

1. Research: A Way of Thinking

Q1: What is the main purpose of research as defined in "Research: A Way of Thinking"?

- a) To gather evidence for practice
- b) To conduct experiments
- c) To critically examine and understand aspects of professional work
- d) To create new theories

Answer: c) To critically examine and understand aspects of professional work

2. Research: An Integral Part of Your Practice

Q2: Research is considered an integral part of practice because:

- a) It helps in creating new professions
- b) It provides guiding principles and theories to improve practice
- c) It is only useful for academic purposes
- d) It is mandatory for all professionals

Answer: b) It provides guiding principles and theories to improve practice

3. Research: A Way to Gather Evidence for Your Practice

Q3: Evidence-based practice (EBP) involves:

- a) Relying solely on the professional's clinical judgment
- b) Combining research evidence, clinical judgment, and client preferences
- c) Following standardized procedures only
- d) Using client preferences as the sole decision factor

Answer: b) Combining research evidence, clinical judgment, and client preferences

4. Applications of Research

Q4: Which of the following is *not* an application of research?

- a) Policy formulation
- b) Personal opinions
- c) Service delivery improvement
- d) Enhancing professional knowledge

Answer: b) Personal opinions

5. Research: What Does It Mean?

Q5: What is a key characteristic of research?

- a) It is always based on intuition
- b) It must be unbiased and objective
- c) It only involves laboratory experiments
- d) It is always subjective

Answer: b) It must be unbiased and objective

6. The Research Process: Characteristics and Requirements

Q6: Which of the following is a requirement of the research process?

- a) It must be uncontrolled and flexible
- b) It must be empirical and systematic
- c) It should avoid critical examination
- d) It should not be reproducible

Answer: b) It must be empirical and systematic

7. Types of Research

Q7: Research that focuses on developing and testing new theories is known as:

- a) Applied research
- b) Pure research
- c) Exploratory research
- d) Correlational research

Answer: b) Pure research

8. Types of Research: Application Perspective

Q8: Applied research is conducted primarily to:

- a) Develop new research methods
- b) Solve practical problems in specific fields
- c) Test abstract and specialized concepts
- d) Explore untested hypotheses

Answer: b) Solve practical problems in specific fields

9. Types of Research: Objectives Perspective

Q9: Which type of research aims to discover relationships between two variables?

- a) Descriptive research
- b) Correlational research
- c) Exploratory research
- d) Explanatory research

Answer: b) Correlational research

10. Types of Research: Mode of Enquiry Perspective

Q10: The structured approach to research is typically associated with:

- a) Qualitative research
- b) Quantitative research
- c) Experimental research
- d) Case study research

Answer: b) Quantitative research

11. Paradigms of Research

Q11: The positivist paradigm is most closely associated with:

- a) Subjective interpretation
- b) Rigorous scientific methods and objectivity
- c) Flexible research designs
- d) Collaborative research methods

Answer: b) Rigorous scientific methods and objectivity

1. The Research Process: A Quick Glance

Q1: What is the main purpose of the research process?

- a) To select the easiest research method
- b) To follow a systematic and structured approach to investigate a problem
- c) To eliminate subjective biases in research
- d) To avoid data collection

Answer: b) To follow a systematic and structured approach to investigate a problem

Q2: Which of the following is *not* a step in the eight-step research process model?

- a) Formulating a research problem
- b) Constructing a hypothesis
- c) Collecting data
- d) Writing a research proposal

Answer: b) Constructing a hypothesis

Q3: The first phase in the research process involves:

- a) Developing a research design
- b) Deciding what to research
- c) Data analysis
- d) Writing the research report

Answer: b) Deciding what to research

Q4: Which of the following is essential when formulating a research problem?

- a) Identifying a gap in the literature
- b) Selecting a random topic
- c) Ignoring the objectives of the study
- d) Avoiding theoretical frameworks

Answer: a) Identifying a gap in the literature

Q5: What is the primary purpose of the second phase in the research process?

- a) Selecting the study sample
- b) Planning how to conduct the research
- c) Gathering raw data
- d) Writing the final report

Answer: b) Planning how to conduct the research

Q6: Conceptualising a research design refers to:

- a) Developing a clear plan for how the research will be conducted
- b) Writing the research report
- c) Selecting the statistical software
- d) Identifying participants for the study

Answer: a) Developing a clear plan for how the research will be conducted

Q7: Which of the following is *not* an example of an instrument for data collection?

