



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

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COURSE: Development Studies 2A **TIME:** 2 hours

QUESTION PAPER: Cities & Development **MARKS:** 100
Research Methodology

SUBJECT CODE: OWS2A11, DEV2A11, DEV2AA2

EXAMINERS: 1. Professor David Moore
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(THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 17 PAGES)

INSTRUCTIONS:

This question paper must be completed on Blackboard. In the event of Blackboard not functioning, it must be completed on the paper provided in the exam venue. You must answer ALL the questions; Section A deals with the course Cities and development, whilst Section B covers the work of the course Research Methodology. All questions count one mark, except where otherwise indicated. Make sure you read the questions and options carefully.

SECTION A

1) _____ are the authors of Cities and Development: the book has _____ chapters.

- a. Joe Sean and Johan Fox ... 12
- b. Jon Beall and Jean Fox ... 8
- c. Jo Beall and Sean Fox ... 7
- d. Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma ... 5

2) *Cities and Development* defines the study of development in 'third world' cities as:

- a. "The quantitative and qualitative measurement of economic growth and socio-economic development and good governance within a sustainable livelihoods framework in the contemporary urban environment in the developing world".
- b. "Progress and differentiation within and between cities [and] ... the broader relationship between the social, economic and political processes that manifest in cities and the sustainable expansion of real freedoms within and across nations".

c. "The examination of the sustained and systematic achievement of capitalism's teleological vision manifested as Rostow's fifth stage of growth and the purest approximation possible to free markets".

d. "The critical analysis of the culmination of Georg Hegel's 'progression to the better' in metaphysical and material terms".

3) _____ believed that "the development of Modern Industry" (in cities, of course) produces _____, which will be the victorious class(es) as the bourgeoisie falls (inevitably) and socialism arises.

- a. Adam Smith merchants and artisans
- b. Georg Hegel priests and poets
- c. Max Weber ... bureaucrats and soldiers
- d. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels ... the proletariat

4) Adam Smith's idea of the _____ in the production process would increase wealth, hand in hand with his idea of the 'invisible hand' that guided the capitalist market to the benefit of all, without government or moral interventions (aside from a liberal sprinkling of public goods such as education and a state strong enough to stymie the capitalists who would connive to restrict competition in order to guarantee a piece of the cake for them all).

- a. monopolisation of capital
- b. free trade unions
- c. division of labour
- d. managerial organisation

5) Marx and Engels, in tandem with much of the Enlightenment tradition, took the _____ associated with Charles Darwin almost for granted and thus laid the groundwork for their vision of development through stages from non-capitalist modes of production to capitalism and beyond.

- a. evolutionary logic
- b. complex organisational modality
- c. post-structuralism
- d. logo-centrism

6) Many of the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) such as the World Bank were established after World War II and at the beginning of the Cold War to assist the reconstruction of Europe, in a huge project called the _____. Many scholars say it is a model for foreign aid for the developing world (although they are wrong to assume it is a replicable model: Europe was already "developed" and fully capitalist while the "third world" was not, nor is it yet).

- a. Dodge Plan
- b. Patten Plan
- c. Marshall Plan
- d. Truman Plan

7) According to *Cities and Development's* discussion of trends in development theory, after the 'neo-liberal' phase, in which _____ were meant to be 'rolled back' so _____ could lead the developmental journey, _____ and _____ came in and now dominate the discourse.

- a. subsidies ... protectionists mercantilism ... corporatism
- b. states ... the market ... institutions ... 'good governance'
- c. markets ... the state ... Keynesianism ... the Washington Consensus
- d. the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund ... the World Trade Organisation ... Greenpeace

8) The so-called 'neo-liberal' revolution in economic thought and development policy, which resulted in the BWIs imposing 'structural adjustment' policies in many part of the 'third world', began in the late 1960s and early 1970s. True (a) or False (b)?

