

Quiz: Data Collection Methods and Potential Flaws

◆ Multiple Choice Questions (1–15)

1. **Which of the following is NOT a method of data collection?**
 - A. Observation
 - B. Experiment
 - C. Simulation
 - D. Sample survey
2. **What is a census in data collection?**
 - A. A survey of expert opinions
 - B. Data collected from a sample group
 - C. Data collected from the entire population
 - D. Data collected through observation
3. **What is a potential drawback of conducting a census?**
 - A. It lacks objectivity
 - B. It introduces bias
 - C. It can be time-consuming and costly
 - D. It is not representative
4. **What is a sample survey?**
 - A. Collecting data from all citizens in a country
 - B. Collecting data through lab experiments
 - C. Collecting data from a subset of a population
 - D. Observing people without asking questions
5. **What is a 'leading question'?**
 - A. A question with multiple parts
 - B. A biased question likely to influence the respondent
 - C. A question at the beginning of a survey
 - D. A neutral question
6. **Which of the following could introduce bias in a survey?**
 - A. Using open-ended questions
 - B. Including many response options
 - C. Relying on personal opinion based on limited experience
 - D. Providing definitions with each question
7. **Which study involves applying treatments and observing outcomes?**
 - A. Census
 - B. Sample survey

- C. Experiment
 - D. Observation
8. **What is the role of a control group in an experiment?**
- A. To receive the treatment
 - B. To oversee the study
 - C. To remain untreated for comparison
 - D. To design the questions
9. **In observational studies, researchers must:**
- A. Add comments to explain the results
 - B. Interact with the subjects
 - C. Apply treatment to one group
 - D. Not interfere with the subject or variables
10. **Which of these is a feature of an observation study?**
- A. Control group and treatment group
 - B. Controlled manipulation of variables
 - C. No interference with subjects
 - D. Random assignment of participants
11. **Which method is most suitable for understanding cause-and-effect?**
- A. Census
 - B. Observation
 - C. Sample survey
 - D. Experiment
12. **A question that includes only one popular choice and several unpopular ones can be:**
- A. Well-designed
 - B. Unbiased
 - C. Misleading
 - D. Objective
13. **Media often misrepresents data because it may:**
- A. Include detailed tables and graphs
 - B. Focus on one person's opinion without supporting data
 - C. Show multiple perspectives on the data
 - D. Use validated research only
14. **Why should we be critical of data in media?**
- A. Data is always outdated
 - B. Information can be fictional or manipulated

- C. Media always uses experimental studies
- D. Media rarely reports on data

15. What must factual information always have?

- A. Emotional appeal
 - B. Integrity, objectivity, and accuracy
 - C. Personal stories
 - D. Political alignment
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◆ **True/False Questions (16–25)**

- 16. A census is always the best way to collect data.
 - 17. Sampling can introduce bias if not carefully designed.
 - 18. A closed question always allows a respondent to explain their answer.
 - 19. In an experiment, both control and treatment groups receive the treatment.
 - 20. An observational study allows researchers to interfere with the variables.
 - 21. Media reports often require further investigation to confirm data accuracy.
 - 22. Bias in a survey question can result from using emotionally charged words.
 - 23. Leading questions help respondents give honest answers.
 - 24. Fictional data is sometimes added to support false claims.
 - 25. Observation studies are useful for determining cause-and-effect relationships.
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◆ **Short Answer Questions (26–30)**

26. Name one reason why a census might not be practical.

Because it can be .

27. What is one way bias can be introduced in a survey?

By phrasing questions .

28. What is the main goal of an experiment in data collection?

To understand

29. Why is it important to know the source of information in a report?

To assess the of the data.

30. What three qualities must factual information have?

a. b. c