

## Lecture4

### *Phenomenology*

1. What is the primary focus of phenomenological research?

- a) Testing hypotheses through experiments
- b) Describing the essence of lived experiences
- c) Developing statistical models
- d) Analyzing historical documents

Answer: b) Describing the essence of lived experiences

2. Which philosopher is considered the founder of phenomenology?

- a) Heidegger
- b) Husserl
- c) Glaser
- d) Strauss

Answer: b) Husserl

3. What does “bracketing” (epoche) mean in descriptive phenomenology?

- a) Including researcher’s biases in analysis
- b) Setting aside preconceptions to view the phenomenon freshly
- c) Ignoring participant experiences
- d) Using statistical tools for data analysis

Answer: b) Setting aside preconceptions to view the phenomenon freshly

4. Which of the following is NOT a typical data collection method used in phenomenological research?

- a) In-depth interviews
- b) Participant observation
- c) Focus groups
- d) Randomized controlled trials

Answer: d) Randomized controlled trials

5. Phenomenological research questions typically focus on:

- a) How many participants fit a category
- b) What and how experiences are lived
- c) Predicting future behaviors
- d) Testing causal relationships

Answer: b) What and how experiences are lived

6. Which type of phenomenology acknowledges that pre-understanding cannot be fully set aside?

- a) Descriptive (transcendental) phenomenology
- b) Grounded Theory
- c) Interpretive (hermeneutic) phenomenology
- d) Experimental phenomenology

Answer: c) Interpretive (hermeneutic) phenomenology

7. Horizontalization in phenomenological data analysis means:

- a) Prioritizing some data over others
- b) Treating all statements with equal value initially
- c) Ignoring irrelevant data
- d) Quantifying qualitative data

Answer: b) Treating all statements with equal value initially

### ***Grounded Theory (GT)***

8. Grounded Theory primarily aims to:

- a) Test existing theories
- b) Generate theories inductively from data
- c) Describe lived experiences only
- d) Conduct experimental research

Answer: b) Generate theories inductively from data

9. Who are the original developers of Grounded Theory?

- a) Husserl and Heidegger
- b) Glaser and Strauss
- c) Moustakas and Bevan
- d) Charmaz and Birks

Answer: b) Glaser and Strauss

10. Which of the following is NOT a step in the systematic grounded theory coding process?

- a) Open coding
- b) Axial coding
- c) Selective coding
- d) Statistical coding

Answer: d) Statistical coding

11. In Grounded Theory, “categories” are:

- a) Fixed and unchangeable
- b) Abstract concepts derived from data
- c) Hypotheses tested experimentally
- d) Numerical variables

Answer: b) Abstract concepts derived from data

12. Grounded Theory researchers usually avoid an extensive literature review at the beginning to:

- a) Save time
- b) Avoid biasing the theory development
- c) Because literature is irrelevant
- d) Focus on quantitative data

Answer: b) Avoid biasing the theory development

13. Which of the following best describes the relationship between data and theory in Grounded Theory?

- a) Theory is imposed on data
- b) Data is collected to confirm theory
- c) Theory emerges from systematic analysis of data
- d) Data and theory are unrelated

Answer: c) Theory emerges from systematic analysis of data

Mixed Concepts

14. Which research approach is best suited for exploring emotional and intense personal experiences?

- a) Grounded Theory
- b) Phenomenology
- c) Experimental Research
- d) Survey Research

Answer: b) Phenomenology

15. In phenomenology, the term “essence” refers to:

- a) The statistical average of responses
- b) The essential structure that makes a phenomenon what it is
- c) The researcher’s personal opinion
- d) The number of participants in a study

Answer: b) The essential structure that makes a phenomenon what it is

## **Lecture5**

1. What is the main focus of narrative research?

- A) Statistical data
- B) Individual experiences and stories
- C) Laboratory experiments

D) Large-scale surveys

Answer: B) Individual experiences and stories

2. Who first used narrative inquiry as a methodology to describe the personal stories of teachers?

A) Wang & Geale

B) Greenhalgh & Hurwitz

C) Connelly & Clandinin

D) Tracy

Answer: C) Connelly & Clandinin

3. Which of the following is NOT typically a data collection method in narrative research?

A) Interviews

B) Autobiographies

C) Randomized controlled trials

D) Journals

Answer: C) Randomized controlled trials

4. What is the goal of narrative inquiry?

A) To reveal objective truths

B) To uncover the meanings of individuals' experiences

C) To test hypotheses

D) To generalize findings to large populations

Answer: B) To uncover the meanings of individuals' experiences

5. What is a key benefit of narrative inquiry?

A) Provides rich, in-depth understanding of participants' points of view

B) Ensures statistical significance

C) Focuses on group averages

D) Requires minimal data collection

Answer: A) Provides rich, in-depth understanding of participants' points of view

6. What does "temporality" refer to in narrative research?

- A) The physical setting
- B) The time dimension: past, present, and future
- C) The cultural background
- D) The researcher's perspective

Answer: B) The time dimension: past, present, and future

7. Which of the following is an example of a method for collecting oral histories?

- A) Random sampling
- B) Constructing timelines of significant events
- C) Double-blind trials
- D) Online surveys

