



Exam of "Methods of Research" Model (1)

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

- 1- is a body of established knowledge.

A) Science	B) Theory	C) Hypothesis	D) None of the previous
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- 2- research is generally more complex and time-consuming than library and internet research, presenting challenges in identifying, locating and interpreting relevant documents.

A) descriptive	B) Archival	C) Developmental	D) Stimulation
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- 3- According to.....'s classifications, research is descriptive, relational or causal.

A) Halliday	B) Chomsky	C) Trochim	D) Cochrane
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- 4- is any observation that can take on different values.

A) A theory	B) An attribute	C) A fallacy	D) A variable
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- 5- In critical appraisal is meticulous, typically involving the use of data extraction forms.

A) Systematic review	B) Meta-analysis	C) Narrative review	D) All of the previous
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- 6- Relationships are either

A) correlational	B) causal	C) Both A and B are correct	D) None of them
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- 7- A has two types: ecological and exception.

A) variable	B) hypothesis	C) survey	D) fallacy
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- 8- experiments provide insight into cause-and-effect by demonstrating what outcome occurs when a particular factor is manipulated.

A) Natural	B) Field	C) Controlled	D) All of the previous
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- 9- The should stand on its own.

A) Conclusion	B) Abstract	C) Introduction	D) Rationale
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- 10- is a specific value on a variable.

A) An attribute	B) A theory	C) A variable	D) A fallacy
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- 11- is a systematic process of collecting and logically analyzing information (data).

A) Attribute	B) Theory	C) Science	D) Research
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- 12- is the tendency to believe, after learning the outcome, that you knew it all along.

A) The Barnum Effect	B) Overconfidence	C) Hindsight Bias	D) Hawthorne Effect
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- 13- research has clear, practical applications—you can use it.

A) Basic	B) Applied	C) Descriptive	D) Qualitative
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- 14- Deliberate manipulation of some factors under highly controlled conditions is known as....research.

A) Computational	B) Descriptive	C) Experimental	D) Archival
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- 15- is a specific statement of prediction.

A) A hypothesis	B) A theory	C) An attribute	D) A research
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- 16- Hawthorne Effect is one of the variables.

A) Dependent	B) Confounding	C) Independent	D) All of the previous
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- 17- method expresses a relationship between two variables occurring at the same time.

A) Computational	B) Causal	C) Experimental	D) Correlational
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- 18-is recording the results from our studies.

A) Case Studies	B) Surveys	C) Statistics	D) Questionnaires
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- 19- The involves the principles and processes regarded as necessary for scientific investigation.

A) theory	B) research	C) variable	D) scientific method
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- 20- Case studies, surveys, ex post facto researches all belong to the category of research.

A) Archival	B) Descriptive	C) Experimental	D) Computational
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- 21- The is the ways one collects and analyzes data.

A) research method	B) scientific method	C) hypothesis	D) None of them
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- 22- studies are concerned with changes that take place as a function of time.

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|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) Descriptive | B) Developmental | C) Experimental | D) Quantitative |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
- 23-is the best available approximation to the truth of a given proposition, inference or conclusion.
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|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| A) Research | B) Hindsight bias | C) Fallacy | D) Validity |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
- 24- is an orderly procedure carried out with the goal of verifying, refuting, or establishing the validity of a hypothesis.
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|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) A survey | B) An experiment | C) A case study | D) An interview |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
- 25- In conducting research on anonymity and informed consent are a necessity.
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|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Humans | B) Animals | C) Both A and B are correct | D) None of the previous |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
- 26- is watching subjects in their natural environment.
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|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| A) Statistics | B) Case studies | C) Naturalistic observation | D) Survey |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
- 27- The purpose of is to to find out what other scholars are writing about your topic.
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|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| A) an abstract | B) an introduction | C) a conclusion | D) a literature review |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
- 28- sources include lab reports, patents, field notes, measurements, etc.
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|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| A) Secondary | B) Primary | C) Tertiary | D) None of the previous |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|
- 29- is a conversation between two or more people where questions are asked by the interviewer to elicit facts or statements from the interviewee.
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|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A) An interview | B) A questionnaire | C) A case study | D) A survey |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
- 30- sources include summaries/ introductions, encyclopedias, dictionaries, yearbooks, indexes, etc.
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|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| A) Primary | B) Secondary | C) Tertiary | D) Both A and B are true |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|
- 31- You can create by word processor, bibliographic software package and by hand.
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|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A) A literature review | B) An abstract | C) An introduction | D) A bibliography |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
- 32- Replacing the need for you to express your own thoughts is one of the of references.
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|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Uses | B) Abuses | C) Both A and B are correct | D) None of the previous |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
- 33-does not follow strict systematic methods to locate and synthesize articles.
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|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| A) Narrative review | B) Systematic review | C) Meta-analysis | D) All of the previous |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
- 34- is a method in the social sciences for studying the content of those types of empirical documentation which can be briefly referred to as mute evidence.
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|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| A) Archival research | B) Descriptive research | C) Content analysis | D) Meta-Analysis |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
- 35- In, original articles are methodologically appraised and synthesized.
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|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Narrative review | B) Systematic review | C) Meta-analysis | D) Both A and C are true |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
- 36- In the you should answer the question: "What is the gap that needs to be filled?"
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|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A) Abstract | B) Conclusion | C) Introduction | D) Problem statement |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
- 37- A simulation is a simulation, run on a single computer, or a network of computers, to reproduce behavior of a system.
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|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A) Archival | B) Correlational | C) Computational | D) Experimental |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
- 38- In the you should establish the general territory and describe the broad foundations of the study.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Introduction | B) Conclusion | C) Problem statement | D) Research questions |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
- 39- is capable of performing statistical analysis of the pooled results of relevant studies.
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|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Narrative review | B) Systematic review | C) Meta-analysis | D) None of the previous |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
- 40- In the explain how you intend to analyze and interpret your results.
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|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Problem statement | B) Methodology | C) Literature reviews | D) Both A and C are true |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
- 41- There are steps of a Cochrane Review.
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|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| A) six | B) four | C) nine | D) seven |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|
- 42- The is the label of your submission; most-read element.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) Title | B) Conclusion | C) Introduction | D) Significance |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
- 43- In the avoid polemics, praise, and blame.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Abstract | B) Introduction | C) Literature review | D) Both A and B are true |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
- 44- is a set of inter-related constructs and propositions that specify relations among variables to explain and predict phenomena.
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|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| A) Research | B) Science | C) Hypothesis | D) Theory |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
- 45- In the state the practical and theoretical importance of the problem and objectives of the study.

