Exam Methodology Module 3

Bachelor *year 1* TBK/BIT

Module/course code:	2013-201300023-2A
Date:	29 March 2016
Time:	9.30-10.30 h
Module coordinator:	Dr. M. Iacob
Instructor:	Dr. H. Heerkens

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

Type of test:

- Open book, multiple choice

Allowed aids during the test:

- Dictionary

Attachments:

- Multiple choice form, 1 sheet of scrap paper

Scoring

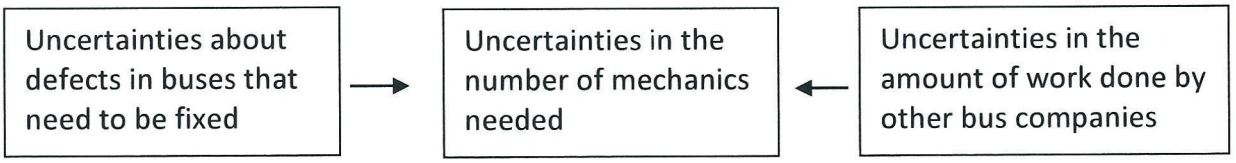
Maximum score: 30 points
1 point per question

Score versus grade

30: 9.7		
29: 9.3	28: 9.0	27: 8.7
26: 8.3	25: 8.0	24: 7.7
23: 7.3	22: 7.0	21: 6.7
20: 6.3	19: 6.0	18: 5.7
17: 5.3	16: 5.0	15: 4.7
14: 4.3	13: 4.0	12: 3.7
11: 3.3	10: 3.0	9: 2.7
8: 2.3	7: 2.0	6: 1.7
5: 1.3	4: 1.0	3: 0.7
2: 0.3	1: 0.0	

Question 1

Consider the model below about uncertainties a maintenance planner at a bus company has to take into account.



Every relationship in the model is:

A: Symmetrical
B: Reciprocal
C: Asymmetrical
D: Two-sided

Question 2

When an indicator is derived from a variable, the most important difference between these two is always:

A: The level of measurement
B: The range of values to measure
C: The internal validity of the measured values
D: The measurability

Question 3

Contracting firm Simple BV has received many complaints about leakage in the houses they built. Intern Hendrik Gemak is asked to investigate whether this is possibly due to the quality of the used wood. It could be possible that the used wood shrinks after long periods of drought. When it then starts raining, water may leak into the house. However, there are no concrete indications for the wood being the cause so Hendrik realizes he should be aware of other possible causes.

Hendriks research is;

A: Descriptive
B: Explanatory
C: Testing
D: Predictive

Question 4

Which of the following statements is correct?

A: An object is a characteristic of a variable
B: An indicator is a concretized variable
C: A variable is a characteristic of an indicator
D: An indicator is a concretized object

Question 5

Consider the following research result:

An increasing number of businesses want their employees to be reachable 24 hours a day in case of an emergency. This appears from the increasing amount of mobile phones that companies give their employees as a Christmas gift.

In this research there is a variable and an indicator. What is the variable here?

A: Companies
B: Employees
C: The number of companies that want their employees to be reachable 24 hours a day
D: The number of companies that gives their employees a mobile phone

Question 6

Which of the following statements is correct?

I: If the measurement data collected by a researcher are not reliable, there is a possibility that they are not valid in some cases and valid in others
II: If the measurement data collected by a researcher are not valid, there is no possibility that they are reliable.

A: Statement I and statement II are both correct
B: Statement I is correct but statement II is not
C: Statement II is correct but statement I is not
D: Statement I and statement II are both incorrect

Question 7

In the book 'Business Research Methods' eight characteristics are mentioned based on which a research design can be classified. Which of the following is not a characteristic for the classification of a research design?

A: The kind of investigation (technical, social-scientific or scientific)
B: The research environment (in the field- or lab research, simulation)
C: The time dimension (cross-sectional or longitudinal)
D: The topical scope of the research (case study or statistical research)

Question 8

Why are control groups often used in experiments?

A: To be able to distinguish the effect of independent variables from the effects of other variables that (probably unnoticed) play a role
B: To make randomisation possible
C: To be able to control the effect of the independent variable in a better way
D: To be able to measure several variables simultaneously

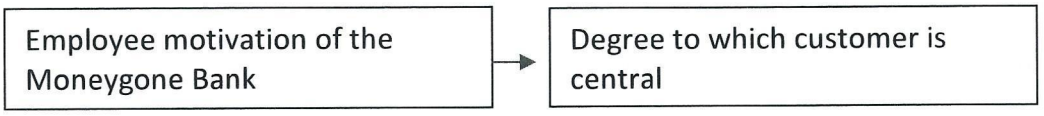
Question 9

If you want to test a causal relation with a hypothesis, you should eliminate alternative explanations (so far as possible). Which of the following methods can be used best for this purpose?

A: With a case study
B: With a literature study
C: With a longitudinal research
D: With an experiment

Question 10

Consider the following model:



Which of the following statements is correct?

A: Motivation is a variable, employees of the Moneygone Bank is an indicator, degree to which the customer is central is an object
B: Motivation is an indicator, employees of the Moneygone Bank are objects, degree to which the customer is central is an indicator
C: Motivation is a variable, employees of the Moneygone Bank are objects, degree to which the customer is central is a variable
D: Motivation is an indicator, employees of the Moneygone Bank is a variable, degree to which the customer is central is an indicator

Question 11

To determine causality between two phenomena A and B, three conditions should be met:
* A possible change in the value of A should always precede a change in the value of B
* There are no variables that could appear as alternative causes

And lastly;

A: A and B are at least measured at the ordinal level
B: A is never a contingency variable
C: A and B are always measured in a lab context
D: There is a statistical relation between A and B

Question 12

Consider the following findings at two groups of observation units:

I: A low salary, bad working conditions, and a high workload often lead to high absenteeism.