9) _____ is accredited with the ideas that fomented the phrase 'getting the institutions right', which are part of the discourse of 'good governance'. These institutions can be _____ and _____ 'rules of the game' that according to *Cities and Development* "affect the investment decisions of individuals and businesses, the efficiency of market transactions and the extent to which governments are accountable to their citizens".

- a. Alfred Marshall ... participatory ... authoritarian
- b. Douglass North ... enforceable ... unsanctioned
- c. Jane Jacobs ... sustainable ... democratic
- d. Douglass North ... formal ... informal

10) According to *Cities and Development* in 1900 just _____ of the world's population lived in urban areas, by 1950 that proportion was _____, and in 2005 _____ lived in cities. The UN projects that by 2030 4.9 billion people or _____ of the world's people will be city dwellers.

- a. 5% ... 20% ... 36% ... 89%
- b. 13% ... 29% ... 49% ... 60%
- c. 20% ... 40% ... 60% ... 80%
- d. 19% ... 35% ... 55% ... 78%

11) With the urbanisation process comes the growth of slums, characterised in *Cities and Development* as urban areas replete with "poor quality dwellings and inadequate infrastructure, whether downtown tenements or irregular peripheral settlements".

Approximately one billion people live in such areas, defined by

- a. lack of secure tenure.
- b. poor or no basic infrastructure such as water and sewerage.
- c. a, b and d.
- d. poor quality dwellings.

12) Michael Lipton's theory of 'urban bias' condemned cities for being bastions of privilege and power because the city élites and working classes manipulated the political system to benefit themselves to the disadvantage of the rural poor by

- a. gaining power through knowledge – “articulateness and organisation” – and not building schools in the countryside.
- b. engaging in overt class war against the classes in the countryside rather than starting a war between capital and labour.
- c. running soap operas on national television promoting the values of consumerism and hedonism rather than frugal and religious rural ideologies.
- d. distorting the cost of food by overvaluing their currency to cheapen imports and buying up their countries’ food with state-controlled marketing boards to make it cheap for city-dwellers, preventing the emergence of competitive markets that Lipton thought would allow farmers to get richer.

[2]

13) Edward Soja coined the word _____ to capture the idea of “the economic and ecological interdependencies and the creative – as well as occasionally destructive – synergisms that arise from the purposeful clustering and collective cohabitation of people in space, in a ‘home’ habitat”. In other words, settlements that resembled village, towns or small cities – which went some way to resolve the chicken and egg question of “which came first, cities or agricultural development?”.

- a. synekism
- b. cynicism
- c. synergy
- d. syncretism

[2]

13) According to *Cities and Development*, the Glasgow Rent Strike of May 1915, which led to the British state passing legislation to improve housing throughout the country, was an example of _____

- a. “cynicism” because “the rent-seeking working class took advantage of the British state’s weakened capacity due to its involvement in World War I to press its claims for resources from the government of the day”.
- b. “synergy” because “the coincidental merging of structure (ie the worsening conditions of the working classes in urban Britain, which were leading to disease and sedition, in the context of World War I, revolutionary activity in Europe, and a labour-based political party needing votes) with agency (ie the increasing radicalisation of the urban proletariat, the women’s suffrage movement, and a coherent vanguard of organic intellectuals) led to a solution that benefitted all parties eventually”.
- c. “syncretism” because “a sophisticated but mystical religious belief system boiling down to an essentialist vision that women were the source of all power, wisdom and housekeeping virtue blended with the Marxist-Leninist view that the working class would create heaven on earth. A Moscow-trained leadership of Venezuelan revolutionaries sent to Glasgow and Leeds by the International Socialist Organisation took advantage of this situation – worsened by the unravelling fibre of a decadent ruling class – to weaken the British war effort against Germany to assist the chances of Lenin’s Bolshiviks in Russia.”
- d. “synekism” because “the intensification of economic specialisation associated with the expansion of industrial transformation drew increasing numbers of labourers into cities such as Glasgow, and the conditions in which they found themselves

collectively sparked the formation of organisations and networks that ultimately transformed the political-economic institutions governing their housing conditions". [2]

- 15) China's Hukou system, much like apartheid in South Africa's history, requires
- a. rural residents to obtain permission to live in cities.
 - b. Chinese capitalists to enter into joint partnerships with the state.
 - c. foreign capitalists to practice affirmative action plans for Chinese employees or enter into joint ventures with Chinese capitalists
 - d. city residents to work at least two years on farms.

