

**File: chp14, Chapter 14**

### **Multiple Choice**

1. What type of study approach looks for the themes and meanings that emerge from the observation and evaluation of a situation or context?

- A. Qualitative
- B. Case-control
- C. Quantitative
- D. Experimental

Ans: A  
Page: 91

2. All of the following are examples of approaches used in qualitative research to gather and interpret data, EXCEPT:

- A. Phenomenology
- B. Grounded Theory
- C. Ethnography
- D. Retrospectivity

Ans: D  
Page: 91

3. Which is one of the most common methods used to collect data in qualitative studies?

- A. In-depth interviews
- B. Questionnaires
- C. Focus groups
- D. Both A and C

Ans: D  
Page: 14

4. A moderated discussion between 4 to 12 people that is led by a facilitator of a research team is known as:

- A. An in-depth interview
- B. A focus group
- C. An informal group discussion

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D. None of the above

Ans: B  
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5. \_\_\_\_\_ aims to develop an insider's view, rather than an outsider's view, of how members of a particular cultural group see their world.

- A. Phenomenology
- B. Grounded Theory
- C. Ethnography
- D. Focus groups

Ans: C  
Page: 92

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a method used in qualitative studies when the goal of the study is to identify areas of consensus and areas of contention among individual experts on a particular topic.

- A. Delphi method
- B. Socratic method
- C. Revealing method
- D. Recurring method

Ans: A  
Page: 92

7. All of the following are types of evaluative research, EXCEPT:

- A. Program evaluation
- B. Needs assessment
- C. Cost-effectiveness analysis
- D. Quantitative analysis

Ans: D  
Page: 93

**True or False**

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8. Qualitative data collection is not a detached, structured process based on a random sample of individuals.

Ans: True  
Page: 91

9. Qualitative researchers are not allowed to express empathy nor be participant observers when trying to gain access to or understanding of a community.

Ans: False  
Page: 91

10. Program evaluation includes a variety of approaches for examining the goals, processes, and/or outcomes of projects, programs, and/or policies.

Ans: True  
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File: chp15, Chapter 15

### Multiple Choice

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is usually a request for funding or supervisory approval.

- A. Project
- B. Protocol
- C. Proposal
- D. Program

Ans: C  
Page: 97

2. All of the following are components of a detailed research plan for a researcher collecting new data from individuals, EXCEPT:

- A. Develop a questionnaire and other data collection tools
- B. Screen abstracts and full-length articles for eligibility
- C. Prepare an application for a research ethics review committee
- D. Identify an appropriate way to recruit participants

Ans: B  
Page: 97

3. Which is NOT an example of resources a researcher needs to consider when creating a research plan?

- A. Availability of individuals to contribute their time and expertise
- B. Accessibility to study participants
- C. Availability of statistical software
- D. All of the above are examples of resources to consider when creating a research plan

Ans: D  
Page: 98

4. One of the most common sources of funding is:

- A. Internal grants

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- B. External grants
- C. Gifts
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D  
Page: 99

5. The person accepting the responsibility for guaranteeing that the protocol is followed, adverse outcomes are immediately reported to the ethics committee, and the budget is properly managed is known as:

- A. The primary investigator
- B. The investigator in charge
- C. The boss
- D. The senior researcher

Ans: A  
Page: 100

6. All of the following are typical contents of a research proposal, EXCEPT:

- A. Goals
- B. Methods and procedures (i.e. study design, source population)
- C. Timeline
- D. All of the above are typical contents of a research proposal

Ans: D  
Page: 101

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ explains the exact procedures that will be used for every step of the research process.

- A. Proposal
- B. Project
- C. Protocol
- D. Program

Ans: C  
Page: 102

**True or False**

8. A proposal must align with the goals of the sponsoring agency and its typical funding level.

Ans: True  
Page: 99

9. When creating a research timeline, a researcher must keep the schedule somewhat flexible since predicting how long some step will take can be difficult.

