

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode



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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two major barriers to media and communication research are background and ignorance. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major communication research methods are Experimental, Content Analysis and <input type="text"/>	Survey					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three types of hypotheses are Descriptive, Comparative and <input type="text"/> hypotheses	Relational					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Survey research is a non-experimental, descriptive research. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Survey questions, have two options which make up the two basic types of questions in the survey research method. They are: open-ended and <input type="text"/> questions	Close-ended					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sampling frame is a document or record that contains all the items or objects in a <input type="text"/> of study	Universe					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Variable is a term used in communication research to represents concept or construct that can be <input type="text"/> in research.	Measured or calculated	Measured				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The opposite of variable is <input type="text"/>	Constant					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A variable has only one attribute and does not change in value. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Researchers abbreviate research questions as. <input type="text"/>	RQ					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Researchers abbreviate alternative Hypothesis as. <input type="text"/>	H1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Intervening Variables is also known as <input type="text"/> variable.	Mediating					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is an ideal that seeks to explain the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.	Intervening Variables	Mediating				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mediating variables, also called <input type="text"/> variables,	Process					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A research proposal is otherwise known as: <input type="text"/>	Pre-field					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A outline prepared by a researcher is called <input type="text"/>	A research proposal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chapter two of research project is titled <input type="text"/>	Literature review					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Focus Group research method is also referred to as <input type="text"/>	Group interviewing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The abbreviation CAPI means <input type="text"/>	Computer Assisted Personal Interview					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Hypothesis testing procedure involves <input type="text"/> _steps	Four					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Primary Sources of data are not required for some types of research. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	FALSE					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Observational research is based on things seen. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phenomenology is not a communication research approach. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	FALSE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phenomenology is a approach that investigates an individual's or groups' perception of reality as the researcher constructs it. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Content Analysis and Survey fall under <input type="text"/> research design	Quantitative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Is Ethnography a qualitative or quantitative research design? <input type="text"/>	Qualitative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Focus Group Research Method is also <input type="text"/>	Group Discussion	Group Interviewing				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Focus Group Discussion is base on understanding people's <input type="text"/>	Attitudes and behaviours	Feelings				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One characteristic of Mass Media research is sensationalism. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	FALSE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication Research is necessary for the advancement of Professionalism. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	True					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The First type of Content Analysis was published 1743 to determine the content of <input type="text"/>	Hymns					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pillar upon which any research work is built is research questions. True OR False? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Creating a simple random sample requires <input type="text"/> _steps	Six	6					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pillar upon which any research work is built is <input type="text"/>	Research Questions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For a survey to be valid, a very high return rate is required. True OR False <input type="text"/>	TRUE						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two main Sampling techniques are the Probability and <input type="text"/> techniques	Non-probability						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Response rate is also known as <input type="text"/>	Return rate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Latin word Experiri means <input type="text"/>	To try	Try					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word experimentation is derived from a Latin word <input type="text"/>	Experiri						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The semantic differential scale assesses the extent of the subject's <input type="text"/> with items where the response for each item is shown on a continuum	Agreement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Convenience sample is a technique used by researchers to select, <input type="text"/> samples	Easy –to-reach						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Convenience sample is also called <input type="text"/> sampling	Accidental	Opportunity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Convenience sample relies on, <input type="text"/> subjects	Available						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> sample is reliance on available subjects	Convenience						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In an attempt to locate participants who are hard to find, in which the populations include people such as drug addicts and homeless people, <input type="text"/> sampling is used.	