

# Medical Research



**Past papers – Final**

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# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

1. Qualitative research data is collected in \_\_\_\_\_ form :

- A) Numerical
- B) Non-numerical
- C) it can be both
- D) none

**ANSWER : B**

2. Dependability of qualitative research refers to:

- A) Interpretation of the data from the perspective of the population under study.
- B) The confidence that can be placed in the truth of the research findings.
- C) The degree to which research findings are clearly representative of the participants' views, rather than the researchers' preferences.
- D) The degree to which the results can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or population groups.
- E) The consistency of findings over time

**ANSWER : E**

3. In qualitative research, considering each researcher's reflective comments to prevent their own biases related to the research topic from affecting analysis helps to ensure:

- A) Transferability.
- B) Reliability.
- C) Confirmability.
- D) Applicability.
- e. Internal validity.

**ANSWER : C**

4. Dependability in qualitative research is equivalent to \_\_\_\_ in quantitative research.

- A) Internal validity.
- B) External validity.
- C) Objectivity.
- D) Reliability.
- E) Construct validity

**ANSWER : D**

# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

5. In a qualitative study to examine the Emergency Department (ED) staff perceptions regarding implementation of evidence-based medicine, all the investigators in this study had the opportunity to have A CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT with each ED during the data collection process. The researchers also established AN AUDIT TRAIL (a detailed track record of the data collection process). These strategies help to enhance \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the research, respectively:

- A) Credibility, Dependability.
- B) Transferability, Internal validity.
- C) Applicability, External validity.
- D) Objectivity, Neutrality.
- E) Internal validity, Construct validity

ANSWER : A

6. In a qualitative study to examine the Emergency Department (ED) staff perceptions regarding implementation of evidence-based medicine, all the investigators in this study had the opportunity to have a continued engagement with each ED during the data collection process. This strategy helps to enhance.....of the research:

- A) Objectivity.
- B) Applicability.
- C) Credibility.
- D) Internal validity.
- E) Transferability.

ANSWER : C

7. The quality criterion utilized in qualitative research, that corresponds to "Internal Validity" employed by positivist investigators is:

- A) Confirmability.
- B) Neutrality.
- C) Credibility.
- D) Dependability.
- E) Transferability.

ANSWER : C

8. Which of the following strategies is best used to ensure transferability of qualitative research findings?

- A) Practice reflexivity.
- B) Data cleaning.
- C) Selective coding.
- D) Thick, vivid description.
- E) Pilot study.

ANSWER : D

# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

9. The quality criterion used in qualitative research that corresponds to "Objectivity" in quantitative research is:

- A) Reflexivity.
- B) Credibility.
- C) Internal validity.
- D) Confirmability.
- E) Dependability.

**ANSWER : D**

10. Confirmability of qualitative research refers to:

- A) The confidence that can be placed in the truth of the research findings.
- B) The level of confidence that that the work's findings are the result of the experiences and ideas of the informants, rather than the characteristics and preferences of the researcher.
- C) The degree to which the results can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or settings.
- D) The stability or consistency of findings over time.
- E) A deductive approach to data analysis.

**ANSWER : B**

11. In qualitative research, considering each researcher's reflective comments to prevent their own biases related to the research topic from affecting analysis helps to ensure:

- A) Transferability.
- B) Reliability.
- C) Confirmability.
- D) Applicability.
- E) Internal validity.

**ANSWER : C**

12. a good qualitative question:

**ANSWER : conveys an emerging design**

# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

13. Instrument of qualitative research:

ANSWER : researcher

14. First step in qualitative research:

ANSWER : study design

15. Goal of qualitative research:

ANSWER : understand meaning of phenomena

16. Not part of trustworthiness criteria:

ANSWER : confirmation of theory

17. Not a method to test quality of a research:

ANSWER : how does it confirm a theory

18. Wrong about qualitative research:

ANSWER : can manipulate variables

19. Feasibility of a research project takes into consideration:

- A) time
- B) cost
- C) researchers expertise
- D) all of the above

ANSWER : D

# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

20. Objectivity counterpart in qualitative studies:

ANSWER : confirmability

21. External validity counterpart in qualitative studies:

ANSWER : transferability

22. Dependability can be described as:

ANSWER : other researchers can conduct the same study

23. Which is not a stimulant for a qualitative research topic:

ANSWER : to test a theory/hypothesis

24. Dependability:

ANSWER : other researchers can conduct the same study

25. Not in trustworthiness criteria:

ANSWER : measurability

26. Goal of qualitative research:

ANSWER : understand meaning of phenomenon

27. Qualitative is:

ANSWER : understanding actions

# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

28. All is true about qualitative except:

ANSWER : measurable

29. general to particular:

ANSWER : deduction

30. Not part of trustworthiness:

ANSWER : confirmation of theory (don't confuse it with conformability)

31. Not an aim of qualitative research:

ANSWER : testing theory

32. Instrument of qualitative research:

ANSWER : researcher

33. Qualitative research doesn't aim to:

ANSWER : Testing of hypothesis

34. blueprint:

ANSWER : design

35. observation -> pattern -> hypothesis -> theory:

ANSWER : inductive

# Research

## Lecture 1 (Introduction to Qualitative Research)

**36. Wrong about research question:**

**ANSWER : is decided in the beginning and never changed**

**37. Not a qualitative research question:**

**ANSWER : socioeconomic status and DM**

**38. Which of the following characteristics is associated with an inductive approach to research?**

**ANSWER : Theory emerges from data**

**39. Not a qualitative research topic:**

**ANSWER : The influence of socio familial factors to Diabetes Miletus**



# Research

## Lecture 2 (Research Paradigms)

**40. Pragmatism argues:**

- A) That you adopt the research philosophy that you want.
- B) That the most important determinant of the research method adopted is the research question.
- C) That you make it up as you go along.
- D) The art of the possible.

**ANSWER : B**

**41. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that deals with:**

- A) The nature of knowledge.
- B) The nature of value.
- C) The nature of existence.
- D) The nature of ethics.
- E) The nature of beauty.

**ANSWER : A**

**42. Which of the following statements is correct regarding etic perspective:**

- A) Refers to the insider's view of reality.
- B) Knowledge is objective.
- C) Knowledge is subjective.
- D) It is qualitatively oriented.
- E) Based in an interpretivist paradigm.