Ans: True  
Page: 100

### Short Answer

10. List three examples of the information that should be included in a primary research study protocol.

Ans: - The exact processes that will be used for contacting and recruiting study participants. - The desired sample size and steps that will be taken to acquire an adequate number of participants. - The exact procedures that will be used to obtain and document informed consent. - The exact questions that will be asked. - The exact codes for the entry of various responses to survey questions into the computer database. - The exact steps that will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of any personal information that might be contained in that data set. - If applicable, the research protocol must describe in detail any laboratory procedure that might be used.  
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**File: chp 16, Chapter 16**

**Multiple Choice**

1. In the health sciences there are different types of populations that must be considered by the researcher when preparing to collect data, which of the following is NOT considered to be a type of population?

- A. Target population
- B. Local population
- C. Sample population
- D. Source population

Ans: B  
Page: 105

2. \_\_\_\_\_ population is the group of individuals that are asked to participate in research studies.

- A. Target
- B. Source
- C. Sample
- D. Study

Ans: C  
Page: 106

3. Which is NOT an example of a probability-based sampling method used by a researcher to select a sample population?

- A. Simple random sampling
- B. Systematic sampling
- C. Convenience population
- D. Cluster sampling

Ans: C  
Page: 107

4. When using random sampling as a method of selecting a sample population, what type of bias should the researcher be most concerned with?

- A. Ascertainment bias

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- B. Non-random sampling bias
- C. Non-response bias
- D. All of the above are biases a researcher should avoid when using random sampling

Ans: B  
Page: 107

5. Which is NOT considered a helpful resource for locating individuals or groups of individuals who could participate in a case-control study?

- A. Hospitals
- B. Public health offices
- C. Advocacy organizations
- D. All of the above are helpful resources for locating participants for a case-control study

Ans: D  
Page: 110

6. All of the following are examples of vulnerable populations, EXCEPT:

- A. Prisoners
- B. Individuals with severe mental health disorders
- C. Children
- D. Men

Ans: D  
Page: 114

**True or false**

7. Convenience sample populations are often systematically different than the communities they are intended to represent.

Ans: True  
Page: 107

8. In a cross-sectional survey, the source population must be representative of the target population, and the sample population must be representative of the source population.

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Ans: True  
Page: 108

9. Research conducted with members of vulnerable populations carry the same risks of research to participants as other study populations.

Ans: False  
Page: 114

**Short Answer**

10. why should a 'source population' be identified by the researcher rather than just identifying a 'target population'?

Ans: Because it could be close to impossible to measure an entire target population or even randomly sampling from it due to its size.  
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File: chp17, Chapter 17

### Multiple Choice

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a statistical estimate of how close to the population value a sample of a particular size is expected to be.

- A. Confidence interval
- B. Relative risk
- C. Odds ratio
- D. None of the above

Ans: A  
Page: 118

2. When the sample size is \_\_\_\_\_, the sample mean may be \_\_\_\_\_ the mean in(to) the total population.

- A. Small, far from
- B. Small, close to
- C. Large, far from
- D. Large, close to

Ans: A  
Page: 118

3. All of the following are true statements about large sample sizes, EXCEPT:

- A. Large samples are usually better than small ones.
- B. The confidence interval will be narrower when the sample size is large.
- C. In large sample sizes, the mean is expected to be closer to the mean of the total population.
- D. Larger sample sizes make it less likely that a study will yield statistically significant results.

Ans: D  
Page: 118 - 119

4. A type of tool used to identify an appropriate sample size goal is known as:

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- A. Sample size calculator
- B. Sample size estimator
- C. Sample size program
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D  
Page: 120

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is related to the ability of a statistical test to detect significant differences in a population when differences really do exist.

- A. Power
- B. Errors
- C. Size
- D. None of the above

Ans: A  
Page: 121

6. An error that occurs when a study population yields a significant statistical test result when one does not exist in the source population is known as:

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Type A error
- D. None of the above

Ans: A  
Page: 122

7. An error that occurs when a statistical test of the study population finds no significant result when one actually exists in the source population.