16) The _____ occurs when mortality rates, and then fertility rates, decline, creating a population growth spurt that eventually moderates. This marks a shift "from a wasteful cycle of reproduction in which a high number of both births and deaths occur, to a more economical one where fewer are born but more are likely to survive and live longer lives" (Livi-Bacci in Beall and Fox, 2009, p. 44).

- a. democratic transformation
- b. demagogic translation
- c. demographic transition
- d. demotic transmogrification

17) In thirty-three years in the middle to near the end of the 19th century the city of _____'s population grew from two to five million. _____ described its slums in the following way:

The streets are generally unpaved, rough, dirty, filled with vegetable and animal refuse, without sewers or gutters, but supplied with foul, stagnant pools instead. Moreover, ventilation is impeded by the bad, confused method of building the whole quarter, and since many human beings here live crowded into a small space, the atmosphere that prevails in these working-men's quarters may readily be imagined (in Beall and Fox, 2009, p. 47).

- a. Moscow ... Vladimir Lenin
- b. London ... Friedrich Engels
- c. Turin ... Antonio Gramsci
- d. Caracas ... Hugo Chavez

18) Authors such as Dyson, Borja and Castells have noted the _____ relationship between urbanisation and democratisation.

- a. negative
- b. ambiguous
- c. cultural
- d. positive

19) During Delhi's colonial period much of its urban planning was driven by concerns about sanitation. To reinforce these plans, "nuisance laws" were created to stop any _____

- a. "malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life ... fouling water of public spring or reservoir ... [or] making atmosphere noxious to health".
- b. "spitting, expectorating, defecating, sneezing without covering one's mouth, or other rude and possibly infectious acts threatening others' health".
- c. "publicly swearing, displaying affection, running across the road without looking, and disobeying one's elders".
- d. All of the above (a, b, and c)

[2]

20) Economic _____ as opposed to economic _____ involves a qualitative dimension such as a "shift from subsistence agriculture or single commodity primary resource production to higher-value-added sectors, such as manufacturing, industry and business services, which results in a more diverse, complex, economy" (Beall and Fox, 2009, p. 69).

- a. inflation ... deflation
- b. expansion ... contraction
- c. recession ... depression
- d. development ... growth

21) "Early development economists focused first on the role of investment", say Beall and Fox (2009, p. 69). For them, "expanding production requires investing in _____ as well as _____."

- a. corporate branding strategies public relations
- b. environmentally sustainable energy ... a poverty relief strategy
- c. direct inputs (such as raw material, tools, buildings, machines) ... public goods (such as infrastructure and education)
- d. bribes to World Bank, IMF and Transnational Corporation executives ... opaque accountability policies and processes

22) When disenchantment set in after investment strategies seemed not to work overnight, development economists focused on the role of innovation. It was thought that the "adoption of innovations from advanced capitalist economies could substitute temporarily for domestic innovation as these countries 'catch up' with the global technological frontier". But neither the investment nor innovation concepts "explain the _____ of economic performance across countries over long periods of time. Why do some countries fail to save, invest, and innovate?" (Beall and Fox, 2009, p. 70).

