

25 Multiple choice questions

1. questions that can be answered with a short, simple response such as "yes" or "no"
 - a. case studies
 - b. closed questions
 - c. observations
 - d. open-ended questions

2. a conversation in which the interview has been planned with a set of predetermined questions developed by the researcher
 - a. unstructured interviews
 - b. closed questions
 - c. structured interviews
 - d. literature reviews

3. subjective data that comes from research that collects information about people's beliefs, feelings, attitudes and opinions
 - a. quantitative data
 - b. qualitative data
 - c. secondary data
 - d. primary data

4. data in the form of numerical items that can then be analysed by counting, measuring and graphing
 - a. primary data
 - b. secondary data
 - c. quantitative data
 - d. qualitative data

5. a problem, question or statement that one proposes to test through research
 - a. bias
 - b. ethics
 - c. sample size
 - d. hypothesis

6. the consistency of measurement
 - a. sampling
 - b. reliability
 - c. anonymity
 - d. validity

7. data collected firsthand by the researcher
 - a. secondary data
 - b. primary data
 - c. qualitative data
 - d. validity

8. a deep analysis of a situation
 - a. case studies
 - b. sample size
 - c. print sources
 - d. ethics

9. the process of choosing the people, place and time to collect primary data
 - a. validity
 - b. sampling
 - c. sample size
 - d. sample

10. a process of watching and recording behaviour of participants
 - a. case studies
 - b. sampling
 - c. bias
 - d. observations

11. data that has been gathered and recorded by someone else, other than the researcher
 - a. qualitative data
 - b. secondary data
 - c. anonymity
 - d. primary data

12. a logical and methodical way of organising the existing body of knowledge about a topic
 - a. unstructured interviews
 - b. case studies
 - c. structured interviews
 - d. literature reviews

13. a discussion in which the interview is more informal, with the interviewer planning areas for discussion without developing the actual questions in advance
 - a. literature reviews
 - b. unstructured interviews
 - c. case studies
 - d. structured interviews

14. books, journals, magazines, newspapers etc.
 - a. ethics
 - b. print sources
 - c. digital sources
 - d. case studies

15. measurement that accurately reflects what it was intended to measure
 - a. reliability
 - b. anonymity
 - c. sampling
 - d. validity

16. a system of moral principles or standards or right and wrong governing the appropriate conduct for an individual or group in a specific situation
 - a. hypothesis
 - b. bias
 - c. ethics
 - d. sample

17. unfair preference or distortion of the truth
 - a. sample
 - b. bias
 - c. sampling
 - d. ethics

18. a subset of the population selected for measurement, observing or questioning so as to provide statistical information about the population
 - a. sampling
 - b. ethics
 - c. sample
 - d. sample size

19. a privileged communication that cannot be revealed to another person
 - a. confidentiality
 - b. reliability
 - c. anonymity
 - d. validity

20. questions that require more than one word answers
 - a. closed questions
 - b. open-ended questions
 - c. observations
 - d. literature reviews

21. the internet, computer, television, radio, podcasts etc.
 - a. questionnaires
 - b. digital sources
 - c. case studies
 - d. print sources

22. a set of formally prepared questions that seek information on a person's knowledge, feelings, beliefs and opinions
 - a. questionnaires
 - b. hypothesis
 - c. ethics
 - d. case studies

23. the number of participants included in the research study
 - a. sampling
 - b. sample size
 - c. sample
 - d. validity

24. a detailed list of all the sources used in researching a project
 - a. validity
 - b. reliability
 - c. bias
 - d. bibliography

25. being free from being identified
- a. sampling
 - b. anonymity
 - c. ethics
 - d. validity