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Type A error
- D. None of the above

Ans: B  
Page: 122

**True or False**

8. The sample population needs to be smaller than the number suggested by the sample size calculations in order to yield a study population of adequate size.

Ans: False  
Page: 121

9. When the sample size is large, the sample mean may be quite far from the mean in the total population.

Ans: False  
Page: 118

10. An adequate number of study participants is required to achieve valid and significant results.

Ans: True  
Page: 117

**File: chp18, Chapter 18**

### **Multiple Choice**

1. What is the first step a researcher should take when designing a questionnaire?

- A. Select specific question topics
- B. Choose question and answer types
- C. List the topics that the survey instrument must cover
- D. None of the above

Ans: C  
Page: 126

2. All of the following are true statements about questionnaires, EXCEPT:

- A. Questionnaires must include questions confirming that participants meet the eligibility criteria for the study.
- B. Questionnaires must be able to place study participants into key categories.
- C. Questionnaires should not include questions about factors influencing the relationship between exposures and outcomes.
- D. Length of the questionnaire should be considered

Ans: C  
Page: 126 – 127

3. What is the next step after determining the broad categories of questions and selecting the specific topics to be addressed in a questionnaire?

- A. To choose question and answer types that are appropriate
- B. To check the questionnaire's wording
- C. To choose an order for the questions
- D. To conduct a pre-test

Ans: A  
Page: 127

4. What type of questions allows a limited number of possible answers to be listed in a questionnaire?

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- A. Open-ended questions
- B. Free-response questions
- C. Close-ended questions
- D. None of the above

Ans: C  
Page: 127

5. All of the following are true statements about categorical variables, EXCEPT:

- A. Categorical variables must be have at least four answer options
- B. Categorical variables can be ranked
- C. Categorical variables can be unordered
- D. All of the above are true statements about categorical variables

Ans: A  
Page: 129

6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ questionnaire measures what it was intended to measure in the population being assessed.

- A. Accurate
- B. Reliable
- C. Valid
- D. Discrete

Ans: C  
Page: 136

**True or False**

7. A questionnaire is a tool for randomly gathering information from study participants

Ans: False  
Page: 125

8. Birth dates could be considered a type of personal identifier in a small population that could raise concerns about anonymity of the study participants.

Ans: True  
Page: 129

### Short Answer

9. What are some of the problems a researcher should avoid when drafting a questionnaire? List at least three.

Ans: 1. Big words/jargon. 2. Undefined abbreviations. 3. Ambiguous meanings. 4. Vagueness. 5. Double-negatives. 6. Faulty assumptions. 7. Two-in-one questions. 8. Impossible to recall accurately-type questions. 9. Too much detail. 10. Sensitive questions. 11. Hypothetical questions. 12. Leading questions. 13. Leading answers. 14. Answers with a poor scale. 15. Lack of specificity in the question. 16. Missing answer options. 17. Overlapping answer options.  
Page: 131, 132, 133

10. List three issues a pilot test could help the researcher check for when developing a questionnaire.

Ans: 1. The wording and clarity of the questions. 2. The order of the questions. 3. The ability and willingness of participants to answer the questions. 4. The responses given, and whether the responses match the intended types of responses. 5. The amount of time it takes to complete the survey.  
Page: 137

**File: chp19, Chapter 19**

### **Multiple Choice**

1. How do most primary studies collect data from individual participants?

- A. Interviews
- B. In-person
- C. Self-administered surveys
- D. Both A and C

Ans: D  
Page: 139

2. The most important consideration(s) when deciding which data collection approach to use in a primary study is(are)?

- A. Cost
- B. The goals of the study and expectations of the sample population members
- C. Time
- D. Potential barriers to participation for study participants