- a. complex convergence and contradictions [thus demanding the application of complexity theory to development economics]
- b. chaotic co-determination and class coalitions [thus requiring a conceptual approach blending chaos theory and historical materialism]
- c. catastrophes and crises [thus necessitating perspectives based on crisis theory and humanitarian disaster management]
- d. dramatic divergence [thus – possibly – blending theories of primitive accumulation and the articulation of modes of production, as often repeated by your lecturer in frustration with the banal boredom of the set text-book]

[2]

23) The current thinking among development economists circles around the concept of "the institutional underpinnings of economic development". As argued by Douglass North, Dani Rodrik and others, "institutions provide a framework for productive interactions between economic agents by reducing the uncertainty and costs of transacting with strangers" and providing "incentives for individuals to invest in growth-enhancing activities" (Beall and Fox, 2009, p. 70). These formal and informal institutions include

- a. "mass emotional quotidian of structured public property".
- b. "the maintenance of law and order, the enforcement of property rights and even social and cultural norms".
- c. "clear and transparent rules and practices governing bribery and corporal punishment".
- d. "a popular culture of capitalism reinforced by music, children's literature, poetry and soap operas devoted to the pursuit of happiness and profit – and a constitutional order buttressing these universal truths". [2]

24) Evidence that the confluence of institutional incentives and innovation lead to industrialisation and urbanisation, and that cities are often the engines of growth and development, is indicated by the fact that Sao Paulo houses just 9% of _____ population but produces over 36% of its _____, _____ hosts just 5% of Kenya's people but generates _____ of that country's wealth, and that _____ has two per cent of China's population but delivers over _____ of its output.

- a. Brazil's ... gross domestic product ... Nairobi ... one-fifth ... Shanghai ... 12%
- b. Argentina's ... gross domestic income ... Mombasa ... 26% ... Beijing ... 36%
- c. Brazil's ... grossly demented happiness ... Mogadishu .. 25% .. Singapore .. 40%
- d. Uruguay's ... per capita income ... Kigali ... one-eighth ... Buenos Aries ... 32%

25) What are "external economies of scale", which enhance efficiency and stimulate innovation?

- a. Pollution, traffic congestion and climate change.
- b. Government regulations for construction and traffic control.
- c. Restrictions on competition from other firms.
- d. "The productivity gains realised by a producer or firms due to factors external to [it]" including, in cities, large pools of (skilled) labour, proximity to a large number of inputs, research and knowledge production and dissemination, and public goods and infrastructure.

26) _____ are quite similar to "external economies of scale". Porter (2000: 15) defines them as

geographic concentrations of interconnected companies, specialised suppliers, service providers, firms in related industries, and associated institutions (e.g. universities, standards agencies, trade associations) in a particular field that compete but also cooperate.

The city of _____ is often cited as one of the most successful of these.

- a. Cloisters ... Calcutta
- b. Circuits ... Cincinnati

- c. Crises ... Kerala
- d. Clusters ... Bangalore

27) The 'informal economy' is also called the _____.

- a. shadow economy
- b. second economy
- c. parallel economy
- d. a, b, and c.

28) For Keith Hart, the key distinguishing factor in the informal sector is _____, but more elaborate definitions include "ease of entry, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership of enterprises, small scale of operations, labour intensive and adapted technology, skills acquired outside the formal school system, and unregulated and competitive markets." It should also be added that this sector contributes no taxes to the state, aside from value-added tax for items such as petrol.

- a. illegality versus legality
- b. the use of foreign labour versus domestic labour
- c. whether or not labour is recruited on a permanent and regular basis for fixed rewards
- d. whether or not education up to post-secondary levels is required

29) Hernando de Soto's *The Other Path* argued that the informal sector is a product of _____.

- a. over-regulation by states
- b. poor education achievement
- c. transnational corporations' discriminatory hiring practices
- d. BBEED

30) Amartya Sen's _____ perspective on poverty was seen as an improvement over measurements based on "absolute" or even "relative" scales, and led to the Human Development Index used in the United Nations Development Programme's statistical armory.