A) Significance/Implications	B) Conclusion	C) Introduction	D) Literature review
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46- In, article selection criteria is typically not specified.

A) Meta-analysis	B) Systematic review	C) Narrative review	D) Both A and B are true
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47- 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 last name, first name. "Article's title." *Book title*. Place of publication: Institution of publication, year, Pp
- c) Author's first name, last name. "Article's title." *Book title*. Place of publication: Institution of publication, year, Pp ...

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

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

49- Which of the following documentations is correct, knowing that editors names are William Andrews, Frances Foster, and Trudier Harris:

- a) Andrews, William, Frances Foster and Trudier Harris, Eds.
- b) William Andrews, Frances Foster and Trudier Harris, Eds.
- c) Andrews, William, Foster Frances and Harris Trudier, Eds.

50- To document a book with more than 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.,

B- Choose true or false

51- When writing a proposal you should start with less "clear cut" sections first.

A) True	B) False	
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52- The ultimate goal of most sciences is theory generation and verification.

A) True	B) False	
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53- In the rationale section of the proposal, you should show the original contributions of your study.

A) True	B) False	
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54- Time in research can be both cross-sectional and longitudinal.

A) True	B) False	
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55- Whereas deduction starts with a theory and ends with its confirmation, induction starts with observation and ends with creating a theory.

A) True	B) False	
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56- If research contains a sample, the sample must not be representative of the population you want to study.

A) True	B) False	
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57- Dependent variable is whatever is being measured in the experiment.

A) True	B) False	
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58- A high-quality literature review is haphazard.

A) True	B) False	
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59- Overconfidence is among the two hurdles that tend to skew researcher's logic.

A) True	B) False	
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- 60- In narrative reviews, a team of experts having methodological and clinical expertise is required.

A) True	B) False	
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- 61- Whereas in positive correlation variables go in the same direction, in negative correlation variables go in opposite directions.

A) True	B) False	
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- 62- An effective literature review should not flesh out the background of your study.

A) True	B) False	
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- 63- You should not use extreme caution when using the internet as a primary source.

A) True	B) False	
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- 64- Survey method is the most common type of study in sociology.

A) True	B) False	
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- 65- A variable has two types: alternative and null.

A) True	B) False	
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- 66- Meta-analysis uses effect size statistics to evaluate the literature.

A) True	B) False	
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- 67- Case studies tell us a great story, but they are just descriptive research.

A) True	B) False	
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- 68- Research should not be objective, precise, logical and empirical.

A) True	B) False	
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- 69- Referencing is not 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	
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- 70- As you progress in your research, you should increase in your specialist vocabulary.

A) True	B) False	
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- 71- In a literature review, it is better to follow a study-by-study approach in presenting data, not a concept-by-concept approach.

A) True	B) False	
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- 72- Both bibliographies and required appendices tend to be discipline specific: know what the requirements are.

A) True	B) False	
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- 73- Systematic review is fairly easy for novice authors to prepare.

A) True	B) False	
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- 74- Demonstrating your familiarity with your field of research is one of the abuses of references.

A) True	B) False	
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- 75- It may be easier to think of the introduction section as a review of relevant literature.

A) True	B) False	
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- 76- Often ex post facto research is used to explain something in the present from data collected sometime in the past.

A) True	B) False	
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- 77- In creating surveys, you should use statements with double implications.

A) True	B) False	
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- 78- Unless you have ways of making people complete questionnaires and hand them in on the spot, the response rate is nearly always not going to be a problem.

A) True	B) False	
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- 79- In methodology section, indicate how the approach fits the overall research design.

A) True	B) False	
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- 80- The design of the study should not emerge from the review of literature.

A) True	B) False	
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With Best wishes

Dr. Wafaa El-Defdar