Lesson 25: Collecting and Analyzing Data

1. What is the main difference between qualitative and quantitative data?

a) Qualitative = numerical, Quantitative = descriptive

b) Qualitative = measurable, Quantitative = observational

c) Qualitative = descriptive, Quantitative = numerical

d) Qualitative = survey, Quantitative = experiment

2. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?

a) Temperature of water

b) Weight of a book

c) Color of a flower

d) Speed of a car

3. What is the main characteristic of quantitative data?

a) Based on opinions

b) Can be counted or measured

c) Always subjective

d) Collected through interviews

4. What does the term "range" mean in data analysis?

a) Average value

b) Most frequent value

c) Middle value

d) Difference between lowest and highest values

5. What does it mean if data is "reliable"?

a) It is always changing

b) It would be the same if collected again

c) It is 100% error-free

d) It is based on personal feelings

6.

What is primary data?

a) Data collected by the government

b) Data used for another purpose

c) Data you gather yourself for a purpose

d) Data taken from online sources

7. Which of the following is an example of primary data?

a) Customer reviews on a website

b) A researcher conducting interviews

c) A student citing a textbook

d) A news article reporting survey results

8. What is the main characteristic of secondary data?

a) Collected directly from the source

b) Always accurate

c) Collected for one purpose, later reused

d) Constantly changing

9. Why is it important to know whether data is qualitative or quantitative?

a) Qualitative data is always better

b) Quantitative data is more valuable

c) It decides the analysis methods used

d) Both are analyzed the same way

10. What is the main feature of primary data?

a) Collected from an original source for a purpose

b) Randomly picked from a database

c) Always government-owned

d) Always error-free

Answers

1.c	2.c	3.b	4.d	5.b	6.c	7.b	8.c	9.c	10.a

Lesson 29: Data Analysis

1. What is data analysis?

a) Collecting data

b) Studying data to draw conclusions

c) Designing questionnaires

d) Making spreadsheets

2. What does "collate" mean in data analysis?

a) To create graphs

b) To collect and combine data

c) To calculate averages

d) To interpret results

3. Which measure of central tendency is the middle value?

a) Mean

b) Median

c) Mode

d) Range

4. What is the purpose of a questionnaire?

a) To organize data in a table

b) To collect information or opinions

c) To calculate averages

d) To display graphs

5. In data analysis, what does "mathematical range" show?

a) Average value

b) Spread of data

c) Most frequent value

d) Difference between highest and lowest

6.

Which chart shows proportions using a circle divided into sectors? a)

Line chart

b) Bar chart

c) Scatter plot

d) Pie chart

7. What software is widely used for data analysis?

a) Word

b) PowerPoint

c) Excel

d) Photoshop

8. Which type of graph best represents the distribution of one quantitative variable? a)

Bar chart

b) Pie chart

c) Histogram

d) Line chart

9. The process of organizing, manipulating, and interpreting data is called: a)

Data collection

b) Data processing

c) Data entry

d) Data storage

10. What do we call the outcomes or deductions drawn from data analysis? a)

Spreadsheets

b) Averages

c) Conclusions

d) Questionnaires

Answers

1.b	2.b	3.b	4.b	5.d	6.d	7.c	8.c	9.b	10.c

Lesson 30: Presenting Research Findings

1. What is the primary purpose of a presentation?

a) Conveying research findings

b) Data collection

c) Creating visual aids

d) Analyzing results

2. What type of data is numerical and measurable?

a) Presentation Data

b) Qualitative Data

c) Quantitative Data

d) Visual Data

3. Who are individuals participating in a research study?

a) Animators

b) Participants

c) Presenters

d) Reviewers

4. Which term describes a dynamic visual using motion to communicate information? a) Presentation Software

b) Visual Aids

c) Data Collection

d) Animation

5. What are supplementary materials used to enhance presentations?

a) Data Collection Methods

b) Review Materials

c) Animation Software

d) Visual Aids

6.

Which software is used to create and deliver slide-based presentations?

a) Animation Software

b) Presentation Software

c) Data Analysis Software

d) Visual Aids Software

7. What is the main purpose of animation in presentations?

a) To collect data

b) To review research methods

c) To create visual aids

d) To convey information with motion

8. What type of data is descriptive and non-numerical?

a) Quantitative Data

b) Qualitative Data

c) Visual Data

d) Presentation Data

9. What are methods used to gather research information called?

a) Data Analysis Methods

b) Data Collection Methods

c) Review Methods

d) Animation Methods

10. What is the process of summarizing key aspects of research for presentation? a)

Data Collection

b) Presentation

c) Review

d) Animation **Answers**

1.a	2.c	3.b	4.d	5.d	6.b	7.d	8.b	9.b	10.c