Cluster					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The use of interview is one of the tools employed in survey research. True/false <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling technique is a procedure of drawing samples from a given population. True or false? <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> scale is also called scalogram analysis	Guttman					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The weakest form of measurement is known as the <input type="text"/>	Nominal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In philosophy, a construct is regarded as an <input type="text"/>	Ideal object					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> sampling is used when the population of a sample is divided into exclusive groups from which the researcher draws a sample of the groups	Cluster					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> in a simple definition, is a thorough, systematic and organized search for knowledge and facts to support or argue a position	Research					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In every research endeavour the aim is to answer questions or test <input type="text"/>	Hypothesis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Indexes are usually at the ordinal, but mostly at <input type="text"/> level	Interval					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The testing of existing theories is known as <input type="text"/> research	Experimental					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _validity is the degree to which a test measures an intended hypothetical construct	Construct					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> states a predicted relationship between two or more variables/concepts	Hypothesis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	H0 stands for <input type="text"/> Hypotheses	Null					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Research method that increases the likelihood of obtaining samples that are representative of the population is <input type="text"/>	Survey					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Indexes are constructed at a <input type="text"/> level of measurement	Ratio					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major criteria of sample is that it must be ____ the larger population	All the options	Equal to	Representative of	Similar	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major disadvantage of case study is that_____	It is very difficult to learn	It cannot be conducted by one person	It is hardly funded by funding Agencies	It lacks scientific rigor	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One disadvantages of panel study is_____	Source credibility	Choosing a venue	Funding the study	Recruiting members to fill questionnaire	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A group of people who share a common characteristics at a point in time is called_____	Cohort group	Sample	Observational group	Critical mass	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The merits of survey research includes all but one_____	Cannot be replicated else where	Yields massive data at small budget	Results are generalisable	Results are accurate if sampling is correct	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a demerit of a survey research_____	It is very difficult to conduct	Response rates are dwindling	It is difficult to get a representative sample	It is used to probe issue in their realistic settings	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these does not describe the survey research_____	It is now outdated as research method	It is descriptive in nature	It involves the collection of original data	It is none-experimental	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many steps are involved in conducting a systematic sampling of a study population carrying out_____	Eight	Ten	Seven	Five	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One is not the purpose of survey research_____	Descriptive	Explanatory	Aesthetic	Exploratory	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One is not among the headings of single variables_____	Precision experimental design	Pre-experimental design	Quasi-experimental design	True experimental designs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Focus Group research method is also referred to as_____	Questionnaire type	Group Interviewing	A&B above	Population study	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The purpose of experimental research include all but one of these_____	Test existing theories or new hypotheses	Probe the applicability of the final result of the research	Provided a form of control to internal and external validity	Establishes possible cause and effects relationship between independent and dependent variables	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Focus Group interview helps to find out_____	Cost of product	Where the product is available	How people feel	None of the option	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is not a single subject experiment design_____	Alternative base line design	Multiple base line design	A-B-A withdrawal design	Alternative treatment design	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One disadvantage of Focus Group is _____	Participants share common characteristics	It gives the researches much control	It is a one-one interview	Data obtain from it is difficult to analyse	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Experts generally agree on all of these except one_____	Research is analytical	Research is educative	Research is planned	Research is systematic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Content analysis is_____	A type of newspaper editorial	A type of research	Part of the course content for this course	A type of experimentation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is right about experiment research? _____	Laboratory experimentation is an example	Field experiment/laboratory are types of these research	All of the above	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The advantage of laboratory experiments does not include one of the following options:_____	Enables replication of results	Researchers control the environment	Precision is achieved no matter what	Link cause and effects relationship	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The demerits of experimental research is not one of these_____	Results may not be applied to real life situation	It can only be applied in health institution	bias can affect the outcome	some questions cannot be answered by this research	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hypothesis 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	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one are means of getting data in research:_____	Research objectives	Research analysis	Research questions	Research hypotheses	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is among the mass media research terms:_____	Concepts	Constructs	None of the options	All of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These