

# RSCH2122: WEEK 20 EXAM:

Data are the fundamental thing that researchers are searching for.

= True

Descriptive research deals with the past events and integrates it with the present situations.

= False

A narrative research is a method that begins with the expressed lives and stories of individual.

= True

Median is the "middle" value in the list of numbers. To find the median, your numbers have to be listed in numerical order from smallest to largest.

= False

In Qualitative research, interviews are more structured than Quantitative research. In a structured interview, the researcher asks a standard set of questions that is quantifiable, nothing more nothing less.

= False

Presentation is the process of organizing data into logical, sequential and meaningful categories and classifications to make them amenable to study and interpretation.

= True

The **conclusion** should clarify concepts defined within the scope of the study. Moreover, it should explain the relationship of the variables under study.

= True

In case of researcher-made instruments, validation process should be discussed and figures or results must be presented when statistical measures were used.

= True

Analysis is the section answers the question, "So what?" in relation to the results of the study. What do the results of the study mean? This part is, perhaps, the *most critical aspect of the research report*.

= False

Correlational studies are designed to determine which different variables are related to each other in the population of interest.

= True

Intends to get reliable information about a group of people over a long period of time.

= Developmental Research

Popular descriptive study for projects that is forward-looking.

= Trends and Projection Studies

It is a subset or element of a population.

= Sample

These are statements with numerals or numbers that serve as supplements to tabular presentation.

= Textual

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= Textual

ANOVA stands for

= Analysis of Variance

It is used to find out if the variances between two populations are significantly different.

= F-Test

It is the most common measure of central tendency. It is simply the sum of the numbers divided by the number of numbers.

= Mean

All of the following are reasons why we should use samples except:

= Accessibility of the population

This is a nonparametric test of statistical significance that is used when research data are in the form of frequency counts for two or more categories.

= Chi-square

Using the [Slovin Formula](#), compute for the sample size of the following population given:

2000 SHS STUDENTS

= 333

Using the [Slovin Formula](#), compute for the sample size of the following population given:

550 TOURISM STUDENTS

= 232

Using the [Slovin Formula](#), compute for the sample size of the following population given:

750 GAS Students

= 261

Using the [Slovin Formula](#), compute for the sample size of the following population given:

800 grade 11 students

= 267

Using the [Slovin Formula](#), compute for the sample size of the following population given:

900 GRADE 12 STUDENTS

= 277

Using the [Slovin Formula](#), compute for the sample size of the following population given:

650 GRADE 12 STUDENTS

= 248

It is a process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data.

= Data Analysis

It is a chart or graph that presents [categorical data](#) with [rectangular](#) bars with [heights](#) or [lengths](#) proportional to the values that they represent.

= Bar Graph

What is a graph with points connected by lines to show how something changes in value: as time goes by, or as something else changes?

= Line Graph

What is a special chart that uses "pie slices" to show relative sizes of data?

= Pie Graph

What is a chart that present the quantitative variations of changes of variables in pictorial or diagrammatic form?

= Graphical

These include a complete list of all quoted and paraphrased works that the researcher actually used in completing the study.

= References

The \_\_\_\_\_ should clarify concepts refined within the scope of the study.

= Conclusion

Basic Research is also known as Action Research.

= False

Using Slovin's Formula, look for the sample size of this population: 1500 SHS students in AMA COMPUTER COLLEGE.

= 316

Provides an intent study of a person with a vision in the future. It employs a detailed study about a person/ unit over a considerable period of time

= Case Study

In data gathering procedures, the researchers will just simply describe their respondents.

= False

According to Calderon and Gonzales (2008), conclusions should be logically written presenting the valid outgrowths of the findings.

= True

Solve for the sample size using Slovin's Formula: 1800 Graduating Students this year.

= 327

Definition of terms allows readers to locate and use the sources you have cited. This information must be complete and accurate by including the following information in the reference entry: author's name, year of publication, title of the work, and the publication information (Leedy and Ormrod, in Casela & Cuevas, 2010).

= False

Nominal scales are used for labeling variables, without any quantitative value. This scales could simply be called "labels."

= True

Describe where the researchers got the necessary information that would help the researcher to explain further the research paper.

= Sources of Data

This part is where the researchers will state where the study will take place.

= Research Locale

This is a method that begins with the expressed lives and stories of individual. The procedures for implementing this research consist of focusing on studying one or two individuals, gathering data through the collection of their stories, reporting individual experiences, and chronologically ordering the meaning of those experiences.

= Narrative Research

Statement of the problem is also considered as the objective of research.

= True

Look for the sample size of 1300 population.

= 306

Through Interview, the researcher records the events that have been observed. The researcher focuses on respondents to capture a particular aspect of their behavior. The respondents may or may not directly participate in the activities of the research investigation.

= False

Quantitative data collection is based on random sampling or a structured data collection which uses instruments that will fit diverse experiences into predetermined response categories.

= True

No recommendations should be made for a problem, or anything for that matter, that has not been discovered or discussed in the study. Recommendations for things not discussed in the study are irrelevant.

= True

A separation of a whole into its constituent parts (Merriam-Webster, 2012)  
The process of breaking up the whole study into its constituent parts of categories according to the specific questions under the statement of the problem. (Calderon,1993)

= Analysis