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Interviews
- c) Research design
- d) Observation

Answer: c) Research design

Q8: What is the goal of selecting a sample in research?

- a) To test every individual in the population
- b) To choose a representative group from the population
- c) To conduct qualitative interviews
- d) To avoid bias

Answer: b) To choose a representative group from the population

Q9: Which of the following is typically *not* included in a research proposal?

- a) Research problem and objectives
- b) Detailed budget for the study
- c) The final conclusions of the research
- d) Proposed research methodology

Answer: c) The final conclusions of the research

Q10: The main activity in Phase III of the research process is:

- a) Conducting a literature review
- b) Collecting and analyzing data
- c) Writing the research report
- d) Selecting a research problem

Answer: b) Collecting and analyzing data

Q11: Which method is *not* commonly used for data collection?

- a) Interviews
- b) Hypotheses
- c) Surveys
- d) Observation

Answer: b) Hypotheses

Q12: Data processing in research primarily involves:

- a) Reporting on findings
- b) Cleaning, coding, and organizing data
- c) Reviewing the literature
- d) Constructing hypotheses

Answer: b) Cleaning, coding, and organizing data

Q13: The final step in the research process is:

- a) Formulating research questions
- b) Writing a detailed research report
- c) Collecting qualitative data
- d) Revising the research design

Answer: b) Writing a detailed research report

Q1: What is the main purpose of reviewing the literature in research?

- a) To avoid duplication of work
- b) To provide a detailed analysis of statistical data
- c) To critically evaluate existing knowledge and identify gaps
- d) To determine the final results of the study

Answer: c) To critically evaluate existing knowledge and identify gaps

Q2: Where does the literature review typically fit in the research process?

- a) Before formulating a research problem
- b) After collecting data
- c) During the conclusion of the research
- d) While writing the research report

Answer: a) Before formulating a research problem

Q3: How does a literature review help in formulating a research problem?

- a) It broadens the research problem
- b) It eliminates the need for primary data
- c) It brings clarity and focus to the research problem by understanding past work
- d) It avoids narrowing down the topic

Answer: c) It brings clarity and focus to the research problem by understanding past work

Q4: How can reviewing the literature improve your research methodology?

- a) By identifying the best methods used in previous studies
- b) By developing a new theoretical framework
- c) By avoiding the use of statistical tools
- d) By focusing on qualitative research only

Answer: a) By identifying the best methods used in previous studies

Q5: A comprehensive literature review helps a researcher by:

- a) Narrowing the scope of their research
- b) Broadening their knowledge base in their research area
- c) Eliminating the need for a theoretical framework
- d) Reducing the need for data collection

Answer: b) Broadening their knowledge base in their research area

Q6: Literature review enables researchers to contextualize their findings by:

- a) Comparing them with unrelated studies
- b) Placing their research within the framework of existing knowledge
- c) Ignoring previous findings
- d) Focusing only on quantitative data

Answer: b) Placing their research within the framework of existing knowledge

Q7: What is the first step in reviewing the literature?

- a) Developing a theoretical framework
- b) Searching for existing literature
- c) Conducting interviews
- d) Writing the research proposal

Answer: b) Searching for existing literature

Q8: Which of the following is a key source for searching existing literature?

- a) Random surveys
- b) Academic journals and databases
- c) Social media websites
- d) Personal interviews

Answer: b) Academic journals and databases

Q9: Reviewing selected literature involves:

- a) Summarizing all studies without critique
- b) Critically analyzing the relevance and quality of the selected literature
- c) Ignoring contradictory findings
- d) Only focusing on qualitative research

Answer: b) Critically analyzing the relevance and quality of the selected literature

Q10: What is the main purpose of a theoretical framework in research?

- a) To collect data
- b) To guide the research process by linking the literature review to the research problem
- c) To finalize the research conclusions
- d) To avoid using any existing theories

Answer: b) To guide the research process by linking the literature review to the research problem

Q11: A conceptual framework is important in research because:

- a) It replaces the need for a literature review
- b) It visually represents the variables and relationships in a study
- c) It only applies to quantitative research

- d) It is unnecessary for exploratory research

Answer: b) It visually represents the variables and relationships in a study

1. Formulating a Research Problem

Q1: What is the first step in formulating a research problem?