- a. happiness quotient
- b. capability deprivation
- c. persistent persecution
- d. sustainable livelihoods framework

31) Reliance on a monetised economy, employment in the informal sector, poor quality housing, insecurity of tenure, lack of access to services and infrastructure, and exposure to environmental hazards and terrorist attacks are just some of the key characteristics and components of _____.

- a. capability deprivation
- b. human security
- c. urban poverty and vulnerability
- d. rural encroachment

32) The 1996 Habitat Agenda at the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements stated that its "housing rights framework does not in any way mean or imply an obligation for governments to immediately provide free housing to all their citizens and/or residents" but they should "_____".

- a. guarantee credit to assist people to build their own houses, and regulate the granting of tenure rights through private property
- b. provide site and service facilities whilst people build their own houses
- c. establish and facilitate an enabling environment where the potential and capacity of individual households and all other stakeholders in the development process are supported
- d. establish and facilitate environmental systems where the green potential and sustainable capacity of individual households and other stakeholders in the development process are strengthened

[2]

33) The sustainable livelihoods framework includes many types of 'capital' available to households to reduce their vulnerability to risks such as losing a job or assets during a flood. The term _____ means, roughly, "networks of trust" that can be relied on in times of crisis.

- a. financial capital
- b. social capital
- c. natural capital
- d. physical capital

34) The text uses the example of _____ in _____ to illustrate a case of _____, the deliberate destruction of urban space by state or non-state forces.

- a. Operation Marikana ... urbicide ... Zimbabwe
- b. Operation Murambvatsina ... genocide ... Zimbabwe
- c. Operation Murambvatsina ... urbicide ... Zimbabwe
- d. Operation Marikana ... urbicide ... South Africa

35) 'Neo-liberals' often use the term _____ – or less politely, lazy, inefficient and corrupt individuals – to describe people who work in the state's bureaucracies, perceiving them as self-serving, opportunistic, pursuing their own interests rather than those of the public good, overspending and over-hiring, clientelist and nepotistic, poorly trained, policy deficient, and cheating. _____ programmes were developed to strip the state down to its bare bones so these people would be forced to become capital creators rather than spenders (among other goals).

- a. Weberian Keynesians ... Structural adjustment
- b. state capitalists ... Poverty alleviation
- c. socialists ... Capitalist
- d. rent-seekers ... Structural adjustment

[2]

36) One of the aspects of the neo-liberal discourse was to privatise a host of government provided services, often called public goods in the Keynesian days, under the rubric of "new public management". But failures in this process, particularly in the water sector, illustrated that _____.

- a. private firms are no more efficient than the public sector in the provision of public services
- b. privatisation is no guarantee that staff behaviour will be more effectively monitored than in state enterprises
- c. low income areas are generally excluded from expensive upgrading processes because the risk is too high for private contractors
- d. all of the above

37) In South Africa, a household starts to pay for water after the monthly limit of _____ litres is consumed. This means that water, for South Africa, is considered to be a blend of a _____ and _____ good, depending on how much is consumed.

- a. 600 ... private ... economic
- b. 6,000 ... public ... economic
- c. 6,000 public redistributive
- d. 600 ... private ... utilitarian

38) According to Patrick Heller, Kerala and Puerto Alegre have deepened “the scope and depth of subordinate group participation in authoritative resource allocation” concerning the democratisation of public institutions, but South Africa has not. This is because:

- a. the ‘ultra-left’ has taken control of the state apparatus and thus the negative qualities of ‘vanguardism’ have denuded the political democracy of democracy.
- b. the influence of Julius Malema and the EFF will unduly affect the governance strategies of the new regime.
- c. Political centralisation, technocratic and managerial authority, and oligarchic tendencies increased while civil society has withered.
- d. Nelson Mandela took the advice of the World Bank and the IMF and removed the nationalisation clause from the Freedom Charter. From then on, neo-liberalism has dominated the ruling party’s discourse.