contributed to the growth of mass media research:_____	World war 1	Usefulness of research data to persuading consumers	All of the options	None of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Stages of media research development include all except:_____	The media themselves	Uses and users of the media	Effect of the media	None of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Other areas of media research include all except:_____	Nollywood	Media literacy	Media profits	Media feedback	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Areas to which the media scientific method are applied include all but one:_____	Print media	Electronic media	Media profit	Media effect	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Media research is:_____	Ensuring media practitioners are scientifically knowledgeable	The application of scientific method to the study of the mass media	Comparing the media and research	Using one to improve the other	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pick out the odd data form from this group_____	Discrete data	Binary data	Nominal data	Ordinal data	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not method for conducting communication research? _____	Content analysis	Case study	Questionnaire	Survey method	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these cannot be a heading in chapter three of a research proposal? _____	Research design	Research significance	Research method	Research methodology	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Literature review serves the following purpose except_____	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 must support the findings	It provides an integrated overview or summary of the field of study	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chapter two of research proposal is all about_____	Research method	Research design	Literature review	Research findings and recommendation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chapter one of the research proposal does not contain_____	Research question	Significant of the study	Operational definition of terms	Research methodology	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A topic may be researchable if_____	It is too broad	The problem can be investigated	The problem is insignificant	The methodology is inappropriate	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following cannot be found in a research proposal? _____	Research findings	Research method	Research question	Research topic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A research proposal is an outline prepared by_____	A research supervisor	A researcher	Only the academia	An interviewee	B	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A research proposal is otherwise known as_____	Project topic	A plain bee	Pre-field	Research topic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Probability sampling allows for_____ while non-probability gives room for	Test hypotheses & generate hypotheses	Estimate parameters & not of interest	Generate hypotheses & test hypotheses	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principle that guides researchers in determining an acceptable sample size includes_____	Attrition	Methodology	Time	All of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Deviation of the selected sample from the true characteristics, traits, behaviour of the entire population is known as_____	Probability	Sampling error	Qualities	Merge	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Techniques under the probability sample are as follows_____	Cluster sampling	Simple random & stratified	Systematic sampling	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Example of a sample frame can be telephone book, voters list, house addresses, names of individuals_____	FALSE	Indifferent	TRUE	Not sure	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sampling calls for the following except_____	Sample size	Sample technique	Sample control	A&B only	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In an attempt to locate participants who are hard to find, in which the populations include drug addicts, homeless people – sample is used_____	Snowball sample	Crossman sample	Accurate Sample	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One advantage of the stratified random sample includes_____	Not tasking	Strata are not over-populated	Not time consuming	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sample method that increases the likelihood of obtaining the samples that are representative of the population is_____	Simple random	Cluster	Systematic	Probability	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The importance of taking samples to study an entire population is necessary for the following reasons except_____	Technique	Timeliness	Accuracy	Economy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Convenience sampling is also called all but one of these_____	Accidental sampling	Available sampling	Opportunity sampling	Manageable Sampling	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fish out the odd characteristic of research_____	Critical	Verifiable	Empirical	Inexpensive	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is correct about Focus Group Discussion_____	Has high face validity	It very slow in producing results	Is very expensive	All of the options	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A common characteristic of Cohort Analysis is_____	Accessible sample	Discriminatory population	Sample mortality & Age modification	None of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the advantages of a cohort research is that it is_____	Highly flexible	Highly analytical	High mortality rate	Easy identification of cohort groups	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Survey research is a non-experimental, descriptive research_____	Partially true	FALSE	TRUE	None of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "5Ws & H" communication model was propounded by_____	Felix Kerlinger	Severin & Tankard	George Gerbner	Harold Lasswell	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The First type of Content Analysis was published in_____	America	Japan	Sweden	Yale	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The First type of Content Analysis was published in 1743 to determine the content of_____	Hymns	Bibles	Newspapers	Magazines	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first kind of content analysis carried out probably dates back to_____	1943	1923	1743	1843	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When was The "5Ws & H" communication model was propounded ? The year_____	1948	1949	1994	1984	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Analysis has shown that_____	There is correlation between theory and research	Theory is not part of research	There is no correlation between theory and research	Theory and research are mere tools researchers play on	A	eExam

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