**ANSWER : B**

**43. Which of the following statements is TRUE in regard to Epistemology?**

- A) Comes from the Greek word episteme, which means being.
- B) Focuses on propositional knowledge.
- C) It has no intimate association with ontology and methodology.
- D) Deals with values, as those of ethics, aesthetics, or religion.
- E) A systematic account of existence.

**ANSWER : B**

# Research

## Lecture 2 (Research Paradigms)

**44. The study of knowledge is:**

- A) Epistemology.
- B) Ontology.
- C) Methodology.
- D) Phenomenology.
- E) Axiology.

**ANSWER : A**

**45. What does a positivist believe?**

- A) Research question is the pivotal point for the selection of method.
- B) None of the choices are correct.
- C) Knowledge is always open to further investigation and the truth of any matter is always forthcoming.
- D) Research operates in an objective world.
- E) The world is socially constructed.

**ANSWER : D**

**46. Research paradigm that relies on abductive reasoning is:**

- A) Empiricism.
- B) Objectivism.
- C) Positivism.
- D) Interpretivism.
- E) Pragmatism.

**ANSWER : E**

**47. Which of the following is true regarding constructivism paradigm?**

- A) Enable researchers to develop universal laws and findings.
- B) Researchers are critical realists who rely on predefined dependent and independent variables.
- C) Statistical tests can be misused leading to misinterpretation within research due to selection of incorrect test of statistics.
- D) The data gathered and analysed would be less likely to be generalised given the consideration that data were mainly dependent on a specific viewpoints and values.
- E) Its significance is largely dependent on the sample size.

**ANSWER : D**

# Research

## Lecture 2 (Research Paradigms)

**48. Features of qualitative research include all of the following EXCEPT:**

- A) Utilises an etic approach.
- B) Utilises bottom-up approach (specific to general).
- C) Generalizability is not a guiding principle.
- D) Based in an interpretive paradigm.
- E) Follows an inductive approach.

**ANSWER : A**

**49. Which of the following is not a contrast between quantitative and qualitative research?**

- A) Interpretivist vs. pragmatism.
- B) Deductive vs. inductive.
- C) Distance vs. proximity of researcher to participants.
- D) Fixed predetermined vs. emergent and flexible design.
- E) Generalization vs. contextual understanding.

**ANSWER : A**

**50. Which of the following is true regarding constructivism paradigm?**

- A) Knowledge is established through the meanings attached to the topic under scrutiny.
- B) Knowledge is generated through measurement of the phenomenon under study.
- C) Based essentially on mixed methods research design.
- D) Knowledge is contextless.
- E) Relies on predefined dependent and independent variables.

**ANSWER : A**

**51. paradigm?**

- A) Enable researchers to to develop universal laws and findings.
- B) Researchers are critical realists who rely on predefined dependent and independent variables.
- C) Statistical tests can be misused leading to misinterpretation within research due to selection of incorrect test of statistics.
- D) The data gathered and analysed would be less likely to be generalised given the consideration that data were mainly dependent on a specific viewpoints and values.
- E) Its significance is largely dependent on the sample size.

**ANSWER : A**

# Research

## Lecture 2 (Research Paradigms)

52. "There are multiple realities, and each is seen as a construct" is described by:

**ANSWER : Interpretivism**

53. True about etic:

**ANSWER : concerned with objectivity**

54. True about pragmatism:

**ANSWER : answers research questions from various perspectives**

55. Wrong about constructive

**ANSWER : Concerns with inference rather than with depth of analysis.**

56. "There are multiple realities, and each is seen as a construct":

**ANSWER : Interpretivism**

# Research

## Lecture 2 (Research Paradigms)

57. True about deductive method:

**ANSWER :** formulate hypothesis and test theories

58. Wrong about epistemology:

**ANSWER :** a view of nature of reality

59. Set of beliefs that guide actions:

**ANSWER :** paradigms

60. emic:

**ANSWER :** insider's view

61. What does the term 'ontology' mean?

- A) The term ontology is concerned with the nature of social entities.
- B) The study of cancer.
- C) The study of the onto tribe.
- D) The research into ontogeny.

**ANSWER :** A

# Research

## Lecture 3 (Case Study and Ethnography)

62. The criteria by which the researcher develops a sense that the new knowledge is far removed from the central core of viable categories that have initially emerged is called:

- A) Exhaustion of resources.
- B) Saturation of categories.
- C) Overextension.
- d) Consensus.
- E) Halo effect.

**ANSWER : C**

63. Triangulation is:

- A) The relationship between the aim and objectives of the study and the literature review carried out for the study.
- B) A stage of the literature reviewing process.
- C) The use of more than one approach to answering the research question, to responding to the research statement.
- D) The relationship between the research project, the researcher and the research supervisor.
- E) The attempt to dispute prior findings.

**ANSWER : C**

64. All of the following features characterize case study research except:

- A) Triangulation is a must.
- B) Case study is not exclusively concerned with qualitative research methods.
- C) Number of variables of interest far outstrips number of data points.
- D) Similar to phenomenology, case study uses constant comparative method to analyse data.
- E) Bounded system.

**ANSWER : D**

65. Which of the following is considered as a key challenge for case study research?

- A) Large quantity of data may veer away from the research focus.
- B) The need for axial and selective coding.
- C) The need for covert observation.
- D) The need for data horizontalization and reflexivity.
- E) The possibility of the researcher "going native."

**ANSWER : A**

# Research

## Lecture 3 (Case Study and Ethnography)

**66. Qualitative research approach that can be used to make analytical (theoretical) generalization is:**

- A) Ethnography.
- B) Phenomenology.
- C) Case study.
- D) Grounded Theory.
- E) Narrative research.

**ANSWER : C**

**67. Case study performed before implementing a large-scale investigation is known as:**

- A) Descriptive illustrative.
- B) Exploratory.
- C) Critical Instance.
- D) Explanatory.
- E) Cumulative.

**ANSWER : B**

**68. Triangulation means:**

- A) Conducting your research in a pyramid.
- B) Revisiting your data until you run out of ideas.
- C) Using trigonometry in your research.
- D) Conducting research over three months.
- E) Verifying your results by cross-checking with other methods of research.

**ANSWER : E**

**69. Which of the following is considered as a hallmark for ethnographic research?**

- A) Integrating of temporality, sociality, and spatiality.
- B) Collecting data from multiple sources of information.
- C) It entails an interest in cultures and cultural understanding.
- D) The potential for data horizontalization and employment.
- E) Bounded system.

