

NO	Questions	A	B	C	D	ANS
1	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	D
2	Which of the following is not a data -collection method?	a. Research questions	b. Unstructured interviewing	c. Postal survey questionnaires	Participant observation	C
3	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	Because the sample size has been exceeded	C
4	Which of the following should be included in a research proposal?	a. Your academic status and experience	b. The difficulties you encountered with your previous reading on the topic	c. Your choice of research methods and reasons for choosing them	All of the above	D
5	Which of the following should you NOT think about when preparing your research?	a. Your sample frame and sampling strategy	b. The ethical issues that might arise	c. Negotiating access to the setting	Being bias	D
6	What practical steps can you take before you actually start your research?	a. Find out exactly what your institution's requirements are for a dissertation	b. Make sure you are familiar with the hardware and software you plan to use	c. Apply for clearance of your project through an ethics committee	All of the above	D
7	What is the main difference between a focus group and a group interview?	a. Group interviews involve fewer participants	b. Focus groups are used to study the way people discuss a specific topic	c. There is no moderator present in a focus group	Focus groups save more time and money	C
8	Research and Development become the index of development of country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?	a. Because R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country	b. Because R&D targets the human development	c. Because R&D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country	All the above	D
9	Primary data for the research process be collected through...	a. Experiment	b. Survey	c. Both (a) and (b)	None of the above	C
10	is the classical form of research?	a. Experiment	b. Case study	c. Grounded theory	Narrative inquiry	A
11	Which of the following statement is not true?	a. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project	b. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project	c. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project	d. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project	C

12	Preliminary data collection is a part of the	a. Descriptive research	b. Exploratory research	c. Applied research	Explanatory research	B
13	Which is the characteristic of research	a. data are collected systematically	b. Data are interpreted systematically	c. There is a clear purpose: to find out things	All of the above	D
14	A proposal is also known as a:	a. Work plan	b. Prospectus	c. Outline	All of the above	D
15	presents a problem, discusses related research efforts, outlines the data needed for solving the data and shows the design used to gather and analyze the data.	a. Research Question	b. Research Proposal	c. Research Design	Research Methodology	B
16	Data that is created, recorded or generated by an entity other than the researcher's organisation is collectively called	a. Primary data	b. Secondary data	c. Internal data	External data	D
17	Citation means that a particular paper has been:	a. reproduced elsewhere.	b. discussed orally by another author.	c. quoted in another paper by another author.	sold to another publisher.	C
18	Which of the following are principles of questionnaire construction?	a. Consider using multiple methods when measuring abstract constructs	b. Use multiple items to measure abstract constructs	c. Avoid double-barreled questions	d. All of the above	D
19	Which of the following is not a major method of data collection?	a. Questionnaires	b. Focus groups	c. Correlational method	Secondary data	C
20	Which of the following is incorrect?	a. If there is an absence of theory in published writings then it is best that you don't bring in theories from other fields.	b. A report may explore different aspects or an aspect of a theory.	c. Psychological theory has a modest level of generalization which can make it unsuitable for application in new contexts.	d. A useful requirement is that you introduce relevant theory to your study/report/writings.	A
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29	Primary data for the research process be collected through _____.	a. Experiment	b. Survey	c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of the above	C
30	Citation means that a particular paper has been:	a. reproduced elsewhere.	b. discussed orally by another author.	c. quoted in another paper by another author.	d. sold to another publisher.	C
31	Why is the statement "What are the effects of extracurricular activities on cognitive development of school age children" not a good statement of a quantitative research question?	a. Because there is no connection between extracurricular activities and cognitive development	b. Because there are not enough school age children engaged in extracurricular activities to conduct the study	c. Because the study would be too difficult to do given all the different extracurricular activities	d. Because the statement was not specific enough to provide an understanding of the variables being investigated	D
32	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	D
33	Hypotheses in <u>qualitative</u> research studies usually _____.	a. Are very specific and stated prior to beginning the study	b. Are often generated as the data are collected, interpreted, and analyzed	c. Are never used	d. Are always stated after the research study has been completed	B