- a) Conducting interviews
- b) Reviewing the literature
- c) Selecting a research sample
- d) Formulating hypotheses

Answer: b) Reviewing the literature

2. The Research Problem

Q2: A well-defined research problem helps in:

- a) Making assumptions
- b) Clarifying the focus and direction of the research
- c) Avoiding data collection
- d) Ignoring the research objectives

Answer: b) Clarifying the focus and direction of the research

3. The Importance of Formulating a Research Problem

Q3: Why is formulating a research problem important?

- a) It helps in defining the methodology
- b) It ensures the research is relevant and specific
- c) It eliminates the need for a literature review
- d) It makes data analysis unnecessary

Answer: b) It ensures the research is relevant and specific

4. Sources of Research Problems

Q4: Which of the following is *not* a common source of research problems?

- a) Personal experiences
- b) Published research
- c) Fictional novels
- d) Professional practice

Answer: c) Fictional novels

5. Considerations in Selecting a Research Problem

Q5: When selecting a research problem, which of the following should be considered?

- a) Feasibility and relevance
- b) Personal interest only
- c) The length of the research proposal
- d) The availability of researchers

Answer: a) Feasibility and relevance

6. Steps in Formulating a Research Problem

Q6: What is the first step in formulating a research problem?

- a) Identifying the objectives
- b) Understanding the background of the problem
- c) Collecting data
- d) Writing a hypothesis

Answer: b) Understanding the background of the problem

7. The Formulation of Research Objectives

Q7: Research objectives are formulated to:

- a) Set specific goals for the research
- b) Replace the research problem
- c) Avoid using a research design
- d) Collect data from multiple sources

Answer: a) Set specific goals for the research

8. The Study Population

Q8: Which of the following best describes a study population?

- a) The group of individuals you generalize your findings to
- b) A random sample selected for interviews
- c) The control group in an experiment
- d) All participants in a case study

Answer: a) The group of individuals you generalize your findings to

9. Establishing Operational Definitions

Q9: What is the purpose of establishing operational definitions in research?

- a) To limit the scope of the research
- b) To provide clarity on how key concepts will be measured
- c) To formulate the research problem

- d) To avoid statistical analysis

Answer: b) To provide clarity on how key concepts will be measured

10. Formulating a Research Problem in Qualitative Research

Q10: In qualitative research, formulating a research problem typically involves:

- a) Defining hypotheses before data collection
- b) Focusing on a broad, exploratory question
- c) Selecting statistical tests
- d) Choosing variables for analysis

Answer: b) Focusing on a broad, exploratory question

1. Identifying Variables

Q1: What is the primary role of a variable in research?

- a) To generate conclusions
- b) To represent characteristics that can change or vary
- c) To avoid data collection
- d) To serve as a hypothesis

Answer: b) To represent characteristics that can change or vary

2. What is a Variable?

Q2: In research, a variable is best defined as:

- a) A fixed factor in an experiment
- b) A measurable characteristic that can take on different values
- c) An abstract concept used in theory
- d) A statistical tool

Answer: b) A measurable characteristic that can take on different values

3. The Difference Between a Concept and a Variable

Q3: How does a concept differ from a variable?

- a) Concepts are fixed, while variables are always measurable
- b) Variables are abstract ideas, while concepts are quantifiable
- c) Concepts are abstract ideas, while variables are measurable representations of those ideas

- d) Variables and concepts are always the same

Answer: c) Concepts are abstract ideas, while variables are measurable representations of those ideas

4. Converting Concepts into Variables

Q4: When converting a concept into a variable, the researcher must:

- a) Assign numerical values to the concept
- b) Define the concept operationally to measure it accurately
- c) Use only qualitative methods
- d) Avoid using the concept in data analysis

Answer: b) Define the concept operationally to measure it accurately

5. Types of Variables

Q5: Which of the following is *not* a type of variable?

