



BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY

Department of Economics
ECON 235 – Research Methods

Midterm Exam

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True & False

1.	(T)	(F)
2.	(T)	(F)
3.	(T)	(F)
4.	(T)	(F)
5.	(T)	(F)

6.	(T)	(F)
7.	(T)	(F)
8.	(T)	(F)
9.	(T)	(F)
10.	(T)	(F)

Multiple Choices

1.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

12.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
13.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
14.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
15.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
20.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
21.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
22.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

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Part A: True or False (1 points each)

1.	Research hypothesis is formulated prior (قبل) to a review of the literature	(T)	(F)
2.	After selecting a research topic, the next step in the research process is to defining the problem statement. <i>زيد</i>	(T)	(F)
3.	Descriptive research helps to gather preliminary information that will help define problems and suggest hypotheses.	(T)	(F)
4.	Inductive reasoning looks at the problem first and then tries (يحاول) to develop a theory to explain the problem. <i>من طرف عام</i>	(T)	(F)
5.	To state a directional hypothesis is to predict that a relationship exists without specifying (بدون تحديد) the exact nature of that relationship.	(T)	(F)
6.	It is possible to have more than one dependent variable in a study <i>أكثر من</i>	(T)	(F)
7.	The literature review takes place at the start of the project (تجرى في بداية البحث) and then stops	(T)	(F)
8.	When the researcher has a high expectation concerning (توقعات بخصوص) the relationship that exists between variables, it is quite appropriate (من المناسب جدا) to state the hypothesis in directional form <i>أصل</i>	(T)	(F)
9.	Lab experiment conducted to establish cause-and-effect relationships using the same natural environment	(T)	(F)
10.	A critical literature review ensures (يضمن) that the research effort is positioned (يوجد) relative to existing knowledge and builds on this knowledge. <i>مقوّم</i>	(T)	(F)

Part B: The Multiple Choice Sections (2 points each).

- The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge (معرفة موثوق بها) typically is built from which type of research?
 - (A) Basic research *(A)*
 - (B) Applied research
 - (C) Action research
 - (D) Evaluation research
- Which method of scientific research focuses on testing hypotheses developed from theories?
 - (A) Deductive method *CAH1 / CH2*
 - (B) Inductive method
 - (C) Hypothesis method
 - (D) Pattern method
- The theoretical framework *الإطار النظري*
 - (A) is done after formulating the hypotheses
 - (B) statement of a predicted relationship among variables
 - (C) connects the study with the existing theory *علاقة*
 - (D) all of the above
- Read the following statement and then determined the appropriate unit of analysis: "ten percent of families in a community move within a year." What unit of analysis is reflected?
 - (A) Individual
 - (B) Group *B*
 - (C) Organization
 - (D) Dyads

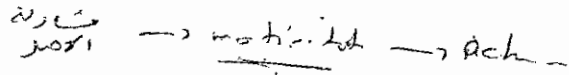
- The research proposal generally begins with
- (A) A literature review
 - (B) A statement of a problem or objective *working title*
 - (C) The research design
 - (D) The relevance of the study (أهمية الدراسة) *background of study*

6. The final summary of literature review contains:
- (A) a summary of each author's work you have read
 - (B) description of the findings in each piece of (كل جزء من) research
 - (C) aim of the study, methodology that the researcher used, and the of significant findings of each relevant literature
 - (D) a summary of recommendation (توصيات) of each study

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a cross-sectional study?
- (A) It is conducted at only one point in time.
 - (B) It can be exploratory, descriptive, or causal.
 - (C) It provides a means (توفر وسيلة) for studying a large population at the same point in time.
 - (D) All of the above are characteristics of the cross-sectional study.

8. A researcher studies achievement by children in poorly funded elementary schools. She develops a model that posits parent involvement (يفرض مشاركة الوالدين) as an important variable. She believes that parent involvement has an impact on children by increasing their motivation to do school work. Thus, in her model, greater parent involvement leads to higher student motivation, which in turn creates higher student achievement. Student motivation is what kind of variable in this study?

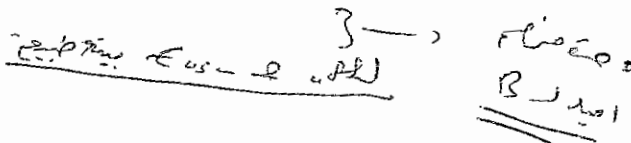
- (A) Dependent variable
- (B) moderating variable
- (C) Independent variable
- (D) Mediating or Intervening variable



9. For a causal relationship to exist, there must be evidence
- (A) of an empirical correlation between the variables
 - (B) that one variable precedes (يسبق) the other in time
 - (C) that a third variable did not cause the changes observed in the first two variables
 - (D) all of the above

10. A research team measured ambient noise levels (مستويات الضجيج في البيئة المحيطة) in patient rooms. They also observed patient stress levels and the duration of visits (مدة الزيارة) by family and friends. The team found that high ambient noise was associated with high patient stress and short family visits. This is an example of which type of study?