Ans: B  
Page: 139

3. All of the following are true statements about recruiting study participants, EXCEPT:

- A. One goal of recruiting a study population is to recruit as many members of the sample population as possible
- B. Participation rates will be lower if study recruits understand the importance and value of the research project
- C. Random-digit dialing can be used as a way to recruit study participants
- D. Participating is higher if multiple invitations and opportunities to participate are available

Ans: B  
Page: 140, 141, 142

4. Which is NOT considered a method for collecting and recording survey data?

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- A. Mail survey
- B. Interview
- C. Internet-based survey
- D. All of the above are methods for collecting and recording survey data

Ans: D  
Page: 143

5. The following are benefits of utilizing paper questionnaires when collecting data, EXCEPT:

- A. Allows for collection of data from large number of participants at one time
- B. Eliminates the need for later data entry
- C. Allows for the easy collection of signatures on informed consent statements
- D. Provides the researcher a paper back-up of the data

Ans: B  
Page: 143

6. An interviewer who will be collecting data in a study should receive a comprehensive interviewer handbook that provides information about all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Purpose of the study
- B. Details about interview logistics
- C. Annotated script of the interview
- D. Information about individual study participants

Ans: D  
Page: 144

**True or False**

7. The primary advantage of an interview as a method for data collection in a primary study is that trained interviewers record the responses, and they can ensure the accuracy and completeness of each questionnaire.

Ans: True  
Page: 139

8. All interviewers should undergo role-specific training and have an opportunity to practice their interview skills.

Ans: True  
Page: 144

### Short Answer

9. List and describe the two methods for collecting data used in primary studies.

Ans: 1. *Interview*: a member of the research team asks questions of participants and records their responses. This can be in a face-to-face interview or a telephone interview. 2. *Self-administered survey*: Participants are provided with a set of questions and record their own answers. This could be completed in the presence of researchers, by mail (postal) survey, and by e-mail/internet-based survey.  
Page: 140

10. List one advantage and one disadvantage of using paper questionnaires and computer assisted surveys as methods of data collection in primary studies.

Ans: 1. *Paper questionnaires*: Advantages – allow for the easy collection of signatures on informed consent statements; provides paper records as a back-up for data collected; allow for collection of data from large number of participants at one time. Disadvantage – all responses to the questionnaires might have to be manually entered into a computer at a later time. 2. *Computer-assisted surveys*: Advantages – eliminate the need for later data entry; may simplify the questionnaire by automatically removing any questions not relevant to a particular study participant. Disadvantage – Some populations are uncomfortable with computer technology.  
Page: 143

File: chp20, Chapter 20

### Multiple Choice

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is(are) the measurement of the size / composition of the human body.

- A. Anthropometry
- B. Vital signs
- C. Clinical examinations
- D. Biological specimens

Ans: A  
Page: 147

2. All of the following are examples of anthropometric measurements, EXCEPT:

- A. Height
- B. Waist circumference
- C. Skinfold measurements
- D. Blood pressure

Ans: D  
Page: 148

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is(are) physiological measurement(s) that can be accurately taken after minimal instruction.

- A. Anthropometry
- B. Basic vital signs
- C. Clinical examinations
- D. Biological specimens

Ans: B  
Page: 148

4. Which of the following is NOT an example of an examination a clinician can conduct to examine many health states that machines are unable to assess well?

- A. Breath sounds and other respiratory functions
- B. Heart sounds
- C. Heart rate

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D. The condition of the skin, hair, and nails

Ans: C  
Page: 148

5. All of the following are examples of tests of physiological function, EXCEPT:

- A. Spirometry
- B. Electrocardiography (ECG)
- C. Audiometry
- D. All of the above are examples of test of physiological function

Ans: D  
Page: 149

6. Biological specimens such as urine, stool and saliva samples can be useful for identifying all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Risk factors for disease
- B. Characteristics associated with having the disease
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Presence of disease

Ans: C  
Page: 149

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of an additional assessment that can be conducted as a way to supplement self-reported information during the data collection process?