[2]

39) In class during Week Four we discussed the following explanation put forth by the South African Institute of Race Relations for urban protests in South Africa:

This is just a spark, the deeper reasons for the protest lie in levels of youth unemployment and dependency on the state as well as increasing rising expectations that people have, but it is all directly reliant on the state to do something about it like to increase people’s living standard for them.

This was considered to be an illustration of _____ ideological perspective on policy matters.

- a. a socialist
- b. an anarchist
- c. a Confucian
- d. a liberal

40) The 2013 World Bank Annual Report says that the extent of poverty has decreased by half between 1990 and now, but there are about 1 billion people still destitute while inequality and social exclusion “seem to be rising in several countries”. The Bank says

its goal now is to “end extreme poverty by 2030 and to promote shared prosperity” in the developing world by “fostering income growth for the bottom forty per cent of the population”. If this statistic is correct, how would you explain this success in reducing poverty and how would you keep up the momentum?

- a. The end of the Cold War c. 1990, which entailed the defeat of communism and enabled the unfettered pursuit of capitalism since then. Socialist ideas must be kept at bay or else the freedom of people to create wealth will be stifled.
- b. The World Bank and other development institutions (including states) considered the ramifications of the sustainable livelihoods framework and by about 1995 implemented policies and programmes (including the Millennium Development Goals) consistent with this paradigm.
- c. The process of primitive accumulation is almost complete so capitalists, the state, and global development institutions must continue to destroy remnants of pre-capitalist and communalist forms of existence.
- d. Women's rights have been elevated to a major concern, in both the private and public sector. This combined with better education for all has created the socio-economic platform for growth and development.

[2]

TOTAL MARKS SECTION A: 50 marks

SECTION B

1. “The social constructivist tradition argues there will always be an influence on research from the researcher's own values, beliefs and interests. One method of dealing with this is for researchers to be open about where they are coming from, to allow the reader to evaluate their work on this basis.” (Laws et al 2013, p47)
This is known as _____
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Subjectivity
 - c) Reflexivity
 - d) Post-modernity
2. There are still deep inequalities in development knowledge production. “Knowledge hierarchies” (Laws et al 2013, p11) favour what kind of knowledge?
 - a) Southern
 - b) Northern
 - c) African
 - d) Neo-liberal
3. A literature review serves a few purposes. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of a literature review?
 - a) Establishes the ‘state of the art’
 - b) Places our information in the context of what others have done before us
 - c) Avoids duplication of research
 - d) Shows that our research is correct

[2]

- e) Justifies what we're doing and adds authority
- f) Enriches and strengthens the argument we make

[2]

4. A literature review's main purpose is to:
 - a) Summarise the available literature on your topic
 - b) Provide your opinion of the issues discussed in the literature
 - c) Synthesise the literature so that you can position your work within it
 - d) Review the literature to show which source to use in your research
5. It is best to find sources by:
 - a) Using key words that reflect key aspects of your topic to search the internet
 - b) Speaking to people you know or who you find via websites to orient you to the literature and suggest sources
 - c) Using the library and seek support/ guidance from your subject librarian
 - d) Going through the reference list of another source and search for sources that look interesting
 - e) All of the above
6. Please select the statement that is NOT TRUE:
 - a) It is considered plagiarism if you use more than five words from a source without using quotation marks.
 - b) You do not need to use quotation marks but you still need to cite an author when you draw ideas from his/her publication.
 - c) You cannot be held responsible for plagiarism if you did not mean to cite material incorrectly.
 - d) A reference list that does not strictly follow the provided format can discredit the work you have done.