34	A research plan _____.	a. Should be detailed	b. Should be given to others for review and comments	c. Sets out the rationale for a research study	d. All of the above	D
35	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. a, c	D
36	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	D
37	According to your text, which of the following is <u>not</u> a source of research ideas?	a. Everyday life	b. Practical issues	c. Past research	d All of the above ARE sources of research ideas	D
38	Which of the following is true about the use of deception in research?	a. It should never be used	b. It can be used anytime	c. If there is deception in a study, the participants may need to be debriefed	d Both c and d are true	D
39	Which of the following generally cannot be done in qualitative studies conducted in the field?	a. Getting informed consent	b. Keeping participants from physical harm	c. Maintaining consent forms	d. Having full anonymity rather than just confidentiality	D
40	Which of the following is <u>not</u> true?	a. Misrepresenting and creating fraudulent data is dishonest	b. Misrepresenting data is very easy to detect	c. Misrepresenting data can be difficult to detect	d. Breaking confidentiality is not a problem	B
41	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	A
42	Concerning "authorship" in educational research, intellectual ownership is predominantly a function of:	a. Effort expended	b. Creative contribution	c. Professional position	d. Level of higher education	B
43	Which of the following is not a data -collection method?	a. Research questions	b. Unstructured interviewing	c. Postal survey questionnaires	d. Participant observation	C
44	Which of the following is <u>not</u> an assumption underlying testing and measurement?	a. Various approaches to measuring aspects of the same thing can be useful	b. Error is rarely present in the measurement process	c. Present-day behavior predicts future behavior	d. Testing and assessment benefit society	B

45	According to the text, most of the outcome/dependent variable characteristics and attributes measured in educational research probably exist at the _____ level of measurement.	a. Nominal	b. Ordinal	c. Interval	d. Ratio	B
46	Which of the following is the correct order of Stevens' four levels of measurement?	a. Ordinal, nominal, ratio, interval	b. Nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio	c. Interval, nominal, ordinal, ratio	d. Ratio, interval, nominal, ordinal	B
47	Which is the process of gathering evidence supporting inferences based test scores?	a. Validation	b. Validity	c. Reliability	d. Prediction	A
48	_____ refers to how well the particular sample of behaviors used to measure a characteristic reflects the entire domain of behaviors that constitutes that characteristic.	a. Construct validity evidence	b. Criterion-related validity evidence	c. Content validity evidence	d. Face validity evidence	C
49	Which of the following statements accurately describes test-retest reliability?	a. Measure of consistency of test scores over time	b. Measure of consistency of scores obtained from two equivalent halves of the same test	c. Measure of consistency with which a test measures a single construct or concept	d. Measure of degree of agreement between two or more scorers, judges, or raters	A
50	Which of these is not a <u>method of data collection</u> ?	a. Questionnaires	b. Interviews	c. Experiments	d. Observations	C
51	Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes; it is also called _____ observation.	a. Structured	b. Naturalistic	c. Complete	d. Probed	B
52	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. Probes	c. Protocols	d. Response categories	B
53	Open-ended questions provide primarily _____ data.	a. Confirmatory data	b. Qualitative data	c. Predictive data	d. None of the above	B
54	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	B
55	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	B
56	Which of the following are principles of questionnaire construction?	a. Consider using multiple methods when measuring abstract constructs	b. Use multiple items to measure abstract constructs	c. Avoid double-barreled questions	d. All of the above	D
57	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	B

58	Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about stratified random sampling?	a. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups	b. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions	c. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done	d. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample	B
59	The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as _____.	a. Sampling	b. Census	c. Survey research	d. None of the above	A
60	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	C
61	The non random sampling type that involves selecting a convenience sample from a population with a specific set of characteristics for your research study is called _____.	a. Convenience sampling	b. Quota sampling	c. Purposive sampling	d. Snowball sampling	C
62	_____ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.	a. Sample	b. Population	c. Statistic	d. Element	A
63	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. 1000 or less	d. you should always use a sample	B
64	A number calculated with complete population data and quantifies a characteristic of the population is called which of the following?	a. A datum	b. A statistic	c. A parameter	d. A population	C
65	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	B
66	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. Typical-case sampling	c. Critical-case sampling	d. Negative-case sampling	D
67	_____ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.	a. Sample	b. Population	c. Statistic	d. Element	A
68	Which of the following statements is true?	a. A statistical relationship is sufficient evidence to infer causality	b. Temporal order of the cause and effect is not important in inferring causality	c. A statistical relation of X and Y is insufficient evidence for inferring causality	d. Temporal order of cause and effect variables and statistical relation are all that are needed to infer causality	C
69	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	D
70	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. Experimenter effect	b. Reactivity	c. Investigator triangulation	d. Reflexivity	D