



Exam of "Methods of Research" Model (2)

A- Choose the Correct Answer from A, B, C or D:

- 1- can be simply summarized in the question "Who says what, to whom, why, to what extent and with what effect?"

A) Meta-Analysis	B) Descriptive research	C) Archival research	D) Content analysis
------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	---------------------
- 2- is the application of the scientific method.

A) Theory	B) Research	C) Hypothesis	D) Science
-----------	-------------	---------------	------------
- 3- According to Trochim's classifications, research is or causal.

A) Descriptive	B) Relational	C) Both A and B are correct	D) None of the previous
----------------	---------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------
- 4- are either correlational or causal.

A) Variables	B) Theories	C) Hypotheses	D) Relationships
--------------	-------------	---------------	------------------
- 5- In the avoid "Smith says X, Jones says Y" method.

A) Literature review	B) Introduction	C) Abstract	D) Conclusion
----------------------	-----------------	-------------	---------------
- 6- is a set of inter-related constructs and propositions that specify relations among variables to explain and predict phenomena.

A) Science	B) Hypothesis	C) Research	D) Theory
------------	---------------	-------------	-----------
- 7- is the tendency for people to accept very general or vague characterizations of themselves and take them to be accurate.

A) The Barnum Effect	B) Overconfidence	C) Hindsight Bias	D) Hawthorne Effect
----------------------	-------------------	-------------------	---------------------
- 8- In the discuss the methodological, substantive, and/or theoretical contribution.

A) Introduction	B) Conclusion	C) Significance/Implications	D) Timeline
-----------------	---------------	------------------------------	-------------
- 9- is an error in reasoning (logic or premise).

A) A theory	B) A fallacy	C) A variable	D) An attribute
-------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------
- 10- are used to gather extensive amounts of information for large groups of individuals in short time spans.

A) Statistics	B) Case Studies	C) Surveys	D) Archival Studies
---------------	-----------------	------------	---------------------
- 11- The is the process or approach to generating valid and trustworthy knowledge.

A) Scientific method	B) Theory	C) Science	D) Both B and C are true
----------------------	-----------	------------	--------------------------
- 12- Simply speaking, the method is looking to prove causal relationships.

A) Descriptive	B) Experimental	C) Archival	D) All choices are correct
----------------	-----------------	-------------	----------------------------
- 13- is fairly easy for novice authors to prepare.

A) Meta-analysis	B) Systematic review	C) Narrative review	D) All of the previous
------------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------------
- 14- Experimenter Bias is one of the variables.

A) Independent	B) Confounding	C) Dependent	D) Both A and C are true
----------------	----------------	--------------	--------------------------
- 15- is the observation, investigation, and theoretical explanation of natural phenomenon.

A) Theory	B) Research	C) Interview	D) Science
-----------	-------------	--------------	------------
- 16- studies examine how variables covary together.

A) Correlational	B) Experimental	C) Developmental	D) Computational
------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------
- 17- is a specific value on a variable.

A) A theory	B) An attribute	C) A variable	D) All of the previous
-------------	-----------------	---------------	------------------------
- 18- is a detailed picture of one or a few subjects

A) Surveys	B) Questionnaires	C) Statistics	D) Case Studies
------------	-------------------	---------------	-----------------
- 19- has four types: conclusion, internal, construct and external.

A) Validity	B) Research	C) Fallacy	D) Both B and C are true
-------------	-------------	------------	--------------------------
- 20- research describes the present status of people, attitudes, and progress.

A) Developmental	B) Descriptive	C) Archival	D) Experimental
------------------	----------------	-------------	-----------------
- 21- are methods developed for acquiring trustworthy knowledge via reliable and valid procedures.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| A) Hypotheses | B) Theories | C) Research methods | D) Sciences |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
- 22- research is a type of primary research which involves seeking out and extracting evidence from original archival records.
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A) Archival | B) Descriptive | C) Developmental | D) Computational |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
- 23- In conducting research on least amount of suffering possible is a necessity.
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A) Humans | B) Animals | C) Both A and B are correct | D) All of the previous |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
- 24- The purpose of is to avoid reinventing the wheel, to demonstrate to your audience that your contribution is new.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| A) an introduction | B) a literature review | C) an abstract | D) None of the previous |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
- 25- Types of interviews include
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| A) Standardized, open-ended | B) Closed, fixed-response | C) Both are correct | D) None of them |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
- 26- In the search strategy is explicit and comprehensive with a list of all the databases used.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| A) Systematic review | B) Narrative review | C) Meta-analysis | D) All of the previous |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|
- 27- has two types: alternative and null.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) A variable | B) A theory | C) A hypothesis | D) A fallacy |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
- 28- is a list of works that you have read or consulted during the course of your research.
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) An abstract | B) An introduction | C) A conclusion | D) A bibliography |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
- 29- explores questions that you may be curious about, but not intended to be immediately used.
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| A) Descriptive research | B) Basic research | C) Applied research | D) Computational |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
- 30- The should include no references, no abbreviation and no citation of tables or figures.
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| A) Abstract | B) Conclusion | C) Introduction | D) Methods section |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
- 31- is an orderly procedure carried out with the goal of verifying, refuting, or establishing the validity of a hypothesis.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A) A survey | B) An experiment | C) A case study | D) None of the previous |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
- 32- sources include books, articles, and other writings by scientists reporting their work to others.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| A) Tertiary | B) Primary | C) Secondary | D) All of the previous |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
- 33- Allowing you to make comparisons with other research is one of the of references.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| A) Uses | B) Abuses | C) Both A and B are correct | D) None is correct |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
- 34- experiments vary greatly in their goal and scale, but always rely on repeatable procedure and logical analysis of the results.
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------------------------|
| A) Natural | B) Field | C) Controlled | D) Both A and B are true |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------------------------|
- 35- is selective review of the literature that broadly covers a specific point.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Systematic review | B) Narrative review | C) Meta-analysis | D) Both A and C are true |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
- 36- is anything that can vary among participants in a study.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) A hypothesis | B) A theory | C) A fallacy | D) A variable |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
- 37- sources include summaries/ introductions, encyclopedias, dictionaries, yearbooks, indexes, etc.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| A) Primary | B) Tertiary | C) Secondary | D) Both A and C are true |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
- 38- utilizes exacting search strategies to make certain that the maximum extent of relevant research has been considered.
- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| A) Meta-analysis | B) Narrative review | C) Systematic review | D) None is correct |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
- 39- In the section, indicate how the approach fits the overall research design.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| A) Timeline | B) Literature reviews | C) Problem statement | D) Methodology |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
- 40- research is research that takes place after the fact.
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| A) Ex post facto | B) Archival | C) Experimental | D) Cross-sectional |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
- 41- In the section, explain the goals and research objectives of the study.
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|
| A) Timeline | B) Problem statement | C) Rationale | D) Title |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|
- 42- is a statistical approach to understanding the literature.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Systematic review | B) Meta-analysis | C) Narrative review | D) Both A and C are true |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
- 43- There are seven steps of a Review.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A) Trochim | B) Chomsky | C) Halliday | D) Cochrane |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
- 44- The is the label of your submission; most-read element.