[2]

7. In our research design we may decide to do quantitative research and use a full random sample. However, a key factor that often forces us to adjust our sampling method is:
 - a) Location
 - b) Ideology
 - c) Cost
 - d) Capacity
8. "The means through which data are collected has an effect on the findings" (Laws et al 2013, p143). This means that we should:
 - a) Decide whether qualitative or quantitative methods are the best.
 - b) Collect information in different ways to build confidence in our findings.
 - c) Identify the method that is consistent with the findings we are seeking.
 - d) None of the above.
9. This type of research "aims to empower ordinary people to see their situation and take power to change it... It gives voice to oppressed people's experiences and knowledge" (Laws et al 2013, p13).

- a) Qualitative
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Participatory
 - d) Observation
10. In what type of purposive sample does the researcher start with one or two respondents and ask them for references to other people to interview, and continue this process?
- a) Quota sample
 - b) Matched sample
 - c) Snowball sample
 - d) Convenience sample
11. In theoretical sampling there is no predetermined sample. Instead the researcher looks for more and more information until the category is referred to as:
- a) Exhausted
 - b) Completed
 - c) Saturated
 - d) Sampled
12. If you do not have the time or money for a simple random sample, you may consider using a:
- a) Systemic sample
 - b) Stratified random sample
 - c) Cluster sample
 - d) Any of the above
13. Choose the statement that accurately describes focus groups.
- a) A focus group must include at least 15 people.
 - b) A successful focus group needs to establish consensus.
 - c) In a focus group the main role of the researcher is to observe interactions between participants.
 - d) Focus group participants can be selected with either similar or different characteristics.
- [2]
14. Choose the statement that accurately describes structured interviews.
- a) They are typically so structured that the questionnaire dictates the exact wording to be used by the interviewer.
 - b) They use questionnaires with no scope to write in answers.
 - c) They can only be used in qualitative analysis.
 - d) They cannot be combined with semi-structured interviews.
15. Choose the statement that does NOT describe semi-structured interviews:
- a) You need to think about the environment and what can and cannot be talked about.

- b) Questions may be asked in different ways, but some questions can be standard.
 - c) They can be useful when you have a good idea of what you want to know but also want to leave scope for the respondent to provide new information.
 - d) Most questions have pre-set answers to choose between.
- [2]
16. _____ is a method that allows the researcher to see whether a person's interview responses are actually put into practice.
- a) Triangulation
 - b) Snowballing
 - c) Observation
 - d) Random sampling
17. A researcher worked with a trade union called Solidarity for years and was able to provide a unique account of its potential contribution to the transition to democracy in Poland after the fall of the Berlin Wall. He used a method called:
- a) Participatory action research
 - b) Structured interviews
 - c) Unstructured interviews
 - d) Participant observation
- [2]
18. A distinctive aim of participatory methods is:
- a) Consulting with participants
 - b) Gathering information from participants
 - c) Empowering participants
 - d) Exposing participants to new ideas
- [2]
19. What is NOT necessary to state at the beginning of your interview?
- a) your organisational affiliation
 - b) your research topic
 - c) the methods you are using in your research
 - d) how the research will be used
 - e) the expected length of the interview
 - f) the respondent's ability to choose to stop the interview at any time
- [2]
20. Choose the correct statement that describes the recording of interviews.
- a) You only need to record responses that provide information you do not know already.
 - b) Transcribing interviews means taking handwritten notes and typing them.
 - c) There are different ways to record interviews; the most important thing is to make sure the interview is captured accurately and in a format you can access.
 - d) The interviewer is always the person who records interview responses.
21. Triangulation of methods means:
- a) You use three methods