- A. Vital signs
- B. Test of physiological function
- C. Physical fitness tests
- D. Surveys

Ans: D  
Page: 147 - 150

**True or False**

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8. When conducting anthropometric measurements, there is no need for the researcher to ensure that the methods used to take these measurements are standardized.

Ans: False  
Page: 148

9. If clinical examinations are conducted as part of the data collection process, an assessment form should carefully describe each component of the examination, procedures to be used, and diagnostic procedures for each item on the assessment form.

Ans: True  
Page: 149

**Short Answer**

10. List three examples of tests that can be used to measure physical fitness levels.

Ans: *To test cardiorespiratory endurance:* A 1.0 mile walking test, a 1.5 mile running test. *To test muscle strength and endurance:* timed curl-ups, push-ups, pull-ups, flexed arm hangs, bench presses, leg presses, and grip tests. *To test flexibility:* seat up and reach test.  
Page: 150

File: chp21, Chapter 21

### Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main principles in biomedical research ethics?

- A. Beneficence
- B. Autonomy
- C. Maleficence
- D. Distributive justice

Ans: C  
Page: 151

2. All of the following are some of the eight central considerations in research ethics, EXCEPT:

- A. Compensation
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Conflicts of interest
- D. Content

Ans: D  
Page: 152

3. All of the following are true statements about using incentives to increase study participation rate, EXCEPT:

- A. Researchers may offer a small gift to study participants (i.e. bar of soap)
- B. Researchers may offer a substantial gift to all study participants (i.e. a new car)
- C. Researchers may provide treatment for certain conditions examined in the study
- D. Researchers may enter all questionnaire respondents into a drawing for a more substantial gift (i.e. \$100 gift certificate to a local restaurant)

Ans: B  
Page: 154

4. \_\_\_\_\_ provide essential information about research projects to potential study participants so that they

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can make a reasoned decision about whether to enroll in the study.

- A. Surveys
- B. Interviews
- C. Informed consent statements
- D. Research protocols

Ans: C  
Page: 154

**True or False**

5. Researchers have an ethical obligation to minimize the risks that research may pose to study participants.

Ans: True  
Page: 151

6. There is no need for the researcher to ensure that study participants understand the research process and the consent document.

Ans: False  
Page: 156

7. Privacy is the protection of personal information provided to researchers.

Ans: False  
Page: 157

8. Research committees usually require everyone who will be in direct contact with study participants and/or their personal data to complete formal research ethics training.

Ans: True  
Page: 160

**Matching**

9. Match the term with its corresponding definition.

- \_\_\_ Beneficence
- \_\_\_ Non-maleficence
- \_\_\_ Autonomy
- \_\_\_ Distributive justice

- A. Seeks to ensure that the benefits and burdens of research are equitable.
- B. “Do no harm”
- C. “Do good”
- D. Participation in the research should be completely voluntary

Ans: C, B, D, A  
Page: 151, 153

### Short Answer

10. Briefly describe the steps involved in the informed consent process.

Ans: 1. Reading the informed consent statement aloud to a potential participant and/or allowing the individual to read a copy of the statement. 2. Allowing adequate time for the potential participant to consider whether he or she wants to participate. 3. Answering any questions. 4. Only then asking whether the individual wants to participate in the study and is willing to sign an informed consent form.  
Page: 155, 156

File: chp22, Chapter 22

### Multiple Choice

1. All of the following are the primary goals of research ethics committees, EXCEPT:

- A. Protect the ‘human subjects’ who will participate in observational or experimental studies or whose personal information will be examined by researchers
- B. Oversee research carried out on animals
- C. Legally protect the researcher’s institution from the liability that could occur as a result of research activities
- D. Protect researchers by preventing them from engaging in activities that could cause harm

Ans: B  
Page: 161

2. Research Ethics Committees are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

- A. Institutional review meetings
- B. Institutional review boards
- C. Ethical meetings
- D. Research review committees

Ans: B  
Page: 161

3. Research proposals that will be submitted for review to a research ethics committee need to include all of the following information, EXCEPT:

- A. Discuss the risks and benefits of the study
- B. Explain how study participants’ information will be distributed to the public
- C. Disclose potential conflicts of interest
- D. Describe the expected study participants

Ans: B  
Page: 162, 163

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4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ may be granted when the research involves the analysis of existing records or existing biological specimens that cannot be linked to individuals.