A) Introduction	B) Conclusion	C) Title	D) conclusion
-----------------	---------------	----------	---------------

45- The two types of studies are longitudinal and cross sectional studies.

A) Experimental	B) Descriptive	C) Computational	D) Developmental
-----------------	----------------	------------------	------------------

46- In most proposals, the is the last to be written, the first to be read.

A) Problem statement	B) Conclusion	C) Introduction	D) Rationale
----------------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------

47- To document a book with one author you write:

- a) Author's last name, first name. *Book title*. Place of publication: Institution of publication, year.
- b) Author's last name, first name. *Book title*. Institution of publication: Place of publication, year.
- c) Author's first name, last name. *Book title*. Place of publication: Institution of publication, year.

48- Which of the following documentations is correct, knowing that editors names are John Higham, James Stephen, and Andy Harris:

- a) John Higham, James Stephen and Andy Harris Eds.
- b) Higham, John, James Stephen and Andy Harris, Eds.
- c) Higham, John, Stephen James and Harris Andy, Eds.

49- To document a book with more than four or five authors you should:

- a) Write the last name of the first author then his first name followed by the regular names of the following authors.
- b) Write the last names of the authors then their first names respectively.
- c) Write the last name of the first author then his first name followed by et al.,

50- To document an article in a book you write:

- a) Author's last name, first name. *Book title*. "Article's title." Place of publication: Institution of publication, year, Pp
- b) Author's first name, last name. "Article's title." *Book title*. Place of publication: Institution of publication, year, Pp ...
- c) Author's last name, first name. "Article's title." *Book title*. Place of publication: Institution of publication, year, Pp

B- Choose true or false

51- Time in research can be either cross-sectional or longitudinal.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

52- A hypothesis has two types: dependent and independent.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

53- Hindsight Bias is among the two hurdles that tend to skew researcher's logic.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

54- If research contains a sample, the sample must be representative of the population you want to study.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

55- Whereas induction starts with a theory and ends with its confirmation, deduction starts with observation and ends with creating a theory.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

56- In making statistics, you must not use a common language so we all know what we are talking about.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

57- You should not use extreme caution when using the Internet as a primary source.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

58- Whereas in negative correlation variables go in the same direction, in positive correlation variables go in opposite directions.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

59-Referencing is a standardized method of acknowledging sources of information and ideas that you have used in your assignment in a way that uniquely identifies their source.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

60- Research should not be objective, precise, logical and empirical.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

61- Impressing your readers with the scope of your reading is one of the uses of references.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

62- As you progress in your research, you should decrease in knowledge of the subject.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

63- A theory should be simple, consistent with observed relationships, tentative and verifiable.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

64- In the conclusion section of the proposal, you should answer the question: "What is the gap that needs to be filled?"

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

65- A high-quality literature review is haphazard.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

66- Independent variable is what you (or nature) manipulate in some way.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

67- In systematic reviews, critical appraisal is scarcely meticulous, rarely involving the use of data extraction forms.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

68- In naturalistic observation, a researcher manipulates the environment.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

69- Case studies do not even give us correlation data.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

70- In a literature review, the emphasis should be focused on the authors, not the results of the studies.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

71- While running the search, do not stop searching when you have stopped searching.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

72- Proposals are binding contracts.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

73- Both bibliographies and required appendices tend to be discipline specific: know what the requirements are.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

74- While a bad survey is wide in scope and accurate, a good survey is superficial and has poor return rate.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

75- Meta-analysis can be thought of as "conducting research about research."

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

76- The title should not be brief: as few words as possible and informative.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

77- In narrative reviews, findings are more reliable.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

78- In methodology section, do not anticipate and pre-empt the audience's methodological concerns.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

79- Questionnaires often seem a logical and easy option as a way of collecting information from people.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

80- A good literature review rarely covers all important relevant literature.

A) True	B) False	
---------	----------	--

With Best wishes

Dr. Wafaa El-Deftars