chapter 2

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1 pts

Without a clear idea of what you want to research it is difficult to research it.

Answer ⟩   true

false

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1 pts

Which of these is NOT an element of your capability to undertake a research project.

Answer ⟩   Your tutor's time

Your skills

Access to an organisation

Interest in the topic

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1 pts

What is meant by "fresh insights" into a topic?

A completely new idea

Something which will never get out of date

Insights into a topic by "fresh eyes"

Answer ⟩   None of the above

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1 pts

A symmetry of potential outcomes means that the project _____.

Starts with a qualitative stage and ends with a qualitative stage

Starts with a quantitative stage and ends with a quantitative stage

Answer ⟩   Will be valuable whatever the outcome

Will be reliable whatever the outcome

1 pts

Which of these is a good way to generate a potential research topic?

Answer

Choose a subject where you achieved good grades

Copy a past project

Make sure you focus on one idea only

Choose what your friends are doing

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1 pts

It is a good idea to generate a range of ideas and develop them before choosing one in particular.

Answer

true

false

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1 pts

It is unacceptable to take a previous study and repeat some aspects.

true

Answer

false

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1 pts

Scanning the news media can help generate a research topic because _____.

Newspapers report only important facts

Answer

Reports are likely to trigger ideas of current significance

Academic review articles can be found here

All of the above

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1 pts

Looking at past project titles, searching relevant sources and engaging in discussion is associated with what?

Brainstorming

Creative thinking

Answer

Rational thinking

None of the above

1 pts

The Delphi Technique is _____.

A deep breathing and relaxation method to help you think clearly

A way to review literature

The name for examining your personal preferences

Answer ›   A systematic group question, answer and suggestion session

1 pts

Creative thinking is a technique for generating and refining research ideas.

Answer ›   true

false

1 pts

Once a good research topic has been chosen it should not be revisited or refined.

true

Answer ›   false

1 pts

Practicality should not be an attribute of a good research topic.

true

Answer ›   false

1 pts

Which of these is most likely to be a problem if your employer asks you to research an organisational problem for your project?

You may not have time

You will have too much information

Answer ›   You may not be interested in the problem

You will not pass your course

1 pts

"How does binge drinking at weekends affect employee performance?" This is _____.

A research question

A research objective

Both

None

1 pts

What is the difference between *research questions* and *research objectives*?

One of these is proposed by a supervisor

The wording of one is likely to be more specific than the other

The question is worded by the researcher, the objective is not

No difference, they are the same

1 pts

There is no difference between a research question, objective and hypothesis.

true

false

1 pts

Projects do go wrong. In one case a student left everything until the last minute. This could have been avoided by reasonable measures. Which ONE of the following would have been realistic and would have helped the most with this problem?

Setting a clear objective

Using a Gantt Chart

Asking for the deadline to be changed

Using SPSS

Being less ambitious

1 pts

Which of the following is NOT a type of theory?

Grand theory

Middle-range theory

Answer › Small-range theory

Substantive theory

1 pts

Research objectives will start with one of the words: What, Why and How.

true

Answer › false

1 pts

"To understand the relationship between followers and leaders". What does this statement resemble?

A research question

Answer › A research objective

Both

None

1 pts

Which of these can be a problem of a descriptive research question?

Answer › The answers will be too basic

It is too broad

It is not related to theory

It is more precise than the objective

1 pts

It is generally accepted that *research objectives require more rigorous thinking which derives from the use of more formal language.*

Answer › true

false

1 pts

The acronym SMART when applied to research objectives stands for _____.

Simple, Meaningful, Achievable, Realistic, Timely

Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Relative, Timely

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timely

Specific, Meaningful, Achievable, Relative, Timely

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1 pts

Theory is implicit in all our everyday thoughts and actions.

true

false

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1 pts

What is the 'Goldilocks' test used for according to Clough and Nutbrown (2002)?