- a) Independent variable
- b) Dependent variable
- c) Extraneous variable
- d) Random variable

Answer: d) Random variable

6. From the Viewpoint of Causal Relationship

Q6: In terms of causal relationships, the variable that is manipulated or controlled by the researcher is called:

- a) Independent variable
- b) Dependent variable
- c) Extraneous variable
- d) Moderator variable

Answer: a) Independent variable

7. From the Viewpoint of the Study Design

Q7: In an experimental study design, the dependent variable is:

- a) The factor that the researcher manipulates
- b) The outcome or effect that is measured
- c) A variable that is ignored during analysis
- d) A control variable

Answer: b) The outcome or effect that is measured

8. From the Viewpoint of the Unit of Measurement

Q8: Variables measured on a scale that allows for ranking but not equal intervals between values are classified as:

- a) Ordinal variables
- b) Ratio variables
- c) Interval variables
- d) Nominal variables

Answer: a) Ordinal variables

9. Types of Measurement Scale

Q9: The four types of measurement scales include nominal, ordinal, interval, and:

- a) Quantitative scale
- b) Descriptive scale
- c) Categorical scale
- d) Ratio scale

Answer: d) Ratio scale

10. The Nominal or Classificatory Scale

Q10: Which of the following is an example of a nominal variable?

- a) Age
- b) Gender
- c) Height
- d) Temperature

Answer: b) Gender

11. The Ordinal or Ranking Scale

Q11: An ordinal scale is best used to measure:

- a) Categories without a specific order
- b) Rankings or order of items
- c) Precise differences between data points
- d) Absolute zero points

Answer: b) Rankings or order of items

12. The Interval Scale

Q12: The interval scale is unique because:

- a) It allows for ranking but no differences between values
- b) It has equal intervals between values but no true zero
- c) It measures categories with no ranking
- d) It has both a true zero and equal intervals

Answer: b) It has equal intervals between values but no true zero

13. The Ratio Scale

Q13: Which of the following characteristics does a ratio scale have?

- a) Categories only
- b) Equal intervals with no true zero
- c) Equal intervals and a true zero point
- d) Rankings with no equal intervals

Answer: c) Equal intervals and a true zero point

1. Constructing Hypotheses

Q1: What is the primary purpose of constructing a hypothesis in research?

- a) To collect more data
- b) To provide a tentative explanation or prediction that can be tested
- c) To develop a theoretical framework
- d) To avoid data analysis

Answer: b) To provide a tentative explanation or prediction that can be tested

2. The Definition of a Hypothesis

Q2: A hypothesis is best defined as:

- a) A research question
- b) A statement about the expected relationship between variables
- c) An untestable assumption
- d) A summary of the literature review

Answer: b) A statement about the expected relationship between variables

3. The Functions of a Hypothesis

Q3: Which of the following is *not* a function of a hypothesis?

- a) To guide the research process
- b) To explain relationships between variables
- c) To provide conclusive answers
- d) To provide a basis for testing predictions

Answer: c) To provide conclusive answers

4. The Testing of a Hypothesis

Q4: Hypothesis testing in research involves:

- a) Confirming or rejecting the hypothesis based on evidence
- b) Ignoring the data and relying on intuition
- c) Using only qualitative methods
- d) Developing new hypotheses after data collection

Answer: a) Confirming or rejecting the hypothesis based on evidence

5. The Characteristics of a Hypothesis

Q5: A well-formulated hypothesis should be:

- a) Specific, testable, and clear
- b) Broad and vague
- c) Based on personal opinion
- d) Impossible to prove

Answer: a) Specific, testable, and clear

6. Types of Hypothesis

Q6: A null hypothesis (H_0) is defined as:

- a) A hypothesis that predicts a relationship between variables
- b) A hypothesis that states there is no relationship between variables
- c) A hypothesis that is always proven true
- d) A hypothesis that focuses on qualitative data

Answer: b) A hypothesis that states there is no relationship between variables

7. Errors in Testing a Hypothesis

Q7: A Type I error occurs when:

- a) The null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected
- b) The null hypothesis is accepted when it is false
- c) There is insufficient data for testing
- d) A hypothesis cannot be formulated

Answer: a) The null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected

8. Hypotheses in Qualitative Research

Q8: How are hypotheses typically used in qualitative research?

- a) They are strictly defined before the research begins

- b) They are avoided because qualitative research is exploratory
 - c) They are used to test relationships between variables
 - d) They emerge during the research process rather than being predefined
- Answer:** d) They emerge during the research process rather than being predefined

Q9: A research design is best described as:

- a) A plan outlining how data will be analyzed
 - b) A framework or blueprint for conducting the research study
 - c) A step-by-step guide for writing the research report
 - d) A set of research tools used to collect data
- Answer:** b) A framework or blueprint for conducting the research study

Q10: Which of the following is *not* a function of a research design?

