Chapter 12: Doing Small-scale Exploratory Research Projects

1. The quality of a research study is primarily assessed on:
   a. the place of publication.
   b. the ways in which the recommendations are implemented.
   c. the rigour with which it was conducted.
   d. the number of times it is replicated.

2. Which of the following is not an appropriate source for academic research?
   a. An online encyclopaedia
   b. A government-based research organisation database
   c. A peer reviewed journal article
   d. A textbook

3. ‘Research methodology’ refers to:
   a. the sampling technique.
   b. the tools that the researcher uses.
   c. the chain of association between the research question and the research design.
   d. qualitative methods.

4. A researcher should:
   a. be constrained by the research of others.
   b. use even anonymous sources if they appear relevant.
   c. use only sources that appear credible.

5. Research is:
   a. a purposeful, systematic activity.
   b. primarily conducted for purely academic purposes.
   c. primarily conducted to answer questions about practical issues.
   d. a random, unplanned process of discovery.

6. When conducting a review of literature on a particular subject, the researcher should:
   a. read all available material on the subject.
   b. read the whole journal article and then decide whether or not it is useful.
   c. read strategically and critically.
   d. read fully only those texts that appear to agree with his/her point of view.

7. The two main styles of research are:
   a. data collection and data coding.
   b. surveys and questionnaires.
   c. sampling and recording.
   d. qualitative and quantitative.

8. Triangulation involves:
   a. collecting data from a variety of different sources.
   b. consulting the works of three other researchers.
   c. consulting the works of authors with the same perspective as the researcher.
   d. the use of three different research tools in one study

9. Qualitative research is:
a not as rigorous as quantitative research.
b primarily concerned with the collection and analysis of numerical data.
c primarily concerned with in-depth exploration of phenomena.
d primarily concerned with the quality of the research.

10 Quantitative research involves:
   a interviewing people to find out their deeply held views about issues.
   b collecting data in numerical form.
   c more rigour than qualitative research.
   d interviewing every member of the target population.

Answers
1 C
2 A
3 C
4 C
5 A
6 C
7 D
8 B
9 C
10 B