- A. Full review
- B. Expedited review
- C. Exemption
- D. Rejection

Ans: C  
Page: 164

5. All of the following are issues that need to be resolved prior to submission of a research proposal to multiple research ethics committees, EXCEPT:

- A. The application documents that will be required
- B. The wording of the informed consent statement
- C. The order of review
- D. All of the above are issues that need to be resolved prior to submitting a research proposal to multiple ethics committees

Ans: D  
Page: 166

6. Progress reports may be required by the ethics committee; these reports should include all of the following information, EXCEPT:

- A. Current versions of the study protocol, informed consent, questionnaire and other study documents
- B. A report of any adverse effects or complaints
- C. A summary of study findings
- D. A report of each individual study participant, including personal information such address and phone number

Ans: D  
Page: 167

### **True or False**

7. Research ethics committees protect study participants, researchers, and host institutions by carefully reviewing research protocols prior to their implementation.

Ans: True

Page: 161

8. Research ethics committees are composed of only scientists.

Ans: False  
Page: 162

9. Researchers are allowed to simply declare that their projects do not need to be revised by an ethics review committee.

Ans: False  
Page: 168

### Short Answer

10. When must a potential conflict of interest need to be disclosed?

Ans: When financial or other interest could bias the design, conduct, or reporting of the study – or could merely appear to have the possibility of biasing the study – the potential conflict of interest must be disclosed.  
Page: 167

**File: chp23, Chapter 23**

### **Multiple Choice**

1. When studies analyze existing clinical records, survey data, or population data rather than collecting new information from study participants, this is known as:

- A. Primary analysis
- B. Secondary analysis
- C. Tertiary analysis
- D. None of the above

Ans: B  
Page: 169

2. Publicly available data sets could be found through the following agencies, EXCEPT:

- A. GIS
- B. CDC
- C. UN
- D. WHO

Ans: A  
Page: 170

3. All of the following are true statements about publicly available data, EXCEPT:

- A. Entire data sets might be immediately available to download from an agency's website
- B. If a screening process is in place, researchers will need to submit a request form to use the data
- C. Publicly available data set files are always available for free
- D. Access to some data files might be limited to the citizens or residents of the country in which the data was collected

Ans: C  
Page: 170

4. Which of the following statements is NOT considered to be a challenge when using already available data?

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- A. Analysts are limited to exploring only the topics included in the original survey
- B. Analysts will always be able find someone who can answer questions about the procedures used for data collection during the research process
- C. Analysts have to trust that the data were collected using valid and standardized methods
- D. Data files are not often available for free to the researcher

Ans: B  
Page: 171

5. All of the following are true statements about acquiring/using private data sets, EXCEPT:

- A. Access to a private data set is most likely to be granted if the new researcher has some connection to the original researcher
- B. When privately held data are shared with a new investigator, the original researchers usually expect to be coauthors on any resulting publication
- C. Individual researchers or small research teams may have data available that have not yet been analyzed and therefore could be acquired by a new researcher
- D. Students are less likely to get privately owned data from their professors to conduct their own research

Ans: D  
Page: 171

6. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a source of data for secondary analysis studies?

- A. Clinical records
- B. New data collected by the researcher conducting the study
- C. Governmental organizations
- D. All of the above are considered to be sources of data for secondary analysis studies

Ans: B  
Page: 169, 170, 171

**True or False**

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7. A researcher conducting a secondary analysis contributes to scientific knowledge by analyzing data and interpreting accumulated data that might otherwise remain untapped.

