

MAC213 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 When a false Null Hypothesis is accepted, it is

- Type 1 error
- Type 2 error
- Type 3 error
- Type 0 error

Q2 If a true Null Hypothesis is rejected, the researcher has committed

- Type 1 error
- Type 2 error
- Type 3 error
- Type 0 error

Q3 Alternative hypothesis is denoted by

- H
- H1
- H2
- H3

Q4 Null hypothesis is denoted by

- H1
- H0
- H2
- H3

Q5 Which of these is a measure of dispersion

- Media
- Mode
- Mean
- Variance

Q6 One of these is not a measure of central tendency

- Mode
- Mean
- Range
- Media

Q7 If the ages of 10 mass communication students are 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36. What is the mean age

- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28

Q8 Data can be presented on

- Tables
- Chairs
- Charts
- Histogram

Q9 The two major types of data analysis are

- Descriptive and qualitative
- Descriptive and inferential
- Descriptive and discrete
- Discrete and inferential

Q10 _____ in a simple definition is a thorough, systematic and organized search for knowledge and facts to support or argue a position

- Investigation
- Theory
- Research
- Narrative

Q11 Classification of researches can be based on practice, discipline and

- Measurement
- Expectation
- Attitude
- None of the above

Q12 Factors that help increase the credibility of qualitative data

- Checks and balance
- Audit trail
- Member checks
- Debriefing

Q13 _____ sample is reliance on available subjects

- Convenience
- Judgemental
- Inconvenience
- Quantitative

Q14 Purposive sample is also known as selective sampling

- True
- False
- Indifferent
- Not sure

Q15 A research might want to know what proportion of the population is male and female and what proportion of both fall into other categories such as age, education, race will use —

- Method sample
- Quota sample
- Control sample
- Proportional sample

Q16 The major two sources of data are

- National and global sources
- Primary and secondary sources
- Secondary and tertiary sources
- Local and international sources

Q17 Qualitative data is also known as

- Categorical
- Discrete
- Quantitative
- Continuous

Q18 The two types of data in communication research are

- Discrete and continuous
- Discrete and qualitative
- Quantitative and quantity
- Qualitative and quantitative

Q19 Which of these is not a data collection instrument

- In-depth interview
- Questionnaire
- Telephone
- Research population

Q20 One of these cannot be found in the chapter three of a research proposal

- Sampling procedure
- Research population
- Scope of the study
- Data collection procedure

Q21 One is not a scientific process

- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Data replication

- Data interpretation

Q22 All are tenets of science, except

- Objective
- Creative
- Empirical
- Systematic

Q23 These have given definitions of science, except

- Science Teachers Association of Nigeria
- Wikipedia
- The Chambers Dictionary
- National Academy of Science

Q24 Science was derived from the word

- Scientia
- Scientio
- Scientie
- Scientific

Q25 Research studies

- Concern human behaviour
- Find solutions to human problems
- All of the above
- None of the above

Q26 Research follow these steps except

- Identification of problem
- Procuring the equipments
- Setting the objectives
- Drawing the questions/hypotheses

Q27 Research also aids theory by

- Suggesting new problems
- Invents new theoretical formulations
- Finally retires theories
- Supports every theoretical postulation

Q28 Theory assists research by, except

- Serving as a guide
- Sets problems for research
- Identifies new subjects
- Lessens the costs

Q29 Research is significant as it

- Provides data for other researchers
- Aides students
- All of the above
- None of the above

Q30 Qualities of a research

- Jiviality
- Curiosity
- Prudent
- Honesty

Q31 The goals of research include all but one

- Contribute to knowledge
- Fight evil forces
- Provide solutions to problems
- Investigate existing situations

Q32 Other features of research are, except

- Replicable
- Analytical

- Organised
- Interesting

Q33 Only one is not an attribute of research

- Expensive
- Systematic
- Empirical
- Verifiable

Q34 Research also assists us

- Confirm facts
- Reaffirm past results
- All of the above
- None of the above

Q35 Research leads to

- Discarding old ideas and embracing new ones
- Uncovering mistakes of the past
- Accumulation of knowledge and making improvement
- Saving cost at the expense of quality

Q36 All are process of research except

- Interpretation
- Editing
- Collection
- Analysis

Q37 Other words that can stand for research are, except

- Experimentation
- Revision
- Assessment
- Reading

Q38 Research is interchangeable with

- Inquiry / Investigation
- Seeking for help
- Looking for new idea
- Going through a dictionary

Q39 Examples of research institutes are but one

- National Veterinary Institute, Jos
- Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu
- Oceanography and Marine Research, Lagos
- National Institute for Social Economic Research, Ibadan

Q40 All but one of these engage in research

- Universities
- Polytechnics
- Study centres
- Colleges of Education

Q41 The steps taken while carrying out content analysis include all except one

- Identification and definition of problem
- Construct the categories of content to be analyzed
- Establish a quantification system
- None of the above

Q42 The benefits of closed-ended questions are except

- They minimize the risk of misinterpretation on the part of the respondents
- Replication is easier
- They are useful in a pilot test of a study
- They provide a greater uniformity of responses

