

1. Put in order properly the following stages of research from the beginning to the end:

- Critically reviewing the literature
- Formulating the research design
- Analysing data
- Writing and presenting your project report
- Negotiating access and address ethical issues
- Selecting samples
- Formulating and clarifying the research topic
- Collecting data
- Understanding research philosophies and approaches

2. The has a number of characteristics such as:

- Data are collected systematically.
- Data are interpreted systematically.
- There is a clear purpose: to find things out.

3. We can therefore define as something that people undertake in order to find out things in a systematic way, thereby increasing their knowledge.

4. Just collecting facts or information with no clear purpose is not a research. **True /False**

5. Reassembling and reordering facts or information without interpretation is a research. **True /False**

6. Which purposes refer to basic research (B) which ones to applied research (A)

Purpose:

- () improve understanding of particular business
- () results in solution to problem or management problem
- () new knowledge limited to problem
- () expand knowledge of processes of business and management
- () findings of practical relevance and value to manager(s) in organisation(s)
- () findings of significance and value to society in general
- () results in universal principles relating to the process and its relationship to outcomes

7. Outline the features that can make business and management research distinctive from research in other disciplines. **ESSAY!**

See. Section 1.3 (p.6)

8. Research refers to the systematic collection and interpretation of data with a clear purpose. **True / False**
9. During your research, you **should / should not** both consider the stage you have reached and revisit earlier stages and work through them again.
10. Formulating and clarifying the is the starting point of your research Project.
11. two main attributes of a good research topic are:
 a) b).....
12. “Being able to gain access to data” is related to **appropriateness / capability** of research topic.
13. “Brainstorming” is a **rational thinking / creative thinking** technique.
14. Business and management research **has / has not** a transdisciplinary nature.
15. In the initial stages of the formulating and clarifying process you will be generating and refining research ideas. **True / False**
16. It is also important that your topic will **have / have not** a “symmetry of potential outcomes”: that is, your results will be of similar value whatever you find out.
17. “Is the research topic achievable within the available time?” This question is related with **appropriateness / capability** attribute of a good research topic.
18. Rational thinking and creative thinking are techniques that can be used to find and select **research data / research topic**.
19. The technique of **sampling / brainstorming**, taught as a problem-solving technique on many business and management courses, can also be used to generate and refine research ideas.
20. technique is a useful technique in refining your research ideas. It involves using a group of people who are either involved or interested in the research idea to generate and choose a more specific research idea.
21. Even if you have been given a research idea, it is still necessary to refine it in order to turn it into a research project. This process is calledstudy.
22. Much is made in this course of the importance of defining clear research questions at the **beginning / end** of the research process.
23. In the Delphi technique, the cycles of the discussion process will go on until a consensus is reached. **True / False**

24.test is applied to decide if research questions are either ‘too big’, ‘too small’, ‘too hot’ or ‘just right’.

25. principle means taking the research idea and ‘breaking down the research questions from the original statement to something which strips away the complication of layers and obscurities until the very essence – the heart – of the question can be expressed.

26. Your research may begin with a general focus research question that then generates more detailed research questions, or you may use your general focus research question as a base from which you write a set of **research results / research objectives**.

27. What criteria do we use to devise research objectives to operationalise our research questions? (See, Table 2.3)

28. Theory **is / is not** concerned with cause and effect. It **does not explain/ explains** the nature of relationship between the variables or concepts.

29. Sometimes the researcher adopts a clear theoretical position that is developed prior to the collection of data (**inductive / deductive approach**). Some others are based on the principle of developing theory after the data have been collected (**inductive / deductive approach**).

30. Give some examples of “grand theories”.
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31. Some of the theories of human motivation well known to managers would be in **grand theories / middle-range theories**.

32. By developing ‘**middle-range theories / substantive theories**’, however modest, we are doing our bit as researchers to enhance our understanding of the world about us.

33. The, occasionally referred to as a protocol or outline, is a structured plan of of your proposed research project.

34. The title of the research project should be **simply and concisely / lengthy and vaguely** summarise the research question.

35. Which one is not a criterion of a good research proposal?

- () Coherence
- () Meeting the requirements of those who approve and assess your project
- () Lucidity
- () Expectancy for a theoritecal contribution
- () Ethical clearance
- () Feasibility

36. The is an important part of the research proposal. It should tell the reader why you feel the research that you are planning is worth the effort. It needs to introduce the reader to the research issue or problem.

37. Reviewing the literature critically will provide the on which your research is built.

38. Which one is not a purpose of the critical review?

- () to help you to refine further your research question(s) and objectives;
- () to discover new developments in science.
- () to highlight research possibilities that have been overlooked implicitly in research to date;
- () to discover explicit recommendations for further research. These can provide you with a superb justification for your own research question(s) and objectives;
- () to help you to avoid simply repeating work that has been done already;

39. Previewing, annotating, summarising, comparing and contrasting are useful skills to be practised for

40. *The project proposal / literature review* that you write for your project report should therefore be a description and critical analysis of what other authors have written.