

Lecture11

1. What is the primary feature that distinguishes mixed methods research (MMR) from other research approaches?

- A) Use of only qualitative data
- B) Use of only quantitative data
- C) Integration of both qualitative and quantitative data
- D) Use of open-ended questions only

Answer: C) Integration of both qualitative and quantitative data.

2. Which of the following best describes a multi methods approach?

- A) Uses both qualitative and quantitative methods
- B) Uses more than one method, both of the same type (either qualitative or quantitative)
- C) Integrates data from different sources
- D) Uses only qualitative methods

Answer: B) Uses more than one method, both of the same type (either qualitative or quantitative).

3. The philosophical foundation most commonly associated with mixed methods research is:

- A) Positivism
- B) Interpretivism
- C) Pragmatism
- D) Constructivism

Answer: C) Pragmatism.

4. Which of the following is NOT a rationale for using mixed methods research?

- A) Triangulation
- B) Expansion
- C) Exploration
- D) Randomization

Answer: D) Randomization.

5. In mixed methods notation, what does “QUAN → qual” represent?

- A) Qualitative data followed by quantitative data
- B) Quantitative data collected and analyzed first, followed by qualitative data
- C) Data collected at the same time
- D) Only quantitative data is used

Answer: B) Quantitative data collected and analyzed first, followed by qualitative data.

6. Which mixed methods design is most commonly used in health and social sciences literature?

- A) Sequential Exploratory Design
- B) Concurrent Triangulation Design
- C) Sequential Explanatory Design
- D) Concurrent Embedded Design

Answer: C) Sequential Explanatory Design.

7. What is a key drawback of the sequential explanatory design?

- A) It is less rigorous
- B) It is more time-consuming compared to concurrent designs
- C) It cannot be used in health research
- D) It only uses qualitative data

Answer: B) It is more time-consuming compared to concurrent designs.

8. In qualitative research, the scientific method is described as:

- A) Top-down
- B) Bottom-up
- C) Circular
- D) Linear

Answer: B) Bottom-up.

9. Which of the following is NOT a question to consider when planning a mixed methods study?

- A) Sequence of data collection
- B) Relative priority of data types
- C) Integration stage
- D) Random assignment of participants

Answer: D) Random assignment of participants.

10. In the context of MMR, what does the notation “+” indicate?

- A) Data collected sequentially
- B) Data collected simultaneously
- C) Data collected and discarded
- D) Data analyzed separately

Answer: B) Data collected simultaneously.

Lecture12

1. What does “integration” refer to in Mixed Methods Research (MMR)?

- A) The process of collecting only qualitative data
- B) How the researcher relates quantitative and qualitative datasets
- C) The use of only quantitative methods
- D) The separation of data analysis and interpretation

Answer: B) How the researcher relates quantitative and qualitative datasets

2. According to John Creswell, which of the following is NOT one of the four types of data integration?

- A) Merging the data
- B) Explaining the data
- C) Building the data
- D) Randomizing the data

Answer: D) Randomizing the data

3. In Sequential Exploratory Design ('QUAL → quan'), which phase comes first?

- A) Quantitative data collection
- B) Qualitative data collection
- C) Both at the same time
- D) Data interpretation

Answer: B) Qualitative data collection

4. What is a typical challenge in Sequential Exploratory Design regarding samples?

- A) Qualitative samples are always larger than quantitative
- B) The same sample is used for both phases
- C) Qualitative samples are typically much smaller than quantitative samples
- D) There is no challenge

Answer: C) Qualitative samples are typically much smaller than quantitative samples

5. What is the main purpose of Sequential Transformative Design?

- A) To compare two quantitative methods
- B) To use a theoretical perspective to guide the study and address social justice issues
- C) To collect data only once
- D) To avoid using qualitative data

Answer: B) To use a theoretical perspective to guide the study and address social justice issues

6. Which design involves collecting qualitative and quantitative data at the same time with equal priority?

- A) Sequential Exploratory Design
- B) Concurrent Triangulation Design
- C) Sequential Transformative Design
- D) Concurrent Embedded Design

Answer: B) Concurrent Triangulation Design

7. In Concurrent Embedded/Nested Design, what is true about data collection?

- A) Only qualitative data is collected
- B) Both data types are collected simultaneously, but one is dominant
- C) Data is collected in two separate phases
- D) Only quantitative data is collected

Answer: B) Both data types are collected simultaneously, but one is dominant

8. Which of the following is an advantage of Mixed Methods Research?

- A) Only quantitative data is precise
- B) It is less expensive than single-method research
- C) It collects rich, comprehensive data
- D) It does not require methodological flexibility

Answer: C) It collects rich, comprehensive data

9. What is a weakness of Mixed Methods Research?

- A) It is always easy to implement
- B) It is less time-consuming than other methods
- C) It can be difficult for a single researcher to carry out
- D) There is no need to learn about multiple methods

Answer: C) It can be difficult for a single researcher to carry out

10. In MMR, when are qualitative and quantitative data typically analyzed together?

- A) Always
- B) Never
- C) Rarely, as they are usually analyzed separately
- D) Only in quantitative studies

Answer: C) Rarely, as they are usually analyzed separately



