**Chapter 1 – Introducing qualitative research**

Evolution of qualitative research began with which methodology?

1. Phenomenology
2. **Ethnography**
3. Grounded theory

What determines the choice of methodology in qualitative research?

1. The expertise of the researcher
2. **The research question**
3. The available data

What is the major limitation of using a ‘generic’ approach to qualitative research?

1. **The potential for quality is reduced**
2. The scope of areas for investigation is minimal
3. The ability to employ diverse research methods is restricted

In qualitative research, what is the purpose of an hypothesis?

1. Asserts the research intent
2. **Proposes relationships**
3. Directs the study design

Which of the following is an example of an appropriate qualitative research question?

1. Are children of drug addicts likely to become substance abusers in their teenage years?
2. Does the onset of puberty trigger substance abuse issues for children of drug addicts?
3. **How do children of drug addicts manage their own substance abuse issues during adolescence?**

**Chapter 2 – Practical philosophy**

What is philosophy?

1. A generic research methodology
2. The study of knowledge and how it is generated
3. **The consideration of higher order problems and ways to solve them**

Which of the following best defines the concept of ‘ontology’?

1. **The study of being**
2. The study of knowledge
3. The study of truth

What are the major philosophical concepts of relevance to the qualitative researcher?

1. **Epistemology and ontology**
2. Epistemology and reflexivity
3. Ontology and reflexivity

Successful qualitative research studies require alignment between which elements?

1. **Philosophical position of the researcher and methodology**
2. Philosophical position of the researcher and research question
3. Methodology and methods

‘Reflexivity’ refers to which process?

1. Regular journaling of research activities by the researcher
2. **The researcher systematically developing insight into their research**
3. Critically examination by the researcher of how external factors interplay with their research

**Chapter 3 – Methodology and methods**

What is the purpose of a research methodology?

1. **It determines how a researcher thinks about their study**
2. It establishes the personal philosophy of the researcher
3. It directs what sources of data will be used in a study

Which of the following factors is most directly tied to the outcome of a study?

1. The philosophy
2. **The methodology**
3. The methods

What factor distinguishes whether data is ‘collected’ or ‘generated’ in a research study?

1. **The ability of the researcher to influence the data source**
2. The proximity of the researcher to the data source
3. The methodology employed

What is the term for the observation strategy used to collect data when the researcher’s role is known but their participation is secondary?

1. **Observer participation**
2. Participant participation
3. Complete participation

What is ‘coding’?

1. The transcription of non-textual data into textual forms
2. The merging of data under broader explanatory categories
3. **The labelling of data segments that capture the researcher’s interpretation of meaning**

**Chapter 4 – Action Research**

Who is credited with the development of action research as a methodology?

1. Collier
2. **Lewin**
3. Dewey

Action research generally falls within which philosophical paradigm?

1. Interpretive
2. Constructivist
3. **Critical**

What is the most important factor for ensuring success in action research?

1. A team of participants led by an experienced researcher who controls all aspects of the project
2. A team of participants who have basic knowledge of the research process and direct activities
3. **A team of participants who have a moral or epistemological commitment to the project**

What is the purpose of data analysis in action research?

1. **To produce theory and inform action**
2. To describe a complex social phenomenon
3. To generate a picture of action in the form of theory

How does the involvement of participants in action research impact the quality of the process?

1. The diverse range of opinions ensures a valid sample
2. **Implementation of traditional strategies to ensure rigour become difficult**
3. Credibility of the methodology is reduced because the expertise of the research team is diluted

**Chapter 5 – Discourse analysis**

Discourse analysis generally falls within which philosophical paradigm?

1. Constructivist/critical
2. Constructivist/interpretivist
3. **Critical/interpretivist**

Which of the following provides a simple definition of discourse analysis?

1. **An analysis of how individuals and groups use language in social settings**
2. An analysis of complex language, particularly when used in situations of conflict
3. An analysis of publicly available documentation

What is the position of the researcher in discourse analysis?

1. Imbedded insider
2. Detached observer
3. **Human instrument**

What purpose does chronological ordering have in the process of discourse tracing?

1. It enables the research to draw out processes
2. **It prepares the data for further analysis**
3. It makes managing large data sets easier

Which of the following strategies are fundamental to ensuring quality and rigour in discourse analysis?

1. **Reflexivity and transferability**
2. Reflexivity and workability
3. Transferability and fit

**Chapter 6 – Critical ethnography**

During what period did ethnography evolve as a social science?

1. Seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
2. Eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
3. **Nineteenth and twentieth centuries**

Which method of sampling is most appropriate for use in critical ethnography?

1. Cross-sectional
2. **Purposeful**
3. Non-criterion based

What is the most important factor for ensuring success in critical ethnography research?

1. A detached stance adopted by the researcher
2. Stable, informal relationships with individuals, agencies and/or communities
3. **Dynamic, complex relationships with individuals, agencies and/or communities**

Which of the following statement most accurately reflects the approach used by critical ethnographers in respect of quality and rigour?

1. Ensuring factual accuracy is paramount
2. Ensuring truth in the process is paramount
3. **Ensuring justice in storytelling is paramount**

Presentation of findings in critical ethnography is different from approaches used in other methodologies in what respect?

1. The presentation of ethnographic text is enhanced through the use of visual images from the field
2. **The process of data analysis and the production of ethnographic text are intertwined**
3. Verbatim data sources can be used to illustrate the ethnographic text

**Chapter 7 – Grounded theory**

Who are recognised as being the originators of grounded theory?

1. **Glaser and Strauss**
2. Strauss and Corbin
3. Charmaz and Strauss

Which of the following statements best reflects the concept of *symbolic interactionism*?

1. Objective reality has multiple natures
2. **Society, reality and self are constructed through interaction**
3. Grounded theories should contain symbols that reflect interaction

When is grounded theory an appropriate methodology to use?

1. **When little is known about a phenomenon of interest**
2. When a phenomenon of interest has no existing foundational theory
3. When knowledge exists about a phenomenon of interest, but this has been derived through quantitative means

What is data generation?

1. **The process of producing data with participants**
2. The process of gathering data produced by participants
3. The process of converting statistical data relating to participants

How might a researcher ensure quality when undertaking grounded theory research?

1. By keeping detailed records of the number of participants
2. **By recording analytical decisions in the form of memos**
3. By ensuring comprehensive data collection is undertaken before attempting coding

**Chapter 8 – Historical Research**

The roots of modern historical research can be traced back to which century?

1. Eighteenth
2. **Nineteenth**
3. Twentieth

What explanation can be given for the traditional tendency of historical research to be confined to the discipline of history?

1. **Historical data sources were often regarded as second rate**
2. Historical data sources were impossible to validate
3. Historical data sources were expensive to access

Why is it difficult to identify a single philosophical foundation for historical research?

1. The origins of historical research prevent identification of a coherent philosophy
2. **The uses of research methods within the various disciplines are too diverse**
3. It is not possible to identify the philosophical position of the originators of data

Which of the following statements is true in respect of reflexivity in historical research?

1. Reflexivity is notably absent from this form of research
2. Reflexivity is only relevant where living data sources are available
3. **A unique measure of reflexivity is required on the part of the researcher**

In what way is the gathering of data in historical research different from other qualitative methodologies?

1. The researcher faces no particular constraints in respect of data generation or collection
2. **The researcher is constrained by limited ability to generate data**
3. The researcher is constrained by limited ability to collect data

**Chapter 9 – Case study**

When is case study research an appropriate methodology?

1. When no other suitable methodology can be identified
2. When the intent is to utilise previously collected data
3. **When the researcher has little or no control over the phenomena of interest**

What type of data is of interest to researchers using case study?

1. Qualitative
2. Quantititative
3. **Both qualitative and quantitative**

Which of the following statements is true in respect of the position of the researcher in case study?

1. The researcher assumes a critical position
2. The researcher assumes a constructivist position
3. **The researcher determines their philosophical position**

How are quality and rigour ensured in case study research?

1. Through ensuring the use of an appropriate mix of qualitative and quantitative methods
2. **Through ensuring appropriate fit of the methodology to the research question**
3. Through ensuring greater attention to data analysis than to data collection

Why are case studies considered to be one of the most difficult methodologies to present?

1. Because they are lengthy and complex narratives
2. Because they rely heavily on the use of quotations
3. **Because there are no clear guidelines for how they should be written up**

**Chapter 10 – Narrative Research**

Which of the following is true about narrative research?

1. Narratives are fixed temporally
2. **The story changes through multiple iterations**
3. Narrative inquiry is the same as narrative analysis

What is the focus of the researcher in narrative research?

1. Broad and general
2. Universal and contained
3. **Local and specific**

Which paradigms form the borders of narrative research?

1. Critical, structural and postpositivist
2. Critical, poststructural and positivist
3. **Critical, poststructural and postpositivist**

How is data best managed in narrative research?