- a) To ensure the research questions are answered
 - b) To specify the methods for data collection
 - c) To develop statistical software for analysis
 - d) To control variables and ensure validity
- Answer:** c) To develop statistical software for analysis

Q11: What is a key function of a research design?

- a) To identify potential errors in data entry
 - b) To establish procedures for gathering and analyzing data
 - c) To avoid defining the research problem
 - d) To formulate research objectives
- Answer:** b) To establish procedures for gathering and analyzing data

Q12: In the context of research design, causality refers to:

- a) The relationship between two variables where one affects the other
 - b) The correlation between unrelated variables
 - c) The random occurrence of events
 - d) The statistical significance of variables
- Answer:** a) The relationship between two variables where one affects the other

Q13: Which of the following best describes the role of causality in research design?

- a) It is only important in qualitative research
 - b) It helps researchers establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables
 - c) It is irrelevant in most research designs
 - d) It prevents researchers from using experimental methods
- Answer:** b) It helps researchers establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables

Q14: A research design that aims to identify cause-and-effect relationships is known as:

- a) Descriptive research
- b) Exploratory research
- c) Causal research
- d) Correlational research

Answer: c) Causal research

1. Selecting a Study Design

Q1: What is the primary purpose of selecting a study design in research?

- a) To minimize data collection efforts
- b) To provide a framework for how data will be collected and analyzed
- c) To reduce the number of variables
- d) To avoid using any specific method

Answer: b) To provide a framework for how data will be collected and analyzed

2. Differences Between Quantitative and Qualitative Study Designs

Q2: A key difference between quantitative and qualitative study designs is:

- a) Quantitative designs are flexible, while qualitative designs are rigid
- b) Quantitative designs focus on numerical data, while qualitative designs focus on narrative data
- c) Qualitative designs require larger sample sizes than quantitative designs
- d) Both use the same data collection methods

Answer: b) Quantitative designs focus on numerical data, while qualitative designs focus on narrative data

3. Study Designs in Quantitative Research

Q3: Which of the following is a characteristic of a quantitative study design?

- a) Focus on exploring subjective experiences
- b) Structured methods like surveys and experiments
- c) In-depth interviews
- d) Emphasis on developing theories

Answer: b) Structured methods like surveys and experiments

4. Study Designs Based on the Number of Contacts

Q4: In a cross-sectional study design, data is collected:

- a) Multiple times over a long period
- b) From the same group repeatedly
- c) At one point in time from a sample
- d) Before and after an intervention

Answer: c) At one point in time from a sample

5. Study Designs Based on the Reference Period

Q5: A retrospective study design involves:

- a) Gathering future data based on predictions
- b) Collecting data at present and analyzing it in the future
- c) Analyzing existing data from the past
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Analyzing existing data from the past

6. Study Designs Based on the Nature of the Investigation

Q6: What is an exploratory study design primarily used for?

- a) To test a hypothesis
- b) To gather initial insights where little is known
- c) To measure the impact of an intervention
- d) To compare two groups

Answer: b) To gather initial insights where little is known

7. Other Designs Commonly Used in Quantitative Research

Q7: Which of the following is *not* commonly used in quantitative research?

- a) Cross-sectional design
- b) Case study
- c) Blind study
- d) Trend study

Answer: b) Case study

8. The Cross-Over Comparative Experimental Design

Q8: In a cross-over comparative experimental design:

- a) Participants are divided into two groups, and each group receives a different treatment simultaneously
- b) Participants receive all treatments but in different sequences
- c) The control group receives the intervention after the experiment

- d) Each group only receives one treatment throughout the study
- Answer:** b) Participants receive all treatments but in different sequences

9. The Replicated Cross-Sectional Design

Q9: The replicated cross-sectional design involves:

- a) Repeating data collection on the same participants
 - b) Taking multiple samples from the population at different times
 - c) Analyzing one sample multiple times
 - d) None of the above
- Answer:** b) Taking multiple samples from the population at different times

10. Trend Studies

Q10: A trend study is primarily concerned with:

- a) Tracking changes in the same individuals over time
 - b) Observing changes in a population over time
 - c) Comparing multiple variables simultaneously
 - d) Testing experimental interventions
- Answer:** b) Observing changes in a population over time

11. Cohort Studies

Q11: What distinguishes a cohort study?