Ans: True  
Page: 169

8. A secondary data analysis study is an excellent option for researchers with limited statistical skills.

Ans: False  
Page: 171

9. Clinical records may be used for a secondary data analysis.

Ans: True  
Page: 171

**Short Answer**

10. A researcher conducting a secondary analysis study might not need to have additional approval by an ethics committee for his/her project at the institution where the analysis will be conducted if several conditions are met. List two of those conditions.

Ans: 1. The data to be analyzed are publicly available. 2. The data set contains no individually identifying information. 3. The data were collected following approval by a federal government or some other widely recognized and reasonably trusted entity.  
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File: chp24, Chapter 24

### Multiple Choice

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the careful compilation and summary of all publications relevant to a particular research topic.

- A. Meta-analysis
- B. Literature review
- C. Systematic review
- D. Selective review

Ans: C  
Page: 173

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ creates a summary statistic for the results of systematically identified articles.

- A. Meta-analysis
- B. Systematic review
- C. Literature review
- D. Secondary study

Ans: A  
Page: 173

3. The systematic review process requires all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Identification of an appropriately narrow study question
- B. Selection of a semi-structured strategy
- C. Screening for all potentially relevant articles to determine whether they meet the predefined eligibility criteria
- D. Extraction of relevant information from all eligible articles

Ans: B  
Page: 173

4. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses are considered to be what type of study:

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary

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- C. Tertiary
- D. None of the above

Ans: C  
Page: 173

5. Once eligible articles are identified for a systematic review study, the content of these articles is extracted into:

- A. A book
- B. An article
- C. A data extraction table
- D. None of the above

Ans: C  
Page: 175

6. All of the following are true statements about conducting a systematic review, EXCEPT:

- A. A systematic review may involve searching two or more databases
- B. A systematic review may involve looking up every article cited in an included article to try to fully capture the entire published literature
- C. A system for identifying eligible articles must be in place
- D. Reading the abstracts alone is sufficient to determine the final eligibility of an article

Ans: D  
Page: 174

7. All of the following are true statements about conducting a meta-analysis, EXCEPT:

- A. Statistics from similar studies can be pooled even if the studies have different population groups or different interventions
- B. Pooling several unadjusted (crude) odds ratios may be appropriate
- C. Before pooling the data, the researcher must show that the results of the studies are comparable
- D. A random effects model is required when the test of heterogeneity show that the included studies are dissimilar

Ans: A  
Page: 176, 177

**True or False**

8. Once a system for identifying articles for a systematic review is in place, abstract databases are randomly searched for articles that meet all the inclusion criteria.

Ans: False  
Page: 174

9. To check the appropriateness of search terms to be used for a systematic review study, the researcher should identify a handful of articles known to be relevant to the study question.

Ans: True  
Page: 174

10. When interpreting the results of a systematic review, studies that find no statistically significant results for an item of interest should not be included in the study.

Ans: False  
Page: 175

File: chp32, Chapter 32

### Multiple Choice

1. Once a complete manuscript has been drafted, what are the following steps needed to complete the manuscript?

- A. Revise the manuscript
- B. Polish the manuscript
- C. Re-write the manuscript
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D  
Page: 245

2. Every paper should tell a “story” that has all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. A beginning – the abstract
- B. A middle – the methods and results say what happen
- C. An end – the discussion provides a conclusion that ties all parts of the story together.
- D. All of the above are what every paper should have to tell a “story”

Ans: A  
Page: 245

3. The “story” the manuscript is telling should:

- A. Never be summarized in one or two sentences
- B. Contain a *précis* that summarizes the whole story in one compelling paragraph
- C. Convey a cohesive story
- D. None of the above

Ans: C  
Page: 245

4. Which is NOT a question that could be asked to ensure the paper tells a compelling “story”?

- A. Does the paper have a clear “story line”?