**ANSWER : C**

# Research

## Lecture 3 (Case Study and Ethnography)

70. The step of case study research that "Piloting" relates to is:

- A) Prepare to collect the data.
- B) Evaluate and analyse the data.
- C) Caseselection.
- D) Theoretical sampling.
- E) Data collection in the field.

**ANSWER : A**

71. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of a group of people and their culture, its strength is description. It also provides the reader with a detailed picture of what's going on, from the perspective of natives of the given culture?

- A) Case study
- B) Content analysis
- C) Life history
- D) Ethnography

**ANSWER : D**

72. A design that is described as bounded:

**ANSWER : case study**

73. Design used to study birth practices in different cultures:

**ANSWER : ethnography**

74. Report conclusion:

**ANSWER : summary of key findings**



# Research

## Lecture 3 (Case Study and Ethnography)

75. Approach used to describe a phenomenon individually, group of individuals or ward in the hospital and its context:

**ANSWER :** case study

76. Collection of data from two clinics at the same time is considered as:

**ANSWER :** triangulation

77. A design that uses the largest samples:

**ANSWER :** ethnography

78. Study phenomena in cultural context:

**ANSWER :** ethnography

79. Not a characteristic of case study:

**ANSWER :** uses a large sample

80. Not a type of ethnography:

**ANSWER :** hermeneutic

# Research

## Lecture 3 (Case Study and Ethnography)

81. Case study performed before implementing a large-scale investigation is known as:

- A) Descriptive illustrative
- B) Exploratory
- C) Critical Instance
- D) Explanatory
- E) Cumulative

**ANSWER : B**

# Research

## Lecture 4 (Phenomenology and Grounded Theory)

82. In data analysis of the grounded theory approach, the step which focuses on the main idea, and finalizing the theory is called:

- A) Selective coding.
- B) Horizontalization.
- C) Bracketing.
- D) Axial coding.
- E) Open coding.

**ANSWER : A**

83. Phenomenological research approach has the following characteristics except:

- A) Phenomenology is the search for the "essence of things" that cannot be revealed by ordinary observation.
- B) Focuses on the lived experience of humans.
- C) Edmund Husserl is the founder of the phenomenological approach.
- D) Gains its popularity due to increased emphasis placed on teacher knowledge, professional development, and decision-making.
- E) Can be classified into transcendental and hermeneutical.

**ANSWER : D**

84. All of the following statements about coding in grounded theory research are correct except:

- A) Selective coding focuses on the most important categories.
- B) Objective of axial coding involves model development.
- C) Open coding involves taking data and segmenting them into categories of information.
- D) In Axial coding, the researcher seeks to make links and find relationships between the concepts and categories.
- E) In open coding, the researcher seeks to make links and find relationships between the concepts and categories.

**ANSWER : E**

85. Consider the following pairs:

I. (Bracketing- Phenomenology)

II. (Analytic generalisation- Ethnography)

III. (Discriminant sampling- Grounded Theory)

IV. (A disciplined approach to generating knowledge- Methods)

Which of the pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A) I and II only.
- B) I and III only.
- C) I and IV only.
- D) II and III only.
- E) II and IV only.

**ANSWER : B**

# Research

## Lecture 4 (Phenomenology and Grounded Theory)

86. What is meant by the term "grounded theory"?

- A) Exploring the lived experience of the event under investigation.
- B) Theories should be grounded in political values and biases.
- C) Theories should be tested by rigorous scientific experiments.
- D) Theoretical ideas and concepts should emerge from the data.
- E) As a social researcher, it is important to keep your feet on the ground.

**ANSWER : D**

87. Bracketing in qualitative research can be defined as:

- A) The belief that ends justify means.
- B) The process of deliberate holding in abeyance any preconceived beliefs and opinions one has about the phenomena under investigation.
- C) The process of converting verbal data to written data for analysis.
- D) The belief that ends do not justify means. Rather, universal standards, such as individual rights and responsibilities, exist to guide all behavior, regardless of their consequences.
- E) The researcher's instinctive or common sense response to an ethical issue that has arisen in the course of the conduct of a study.

**ANSWER : B**

88. in axial coding, conditions that influence strategies, can be social, environmental, cultural:

- A) Causal condition
- B) Phenomenon
- C) Context
- D) Intervening conditions
- E) Action/Interaction strategies

**ANSWER : D**

89. final product of phenomenology that describes the essence of a phenomenon:

**ANSWER : essential invariant characteristics**

90. Last sampling step in grounded theory:

**ANSWER : discriminant sampling**

# Research

## Lecture 4 (Phenomenology and Grounded Theory)

91. When a researcher cuts off their previous assumptions it's called:

ANSWER : bracketing

92. An approach that is used to reduce data into essence:

ANSWER : phenomenology

93. Cyclical analysis and interpretation of data to get core category:

ANSWER : grounded theory

94. Bracketing meaning:

ANSWER : leaving assumptions

95. Studying experiences of something:

ANSWER : phenomenology

96. Studying a childbirth experience in a culture:

ANSWER : phenomenology

97. Phenomenology roots:

ANSWER : philosophy

98. in grounded theory, step after open coding:

ANSWER : axial coding

# Research

## Lecture 4 (Phenomenology and Grounded Theory)

99. in axial coding, conditions that influence strategies, can be social, environmental, cultural:

**ANSWER : intervening conditions**

100. in axial coding, conditions that lead to the central phenomenon:

**ANSWER : causal conditions.**

101. Not a tool for grounded theory:

**ANSWER : horizontalization**

102. in grounded theory researcher starts from a theory:

**ANSWER : False**

103. primary tool for data collection in phenomenology is observation:

**ANSWER : False**

104. sampling technique used at the end of grounded theory:

**ANSWER : discriminant sampling**

105. in hermeneutical, researcher tries to achieve transcendental subjectivity:

**ANSWER : False**

106. Hermeneutical phenomenology:

**ANSWER : reflecting on lived experiences with interpretation by the researcher**

# Research

## Lecture 4 (Phenomenology and Grounded Theory)

**107. Essence:**

**ANSWER : all data are examined as equal**

**108. Design that delays the use of literature:**

**ANSWER : grounded theory**

**109. Inductive approach to research has all the following features except:**

- A) Draws on prior understandings of an aspect of the world.
- B) It is important in Grounded Theory approach.
- C) Sets aside prior theories to build up an understanding of the world from the collected data.
- D) Open ended interviews are used to collect information in inductive approach.
- E) In inductive approach, the researchers go from the specific to the general.