II: A low salary, good working conditions, and ..... often lead to low absenteeism.

If it is given that with the use of these observations a relation between one variable and absenteeism is found using the Method of Difference, which of the following variables should be on the dotted line?

A: High workload
B: Low workload
C: Bad working conditions
D: Neither A, B, or C

Question 13

According to my watch, the bus is 6 minutes early every day whereas according to the clock on the church tower the bus is always exactly on time. What can be said about the measurement of my watch? The measurement is:

A: Valid but not reliable
B: Reliable but not valid
C: Both valid and reliable
D: Neither valid or reliable

Question 14

'Chair', 'IEM student', and 'theory' are examples of:

A: Concepts
B: Variables
C: Indicators
D: Propositions

Question 15

What do you do with a extraneous variable (exogene variabele) in scientific research?

A: You treat it as independent variable
B: You treat it as one of the dependent variables
C: You construct relationships with other variables
D: You try to be able to keep them out of consideration

Question 16

What is the distinction between a proposition and a hypothesis?

A: A proposition is descriptive whereas a hypothesis is explanatory
B: A proposition considers a knowledge problem whereas a hypothesis considers an action problem
C: A proposition is not formulated to be tested empirically whereas a hypothesis is
D: A proposition considers the research problem whereas a hypothesis considers the problem analysis

Question 17

Consider the following hypotheses:

I: Europeans worry more about global warming than Americans
II: A low employee motivation leads to a low productivity

Which of the following statements is true?

A: I and II are both correlational hypotheses
B: I is a correlational hypothesis and II is an explanatory hypothesis
C: I is an explanatory hypothesis and II is a correlational hypothesis
D: I and II are both explanatory hypotheses

Question 18

An unstructured interview is:

A: An interview with open questions
B: An interview with randomly selected respondents
C: An interview without beforehand exactly formulated questions which are the same for all respondents
D: An interview with more than one form of questions, for example open and closed questions

Question 19

Causal research:

A: Tests theories
B: Is explanatory
C: Is descriptive
D: Could be both explanatory and testing theories

Question 20

What is a difference between induction and deduction?

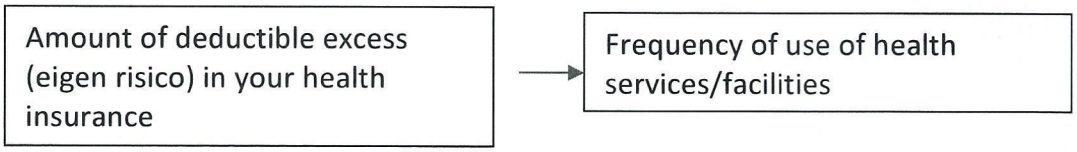
A: With deduction, the information in the premises or observations is sufficient to draw the right conclusion and to reject all other conclusions, whereas this is not the case with induction
B: Deduction is used in technical research whereas induction is used for both business- and technical research
C: Deduction is a form of logical reasoning whereas induction is not
D: Induction is a form of logical reasoning whereas deduction is not

Question 21

What question should be answered by the researcher with the research design?
A: What do I want to investigate?
B: What goal do I want to achieve?
C: What is the approach of my research?
D: Who benefit from my research?

Question 22

Consider the following model:



What type of hypothesis is depicted in this model?

A: A descriptive hypothesis
B: A prescriptive hypothesis
C: A correlational hypothesis
D: An explanatory hypothesis

Question 23

Why can't we, according to Kuhn, trace 'the truth' through scientific research?

A: Because the truth doesn't exist
B: Because the paradigms determine our view on the truth
C: Because the truth constantly changes
D: Kuhn never stated anything about this aspect of scientific research

Question 24

A paradigm is a

A: Sort of statistics
B: Hypothesis
C: Method of data handling
D: Perspective

Question 25

Which of the research cycles explicitly mentions the societal (maatschappelijke) function of research?

A: The king-size research cycle
B: The big research cycle
C: The small research cycle
D: None of the research cycles

Question 26

The research population consists of:

A: Objects
B: Variables
C: Indicators
D: Observation units

Question 27

If in an experiment the independent variables are only measured retrospectively, and not prospectively, what aspect would be jeopardised?

A: The validity
B: The reliability
C: The accuracy
D: The legitimacy

Question 28

Information should be evaluated on its quality using different dimensions. Authority is one of the dimensions to assess the quality of information. Which kind of information has the highest level of authority and hence ceteris paribus the highest quality?

A. Primary sources
B. Secondary sources
C. Tertiary sources
D. It does not matter: primary sources, secondary sources and tertiary sources score equally good on authority

Question 29

What kind of type of source is an annual report of a company?

A. A primary source for everybody who reads it
B. A primary source for the financial manager of the company
C. A secondary source for the financial manager of the company
D. A secondary source for an unemployed student at the UT

Question 30

Which of the following is the correct order for the information that appears in an APA style reference?

A. (year). Title of the work. Last Name, F. M. Publication Data
B. Title of the work. (year). Publication Data. Last Name, F. M
C. Publication Data. Title of the work. (year). Last Name, F. M
D. Last Name, F. M. (year). Title of the work. Publication Data

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