- b) You use more than one method so that you can test the consistency of findings
 - c) You take the literature, compare it to the data you collect and then compare it to what another researcher found
 - d) You use more than one source so you can confirm it is true
22. One characteristic of quality data is that it is "well-scoped". For research to be well-scoped you must do all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Make sure that "data stock" matches "data need".
 - b) Ensure data are not missing, redundant, or inconsistent.
 - c) Capture all variables that may help explain what you are trying to understand.
 - d) Improve the credibility of data by making sure it is repeatable.
23. One of the concerns of researchers is to find the true value of what they are searching for. However, that can only be a best approximation as this can only be measured by choosing: [2]
- a) Indicators
 - b) Variables
 - c) Samples
 - d) Pilots
24. When we refer to "research ethics", we are referring to ethical aspects:
- a) In introducing your research
 - b) In interviewing vulnerable individuals
 - c) In the whole research undertaking
 - d) All of the above
25. In terms of research ethics involving children as vulnerable subjects:
- a) The researcher needs to be clear about what information she would disclose in the interest of the child's safety. She also needs to explain the limits of confidentiality to the child.
 - b) The researcher needs to be able to help a child to get appropriate help and support if needed.
 - c) If harm is disclosed, the researcher should discuss what should be done about the abuse directly with the child because they often know what action they prefer.
 - d) All of the above.
26. Researchers have a responsibility to protect the identities of respondents. Which statement is FALSE? [2]
- a) Protecting identities is always possible if you do not use the person's name.
 - b) Protecting identities can also refer to the identity of villages or geographical areas.
 - c) It is not always realistic to protect people's identities; in such cases, researchers should not suggest that they could.

- d) Even if respondents say that the researcher does not need to protect their identity, the researcher is responsible for pointing out possible negative consequences that she anticipates. [2]
27. Which of the following is a correct way to analyse data?
 a) Claim more that the data justify
 b) Look at gaps and contradictions in data
 c) Look for own expectations in data
 d) Treat correlation as causation
28. The core process of data analysis is to establish a list of codes or categories and then link notes, quotes and references to them. Which of the following is NOT a qualitative analysis technique for doing this?
 a) Charting
 b) Data matrix
 c) Card index
 d) Data analysis software [2]
29. Which of the following statements on correlation is FALSE?
 a) Correlation is also referred to as cross tabulation.
 b) Correlation needs to be statistically significant to be reported.
 c) If there is a statistically significant correlation, we can begin to explore causality.
 d) The larger the sample size, the more likely you will find statistically significant correlations. [2]
30. There are many pointers to becoming more productive in the writing process. This does NOT include:
 a) Don't allow yourself to do anything else until you have written something
 b) Pressure yourself by thinking about what not writing will mean for your future
 c) Set a daily/ weekly word target
 d) Break writing into smaller steps
 e) Set deadlines and hold yourself accountable to others [2]
31. Which of the following does NOT describe an executive summary of research report:
 a) It is included so that busy people can quickly read the main points of the report.
 b) A good executive summary interests people enough that they read the research report.
 c) Text in the executive summary is often copied directly from passages in the report itself.
 d) It is another term for a section that presents all recommendations from the research. [2]

32. Which statement accurately describes "generalisability"?
- a) A qualitative study does not allow for generalisability.
 - b) All research needs to be generalisable or it is not worth doing.
 - c) In research design it is important to think about whether your findings will be generalisable.
 - d) Specific contexts are so important that nothing is generalisable.
33. "The degree to which change on one variable is related to change in another variable" (Laws et al 2013, p278) defines:
- a) Correlation
 - b) Reliability
 - c) Causation
 - d) Rate of change
34. "The extent to which the data collection strategies and instruments measure what they purport to measure" (Mikkelsen 2005, p349) describes:
- a) Reliability
 - b) Validity
 - c) Rigour
 - d) Extractive
35. What kind of writing uses the "inverted pyramid" rule of journalism?
- a) Press release
 - b) Research report
 - c) Policy report
 - d) All of the above
36. **Bonus Question** - A "paper trail" documents your process and decisions around choosing a sample, and collecting and analysing data. This is important so that:
- a) So people can see that you did not fabricate your research
 - b) So people can understand why you chose the categories you use or so that others can pick up your work
 - c) So your research subjects can see what you wrote about them
 - d) None of the above

TOTAL MARKS SECTION B: 50 marks
TOTAL MARKS FOR PAPER: 100 marks

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