**ANSWER : A**

**110. Philosophical assumptions are set for:**

**ANSWER : research process**

**111. Studies the perception of several people through their lived experience:**

**ANSWER : phenomenology**

**112. Open coding:**

- A) is unrestricted and is the first pass through coding.
- B) is used in later passes after axial coding has been used.
- C) is restricted coding
- D) should not be used in qualitative data analysis

**ANSWER : A**

# Research

## Lecture 4 (Phenomenology and Grounded Theory)

113. In grounded theory researcher starts from a theory:

- A) False
- B) True

**ANSWER : A**

114. Bracketing is

**ANSWER : Deliberate putting aside one's own beliefs about the phenomena under investigation**

115. data analysis in QUALITATIVE RESEARCH is a:

**ANSWER : CYCLICAL ONGOING**



# Research

## Lecture 5 (Narrative Research and Ethical Considerations)

**116. What is analysis of narrative?**

- A) An approach that is sensitive to questions that concern how people choose to sequence and represent people and events.
- B) The use of opposing viewpoints to gain meaning.
- C) A literary approach to documents.
- D) A method of improving the quality of interview material.
- E) The process whereby the researcher collects stories as data and analyses them into a set of themes that hold across all of the stories.

**ANSWER : E**

**117. All of the following statements are correct regarding Narrative Research (inquiry) except:**

- A) Oral history is one of the data collection methods that can be used in narrative research.
- B) It was created by Barney G. Glaser and Anselm L. Strauss.
- C) It was initially used as a methodology to describe the personal stories of teachers.
- D) It can be considered as a compassionate methodology.
- E) It was firstly used by Connelly and Clandinin.

**ANSWER : B**

**118. Member checking has the following features except:**

- A) It is a process by which the problem of low response rates to a survey can be overcome.
- B) It can also be called as respondent/participant validation.
- C) It reduces undue researcher influence on the interpretation of the data.
- D) It reduces an overassessment of data.
- E) For ethical purposes, it is necessary to address the issue of member checking in the informed consent.

**ANSWER : A**

**119. Member checking is the process by which:**

- A) Researchers setting aside their pre- understanding and acting non- judgementally.
- B) Researchers organize the data into clusters and themes.
- C) The problem of low response rates to a survey can be overcome.
- D) The validity of an interview schedule can be measured.
- E) Researchers ask their participants to comment on an account of the findings.

**ANSWER : E**

# Research

## Lecture 5 (Narrative Research and Ethical Considerations)

**120. Using existing clinical records has which of the following limitation?**

- A) Records are often incomplete.
- B) Records require signed release from the patient.
- C) Data needs to be collected prospectively overtime.
- D) Data are difficult to extract.

**ANSWER : A**

**121. All of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:**

- A) Integrating of temporality, sociality, and spatiality is a hallmark of narrative research.
- B) Phenomenology is the search for the "essence of things" that cannot be revealed by ordinary observation.
- C) Case study is exclusively concerned with qualitative research methods.
- D) A comprehensive review of the literature prior to data collection and preliminary analyses is not recommended by General Theorists.
- E) In case study, number of variables of interest far outstrips number of data points.

**ANSWER : C**

**122. IRB is an acronym for which of the following?**

- A) Institutional Review Board.
- B) Internal Request Board .
- C) Institutional Rating Board.
- D) Internal Review Board .
- E) Internal Rating Board.

**ANSWER : A**

**123. Narrative research is**

**ANSWER : amalgamation of multiple interviews/conversations into one narrative that encompasses the events discussed, presented in a sequence that creates a narrative plot.**

# Research

## Lecture 5 (Narrative Research and Ethical Considerations)

124. All of the following statements are correct regarding ethical considerations in qualitative research except:

- A) Procedural ethics refer to ethical actions dictated as universally necessary by larger organizations, institutions or governing bodies.
- B) One method of procedural ethics is securing all personal data of participants in a locked office or drawer, or a password-protected website.
- C) Situational ethics deal with the unpredictable, often subtle, yet ethically important moments that come up in the field.
- D) Situational ethics also known as categorical ethics.
- E) Ethical considerations continue beyond the data collection phase to how researchers leave the scene and share the results.

**ANSWER : D**

125. Study cause-effect relationship of phenomenon:

**ANSWER : case study explanatory and narrative research**

126. Approach used to describe portrait of individuals:

**ANSWER : narrative research**

127. Disadvantage of triangulation:

**ANSWER : costs**

128. Systemic analysis:

**ANSWER : ethnography or narrative research**

129. researcher knows participant's identity, ensuring no one else knows it:

**ANSWER : confidentiality, anonymity**

130. ethical consideration emerge from a reasoned consideration of a context's specific circumstance:

**ANSWER : situational ethics**

# Research

## Lecture 5 (Narrative Research and Ethical Considerations)

131. Not one of the ethical considerations:

**ANSWER : social desirability bias**

132. Member check is:

**ANSWER : disguise main elements of the study**

133. Design that uses temporality, sociality and spatiality:

**ANSWER : narrative research**

134. Member check involves:

**ANSWER : asking participants to comment on the account of information**

135. What is meant by 'informed consent'? Please indicate the best answer

- A) Telling people who you are and what you are studying
- B) The ethics committee is informed about the research
- C) Participants are informed about the findings of the research at the end of the project
- D) Participants are given a clear indication what the research is about and what their involvement would entail

**ANSWER : D**

136. A true statement regarding ethical issues:

**ANSWER : Observing poor practices that require improvement but are not dangerous without intervening wouldn't be considered unethical**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

137. A question during an interview such as "Could you tell me more about that?" is known as:

- A) Filter.
- B) Response.
- C) Pilot.
- D) Probe.
- E) Census.

**ANSWER : D**

138. All of the following statements are correct regarding unstructured interview EXCEPT:

- A) The participant determines the flow of topics, rather than the interviewer.
- B) Note-taking is likely to disrupt the natural flow of the conversation.
- C) Another name is formal conversational interview.
- D) Looks like an improvised performance.
- E) Can be guided by aide memoire or agenda.

**ANSWER : C**

139. Closed ended questions are those that:

- A) Allow supervisor to distinguish between good and bad interviewers.
- B) Prevent respondents from allocating themselves to a category.
- C) Have a fixed range of possible answers.
- D) Encourage detailed, elaborate responses.

