

1. <b>anonymity</b>	being free from being identified	23. <b>structured interviews</b>	a conversation in which the interview has been planned with a set of predetermined questions developed by the researcher
2. <b>bias</b>	unfair preference or distortion of the truth	24. <b>unstructured interviews</b>	a discussion in which the interview is more informal, with the interviewer planning areas for discussion without developing the actual questions in advance
3. <b>bibliography</b>	a detailed list of all the sources used in researching a project	25. <b>validity</b>	measurement that accurately reflects what it was intended to measure
4. <b>case studies</b>	a deep analysis of a situation		
5. <b>closed questions</b>	questions that can be answered with a short, simple response such as "yes" or "no"		
6. <b>confidentiality</b>	a privileged communication that cannot be revealed to another person		
7. <b>digital sources</b>	the internet, computer, television, radio, podcasts etc.		
8. <b>ethics</b>	a system of moral principles or standards or right and wrong governing the appropriate conduct for an individual or group in a specific situation		
9. <b>hypothesis</b>	a problem, question or statement that one proposes to test through research		
10. <b>literature reviews</b>	a logical and methodical way of organising the existing body of knowledge about a topic		
11. <b>observations</b>	a process of watching and recording behaviours of participants		
12. <b>open-ended questions</b>	questions that require more than one word answers		
13. <b>primary data</b>	data collected firsthand by the researcher		
14. <b>print sources</b>	books, journals, magazines, newspapers etc.		
15. <b>qualitative data</b>	subjective data that comes from research that collects information about people's beliefs, feelings, attitudes and opinions		
16. <b>quantitative data</b>	data in the form of numerical items that can then be analysed by counting, measuring and graphing		
17. <b>questionnaires</b>	a set of formally prepared questions that seek information on a person's knowledge, feelings, beliefs and opinions		
18. <b>reliability</b>	the consistency of measurement		
19. <b>sample</b>	a subset of the population selected for measurement, observing or questioning so as to provide statistical information about the population		
20. <b>sample size</b>	the number of participants included in the research study		
21. <b>sampling</b>	the process of choosing the people, place and time to collect primary data		
22. <b>secondary data</b>	data that has been gathered and recorded by someone else, other than the researcher		