



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : SOW106

COURSE TITLE : RESEARCH METHODS 1 – (Alternate)

LECTURER(S) : Hugh Maître

DATE : 17th January 2025

TIME : 1:00 p.m.

DURATION : 1 hour 30 mins.

STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper is divided into three (2) sections:

Sections 1 - Multiple Choice Questions 80 Mark

(Answer all questions in this section)

Section 2– Short Answer Questions 20 Mark

(Answer all questions in this section)

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS: There are forty (40) questions in this section. Do all.

- In which sampling method is the population first split into groups.
 - Simple random sampling
 - Stratified random sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Voluntary response sampling
- Which of the following concepts is not a characteristic of a research design?
 - Neutrality
 - Validity and Reliability
 - Generalization
 - Ethics
- Which of the following best describes ethics in research?
 - An immoral action that causes mistrust
 - Deliberate revelation of confidential information
 - A set of moral obligations defining right and wrong
 - Bias scientific claims
- All the following are ethical principles, except:
 - Honesty
 - Objectivity
 - Carefulness
 - Speculation
- One of the following is not a type of knowledge, research contributes to
 - Control
 - Descriptive
 - Explanation
 - Improvement
- A research instrument can be all the following except:
 - Not Reliable and valid
 - Reliable and valid
 - Reliable but not valid
 - Neither reliable, nor valid
- All the following are reasons for collecting secondary data except:
 - Because collecting primary data is difficult, time-consuming, and expensive
 - Because you can never have enough data
 - Because it makes sense to use it if the data you want already exists in some form
 - Because it may not shed light on, or complement, the primary data you have collected
- A data set with only one mode is called:
 - Unimodal
 - Bimodal
 - Trimodal
 - Nonmodal

9. All the following are things that may go wrong when undertaking a research project except:
- A. You run out of time
 - B. You complete the research project on time
 - C. You discover that someone has already done your research
 - D. You change your job, making access to the site of your research difficult
10. An initial tryout, through which you can judge the feasibility of your overall research plans, and then make modifications as necessary is referred to as:
- A. Informal Piloting
 - B. Formal Piloting
 - C. Interviewing
 - D. A Proposal
11. The purpose of research is all the following except:
- A. Understand and explain phenomena
 - B. Pursues solutions to problems
 - C. Solves specific problems
 - D. What the research seeks to achieve
12. A 'hypothesis' is the research methods term used to describe the expected relationship between variables.
- A. True
 - B. False
13. Cause/causality is used in science to try to determine the reason for the problem of interest.
- A. True
 - B. False
14. _____ research deals with the data and numbers and relies on statistical analysis to address research questions.
- A. Quantitative
 - B. Causation
 - C. Validity
 - D. Qualitative
15. _____ research deals with in-depth personal analysis to address research questions.
- A. Quantitative
 - B. Qualitative
 - C. Operationalization
 - D. None of the listed options
16. Which research method measures the extent variables change and how well they predict each other?
- A. Correlational
 - B. Experiment
 - C. Case study
 - D. survey

17. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called _____.
- A. An intervening variable
 - C. An independent Variable
 - B. A dependent variable
 - D. A numerical variable
18. Qualitative research is used in all the following circumstances, EXCEPT.
- A. It is based on non-numerical data such as words and pictures
 - B. It often uses small samples
 - C. It uses the inductive method
 - D. It is used when a great deal is known about the topic of interest.
19. Which of the following is not ethical practice in research with humans?
- A. Maintaining participants' anonymity.
 - B. Gaining informed consent
 - C. Informing participants that they are free to withdraw at any time.
 - D. Requiring participants to continue until the study has been completed.
20. What do we call data that is used for a new study, but was collected for earlier research?
- A. Secondary data
 - C. Qualitative data
 - B. Field notes
 - D. Primary data
21. Open ended questions are those that provide the answers for a respondent to select from in his or her responses to a survey question.
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
22. A _____ scale uses questions that have the option to select a range of answers, such as strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.
- A. Nominal
 - C. Becker
 - B. Ratio
 - D. Likert
23. When researchers have little knowledge on the research topic what type of interview is conducted?
- A. Unstructured
 - C. Formal
 - B. Semi-structured
 - D. Structured
24. Quantitative research designs are geared toward statistical associations and prediction.
- A. True
 - B. False