**ANSWER : C**

140. Hawthorne's effect

**ANSWER : Change of behavior as being observed.**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

141. Which of the following statements is **CORRECT** regarding interviews in qualitative research:

- A) The duration of unstructured interview session is frequently longer than structured interviews.
- B) Unstructured interviews can be guided by using interview schedule (guide).
- C) Interviews do not allow for probing of initial participants' responses.
- D) Structured interviews can be considered as a natural extension to participant observation.
- E) Structured interviews can be guided by using aide memoire (agenda).

**ANSWER : A**

142. True about qualitative:

**ANSWER : observable**

143. Probing question is:

- A) A question that shifts the conversation into another topic.
- B) A question used to gain more, clearer information about the topic.
- C) A question used to obtain participant approval to be involved in the study.
- D) A question used to test the interview guide prior to interview execution.
- E) A question that encourages participants to talk about sensitive issues.

**ANSWER : B**

144. Interview questions should:

- A) Lead the respondent.
- B) Probe sensitive issues.
- C) Provide non- verbal signals to the respondents.
- D) Be delivered in a neutral tone.
- E) Test the respondents' power of memory

**ANSWER : D**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

**145. Hawthorne effect refers to:**

- A) Change of the participants' behaviors as being observed.
- B) The process of providing access to research participants.
- C) Reverting of the participants to the normal behavior.
- D) The tendency of participants to answer questions in a manner that will be viewed favorably by others.
- E) Process through which the researcher gains trust and establishes rapport with participants.

**ANSWER : A**

**146. Informed consent involves:**

- A) Participants giving their agreement to take part in the research knowing what it entails.
- B) Asking participants after a study why they agreed with certain statements.
- C) Participants being told that they must identify the statements in a questionnaire with which they agree.
- D) Telling participants about a hypothetical situation and asking whether they agree that a certain outcome is likely.
- E) Participants making a choice over which answer will give them a reward.

**ANSWER : A**

**147. The function of the Informed consent is:**

- A) Provides information about how data analysis will be conducted.
- B) Spells out expectations and procedures for disclosing conflicts of interest, avoiding research misconduct, and otherwise exhibiting professionalism.
- C) Assurance that individuals get to choose what information they reveal about themselves.
- D) Provides essential information about research projects so that participants can make a thoughtful decision about whether to enroll in a study.

**ANSWER : D**

**148. Observation studies produce:**

- A) Quantitative or qualitative data.
- B) Qualitative data.
- C) Quantitative data.
- D) No data.

**ANSWER : A**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

**149. What is the role of the moderator in a focus group?**

- A) To sit away from the group and observe their behavior.
- B) To ask leading questions and dominate the discussion.
- C) To evaluate the group's performance on a particular task.
- D) To stimulate discussion and keep the conversation on track.

**ANSWER : D**

**150. Focus groups are recommended for studying sensitive topics:**

- a. False
- b. True

**ANSWER : A**

**151. In inductive approach, the researchers go from the general to the particular.**

- A) False
- B) True

**ANSWER : A**

**152. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding covert observation method:**

- A) It does not involve deception.
- B) Participants are unaware of being observed.
- C) Participants know they are being observed.
- D) It increases Hawthorne effect.

**ANSWER : B**

**153. Observation sometimes referred to as unobtrusive method:**

- A) False
- B) True

**ANSWER : B**



# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

**154. The most common style of observation is:**

- A) Template observation.
- B) Unstructured observation.
- C) Structured observation.
- D) Mechanical observation.

**ANSWER : B**

**155. In participant observation:**

- A) One member of the IRB participates in the action being observed.
- B) The research participants participate in the action being observed.
- C) The research supervisor participates in the action being observed.
- D) The researcher participates in the action being observed.

**ANSWER : D**

**156. The process of reverting of participants to their normal behaviour after a period of being observed is:**

- A) Reactivity.
- B) Operant conditioning.
- C) Habituation.
- D) Osborne effect.

**ANSWER : C**

**157. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding "Ignorant intruder to welcome" stage in observation studies:**

- A) The researcher has established relationships with participants to the extent that he/she no longer has to think about what he/she says.
- B) It may involve the researcher's working with and participating in everyday activities beside participants in their daily lives.
- C) Moving from a position of formal.
- D) It is called intimate stage.
- E) The language becomes more familiar to the researcher, but he/she still may not be fluent in its use.

**ANSWER : E**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

**158. Which of the following is a disadvantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation?**

- A) It is more likely to create reactive effects.
- B) It may not provide access to deviant or hidden activities.
- C) It is more ethically dubious, in terms of obtaining informed consent.
- D) Has a more specific focus.
- E) It does not allow participants to reconstruct their life events.

**ANSWER : B**

**159. Which of the following is an unobtrusive method?**

- A) Observation.
- B) Semi-structured interviews.
- C) Structured interviews.
- D) Questionnaires.
- E) Focus Groups.

**ANSWER : A**

**160. Which method is most commonly associated with a lack of informed consent?**

- A) Qualitative content analysis.
- B) In- depth interviewing.
- C) Discourse analysis.
- D) Covert observation.
- E) Structured interviewing.

**ANSWER : D**

**161. Which of the following is an advantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation?**

- A) It allows you to find out about issues that are resistant to observation.
- B) It is more biased and value-laden.
- C) It is more likely to create reactive effects.
- D) All of the above.

**ANSWER : A**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

**162. What is meant by the term "reactive effect"?**

- A) If people know they are being observed, they may change their behavior.
- B) Researchers sometimes react to their informants' behaviour with horror.
- C) Research subjects may have a bad reaction to the drugs they are given.
- D) The participants may react to the observer's perfume.

**ANSWER : A**

**163. Structured observation means:**

- A) The researcher has to be present when the event being studied takes place.
- B) The research has to happen at a fixed time each day.
- C) A video camera has to be used.
- D) Fixed aspects of the situation have been chosen to be observed.

