

## Quiz: Data Collection Methods and Potential Flaws

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◆ **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**

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

**By phrasing questions**

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**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 quality of the data.**

30. What three qualities must factual information have?

a. b. c.