Data Processing and Analysis
Unit 4

Multiple Choice Questions with Answer Key

1. What is a hypothesis?

a. A statement that the researcher wants to test through the data collected in a study.
b. A research question the results will answer.
c. A theory that underpins the study.
d. A statistical method for calculating the extent to which the results could have happened by chance.

Answer: a

2. Qualitative data analysis is still a relatively new and rapidly developing branch of research methodology.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a

3.. The process of marking segments of data with symbols, descriptive words, or category names is known as _____.

a. Concurring
b. Coding
c. Colouring
d. Segmenting

Answer: b

4. What is the cyclical process of collecting and analysing data during a single research study called?

a. Interim analysis
b. Inter analysis
c. Inter-item analysis
d. Constant analysis

Answer: a

5. The process of quantifying data is referred to as _____.

a. Typology
b. Diagramming
c. Enumeration
d. Coding

Answer: c

6. An advantage of using computer programs for qualitative data is that they _____.

a. Can reduce time required to analyse data (i.e., after the data are transcribed)
b. Help in storing and organising data
c. Make many procedures available that are rarely done by hand due to time constraints
d. All of the above

Answer: d

7. Boolean operators are words that are used to create logical combinations.

a. True
b. False

Answer: a

8. _____ are the basic building blocks of qualitative data.

a. Categories
b. Units
c. Individuals
d. None of the above

Answer: a

9. 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. Mnemoning

Answer: c

10. 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

Answer: a

11. Hypothesis testing and estimation are both types of descriptive statistics.

a. True
b. False

Answer: b

12. A set of data organised in a participants(rows)-by-variables(columns) format is known as a "data set."

a. True
b. False

Answer: a

13. A graph that uses vertical bars to represent data is called a ___

a. Line graph
b. Bar graph
c. Scatterplot
d. Vertical graph

Answer: b

14. _____ are used when you want to visually examine the relationship between two quantitative variables.

a. Bar graphs
b. Pie graphs
c. Line graphs
d. Scatterplots

Answer: d

15. The denominator (bottom) of the z-score formula is

a. The standard deviation
b. The difference between a score and the mean
c. The range
d. The mean

Answer: a

16. Which of these distributions is used for a testing hypothesis?

a. Normal Distribution
b. Chi-Squared Distribution
c. Gamma Distribution
d. Poisson Distribution

Answer b

17. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?

a. Statistic
b. Hypothesis
c. Level of Significance
d. Test-Statistic

Answer: b

18. 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

Answer: a

19. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?

a. Null Hypothesis
b. Positive Hypothesis
c. Negative Hypothesis
d. Alternative Hypothesis.

Answer: d

20. Alternative Hypothesis is also called as?

a. Composite hypothesis
b. Research Hypothesis
c. Simple Hypothesis
d. Null Hypothesis

Answer: b