**ANSWER : D**

**164. Meeting and conversation with people to develop relationships:**

**ANSWER : hanging out**

**165. Wrong about focus groups:**

**ANSWER : the ideal number is 7-11 + the moderator directs the discussion**

**166. must be included in informed consent:**

**ANSWER : purpose of the study**

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

167. Key informant:

ANSWER : members that help you get access

168. Not true about focus groups:

ANSWER : they are not time efficient

169. An observer that takes part in group activities but declares that they are researching:

ANSWER : Participant observation

170. Which of the following is true regarding covert observation?

ANSWER : Suspiciously taking data

171. An observer that takes part in group activities is called:

ANSWER : Participant observation

172. The best number of members for focus groups is:

ANSWER : 4-8

173. Which of the following is wrong about focus groups?

ANSWER : They assure equality in listening to the voices of participants

174. Hawthorne effect is reversed through:

ANSWER : The process of habituation

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

175. Which of the following is wrong about ignorant intruder to welcome?

**ANSWER :** Researchers participate in everyday activities with participants

176. Which of the following is wrong about covert observations?

**ANSWER :** Participants know they are observed + it is most commonly used

177. Which of the following is wrong about focus groups?

**ANSWER :** The ideal number is 7-11 and the moderator directs the discussion

178. Most flexible form of data collection:

**ANSWER :** unstructured interview

179. A good interview question:

**ANSWER :** What are your perceptions about the influence of your life style on your blood pressure?

180. A good interview question:

**ANSWER :** What makes you feel relaxed after a hardworking day?

181. Questions of qualitative research:

**ANSWER :** open-ended

# Research

## Lecture 6+7 (Data Collection)

182. Which of the following is an example of open-ended questions in qualitative research?

- A) "Can you tell me about your experience with the product?"
- B) "What is your age and gender?"
- C) "On a scale of 1 to 5, rate your satisfaction with the product."
- D) "Did you agree with the statement? Yes or No."

**ANSWER : A**

183. Observation can be structured and unstructured

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

184. Which are data interesting to qualitative research:

**ANSWER : observational**

185. Which of the following is NOT a data collection method?

- A) Surveys
- B) Interviews
- C) Observation
- D) Research question

**ANSWER : D**

# Research

## Lecture 8 (Thematic Analysis)

186. The fourth step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis is:

- A) Reviewing themes.
- B) Searching for themes.
- C) Familiarization of data.
- D) Initial coding.

**ANSWER : A**

187. In vivo coding uses ..... as codes; process coding uses \_\_\_\_ as codes:

- A) diagnostic labels; activity labels.
- B) interview guide questions; common nouns.
- C) regular verbs; life words.
- D) people's own words; gerunds.
- E) life words; regular verbs.

**ANSWER : D**

188. Process coding uses ... as codes; in-vivo coding uses \_\_\_\_\_ as codes.

- A) Regular verbs; life words.
- B) Gerunds; people's own words.
- C) Interview guide questions; common nouns.
- D) Life words; regular verbs.

**ANSWER : B**

189. The third step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis is:

- A) Defining themes.
- B) Reviewing themes.
- C) Familiarization of data.
- D) Initial coding.
- E) Searching for themes.

**ANSWER : E**

# Research

## Lecture 8 (Thematic Analysis)

190. Which of the following explains thematic analysis

**ANSWER : Looking for frequencies in generated themes**

191. In deductive thematic analysis, little or no predetermined theory or framework is used to analyse data:

- A) False
- B) True

**ANSWER : A**

192. The process of turning audio interviews into text documents to allow for analyzing qualitative research data is:

- A) Coding
- B) Mnemoning
- C) Transcription
- D) Segmenting

**ANSWER : C**

193. Which of the following is wrong about data transcription?

**ANSWER : It is done after analysis**



# Research

## Lecture 8 (Thematic Analysis)

194. Coding based on interview guide questions:

**ANSWER : index coding**

195. Maria is a qualitative researcher studying how nurses care for psychiatric patients who self-harm. As she examines her data, she jots down (writes) notes concerning the data in the margins. This process of jotting notes as she examines the data is called:

- A) Grid analysis.
- B) Drawing diagrams.
- C) Transcription.
- D) Memoing.

**ANSWER : D**

196. Themes are:

**ANSWER : Descriptions of patterns**

197. Coding based on interview guide questions:

**ANSWER : Index coding**

# Research

## Lecture 8 (Thematic Analysis)

198. Which of the following is a key goal of qualitative data analysis?

- A) Categorization
- B) Quantification
- C) Reductionism
- D) Objectivity

**ANSWER : A**

199. Wrong about data transcription:

**ANSWER : junior researchers do it for seniors + done after analysis**

200. Part of write up phase of Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis:

**ANSWER : Direct quotes from participants are essential in the final report**

201. The correct order of the Braun & Clarke six-stage framework for objective analysis is:

**ANSWER : Familiarization of data, Initial coding, generate themes, Reviewing themes, Defining themes and write up.**

# Research

## Lecture 9 (Sampling in Qualitative Research)

202. specific health problems (muscular dystrophy, sickle cell anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.). It then contacts such individuals and, with the group of voluntarily consenting patients, investigates the effect of this drug. This type of sampling is:

- A) Area sampling.
- B) Stratified Random Sampling.
- C) Cluster sampling.
- D) Purposive sampling.
- E) Convenience sampling.

ANSWER : D

203. Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?

- A) Snowball sampling.
- B) Deviant case sampling.
- C) Probability sampling.
- D) Theoretical sampling.

ANSWER : C

204. If you wish to have a sample population that is similar to the source population as a whole, which of the following sampling procedures would you use?

- A) Multistage sampling.
- B) Cluster sampling.
- C) snowball sampling.
- D) Probability sampling.

ANSWER : D

205. Saturation point is reached when:

- A) The research supervisor feels that the researcher has done enough.
- B) The research ethics committee feels that the researcher has done enough.
- C) The researcher feels that s/he has done enough.
- D) The researcher, though continuing to explore the phenomenon with participants in the research, no longer gathers any new data.
- E) The participants in the research feel that the researcher has done enough.

ANSWER : D

# Research

## Lecture 9 (Sampling in Qualitative Research)

206. Which of the following are purposive sampling approaches?

- A) Critical case sampling.
- B) Typical case sampling.
- C) All of the above.

**ANSWER : C**

207. Why are qualitative study designs described as iterative?

- A) Because they separate the researcher's personal interpretation from the analysis.
- B) Because they allow different researchers to have different interpretations of certain texts.
- C) Because they allow for modification of data collection and research questions based on what is learned.
- D) Because they allow for the research process to follow a strictly linear trajectory.
- E) Because they are based on formal, established guidelines.

**ANSWER : C**

208. All of the following statements are correct in regards to sampling in qualitative research except:

- A) Selection of participants based on the researchers' judgement about what potential participants will be most informative is widely used in qualitative research.
- B) Convenience sampling allows the researcher to select participants who are readily accessible or available.
- C) Usually non-probability sampling.
- D) Use of theoretical sampling is one of the unique features of Grounded theory research.
- E) Usually probability sampling.