- (A) Correlational study
- (B) Field experiment
- (C) lab experiment
- (D) Descriptive study



11. A review of the literature prior (قبل) to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?

- (A) Develop the problem statement with precision and clarity
- (B) To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
- (C) develop a theoretical framework and hypothesis
- (D) All of the above

12. Which of the following is the correct example of an APA style reference for a Journal article:

- (A) Sabri, N. (1995). Stabilization of Stock Markets; the Case of the Frankfurt Exchange.
- (B) Stabilization of Stock Markets; the Case of the Frankfurt Exchange. Journal of Multinational Financial Management, Nedal Sabri, (1995). Vol. 5, pp. 23- 32.
- (C) Sabri, N. (1995). Stabilization of Stock Markets; the Case of the Frankfurt Exchange. Journal of Multinational Financial Management, Vol. 5, pp. 23- 32.
- (D) Sabri, N. (1995). Journal of Multinational Financial Management, Vol. 5, pp. 23- 32.

13. "Replicability", related to scientific investigation, refers to:

- (A) The probability that our estimations (تقديرنا) are correct.
- (B) The conclusions should be drawn based on the findings derived from actual data, and not on our own subjective or emotional values.
- (C) The same type of research can be applied to other companies that have a similar problem.
- (D) The research involves a good theoretical base and a carefully through-out methodology.

14. In an experimental research study, the researcher manipulates the _____ variable and measures the _____ variable.
- (A) dependent, independent
 (B) dependent, extraneous
 (C) independent, dependent
 (D) independent, extraneous
15. "Students who have been given extra credit will report more satisfaction with their course than students who have not been given extra credit". This statement best represent _____
- (A) Not a hypothesis
 (B) A directional hypothesis
 (C) Non-directional hypothesis
16. Which of the following statements is TRUE about scientific research?
- (A) Scientific research is based on hunches, and experience
 (B) Scientific research is subjective
 (C) Scientific research is purposive, rigorous, objective, also helps researcher to state their findings with accuracy and confidence.
 (D) Scientific research follows an unpredictable path.
17. A good problem statement includes _____
- (A) A statement of the research objective (s)
 (B) A statement of the research question(s)
 (C) Both a statement of the research objective and the research questions
 (D) Research methodology
18. _____ is defined as the set of values and standards (مجموعة قيم ومعايير) we use to make decisions about right and wrong.
- (A) Positivism
 (B) Ethics
 (C) Business research
 (D) Constructionism
19. When the research objective of a study is to gain background information (المحصل على معلومات أساسية) and to clarify the research problems to create hypotheses, it is generally referred to as:
- (A) Descriptive research
 (B) Exploratory research
 (C) Causal research
 (D) Experimental research
20. Which of the following sections of a research proposal should provide details on the type of the study, data collection methods, the sampling design, and data analysis?
- (A) Background of the study
 (B) The problem statement
 (C) The scope of the study
 (D) The research design
21. _____ refers to information that the researcher gathers first hand through instruments such as surveys (استطلاعات), interviews, questionnaires (الاستبيانات), or observation.
- (A) Primary data
 (B) Secondary data
 (C) Preliminary information gathering
 (D) literature review
22. Who, among the following, is the writer of Research Methods for Business? (Econ 235 text book)
- (A) McConnell, and Brue, S. and Flynn, S.
 (B) Abu Rjalle. M
 (C) Sekaran, U. and Bougie. R
 (D) Amreyeh. M

Section C: Comprehensive Essay

Question #1 (20 Points)

A manager finds that job level, age, length of service, and pride in working for the organization influence the organizational commitment of the members in work systems. Persons holding highly responsible positions and older persons tend to be more loyal to the place where they work. Also Those who have served for a long time in the organization would also be more loyal to the organization and hence get committed to it. The longer employees work for the organization, the more they would tend to feel that they are an integral part of the organizational system and feel they belong to it. These feelings, in turn, will develop a sense of loyalty and attachment to the system. Once loyalty is developed, commitment to stay in the organization and doing one's best for the organization would increase. However, high position, pride in working for the organization, age, and length of service, would not be instrumental in developing the organizational loyalty of such members as have a great adventurous spirit and a great desire to move from one job to another in different organizations.