Answer: B) Constructing timelines of significant events

8. What is "member checking" in narrative research?

- A) Checking the spelling of names
- B) Asking participants to verify the accuracy of interpretations
- C) Counting the number of participants
- D) Double-checking the survey results

Answer: B) Asking participants to verify the accuracy of interpretations

9. Which is a limitation of narrative research?

- A) It is always objective
- B) Institutional contexts may constrain and distort stories
- C) It uses only quantitative data
- D) It ignores participant perspectives

Answer: B) Institutional contexts may constrain and distort stories

10. What is the first step in performing narrative research?

- A) Write the final report
- B) Identify a phenomenon to explore
- C) Analyze the data
- D) Select a statistical test

Answer: B) Identify a phenomenon to explore

11. According to the Declaration of Helsinki, which is essential in research involving human subjects?

- A) Mandatory participation
- B) Informed consent
- C) Deception of participants
- D) Ignoring risks

Answer: B) Informed consent

12. Which of the following is NOT a domain of ethics described by Tracy?

- A) Procedural ethics
- B) Situational ethics
- C) Relational ethics
- D) Financial ethics

Answer: D) Financial ethics

13. What is the main concern of procedural ethics?

- A) Context-specific decisions
- B) Approval processes and universal mandates
- C) Personal relationships
- D) Data analysis methods

Answer: B) Approval processes and universal mandates

14. What does “confidentiality” mean in qualitative research?

- A) Sharing all information with the public

- B) Not revealing personal information except in certain situations
- C) Publishing participant names
- D) Ignoring participant privacy

Answer: B) Not revealing personal information except in certain situations

15. Which of the following is a challenge in qualitative research?

- A) Collecting minimal data
- B) Developing close researcher-participant relationships and managing ethical risks
- C) Avoiding participant involvement
- D) Focusing only on numbers

Answer: B) Developing close researcher-participant relationships and managing ethical risks

## **Lecture6**

### ***Interviews***

1. What is a key advantage of using interviews in qualitative research?

- A) They force participants to choose from fixed responses
- B) They allow open-ended responses and probing
- C) They are always conducted in groups
- D) They require no preparation

Answer: B) They allow open-ended responses and probing

2. Which of the following best describes a structured interview?

- A) Uses spontaneous questions
- B) Questions are asked in a fixed order for all respondents
- C) The interviewer is highly flexible
- D) No script is used

Answer: B) Questions are asked in a fixed order for all respondents

3. What is a major challenge of unstructured interviews?

- A) They are very quick to analyze
- B) All interviews are identical
- C) They require significant time and skill to collect and analyze data
- D) They use only yes/no questions

Answer: C) They require significant time and skill to collect and analyze data

4. Which principle is NOT part of maintaining interview quality?

- A) Maintaining the flow of the interviewee's story
- B) Maintaining a positive relationship with the interviewee
- C) Avoiding interviewer bias
- D) Always agreeing with the interviewee's answers

Answer: D) Always agreeing with the interviewee's answers

### ***Focus Groups***

5. What is a focus group?

- A) An individual interview
- B) A group interview where interaction among members is key
- C) A written survey
- D) An online questionnaire

Answer: B) A group interview where interaction among members is key

6. For which type of topic are focus groups NOT recommended?

- A) Topics that are fun
- B) Sensitive topics people are reluctant to discuss publicly
- C) Topics about food
- D) Topics about travel

Answer: B) Sensitive topics people are reluctant to discuss publicly

7. What is the ideal size of a focus group according to the PDF?

- A) 2-3 people
- B) 4-8 people
- C) 15-20 people
- D) 20+ people

Answer: B) 4-8 people

8. What is an advantage of focus groups?

- A) They are expensive and time-consuming
- B) They introduce more researcher bias
- C) They save time and expenses
- D) They require only one participant

Answer: C) They save time and expenses

### ***Observation***

9. What is the main purpose of observation in qualitative research?

- A) To distribute surveys
- B) To describe and analyze what is seen in the field
- C) To conduct phone interviews
- D) To collect only numerical data

Answer: B) To describe and analyze what is seen in the field

10. Which of the following is NOT a reason to use observation for data collection?

- A) To check for nonverbal expressions
- B) To observe interactions
- C) To force participants to answer quickly
- D) To understand cultural context

Answer: C) To force participants to answer quickly

11. What is the difference between participant and non-participant observation?

A) Participant observation involves the researcher joining the activity; non-participant observation does not

B) Both involve the researcher joining the activity

C) Both involve the researcher staying detached

D) There is no difference

Answer: A) Participant observation involves the researcher joining the activity; non-participant observation does not

12. What is unstructured observation?

A) Observation with a strict checklist

B) Describing what occurs without preconceived ideas

C) Only recording numbers

D) Using only video cameras

Answer: B) Describing what occurs without preconceived ideas

13. Which of the following is NOT a method for recording observations?

A) Field notes

B) Photos

C) Audio/video recordings

D) Multiple-choice tests

Answer: D) Multiple-choice tests