**ANSWER : E**

209. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding sampling in qualitative research:

- A) Convenience sampling is one type of non- probability sampling.
- B) Convenience sampling facilitates the selection of participants whose qualities or experiences are required for the phenomenon under investigation.
- C) Probability sampling is often used in qualitative research.
- D) Purposive sampling allows the researcher to select participants who are readily accessible or available regardless of their experience regarding the topic under investigation.
- E) Purposive sampling is one type of probability sampling.

**ANSWER : A**

# Research

## Lecture 9 (Sampling in Qualitative Research)

**210. The type of sampling used to learn from highly unusual manifestations of the phenomenon of interest is:**

- A) Heterogenous sampling.
- B) Deviant case sampling.
- C) Disconfirming sampling.
- D) Maximum variation sampling.

**ANSWER : B**

**211. What is the least expensive and least time-consuming of all sampling techniques?**

- A) Convenience sampling.
- B) Quota sampling.
- C) Intensity sampling.
- D) Stratified sampling.

**ANSWER : A**

**212. Snowball sampling is:**

- A) A form of purposeful sampling.
- B) Not a random sampling approach.
- C) A method where the researcher makes contact with a small group of people and uses them to make contact with others.
- D) All of the above.

**ANSWER : D**

**213. Probability sampling is rarely used in qualitative research because:**

- A) Qualitative researchers are not trained in statistics.
- B) It is very old-fashioned.
- C) It is often not feasible.
- D) Research questions are more important than sampling.

**ANSWER : C**

# Research

## Lecture 9 (Sampling in Qualitative Research)

214. Convenience sampling:

**ANSWER : selection of accessible participants**

215. Best sample size for all studies:

**ANSWER : Cannot be determined**

216. Meaning of theoretical saturation:

**ANSWER : a concept becomes complete such that no other data can add to it**

217. which sampling technique has a known non-zero chance of selection:

**ANSWER : probability sampling**

218. Purposive sampling is not an example of:

**ANSWER : probability sampling**

219. True about theoretical saturation:

**ANSWER : no new data is appearing**

220. Not purposeful sampling:

**ANSWER : probability sampling**

221. Best sample size:

**ANSWER : hard to tell**

# Research

## Lecture 9 (Sampling in Qualitative Research)

222. snowballing is sampling of:

**ANSWER : well-known people**

223. Determinant of sample size:

**ANSWER : Saturation**

224. Sample size determined by:

**ANSWER : data saturation**

225. Snowballing is sampling of:

**ANSWER : Network (not a group or well known people)**

226. Sampling , researcher chose the best and worst:

- A) Heterogenous sampling
- B) Deviant case sampling
- C) Disconfirming sampling
- D) Maximum variation sampling

**ANSWER : B**

227. Ideally, samples for qualitative research should follow the concept of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) interpretivism
- B) Sampling
- C) Saturation

**ANSWER : C**

# Research

## Lecture 9 (Sampling in Qualitative Research)

228. Not part of qualitative sampling:

**ANSWER : random**



# Research

## Lecture 10 (Qualitative Research Proposal)

**229. Which section of a research article can often be written even before data collection begins?**

- A) Recommendations.
- B) Methods.
- C) Results.
- D) Discussion.

**ANSWER : B**

**230. Which of these isn't included in the research proposal:**

**ANSWER : Results**

**231. According to Morse and Field (1996), deciding the timeline of the qualitative research projects is based on:**

- A) The researcher should adhere to the recommendation of the Research Ethics Committee to determine timeline.
- B) Estimation of how long each activity will take is an appropriate timeline.
- C) Estimation of how long each activity will take and then double the time.
- D) Gatekeepers must estimate the required timeline.
- E) Estimation of how long each activity will take and then triple the time.

**ANSWER : E**

**232. Good research proposals will always:**

- A) Focus on the Harvard style.
- B) Focus on the research objectives.
- C) Focus on the APA style.
- D) Provide respondent names and addresses

**ANSWER : B**

# Research

## Lecture 10 (Qualitative Research Proposal)

**233. Why do you need to review the existing literature?**

- A) To help in your general studying.
- B) To find out what is already known about your area of interest.
- C) Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count.
- D) To make sure you have a long list of references.

**ANSWER : B**

**234. Which of the following is not normally included in a written account of qualitative research?**

- A) An explanation of the design of the study.
- B) A decision to accept or reject the null hypothesis.
- C) Participants and study setting.
- D) An introduction, locating the research in its theoretical context.

**ANSWER : B**

**235. Which of the following can be included the introduction?**

- A) study purpose
- B) grab attention
- C) rationale
- D) All of them

**ANSWER : D**

**236. Literature review is:**

**ANSWER : Analysis of existing knowledge**

**237. In the literature review:**

**ANSWER : analytic synthesis of research and seeing what's already known**

# Research

## Lecture 10 (Qualitative Research Proposal)

238. To organize time and resources:

- A) make a timetable
- B) decide a budget
- C) know what's available
- D) All of them

**ANSWER : D**

239. when can participants withdraw:

**ANSWER : anytime no reason**

240. timeline in proposal:

**ANSWER : estimate then triple**

241. standard tool for timeline in proposal:

**ANSWER : Gantt chart**

242. not included in proposal:

**ANSWER : results**

243. One of the problems facing researchers is needing a track record to attract funding, while not being able to get the funding needed to build up a track record. This problem is an example of:

**ANSWER : Catch-22 situation**

# Research

## Lecture 10 (Qualitative Research Proposal)

**244. Which of the following is not a function of a research proposal of a study?**

- A) What is proposed to be done in a study.
- B) What answers have been found to what is proposed.
- C) Why proposed strategies of investigation are selected
- D) How answers will be found to what is proposed.

**ANSWER : B**

# Research

## Lecture 11+12 (Mixed Methods Research)

245. Which of the following is a weakness of mixed methods research?

- A) Do not allow for methodological flexibility.
- B) Words, pictures, and narrative can be used to add meaning to numbers.
- C) Little information on transformative designs.
- D) Inhibits scholarly interaction.

**ANSWER : C**

246. The notation of mixed methods research 'QUAL → quan' indicates to:

- A) Sequential Exploratory.
- B) Parallel Triangulation.
- C) Concurrent Triangulation.
- D) Sequential Explanatory

**ANSWER : A**

247. All of the following are types of integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches in MMR as described by John Creswell (2015) EXCEPT:

- A) Explaining.
- B) Building.
- C) Embedding.
- D) Sorting.
- E) Merging.