1. Through data collection preceding analysis
2. **Through concurrent data collection and analysis**
3. Through limiting the volume of non-textual material

What concepts are central to validity in narrative research?

1. **Believability and authenticity**
2. Confirmability and reliability
3. Authority and value

**Chapter 11 – Phenomenology**

What is phenomenology?

1. **The study of experiential meaning**
2. A method of developing theories that explain a phenomenon
3. A process for exploring experience in the context of the broader social world

In what century did phenomenology begin to evolve as a philosophy?

1. Eighteenth
2. **Nineteenth**
3. Twentieth

Who is considered the originator of the phenomenological movement?

1. **Husserl**
2. Heidegger
3. van Manen

Which of the following terms relates to the discovery of an experiential understanding of the lifeworld?

1. **Reduction**
2. Bracketing
3. Verstehen

Phenomenological reduction involves what processes?

1. Bracketing, verstehen and epoche
2. Bracketing, eidetic reduction and verstehen
3. **Bracketing, eidetic reduction and epoche**

**Chapter 12 – Proposing your research**

What is the function of a research proposal?

1. It provides step-by-step guidelines for the researcher to use in conducting the study
2. **It converts aspirational thinking about a study to a plan of action**
3. It makes a proposed study defensible when challenged

When should a researcher consider including reference to ethical issues in a qualitative research proposal?

1. Sometimes, such as if the population studies are vulnerable
2. Never, the proposal is not the place for addressing ethical issues
3. **Always, actual and potential ethical issues always warrant consideration**

What does the concept of ‘strategic disarmament’ refer to in respect of research proposals?

1. It provides a framework for responding to the rejection of a proposal
2. **It enables tailoring of the proposal to the specific aims of an approving body**
3. It guides the preparation of a proposal where the application criteria does not align with the research purpose

How can the potential success of a research proposal be enhanced?

1. Inclusion of technical language that reflects expertise in the area of study
2. **Repetitive reference to the significance of the study**
3. Use of a quirky, creative title

Which of the following is an example of how attention to quality can be demonstrated in a qualitative research proposal?

1. **Embedding of techniques to ensure quality throughout the research plan**
2. Inclusion of a description of how validity of data collection instruments is ensured
3. Reference to strategies by which the researcher will bracket any subjectivity that may potentially influence the outcomes of the study

**Chapter 13 – Quality in qualitative research**

What is meant by the term ‘quality’ in respect of qualitative research?

1. The contribution that it makes to the relevant knowledge base
2. The judicious use of resources in the implementation of a study
3. **The rigorous control of processes in carrying out the research**

Which of the following statements is true in respect of quality in qualitative research?

1. **Quality must not only be done, it must be seen to be done**
2. The relevance of quality varies dependent on the methodology employed
3. Quality is a subjective concept and thus is interpreted as such in the qualitative paradigm

What three factors influence quality in qualitative research?

1. Researcher expertise, philosophical positioning and procedural precision
2. **Researcher expertise, methodological congruence and procedural precision**
3. Researcher expertise, philosophical positioning and methodological congruence

What is the CASP tool?

1. **A tool for evaluating qualitative research**
2. A tool for guiding the application of qualitative research
3. A tool that aids understanding of the outcomes of qualitative research

What constitutes evaluation in qualitative research?

1. Judging a study’s value relative to quantitative studies
2. **Judging a study’s value using pre-determined criteria**
3. Judging a study’s value through a subjective lens

**Chapter 14 – A new generation of qualitative research**

What is meant by the term ‘evidence’ in respect of qualitative research?

1. **Research outcomes that lend support to the existence of a concept, phenomenon or theory**
2. Research outcomes that have been developed through demonstrated quality processes
3. Research outcomes that withstand rigorous evaluation

What concept is used to describe the usefulness and applicability of research findings?

1. Transference
2. Impact
3. **Utility**

Debates about what constitutes ‘valid’ science are largely based around what issue?

1. The growth of qualitative research methodologies
2. **The continuing dominance of positivist research**
3. The rising popularity of mixed methods approaches

What can be gained from the recognition of generational differences in the conduct of research?

1. Predictions can be made about future issues of significance to the qualitative researcher
2. **Competing priorities in qualitative research can be explicated**
3. Audience appropriate terminology can be used in the presentation of findings

Which of the following is an indicator of the impact of qualitative research?

1. Publication of outcomes in a high profile journal
2. Increased success in future funding opportunities
3. **Development of new technologies including software**