- a) It studies random individuals at one point in time
 - b) It follows a specific group of people with a shared characteristic over time
 - c) It conducts interviews with community members
 - d) It only uses retrospective data
- Answer:** b) It follows a specific group of people with a shared characteristic over time

12. Panel Studies

Q12: In a panel study:

- a) Data is collected from the same individuals multiple times over a period
 - b) New participants are selected for each data collection point
 - c) Only a single interview is conducted
 - d) Participants are asked open-ended questions
- Answer:** a) Data is collected from the same individuals multiple times over a period

13. Blind Studies

Q13: A blind study is designed to:

- a) Increase sample size
- b) Prevent participants from knowing which group they are in (control or treatment)
- c) Avoid using any form of control group
- d) Ensure that the hypothesis is not revealed to the researcher

Answer: b) Prevent participants from knowing which group they are in (control or treatment)

14. Double-Blind Studies

Q14: A double-blind study ensures that:

- a) Only the participants are unaware of the treatment group
- b) Both the participants and researchers are unaware of who is in the control or experimental group
- c) The study avoids any randomization
- d) The treatment is given to all participants

Answer: b) Both the participants and researchers are unaware of who is in the control or experimental group

15. Study Designs in Qualitative Research

Q15: A common characteristic of qualitative research designs is:

- a) The use of statistical testing
- b) A focus on exploring experiences, meanings, and perspectives
- c) Random assignment of participants
- d) Rigid and structured questionnaires

Answer: b) A focus on exploring experiences, meanings, and perspectives

16. Case Study

Q16: A case study is primarily used to:

- a) Measure statistical relationships
- b) Explore a particular individual or group in-depth over time
- c) Conduct surveys across large populations
- d) Randomly assign participants to groups

Answer: b) Explore a particular individual or group in-depth over time

17. Oral History

Q17: Oral history is best described as:

- a) A quantitative method
- b) The collection of personal recollections and stories to understand historical events
- c) A method to assess population trends
- d) An experimental design

Answer: b) The collection of personal recollections and stories to understand historical events

18. Focus Groups/Group Interviews

Q18: Focus groups are primarily used to:

- a) Collect individual data
- b) Gather insights from group discussions on specific topics
- c) Conduct experiments
- d) Compare statistical variables

Answer: b) Gather insights from group discussions on specific topics

19. Participant Observation

Q19: What is a key feature of participant observation?

- a) The researcher observes without interacting
- b) The researcher becomes actively involved in the participants' environment
- c) It only applies to experimental settings
- d) It requires random sampling

Answer: b) The researcher becomes actively involved in the participants' environment

20. Holistic Research

Q20: Holistic research is focused on:

- a) Narrowing down on specific variables
- b) Exploring the interconnections between various elements in a broader context
- c) Only studying individual components of a system
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Exploring the interconnections between various elements in a broader context

21. Community Discussion Forums

Q21: Community discussion forums are a method used to:

- a) Gather data from controlled experiments
- b) Engage community members in open discussions on shared issues
- c) Develop statistical models

- d) Test hypotheses

Answer: b) Engage community members in open discussions on shared issues

22. Reflective Journal Log

Q22: A reflective journal log is commonly used in research to:

- a) Record personal reflections and observations during the research process
- b) Collect statistical data
- c) Conduct interviews
- d) Draft a literature review

Answer: a) Record personal reflections and observations during the research process

23. Action Research

Q23: Action research involves:

- a) A researcher intervening to solve an immediate problem while studying the effects
- b) Random sampling of participants
- c) A large-scale experimental design
- d) Avoiding real-world application

Answer: a) A researcher intervening to solve an immediate problem while studying the effects

24. Feminist Research

Q24: Feminist research is characterized by:

- a) A focus on gender-neutral perspectives
- b) A focus on understanding and addressing gender inequalities
- c) The use of quantitative data only
- d) Avoiding social issues in research

Answer: b) A focus on understanding and addressing gender inequalities

25. Participatory and Collaborative Research Enquiry

Q25: Participatory and collaborative research enquiry is best described as:

- a) Research conducted solely by academics
- b) Research involving active collaboration between researchers and participants
- c) A method that avoids involving participants in decision-making
- d) A study design that emphasizes numerical data

Answer: b) Research involving active collaboration between researchers and participants

Q1: What is the primary factor in selecting a method of data collection?

