

ANNEXURE 1

Please encircle the correct answer

1. PICOT is criteria for
 - a. Formulating research question
 - b. Planning RCT
 - c. Observational study
 - d. Case study
2. Consort guidelines are used for
 - a. Randomized control trial
 - b. Observational study
 - c. Case study
 - d. Systematic review
3. A good research question is innovative since it provides new findings and adequate technical expertise.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Which of the following variables is a continuous quantitative variable?
 - a. Favorite fruit
 - b. Gender
 - c. Occupation
 - d. Decade of birth
 - e. Age at first birth
5. If you have left-skewed data, which of the following will be true?
 - a. Mean > median
 - b. Mean \geq median
 - c. Median \geq mean
 - d. Median > mean
 - e. Mean = media
6. If you toss a six-sided die, what is the probability that you roll a 3 or less?
 - a. 1/6
 - b. 1/3
 - c. 1/2
 - d. 1/4
 - e. 5/6
7. If the null hypothesis is true (there is no effect), you cannot make a Type II error.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. What is statistical power?
 - a. The probability of getting a statistically significant result when the null hypothesis is true
 - b. The probability of getting a statistically significant result when the null hypothesis is false.
 - c. The probability of getting a nonsignificant result when the null hypothesis is true.
 - d. The probability of getting a nonsignificant result when the null hypothesis is false.
9. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called
 - a. Categorical variable

- b. Dependent variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Intervening variable
10. Qualitative research is often exploratory and has all of the following characteristics except:
- a. It is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest
 - b. It relies on the collection of nonnumerical data such as words and pictures
 - c. It is used to generate hypotheses and develop theory about phenomena in the world
 - d. It uses the inductive scientific method
11. The strongest evidence for causality comes from which of the following research methods?
- a. Experimental
 - b. Causal-comparative
 - c. Correlational
 - d. Ethnography
12. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:
- a. A nonrandom sampling method
 - b. A quota sample
 - c. A snowball sample
 - d. An equal-probability selection method
13. As a general rule, the _____ is the best measure of central tendency because it is more precise.
- a. Mean
 - b. Median
 - c. Mode
 - d. Range
14. What does it mean when you calculate a 95% confidence interval?
- a. The process you used will capture the true parameter 95% of the time in the long run
 - b. You can be “95% confident” that your interval will include the population parameter
 - c. You can be “5% confident” that your interval will not include the population parameter
 - d. All of the above statements are true
15. What is the standard deviation of a sampling distribution called?
- a. Sampling error
 - b. Sample error
 - c. Standard error
 - d. Simple error
16. _____ results if you fail to reject the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is actually false.
- a. Type I error
 - b. Type II error
 - c. Type III error
 - d. Type IV error
17. A statistical test used to determine whether a correlation coefficient is statistically significant is called the _____
- a. One-way analysis of variance
 - b. *t*-test for independent samples
 - c. Chi-square test for contingency tables
 - d. *t*-test for correlation coefficients

18. This type of research tests hypotheses and theories to explain how and why a phenomenon operates as it does.
 - a. Descriptive research
 - b. Predictive research
 - c. Explanatory research
 - d. None of the above

19. Which of these is not a method of data collection?
 - a. Questionnaires
 - b. Interviews
 - c. Experiments
 - d. Observations

20. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?
 - a. Primary data
 - b. Secondary data
 - c. Experimental data
 - d. Field notes