يحدد مدير أن المستوى الوظيفي، والعمر، ومدة الخدمة، والاعتزاز في العمل للمؤسسة، تؤثر في الالتزام التنظيمي (المؤسسي) للأعضاء العاملين في نظام العمل في المؤسسة. ويميل الأشخاص الذين يشغلون مناصب مسؤولة للغاية وكبار السن إلى أن يكونوا أكثر ولاءً إلى المكان الذي يعملون فيها. أضف إلى ذلك، فإن أولئك الذين خدموا لفترة طويلة في المؤسسة، يكونون أكثر ولاءً لهذه المؤسسة، وبالتالي يكونون أكثر التزاماً لها. ويشعر الموظفون الذين يعملون لفترات أطول في المؤسسة أنهم جزء لا يتجزأ من النظام التنظيمي، ويشعرون أنهم ينتمون لهذه المؤسسة. وتنمي هذه المشاعر الولاء والالتزام للنظام والمؤسسة. ومتى تم تطوير (الولاء) فإن الالتزام بالبقاء في المؤسسة والعمل بصورة أفضل سيزدادان. ومع ذلك، فإن عوامل كالمناصب الوظيفية الرفيعة، والاعتزاز في العمل في المؤسسة، والعمر، ومدة الخدمة، لن يكون لها دور فعال في تطوير الولاء التنظيمي لهؤلاء الموظفين، إذا لم يكن لديهم روح المغامرة ورغبة كبيرة في الانتقال من وظيفة إلى أخرى في مختلف المؤسسات.

Given the above situation, answer the following:

1. Define problem statement (research objective (s) and research question(s). (5 marks)

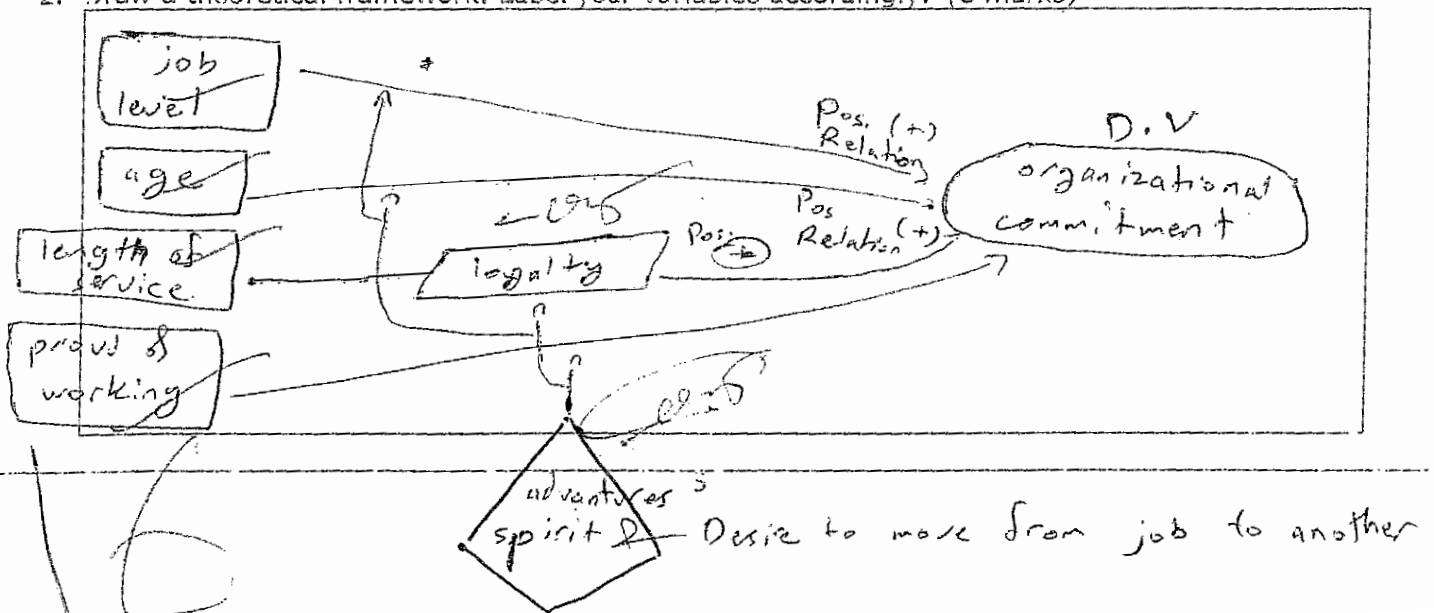
Research objective (s):

to find the factor that affect the organizational commitment & the members in work system.