- a) The length of the questionnaire
- b) The research objectives and nature of the data needed
- c) The number of participants available
- d) The researcher's personal preference

Answer: b) The research objectives and nature of the data needed

Q2: One key difference between data collection in quantitative and qualitative research is:

- a) Quantitative research uses interviews, while qualitative research uses surveys
- b) Quantitative research collects numerical data, while qualitative research collects narrative data
- c) Both use the same approach to data collection
- d) Qualitative research avoids direct observation

Answer: b) Quantitative research collects numerical data, while qualitative research collects narrative data

Q3: Which of the following is a major approach to gathering information?

- a) Statistical modeling
- b) Interviews, surveys, and observation
- c) Data extrapolation
- d) Random sampling

Answer: b) Interviews, surveys, and observation

Q4: Primary data sources involve:

- a) Data already collected by others
- b) Original data gathered directly from participants or observations
- c) Data from textbooks
- d) Data collected from the internet

Answer: b) Original data gathered directly from participants or observations

Q5: In the context of data collection, observation is best suited for:

- a) Measuring people's opinions
- b) Collecting objective data on behaviors or actions
- c) Gathering historical data
- d) Analyzing large-scale datasets

Answer: b) Collecting objective data on behaviors or actions

Q6: One of the main advantages of using interviews as a data collection method is:

- a) They are less time-consuming
- b) They allow for in-depth exploration of complex topics

- c) They avoid the need for a sample
 - d) They provide large quantities of numerical data
- Answer:** b) They allow for in-depth exploration of complex topics

Q7: A questionnaire is most commonly used in which type of research?

- a) Qualitative research
 - b) Quantitative research
 - c) Experimental research
 - d) Descriptive research
- Answer:** b) Quantitative research

Q8: Which of the following is crucial when constructing a research instrument in quantitative research?

- a) Ensuring the questions are open-ended
 - b) Ensuring reliability and validity
 - c) Avoiding the use of scales
 - d) Using only qualitative data
- Answer:** b) Ensuring reliability and validity

Q9: When asking personal and sensitive questions in a questionnaire or interview, researchers should:

- a) Avoid asking them altogether
 - b) Build rapport and ensure confidentiality to make respondents comfortable
 - c) Always start the questionnaire with these questions
 - d) Make these questions optional
- Answer:** b) Build rapport and ensure confidentiality to make respondents comfortable

Q10: When constructing a questionnaire, the best practice for ordering questions is:

- a) Randomly arrange the questions
 - b) Start with easy, non-threatening questions and gradually move to more sensitive or complex ones
 - c) Begin with sensitive questions to get them out of the way
 - d) Ask all demographic questions at the end
- Answer:** b) Start with easy, non-threatening questions and gradually move to more sensitive or complex ones

Q11: The purpose of pre-testing a research instrument is to:

- a) Increase the number of questions
- b) Ensure that the instrument works effectively in real conditions and is understood by respondents
- c) Eliminate the need for statistical analysis

- d) Avoid bias in the answers

Answer: b) Ensure that the instrument works effectively in real conditions and is understood by respondents

Q12: Before starting data collection, which of the following is a key prerequisite?

- a) Developing a hypothesis
- b) Selecting a sample and ensuring ethical considerations are addressed
- c) Avoiding operational definitions
- d) Writing the final report

Answer: b) Selecting a sample and ensuring ethical considerations are addressed

Q13: Which of the following is a common data collection method in qualitative research?

- a) Structured surveys
- b) Participant observation
- c) Large-scale experiments
- d) Random sampling

Answer: b) Participant observation

Q14: Constructing a research instrument in qualitative research typically involves:

- a) Standardizing closed-ended questions
- b) Developing open-ended questions and flexible interview guides
- c) Using only numerical scales
- d) Eliminating personal interaction

Answer: b) Developing open-ended questions and flexible interview guides

Q15: Secondary data sources are best described as:

- a) Data collected by the researcher for a specific study
- b) Data that has been previously collected by others for different purposes
- c) Data collected from experiments
- d) Data gathered from interviews

Answer: b) Data that has been previously collected by others for different purposes

Q16: One major problem with using secondary data is:

- a) The data is always outdated
- b) The data may not be relevant or may lack reliability for the specific research question
- c) Secondary data is always of poor quality
- d) It requires direct interviews

Answer: b) The data may not be relevant or may lack reliability for the specific research question

