

Chapter 13: Writing about Research

Test your knowledge of Chapter 13: Writing about Research by answering the following multiple-choice questions. You can find the answers to each question at the end of this document.

- 1 Research reports:
 - a present at least a review of the literature, the methods used, the findings and a discussion. They have some common elements but may vary in overall organisational structure.
 - b typically present a review of the literature, the findings, a discussion and recommendations.
 - c always present recommendations as well as an outline of the methods used and the findings.
 - d always state the research question or hypothesis and are written in first person to show that the author takes responsibility for the findings.
- 2 What kind of information is usually presented in the limitations section of a research report?
 - a An outline of the factors that may have prevented the researcher from conducting more thorough research
 - b An outline of the extent of the research study
 - c An outline of the historical background of the research study
 - d An explanation of the research tools used to gather the data
- 3 Jargon is:
 - a specialised language and is always inappropriate.
 - b technical language used within a field and therefore has a place in research reports.
 - c specialised language and may be appropriate when used between peers but not with people outside the field.
 - d specialised language and is never appropriate in reports.
- 4 Which words best describe the writing style that should be used in research reports?
 - a Objective and detached
 - b Personal and critical.
 - c Emotive and judgemental.
 - d Subjective and detached.
- 5 The abstract of the report:
 - a is usually written before the rest of the report.
 - b provides a snapshot of the major section of the entire report.
 - c serves as the introduction to the report, with a focus on the background for the research.
 - d is usually several pages in length.
- 6 In the methods section of the report, the researcher needs to:
 - a discuss the results of the research.
 - b discuss the theoretical background for the research.
 - c recount in detail the daily research activities conducted during the research process.
 - d set out in detail how data was gathered and analysed.

- 7 Why is it important to identify the primary audience for the research report?
- a In order to adapt the findings to their liking
 - b In order to bypass undesirable readers
 - c So that the writer can adapt the writing to meet their needs (i.e. in terms of language and level of expertise)
 - d In order to frame the discussion in such a way as to gain most approval for the findings
- 8 What is presented in the findings section of a research report?
- a A discussion of the results
 - b The quantitative or qualitative data that was collected
 - c The theoretical foundations for the research study
 - d The methods that were used to collect the data
- 9 What is presented in the discussion section of a research report?
- a The numerical data that was collected
 - b The reasons for undertaking the study
 - c A comment on the results presented in the findings section
 - d Your plans for future research
- 10 The conclusion of a research report:
- a can introduce new information.
 - b must be based only on material presented in the report.
 - c is the same as the abstract except that it is presented at the end of the report.
 - d should focus only on the findings of the research.

Answers

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