Research question(s)

can we consider job level, age, length of service etc... as an important factor to influence organizational commitment

2. Draw a theoretical framework. Label your variables accordingly. (8 marks)



3. Formulate the following based on the case above.

a. Directional hypotheses in words and then expressed in statistical form. (3 marks)

there is a positive relationship between job level & organizational commitment

$H_a: P > 0$

b. None directional hypotheses in words. (2 marks)

there is a relationship between age & organizational commitment

c. Null hypothesis in words. (2 mark)

there is no relationship between length of service & organizational commitment

Question #2 (13 Points)

A professor believes that taking a computer based statistics course leads to better learning than normal class room lecture techniques. Of 100 students who sign up for statistics, she randomly assigns 50 to the computer course and the other 50 to the normal lecture course. The computer course is conducted entirely over the web and students do not need to come to class except for the final exam. The class room course meets three times a week for 10 weeks and has two mid terms and a final exam. The professor compares the performance on the final exam for the two courses (she uses the same final)

تعتقد إحدى الأساتذة أن دراسة مساق الإحصاء بالاعتماد على الحاسوب يؤدي إلى التعلم أفضل من الأساليب العادية للمحاضرة في غرفة الصف. ومن بين 100 طالب الذين سجلوا لهذا المساق، أخذت عينة عشوائية تتكون من 50 طالباً لدراسة المساق باستخدام الحاسوب، و50 آخرين لدراسة المساق باستخدام أسلوب المحاضرة العادي. ويتم دراسة المساق باستخدام الحاسوب من خلال شبكة الإنترنت، بحيث لا يحتاج الطلاب للمجيء إلى الصف إلا للامتحان النهائي. وبالطبع، فإن دراسة المساق بالأسلوب العادي، سيحتاج من الطلاب الحضور إلى غرفة الصف ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع لمدة 10 أسابيع، ويتم خلالها التقدم لامتحانين نصفين (الأول والثاني) والامتحان النهائي. وتريد الأستاذة أن تقارن أداء الطلبة في الامتحان النهائي بين المجموعتين، علماً أنها تستخدم نفس الامتحان النهائي لكلا المجموعتين.

a. What is the dependent variable? What is the independent variable?

Dependent variable: learning (the best result)

Independent variable: the way of learning (computerized, normally)

b. Would it be a causal or correlational study? Why?

it will be causal because we don't need only to approve a relation we want to specify exactly the nature of it & to approve that computerized studies bring better learning (pos. Relation)

c. Would it be a Field study Lab experiment or Field experiment? Why?

it will be field experiment, because here we talk about cause & effect relationship but in natural environment not artificial environment, we only manipulate in independent variable

d. What is the unit of analysis?

individual

e. Would it be a longitudinal or cross-sectional study? Why?

it will be longitudinal, because we have to get data from 2 point in time before we use computerized system & after (before & after changing independent variables)

Question #3 (12 Points)

Read this situation answer the following questions:

Mr. Jalal, President of the Bar Code Corporation, finds that the morale in his organization is very low. Employees, especially at the lower levels seem listless and there is evidence of apathy all around. Since the last two year, the company has been recruiting a number of lower and middle level managers from the outside, and Jalal suspects that this could possibly be, in some way, related to the low-morale. He wants somebody to investigate the matter, but is unable to decide whether he should ask his well-trained staff in the research department to undertake the job or get the reputed outside consultant, to handle this.

يعتقد السيد جلال، رئيس شركة باركود، بأن معنويات العاملين في منظمته منخفضة جدا. لاسيما أن الموظفين في المستويات الدنيا يبدو أنهم كسولين وأن هناك أدلة على الامبالا في كل مكان في الشركة. في العامين الماضيين، كانت الشركة قد وظفت عدد من المديرين ذو مهارات إدارية منخفضة أو متوسطة، لذلك يشك السيد جلال في ان هذا ربما يكون من العوامل الهامة في انخفاض معنويات العاملين. يريد السيد جلال الاستعانة باحث لفحص الموضوع، ولكن غير قادر على إتخاذ قرار مناسب فيما إذا كان ينبغي ان يستعين بموظفيه المدربين تدريباً جيداً في قسم البحوث للقيام بهذه المهمة أو الإستعانة بمستشار خارجي. ذو سمعة طيبة للتعامل مع هذه المشكلة.

1. What kind of research that should be done by the consultant? Applied or Basic? Why?

Applied, because he want to solve a current problem in corporation, which is the low morale in organization between employee

2. Write the problem statement?

what is the factor that make morale of our employees very low?
how we can raise the morale of our employees?

3. Is the President should hire internal or external consultant (researcher). Justify your answer.

هل يجب على المدير أن يستعين باحث مدرب تدريب جيد من داخل الشركة أم يستعين بمستشار ذو سمعة طيبة من خارج الشركة لحل المشكلة؟ وضح إجابتك؟

internal consultant, this problem is concern a bout employee & internal consultant accepted by employee & he know exactly the structure of org. these 2 points give him advantage over external consultant & there is another things such as he need less money so less cost to company & he can give recommendation after implenesting what he finds. recommen

9.5

1.5