**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I**

1. Which statement describes plagiarism correctly?
2. Copying verbatim and without citing the source
3. Stealing the intellectual property of someone else without citing the source
4. Using examples from another paper but mixing up the order so as it is unrecognizable
5. **All of the above**
6. A magazine conducts a survey and ask its readers to cut the questionnaire from the magazine, fill it and send it via mail. It is a type of ?
7. Snowball sampling
8. Convenience sampling
9. **Purposive sampling**
10. Sequential sampling
11. After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in the theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is;
12. To conduct surveys
13. To focus group discussions
14. **To generate the hypothesis**
15. To use experiments in an investigation
16. Which of the following is the best hypothesis statement to address the research question; "what impact will the new advertising campaign have on use of new drugs?"
17. The new advertising campaign will impact new drug
18. **The new advertising campaign will increase usage of the new drug**
19. The new advertising campaign will increase the new drug trial
20. The new advertising campaign will cause increased new drug usage at the expense of other similar ones in the market
21. Setting quotas for hard- to - reach respondents is one way to minimize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bias.
22. Respondent
23. Interviewer
24. Instrument
25. **Non response**

6. Which of the following is NOT a measure of variability?

1. **Median**
2. Variance
3. Standard deviation
4. Range

7. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?

1. Mode
2. **Range**
3. Median
4. Mean

8. Research participants must give what before they can participate in a study?

1. Guidelines
2. A commitment
3. **Informed consent**
4. Private information

9. A positive correlation between two variables occurs when one variable;

1. Decreases while the other variable increases.
2. **Increases while the other variable increases.**
3. Increases while the other variable decreases.
4. Is unchanging while the other variable decreases
5. Which of the following does not express the degree of scatter of values?
6. Mean deviation.
7. **Mean.**
8. Range.
9. Standard deviation.
10. Which type of research aims at explaining and predicting phenomena by examining the relationships between empirically measured variables?
11. **Quantitative.**
12. Qualitative.
13. Mixed methods.
14. Quasi-experimental.
15. A hospital-based project team wants to make sure that the observation instrument they developed has a high degree of reliability. They should?
16. Test it in a variety of settings both within and outside the hospital.
17. **Have several researchers use it within a specified timeframe and place, with the same subjects and see if similar results are achieved.**
18. Ask a team of expert researchers to study the instrument to see if it is measuring what it is supposed to measure.
19. Ask a team of reputed researchers to support the instrument

13. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies all of the following except;

1. The research participants
2. **The results of prior studies that address the phenomena of interest**
3. The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study
4. The planned research procedures

14. The research participants are described in detail in which section of the research plan?

1. Introduction
2. **Method**
3. Data analysis
4. Discussion

15. In order to begin research, one must;

1. Start with a number of clear goals.
2. Start with a number of predefined objectives.
3. **Have a well defined research method.**
4. Solve the research problem.

16. Formulative research studies is a category of research that aims to;

1. **Achieve new insights of a concept.**
2. Analyze characteristics of something.
3. Determine the frequency with which something occurs.
4. Test the relationship between variables.

17. Research is considered to be more than just a way of skills, it is;

1. Planning to what, why and where type of questions to determine a goal.
2. **A way of critical thinking about professional aspects related to your work.**
3. The research methods used within the research methodology.
4. Discovering the relationship between variables.

18.What does Research aims for finding “answers” to “questions” imply?

1. A framework of philosophies.
2. Using valid and reliable methods and techniques.
3. An unbiased design.
4. **All the above.**

19. The main difference between research and non-research is;

1. The type of skills we use to discover something.
2. **The utilization of acceptable scientific methodology to solve problems to create new knowledge.**
3. The quantitative and qualitative methods that are to be used.
4. All the above.

20 Biased research refers to;

1. **Drawing conclusions by introducing one’s own vested interest.**
2. No deliberate attempt to either conceal or highlight something.
3. Repeatability and accuracy are provided for the quality of measurement procedures used.
4. Each step of the research is valid and objective.

21. Descriptive research is the type of research that;

1. Is made for performing the basic or pure research; it’s a theoretical research.
2. Is intended for finding some solution to the problem considered.
3. **Includes fact-finding enquires and surveys.**
4. Uses available information as the base to make the further critical evaluation.

22. Analytical research is the type of research that;

1. Is made for performing the basic or pure research; it’s a theoretical research.
2. Is intended for finding some solution to the problem considered.
3. Includes fact-finding enquires and surveys.
4. **Uses available information as the base to make further critical evaluation.**

23. Applied research is the type of research that;

1. Is made for performing the basic or pure research; it’s a theoretical research.
2. **Is intended for finding some solution to the problem considered.**
3. Includes fact-finding enquires and surveys.
4. Uses available information as the base to make the further critical evaluation.

24 Research can be classified from three perspectives;

1. Philosophies, validity and unbiased.
2. Controlled, systematic and empirical.
3. Rigorous, valid and critical.
4. **Application, objectives and inquiry mode used.**

25. The main purpose for using random sampling in an experiment is to ensure that:

1. The participants chosen form a representative subset of the population.
2. All extraneous variables are removed from the experimental design.
3. The volunteers form a sample that is equal in all relevant demographic characteristics.
4. **The participants are less likely to behave according to the experimenter’s expectations.**