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- B. Is the goal of the study clearly stated in the introduction section?
- C. Are the conclusions fully supported by the data?
- D. All of the above are questions that could be asked to ensure the paper tells a compelling “story”

Ans: D  
Page: 246

5. All of the following are questions that could be asked to check the structure and content of the paper, EXCEPT:

- A. Does the introduction make the research project appear necessary and important?
- B. Are the methods described in adequate detail?
- C. Is enough statistical analysis presented?
- D. Is technical jargon used?

Ans: D  
Page: 246

6. Which is NOT a question that should be asked when checking the style and clarity of the manuscript?

- A. Is the tone of the writing appropriate?
- B. Are all abbreviations introduced at first use?
- C. Are conclusions fully supported by the data?
- D. Is all punctuation correct?

Ans: C  
Page: 247, 248

7. When checking the style and clarity of the paper the author should ensure that:

- A. Words are used carefully
- B. Sentences are concise and clear
- C. The voice of the manuscript is consistent
- D. All of the above

Ans: D  
Page: 247

**True or False**

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8. Co-authors and other colleagues may help you with revising and polishing a manuscript.

Ans: True  
Page: 246

9. Once the pieces of the paper's story are clear, the next step is to check the structure and content of the manuscript.

Ans: True  
Page: 246

10. The final check for a manuscript is to ensure the paper is telling a compelling "story"

Ans: False  
Page: 247

File: chp33, Chapter 33

### Multiple Choice

1. How are research results most likely be shared for the first time publicly?

- A. Oral presentations
- B. Poster sessions
- C. Online presentations
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D  
Page: 249

2. Which is NOT a reason for attending an academic or professional conference?

- A. Meet new people working in the same field of interest
- B. Learn about what others are doing in the field
- C. Go on vacation
- D. Learn new methods or techniques in a discipline

Ans: C  
Page: 249

3. All of the following are part of the structure of a professional conference, EXCEPT:

- A. A plenary session where keynote addresses are given
- B. Poster session in which attendees can mingle while reviewing research posters
- C. Concurrent sessions in which multiple panels of oral presentations are held in different rooms
- D. All of the above are ways in which a conference is structure

Ans: D  
Page: 250

4. Oral presentations involve all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Displaying a poster about the research project
- B. Facing an open question-and-answer period
- C. Discussing the work that was completed

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D. Speaking in front of a group of people

Ans: A  
Page: 250

5. When submitting an abstract, the conference organizing committee and other reviewers will:

- A. Rate the submitted abstracts
- B. Decide which researchers will be invited to present
- C. Select who will give an oral presentation or be part of a poster session
- D. All of the above

Ans: D  
Page: 250

6. All of the following are details a researcher needs to pay attention to when preparing a poster presentation, EXCEPT:

- A. Pay attention to the content of the poster
- B. Pay attention to the design of the poster
- C. Ensure the poster is not seen by any other person before the conference
- D. Ensure a good balance between text, images, and white space

Ans: C  
Page: 252

7. Which is NOT a responsibility of a poster presenter during a conference?

- A. Setting up the poster at the assigned time
- B. Being prepared with clips, pushpins, and tape for displaying the poster
- C. Taking down the poster at a specified time
- D. All of the above are the responsibility of the poster presenter

Ans: D  
Page: 253

8. All of the following are details a researcher needs to keep in mind when preparing an oral presentation, EXCEPT:

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- A. About 10 - 12 minutes will be available for the presentation for a 15-minute presentation time-slot
- B. About 12 to 20 slides are appropriate for a 10-12 minute presentation
- C. Computerized slides should attempt to reproduce the paper being presented
- D. Using images in place of words to represent a key message is appropriate

Ans: C  
Page: 254

**True or False**

9. Practicing the content, voice, and performance of an oral presentation ahead of time can make a positive experience more likely.

Ans: True  
Page: 256

10. Going over the time allotted for an oral presentation is not an issue while presenting at a conference.

Ans: False  
Page: 257