Shodhganga

(C) Vidya Lakshmi

(D) National Digital Library

6. What is the objective of the National Digital Library of India?

- (A) To provide free access to digital content to all
- (B) To provide vocational training to rural youth
- (C) To digitize all books in India
- (D) To promote research in emerging technologies

7. An article or complete journal available electronically via a website

- (A) Books
- (B) E-journal
- (C) Articles
- (D) Periodicals

8. Which organization is responsible for the National Digital Library?

- (A) University Grants Commission
- (B) National Council of Educational Research and Training
- (C) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (D) Indian Institute of Management

9. How does the National Digital Library benefit students?

- (A) The National Digital Library benefits students by providing access to a wide range of educational resources.

- (B) It charges students a fee for access to resources.
- (C) It provides only physical books to students.
- (D) It limits access to outdated materials.
10. Which initiative provides access to a large collection of e-books and research materials?
- (A) SWAYAM
- (B) EPG Pathshala
- (C) National Digital Library of India (NDLI)
- (D) FOSSEE
11. The complete back issue of a journal is stored on a digital platform as.
- (A) Google Scholar.
- (B) JSTOR.
- (C) Netflix.
- (D) Google books.
12. Books in digital forms can be borrowed and returned in this place
- (A) Digital Library
- (B) Learning Management System
- (C) Distance Learning
- (D) None of above
13. Alexandria Digital library is considered one of the unreliable online resources.
- (A) True
- (B) False
14. How can students access resources from the National Digital Library?
- (A) Students can access resources by calling the National Digital Library's hotline.
- (B) Students can only access resources through their school library.
- (C) Students must visit a physical location to access the National Digital Library.
- (D) Students can access resources by visiting the National Digital Library's website and using the search function.
15. What are the main obstacles in content-based retrieval in digital libraries?
- (A) Subjectivity of human perception
- (B) Fundamental nature of machine systems
- (C) Sensory gap
- (D) Semantic gap

1.7.10 Intellectual Property Rights and Patents

1. You own the copyright to anything you create from the moment you write it as long as you are not infringing on someone else's copyright:
- (a)
- (A) TRUE
- (B) FALSE
2. What is copyright?
- (A) Asking someone if you can use their work.
- (B) A form of protection for your own creative work.
- (C) Taking something off of the internet and using it in your presentation.
- (D) A form saying you're the author of a specific piece of work.
3. It refers to any product of human intellect that is unique and has value in the market place. This covers ideas, inventions, unique name, computer program codes and many more.
- (A) Computer Ethics
- (B) Intellectual Property
- (C) Privacy
- (D) Cyberlaw
4. "A method of protecting the rights of an originator of a creative work, such as text, piece of music, painting, or computer program, through law."
- (A) Copyright.
- (B) Slander.
- (C) Libel.
- (D) Hacker.

5. Something that comes from a person's mind, such as an idea, invention, or process is ____
- (A) Intellectual Property
 - (B) Physical Property
 - (C) Natural Resource
 - (D) Material Asset
6. Which of the following is NOT typically protected as intellectual property in science?
- (A) Theories/ideas
 - (B) Published research papers
 - (C) Common scientific facts
 - (D) Bespoke equipment
7. The exclusive and assignable protection of intellectual property by law.
- (A) Copyright.
 - (B) Firewall.
 - (C) Cloud.
 - (D) Spyware.
8. Original ideas are considered
- (A) Bogus
 - (B) Intellectual property
 - (C) Free to use and share
 - (D) All of these
9. Piracy
- (A) Robbing from the rich and giving to the poor
 - (B) Illegal distribution of open source material
 - (C) Attacking, kidnapping or murdering online content creators
 - (D) Illegal distribution of online content like downloading and sharing music, music videos and movies so the original content creators don't get paid for their intellectual property
10. Who Owns the Copyright in a Work?
- (A) You and family members.
 - (B) Author who created it.
 - (C) The president.
 - (D) The government.
11. Can a company slogan like KFC be registered under intellectual property rights?
- (A) NO
 - (B) YES, UNDER PATENT
 - (C) YES, UNDER COPYRIGHT
 - (D) YES, UNDER TRADEMARKS
12. A ____ format is considered to be intellectual property, which means it is owned by an individual or organization.
- (A) Free.
 - (B) Proprietary.
 - (C) Closed.
 - (D) Binary.
13. Software which has a copyright and can be used for free for a stipulated amount of time
- (A) Public Domain Software.
 - (B) Freeware.
 - (C) Firmware.
 - (D) Shareware.
14. In an educational setting, instructors have access to and use a whole host of copyrighted materials. What allows these individuals to make use of these materials ____
- (A) Fair Use Doctrine.
 - (B) Intellectual property laws.
 - (C) Higher educational board.
 - (D) All the above.
15. Complete the missing parts using the words (Opinions-flash memory-Copyrights-password manager-Public domains): ____ are creative works that are not covered by copyright.
- (A) Flash memory
 - (B) Copyrights
 - (C) Opinions
 - (D) Password manager
 - (E) Public domains
16. Which one of these do not concern the Copyright Designs and Patents Act?
- (A) Illegally downloading a game.

