



Research methods



Lec 3

- 1. All the following are perspectives that can be used to categorize research, except?
 - a. Field
 - b. Approach
 - c. Structure
 - d. Nature
- 2. Field refers to allowing groups of academics with different interests to organize them in one place?
 - a. True
 - b. False

Similar interests

- 3. Approach represents types of research methodologies?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. Nature is the type of contribution of the research to knowledge, and is categorized to?
 - a. Pure theoretical research
 - b. Research for theory evaluation
 - c. Applied research
 - d. All of the above
- 5. Quantitative approach is subjective, while Qualitative is objective?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 6. Quantitative is all about numeric scales, and based on natural sciences?
 - a. True
 - b. False



- 7. Qualitative approach is built on social sciences, and can vary between people?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 8. Action research only care about getting the results, and doesn't care about explaining them?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 9. Experimental research selects?
 - a. Sample of the population
 - b. The whole population
- 10. How many steps in experiments?
 - a. 6
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. 9
- 11. Case study is a comprehensive examination of a specific scenario?
 - a. Ture
 - b. False
- 12. Survey is used to?
 - a. Gain preliminary perspectives
 - b. Analyzing the results
 - c. Publishing the work
 - d. Reporting the situation
- 13. It's important to stick on your thoughts and never listen to people's opinions when it comes to your research?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 14. An example of critical analysis is to check if the data are correct or not?
 - a. True
 - b. False





- 15. One of the things that make research good is to limit it and don't allow anyone to follow my trail?
 - a. True
 - b. False