25. When each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected, this is called.
- A. A snowball sample C. A random sample
B. A stratified sample D. A non-random sample
26. Which of the following is an advantage of using a questionnaire?
- A. Probe questions can be asked C. Interview bias can be avoided
B. Respondents can be put at ease D. Response rates are always high
27. A _____ researcher secretly becomes an active member of a group to observe their behaviour.
- A. An overt participant observer C. A covert participant observer
B. A covert non-participant observer D. None of the listed options
28. Secondary data can include which of the following?
- A. Government statistics C. Organizational records
B. Personal diaries D. All listed options
29. An initial tryout, through which you can judge the feasibility of your overall research plans, and then make modifications as necessary is referred to as:
- A. Informal Piloting C. Interviewing
B. Formal Piloting D. A Proposal
30. _____ is the using of someone else's words or ideas and passing them off as your own.
- A. Respect for colleagues C. Confidentiality
B. Plagiarism D. Anonymity
31. The process by which written (or audio or visual) material is altered by the addition of notes or comments, is called:
- A. Coding C. Annotating
B. labelling D. Selection
32. _____ has relevance to small-scale research. It relates to whether your findings are likely to have broader applicability beyond the focus of your study.
- A. Validity C. Significance
B. Reliability D. Generalizability
33. More objective: provides observed effects (interpreted by researchers) of a program on a problem or conditions.
- A. Qualitative Methods C. Interviews
B. Quantitative Methods D. Experiments

34. In this research method, researchers systematically observe and record behaviours without interference.
- A. Case study C. Interview
B. Experiment D. Survey
35. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called _____.
- A. An intervening variable C. An independent Variable
B. A dependent variable D. A numerical variable
36. Which of the following is not ethical practice in research with humans?
- A. Maintaining participants' anonymity.
B. Gaining informed consent
C. Informing participants that they are free to withdraw at any time.
D. Requiring participants to continue until the study has been completed.
37. Which of the following is not a good sampling method?
- A. Simple random sampling C. Cluster sampling
B. Stratified random sampling D. Voluntary response sampling
38. What is the function of literature review?
- A. To provide a theoretical background to the study
B. To provide reliable research findings
C. To identify a research problem
D. All listed options
39. Literature reviews help to achieve which of the following?
- A. Brings clarity to a research problem C. Improve knowledge of research area
B. Improve the research methodology D. All the above
40. The study population is _____.
- A. The number of elements from which information is obtained
B. Findings based on the information obtained
C. The way elements are selected for the sample
D. The group with interest to the study

SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions from this section. Each correct answer is worth 2 (two) marks.

1. To common measures of dispersion. Are:
a. Answer.....
b. Answer.....
2. Two of the main types of statistical analysis include:
a. Answer
b. Answer.....
3. At the commencement of scientific research, a statement written in the form of an if/then statement
Answer.....
4. A Researcher’s plan for the research that he intends to carry out is called?
Answer.....
5. A dependent variable change in the presence of independent variables
TRUE/ FALSE Answer
6. Which type of research requires quantifying findings?
Answer.....
7. A Researcher who breaches confidentiality in the conduct of research fails to practice what is specifically called?
Answer.....

The following values represent student scores on a mathematics examination:

STUDENTS	SCORES
Jacob	15
Harry	20
Jane	21
Mary	20
Lenny	36
Joe	15
Peter	25
Prince	15

8. Calculate **median.** **Answer**
9. Calculate **mode.** **Answer**
10. Calculate **mean** **Answer.....**

End of Examination