

S2 Exam in Research Methodology

Part 01

1. Of the following, which one (s) do(es) not represent a literature review?
 - a. A collection of quotes and paraphrasing from other sources
 - b. A survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic
 - c. A comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic
 - d. A descriptive list of the available works on a particular topic

2. is the first step in conducting a literature review.
 - a. Identifying the study population
 - b. Identifying the research question
 - c. Identifying the research methodology
 - d. Identifying the research hypothesis

3. For creating a literature review, what is the order of tasks one should follow?
 - A. Creating annotated bibliographies for each study one has read
 - B. Finding relevant studies to one's research topic
 - C. Reading the studies
 - D. Identifying themes among the studies
 - E. Synthesising a literature review
 - a. E- B- D- C- A
 - b. B- D- C- E- A
 - c. B- C- D- A- E
 - d. B- C- A- D- E

4. 'The researchers intend to find out how the different sets of self-regulation skills used by English-majored students help develop their emotional intelligence'. Which of the following is the BEST independent variable of the problem?
 - a. English language level
 - b. Scores on emotional intelligence assessment
 - c. Students of English language
 - d. Types of self-management skills

5. Research hypotheses are
 - a. Formulated prior to reviewing the literature
 - b. Formulated after reviewing the literature
 - c. Not concomitant with reviewing the literature
 - d. In opposition to the existing literature

6. Which of the following hypotheses is/are usable?
- a. Increasing access to technology in the classroom leads to improved academic performance among high school students.
 - b. Students are more motivated and they are extrinsically rewarded by their teachers.
 - c. Introducing mindfulness training to elementary school students leads to a reduction in disruptive behaviour and an increase in academic engagement.
 - d. Providing peer tutoring in English to low-performing high school students affects their test scores positively.
7. Why is the following hypothesis not acceptable? “Reducing class sizes in elementary schools leads to improved academic performance and student motivation”.
- a. It does not state a clear expected relationship between the variables
 - b. It is not as simple as a hypothesis should be
 - c. It contradicts the existing body of knowledge
 - d. None of the above
8. Which of the following can be tested statistically by following certain procedures?
- a. The research hypothesis
 - b. The null hypothesis
 - c. The alternative hypothesis
 - d. All of the above
9. Which of the following work(s) as a null hypothesis to this research hypothesis: “Incorporating gamification elements into classroom learning leads to increased student academic performance”?
- a. Incorporating gamification elements into classroom learning does not affect student motivation and academic performance.
 - b. Incorporating gamification elements into classroom learning decreases student academic performance.
 - c. The test mean score of students taught using gamification elements is equal to the test mean score of students taught using conventional teaching techniques.
 - d. The test mean score of students taught using gamification elements is superior to the test mean score of students taught using conventional teaching techniques.
10. The hypothesis “Children with learning disabilities who receive individualized instruction will show greater gains in academic achievement than children with learning disabilities who receive group instruction” is:
- a. A null hypothesis
 - b. An observational hypothesis
 - c. A directional alternative hypothesis
 - d. An untestable hypothesis

Part 02: Complete the following statements with the appropriate word.

1. One of the main reasons for which researchers review the literature is to identify a
(research gap)
2. Reviewing prior literature is a defining feature of academic and research writing to ensure that you are not simply (replicating) research that others have already completed successfully.
3. (indexing) is the process of organising information systematically to make search and retrieval easier by assigning particular descriptors to documents.
4. An (abstract) is a summary of the major aspects of a study or article, conveyed in a concise way and written with specific components that describe the study.
5. In (quantitative research), investigators provide a detailed review of the literature to justify the major purpose and research questions of a study.
6. In (qualitative research), the inquirers use a limited amount of literature in the beginning of the study to allow participant views, rather than perspectives from the literature, to play a major role in the study.
7. In using a (directional alternative hypothesis), the researcher makes a prediction on how an IV can affect a DV typically based on prior research conducted by the investigator or reported by others in the literature.
8. In (inductive hypothesis), the researcher observes behaviour, notices trends, then suggests an explanation for the observed behaviour.
9. An (operational definition) of *learners' intelligence* in Graham's research (2020) was defined according to their "scores on the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test".
10. In qualitative research, hypotheses are typically not stated at the beginning of a study, but rather (emerge) as a study progresses.