The extent to which the research questions 'fit' your project and resources

A way to determine the 'right' number of research questions

The difference between research questions and objectives

The refining of a research 'idea'

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1 pts

Which of these is NOT theory?

References

Data

Hypotheses

All of these

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1 pts

If you do not have well defined research questions it will be most difficult for you to _____.

Develop a questionnaire

Draw clear conclusions

Write your methodology

Find a research topic

"Strong _____ delves into underlying processes so as to understand the systematic reasons for particular occurrence or non-occurrence"

Answer

Theory

Data

Method

Methodology

Which of these best describes the activity of 'intelligence gathering'?

Reading academic journal articles

Undertaking covert research

Doing a literature review

Answer

Undertaking descriptive research

Projects do go wrong. In one case a student was indecisive and collected anything, just in case it came in useful: Web sites, photocopies, brochures, the questionnaire even included irrelevant questions, just in case the information could be useful. Which ONE of the following would have been realistic and would have helped the most with this problem?

Regular progress reports to the supervisor

Using a Gantt Chart

Using SPSS

Answer

Setting a clear objective

Being less ambitious

"What are the causes of workplace motivation?" This research question is _____.

Too sensitive

Answer

Unlikely to give new insights

Just right

Too difficult for a student project

"Why do accounting standards fail to regulate climate change?" This research question is _____.

Answer

Just right

Too sensitive

Unlikely to give new insights

Too difficult for a student project

---

1 pts

Substantive theory _____.

Changes the way we think about the world

Is generally applicable

Answer Is restricted to a particular set of circumstances

Covers the middle-ground

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1 pts

What are you doing when you make your research question more specific?

Procrastinating

Answer Operationalising

Theorising

Plagiarising

---

1 pts

Which of these is NOT a reason for writing a research proposal?

It organises your ideas

It makes your ideas clear to your supervisor

It gives an opportunity to have your ideas scrutinized

Answer It is not a taught module

---

1 pts

The background section of your research proposal is where you explain your method.

true

false

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1 pts

It is important to demonstrate your knowledge of relevant literature in the _____ section of your research proposal.

Research questions and objectives

Background

Title

Method

---

1 pts

Which of the following should you NOT include in the methods section of your research proposal?

Research design

Ethics

A copy of your questionnaire

Method of analysis

---

1 pts

Research objectives should be precisely written and lead to observable outcomes.

true

false

---

1 pts

Which of these can help you plan your research project?

A flip chart

A bar chart

A Gantt chart

A task chart

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1 pts

It is a good idea to impress your proposal reader with a long list of references.

true

false

1 pts

Which of these is an item you would list in the 'resources' section of your research proposal?

Financial costs

Access to journal articles

Key dates

Research ethics

1 pts

What is "working up, narrowing down"?

Turning research objectives into questions

An increasingly detailed and focused description of the research idea

A way of mapping out a variety of different research ideas

None of the above

1 pts

What is wrong with descriptive research?

Nothing, but it is unlikely to provide you with the critical depth you need for your project by itself

Nothing, but it is likely to go out of date before you finish and submit your project

Everything, it will not lead to insightful conclusions

Everything, it should not be part of a student project

1 pts

What helps to agree timing, agree resource allocation and also draws boundaries?

The proposal

The questionnaire

The observation form

The final report

1 pts

All of these may appear in a research proposal, but which one will ALWAYS appear?

Marketing Objective

Business Objective

Answer Research Objective

Creative Objective

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1 pts

Why do we need 'schemata'?

Answer To make sense of the complexity of the everyday world

To test the relationship between variables

So we can avoid using theory

To ground our observations in everyday reality

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1 pts

Why is undertaking a preliminary study a good idea?

To gather data quickly

To impress your supervisor

Answer To refine your research questions

To test your hypothesis

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1 pts

"Reducing accidents in the construction industry" is an example of a research _____.

Question

Hypothesis

Objective

Answer Idea

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