- (B) Illegally downloading music.
 - (C) Illegally downloading a software license.
 - (D) Illegally distributing a virus.
17. Which law protects intellectual property from being copied without permission?
- (A) Data Protection Act.
 - (B) Freedom of Information Act.
 - (C) Copyright, Designs and Patents Act.
 - (D) Computer Misuse Act.
18. Hayley has designed a new web app. She thinks another company is changing her idea. Which act would Hayley use to stop this person from doing this?
- (A) Creative Commons License.
 - (B) Computer Misuse Act.
 - (C) Copyright designs and Patents Act.
 - (D) Freedom of Information Act.
19. A teacher using YouTube videos in class makes sure to cite the creator. Which policy is upheld?
- (A) Copyright respect
 - (B) Privacy invasion
 - (C) Online etiquette
 - (D) Security filtering
20. Giving appropriate credit to the sources of ideas or results.
- (A) Social Responsibility
 - (B) Competence
 - (C) Respect for Intellectual Property
 - (D) Risk of Harm
 - (E) Openness
21. Which one of the following shows respect for Intellectual Property-
- (A) Be open for criticism
 - (B) Strive for honesty in communication
 - (C) Keep promises and act with sincerity
 - (D) No use of unpublished data without permission
22. Which action best demonstrates respect for intellectual property in a research paper?
- (A) Paraphrasing without mentioning the source
 - (B) Listing sources but omitting in-text citations
 - (C) Quoting with accurate citation and attribution
 - (D) Summarizing ideas with no references
23. This work can be registered under ____ rights.
- (A) COPYRIGHT
 - (B) PATENT
 - (C) TRADEMARKS
 - (D) INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
24. "Creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic designs; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce."
- (A) Computer security.
 - (B) Intellectual property.
 - (C) Copyright.
 - (D) Computer privacy.
25. What happens to the work after the copyright time has passed?
- (A) It can be bought.
 - (B) There is no time-limit on copyright.
 - (C) The work must be destroyed.
 - (D) It goes into the public domain.
26. Why Should I Care About Copyright?
- (A) Allows others to copy your work.
 - (B) Prevents other people from copying your work.
 - (C) Either (A) or (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
27. "Risk involved with stealing ideas from other businesses" talks about
- (A) Conflict of Interest
 - (B) Confidentiality
 - (C) Intellectual Property
 - (D) None of above

28. A research ethics principle in which ideas, copyrights, patents, and other forms of intellectual property owned by other individuals must be acknowledged properly when used as bases in any investigation.
- (A) Trustworthiness
 - (B) Social and legal responsibility
 - (C) Openness
 - (D) Respect for intellectual property
29. Which legislation governs the act of intellectual property theft?
- (A) The Copyright Designs and Patents Act.
 - (B) The Data Protection Act.
 - (C) The Freedom of Information Act.
 - (D) The Computer Misuse Act.
30. How Long Does Copyright Protection Last?
- (A) A lifetime.
 - (B) 70 years after the death of the author or artist.
 - (C) It does not last.
 - (D) 1 year.
31. Laws that are needed to establish and safeguard the intellectual property which refers to works created by inventors, authors and artists.
- (A) Copyright Infringement
 - (B) Cyberlaws
 - (C) Intellectual property laws
 - (D) Data Privacy Act
32. Which intellectual property is represented by this symbol?
- (A) PATENT
 - (B) COPYRIGHT
 - (C) INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
 - (D) TRADEMARKS
33. It is unethical for businesses to use software created by another person without permission.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
34. How do research ethics intersect with intellectual property in the Philippines?
- (A) By mandating free reuse without attribution
 - (B) By prohibiting authorship for junior staff
 - (C) By recognizing researchers' rights to original works
 - (D) By requiring all studies to be patented