

RESEARCH METHODS FOR HUMAN INQUIRY MCQs

Lecture 1:

1. Which of the following is NOT a primary feature when undertaking a research project?
 - a. Controversial topic
 - b. Research hypothesis
 - c. Evaluation of the findings
 - d. Inferential analysis

2. What is a research hypothesis?
 - a. A broad statement about what researchers expect to find when investigating a hypothesized relationship among psychological constructs
 - b. A focused statement about what researchers expect to find when investigating a hypothesized relationship among psychological constructs
 - c. A broad statement about the value of an unknown population parameter that researchers wish to nullify by applying a statistical significance test to a sample statistic
 - d. The null hypothesis (H_0)

3. What is a statistical hypothesis?
 - a. A focused statement about the value of an unknown population parameter that researchers wish to nullify by applying a statistical significance test to a sample statistic
 - b. The proposed relationship derived from literature reviews
 - c. A focused statement about what researchers expect to find when investigating a hypothesized relationship among psychological constructs
 - d. A broad statement about the value of an unknown population parameter that researchers wish to nullify by applying a statistical significance test to a sample statistic

4. Which of the following features should an ideal research question contain?
 - a. All investigated constructs
 - b. The population that is investigated
 - c. A proposed relationship among constructs
 - d. All of the above

5. Which of the following is NOT a possible kind of relationship among constructs?
 - a. Predictions
 - b. Differences
 - c. Causal
 - d. Associations

6. How do we analyse RQ involving associations?

7. How do we analyse RQ involving predictions?

8. Which of the following is a method to analyse RQ involving group differences?

- I t -test
- II Analysis of variance
- III Linear contrast
- IV Comparing means

- a. I, II, III
- b. I, II, IV
- c. II, III, IV
- d. I, III, IV

Lecture 2:

9. What is a population?
- a. All individuals of size n that is relevant to the constructs in a research question and/or to whom a psychological theory applies
 - b. A set of individuals of size N selected randomly to participate in the research
 - c. All individuals of size N that is relevant to the constructs in a research question and/or to whom a psychological theory applies
 - d. All human beings on earth
10. What is a sample?
- a. A set of individuals of size N who are assumed to be representative of the target population by using a sampling scheme
 - b. A set of individuals of size n who are assumed to be representative of the target population by using a sampling scheme
 - c. All adults or children in the general population
 - d. All local or international students in University of Melbourne
11. Which of the following is true about constructs?
- a. An unobservable attribute of people that we use in both theories and research to explain human behaviour, cognition and affect
 - b. Labels we attach to hypothetical causes and effects
 - c. Hypothetical attributes or mechanisms that help explain and predict behaviour in a theory
 - d. Theoretical concepts formulated to serve as causal or descriptive explanations of behaviour
 - e. All of the above
12. Which of the following is NOT a property of estimators?
- a. Bias
 - b. Accuracy
 - c. Consistency
 - d. Efficiency
13. Which of the following is NOT an estimand?
- a. μ
 - b. $\hat{\sigma}$
 - c. σ^2