Q43 The following are methods of gathering survey data except

- Mall interviews

- Group administration
- Telephone survey
- None of the above

Q44 Surveys are mostly used for what purposes

- Descriptive
- Explanatory
- Exploratory
- All of the above

Q45 One of the most used research method in the social sciences is known as

- Survey research
- Field research
- Interviews
- Testing

Q46 The following are types of experimental research except

- Laboratory research
- Field research
- All of the above
- None of the above

Q47 The stages that are involved in conducting an experiment are called

- Phases
- Structure
- Root
- None of the above

Q48 The design used when there is only one independent variable that can be manipulated or controlled by the researcher is known as

- Fractional designs
- Single subject experimental design
- Multiple-baseline design
- Single variable design

Q49 All but one is not a means of testing hypotheses

- Collecting data
- Ensuring every data counts
- Evaluating the null hypothesis
- Setting the criteria for a decision

Q50 Different names of hypotheses are except

- Research hypotheses (H1)
- Alternative hypotheses (HA)
- Null hypotheses (HO)
- Rational hypotheses (HR)

Q51 One is not a kind of hypotheses

- Delegative
- Descriptive
- Comparative
- Relational

Q52 Hypotheses assist the researcher in these areas except

- Providing the direction of the study
- Eliminates trial and error
- Makes operationalization of variables easy
- Ensure no research fails

Q53 Hypotheses is a

- Clear statement of what is to be investigated
- Set of unanswered questions after a research
- Definition of the goals tenable after a research
- Number of hurdles to be clear in the course of a research

Q54 These but one are means of getting data in research

- Research objectives
- Research analysis
- Research questions
- Research hypotheses

Q55 These are among mass media research terms

- Concepts
- Constructs
- None of the above
- All of the above

Q56 These contributed to the growth of mass media research

- World war I
- Usefulness of research data to persuading consumers
- All of the above
- None of the above

Q57 Stages of media research development include

- The media themselves
- Uses and users of the media
- Effects of the media
- All of the above

Q58 Other areas of media research include all except

- Nollywood
- Media literacy
- Media contents
- Media feedback

Q59 Areas of the media scientific methods are applied include but one

- Print media
- Electronic media
- Media profits
- Media effects

Q60 Media research is

- Comparing the media and research
- Using one to improve the other
- Ensuring media practitioners are scientifically knowledgeable
- The application of scientific method to the study of the mass media

Q61 All except one is not a form of qualitative data

- Ordinal data
- Nominal data
- Discrete data
- Binary data

Q62 Which of these is not a method for conducting communication research

- Survey method
- Questionnaire
- Case Study
- Content analysis

Q63 Which of these cannot be a heading for chapter three of a research proposal

- Research design
- Research significant
- Research method
- Research methodology

Q64 Literature review serve the following purposes except

- It must support the findings
- It may help to shed more light on the research problem
- It helps to establish the reason why the research has to be carried out
- It provides an integrated overview or summary of the field of study

Q65 Chapter two of research proposal is all about

- Research method
- Research design
- Literature review
- Research findings and recommendations

Q66 Chapter one of research proposal does not contain

- Research methodology
- Research question
- Significant of the study
- Operational definition of terms

Q67 A topic may be researchable if

- It is too broad
- The problem is insignificant
- The problem can be investigated
- The methodology is inappropriate

Q68 Which of the following cannot be found in a research proposal

- Research topic
- Research questions
- Research method
- Research findings

Q69 A research proposal is an outline prepared by

- Research supervisor
- An interviewee
- Only the academia
- A researcher

Q70 A research proposal is otherwise known as

- Planbee
- Pre-field
- Research topic
- Project topic

Q71 Probability sampling allows for _____ while non-probability gives room for

- Generates hypotheses & test hypotheses
- Test hypotheses & generates hypotheses
- Estimate parameters & not of interest
- None of the above

Q72 The principles that guide researchers in determining an acceptable sample size includes

- Attrition
- Methodology
- Time
- All of the above

Q73 Deviation of the selected sample from the true characteristics, traits, behaviour of the entire population is known as

- Probability
- Sampling error
- Qualities
- Merge

Q74 Techniques under the probability sample are as follows

- Simple random & stratified
- Cluster sampling
- Systematic sampling
- All of the above

Q75 Example of a sample frame can be telephone book, voters list, house addresses, names of individuals

- True
- False
- Indifferent

Not sure

Q76 Sampling calls for the following except _____

- Sample size
- Sample technique
- Sample control
- A & B only

Q77 In an attempt to locate participants who are hard to find in which the populations include drug addicts, homeless people _____ sampling is used

- Snowball sample
- Crossman sample
- Accurate sample
- None of the above

Q78 One advantage of the stratified random sample includes

- Not tasking
- Strata are not over-populated
- Not time consuming
- None of the above

Q79 The sampling method that increases the likelihood of obtaining samples that are representative of the population is

- Simple random
- Cluster
- Systematic
- Probability

Q80 The importance of taking samples to study an entire population is necessary for the following reasons except

- Economy
- Timeliness
- Accuracy
- Technique