**ANSWER : D**

248. A mixed methods study was conducted to examine perspectives of paediatric intensive care unit health care providers regarding paediatric patients with complex chronic conditions. This study was conducted by administering surveys, followed by semi-structured interviews. This type of mixed methods design is:

- A) Concurrent Explicit Design.
- B) Sequential Explicit Design .
- C) Sequential Compound Design .
- D) Sequential Explanatory Design.
- E) Sequential Exploratory Design.

**ANSWER : D**

# Research

## Lecture 11+12 (Mixed Methods Research)

**249. Which of the following can be considered as a reason for conducting mixed methods research:**

- A) Explanation.
- B) Offset weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research and draw on strengths.
- C) All of the options are correct.
- D) Instrument development.

**ANSWER : C**

**250. Mixed Methods design that can be used to improve services and care for vulnerable members of society is:**

- A) Sequential Transformative Design.
- B) Sequential Exploratory Design.
- C) Concurrent Triangulation Design.
- D) Parallel Triangulation Design.
- E) Sequential Explanatory Design.

**ANSWER : A**

**251. How might qualitative research facilitate quantitative research?**

- A) By providing hypotheses that can later be tested.
- B) By helping with the design of survey questions.
- C) By informing the schedule of a structured interview.
- D) All of the above.

**ANSWER : D**

**252. How might qualitative research help with the analysis of quantitative data?**

- A) By identifying a sample of respondents for a follow-up study.
- B) By helping to explain the relationship between two variables.
- C) By providing hard, statistical data about them.
- D) By making the research more value-laden and subjective.

**ANSWER : B**

# Research

## Lecture 11+12 (Mixed Methods Research)

253. characteristic of qual, studies things in natural world as they occur naturally:

ANSWER : naturalistic

254. MMR used when unexpected results arise from Quan:

ANSWER : sequential explanatory design

255. MMR for marginalized:

ANSWER : transformative

256. data analysis in qual is a:

ANSWER : cyclical continuous process, arbitrary, haphazard, ...

257. MMR which is used when unexpected results arise from quantitative studies:

ANSWER : Sequential explanatory design

258. MMR which is done on underrepresented population:

ANSWER : Sequential transformative design

259. Mixed studies are:

ANSWER : Using qualitative and quantitative methods together

260. which one is a method of MMR:

ANSWER : explanatory sequential

# Research

## Lecture 11+12 (Mixed Methods Research)

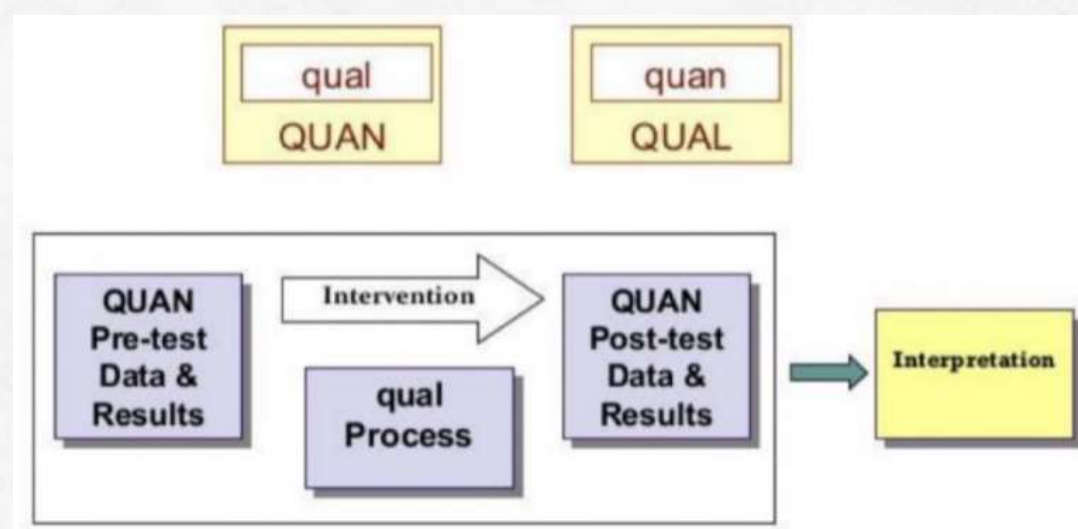
261. someone collected qual and quan data at the same time, each set is related to the other but answering different questions:

ANSWER : embedded

262. someone collected data through interviews THEN survey:

ANSWER : exploratory

263. This diagram illustrates:



ANSWER : Concurrent embedded design

264. which one you collect quan first:

ANSWER : explanatory

265. all approaches of MMR except:

ANSWER : sorting

266. Mixed-methods research is characterized by the use of:

- A) Quantitative and qualitative methods
- B) More than one quantitative method
- C) Quantitative, qualitative, and action research methods
- D) More than one qualitative method

ANSWER : A



# Research

## Lecture 11+12 (Mixed Methods Research)

**267. What is triangulation?**

- A) Allowing theoretical concepts to emerge from the data.
- B) Cross-checking the results found by different research strategies.
- C) Drawing a triangular diagram to represent the relations between three participants
- D) Using three quantitative or three qualitative methods in a project.

**ANSWER : B**

**268. All of the following are types of integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches in MMR as described by John Creswell (2015) EXCEPT:**

- A) Explaining.
- B) Building.
- C) Embedding.
- D) Sorting.
- E) Merging.

**ANSWER : D**

**269. MMR which is used when unexpected results arise from quantitative studies:**

- A) Concurrent Explicit Design
- B) Sequential Explicit Design
- C) Sequential Compound Design
- D) Sequential Explanatory Design
- E) Sequential Exploratory Design

**ANSWER : D**

**270. One set of data is used to augment or support the other set of data in any of these types of data integration**

- A) Merging
- B) Explaining
- C) Building
- D) Embedding

**ANSWER : D**

# Research

## Lecture 11+12 (Mixed Methods Research)

**271. Triangulation means:**

- A) Conducting your research in a pyramid
- B) Revisiting your data until you run out of ideas
- C) Using trigonometry in your research
- D) Conducting research over three months
- E) Verifying your results by cross-checking with other methods of research

**ANSWER : E**

**272. What type of data collection approach did the researcher employ when they first conducted interviews and then followed up with a survey?**

- A) Exploratory
- B) Descriptive
- C) Experimental
- D) Correlational

**ANSWER : A**

**273. In inductive approach, the researchers go from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Bottom to top
- B) Top to bottom
- C) None of the above
- D) All of the above

**ANSWER : A**

**The End**  
**Good Luck シ**