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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.		(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)
23.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
24.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

True or False

1.	(T)	(F)
2.	(T)	(F)
3.		(F)
4.	(T)	(F)
5.	(T)	
6.	(T)	(F)
7.	(T)	(F)
8.	(T)	(F)
9.	(T)	(F)
10.	(T)	(F)
11.	(T)	(F)
12.	(T)	(F)

(11)

(44)

Part A: True or False (1 points each)

1.	The broad problem area is done <u>after</u> review the literature	(T) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	A researcher who observed <u>separate phenomena</u> and on this basis attempts (محاولة) to arrive (الوصول) at <u>general conclusions</u> , works inductively.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	If a researcher is interested in researching the <u>factors</u> that influence the stock market in three <u>different European countries</u> , the unit of analysis is group.	(T) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	A good problem statement includes both a statement of the research objectives and the research questions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	A moderating variable changes the relationship between a dependent and an independent variable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	After write the problem statement, review the literature, and develop the theoretical framework, the next step is to formulate the research hypothesis.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Lab experiment conducted to establish (اثبات) <u>cause-and-effect</u> relationships using the same natural environment	(T) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	Correlational studies <u>invariably</u> (دائماً) are <u>longitudinal</u> studies, since data are collected both before and after a manipulation.	(T) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	An advantage of engaging (مشاركة) in an <u>external team</u> (فريق بحثي) to do the research project is that the team would require <u>much less</u> time to understand the structure, the philosophy, and the functioning and work systems of the organization.	(T) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	In inductive research, a literature review will help the researcher to develop a theoretical framework and hypotheses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Parsimony related to scientific investigation refers to the idea that a simple model that explains a certain phenomenon is preferred to a complex model.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(F) <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Articles (المقالات) and books that were written <u>thirty</u> or even forty years ago should never be included in the literature review.	(T) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

- Which section of research proposal includes discussion of methods used in research, sampling design, and data collection methods?
 - Introduction
 - Literature review
 - Problem statement
 - Methodology
- Which of the following statements about hypothesis is True?
 - "Job satisfaction has a positive effect on employee loyalty" is an example of alternative hypothesis.
 - A hypothesis cannot be based on inductive investigation.
 - A hypothesis is not related to the theoretical framework.
 - All statements are true.
- Which of the following is the correct example of an APA style reference for a book:
 - Sekaran, U. (2013). Research Methods for Business a Skill Building Approach.
 - Sekaran, U. (2013). Research Methods for Business a Skill Building Approach. United Kingdom, John Wiley.
 - Research Methods for Business a Skill Building Approach. Sekaran, U. (2013). United Kingdom, John Wiley.
 - United Kingdom, John Wiley. Sekaran, U. (2013). Research Methods for Business a Skill Building Approach.

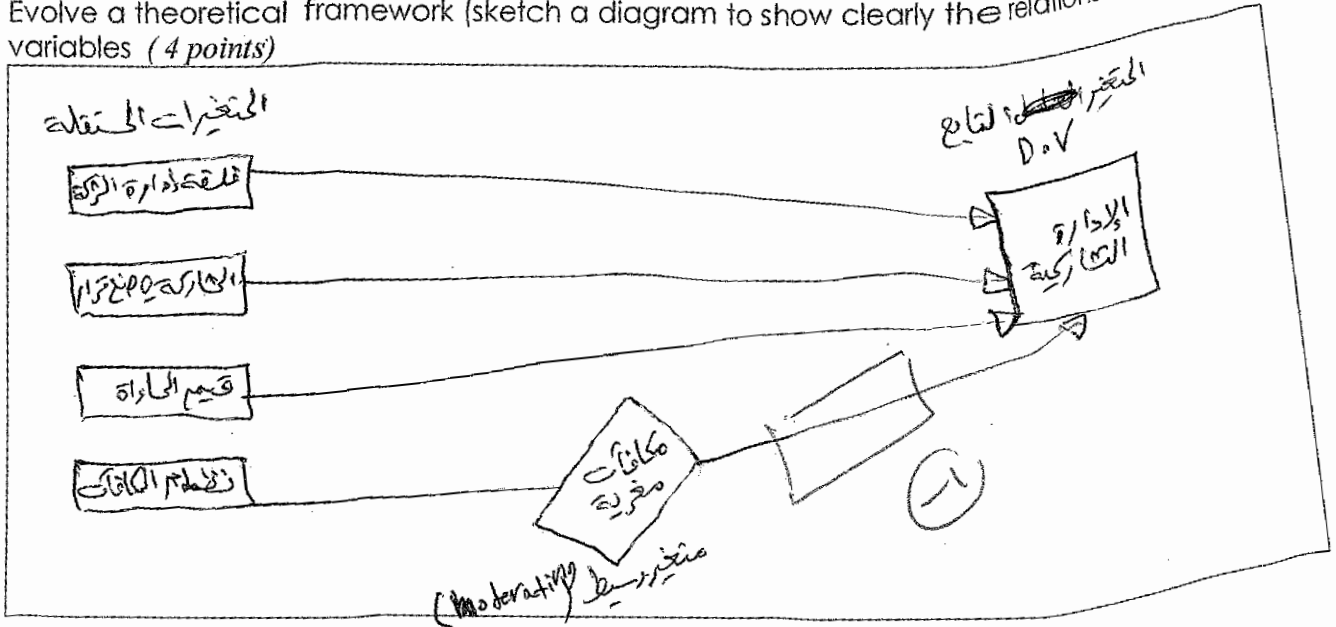
4. AL-Bareek Company wants to see which of its various divisions (soap, paper, oil, etc.) have made profits of over 15% during the current year. What would be the unit of analysis?
- (A) Individual (employee)
 (B) Organization
 (C) Divisions
 (D) Industry
5. The main distinction (فرق رئيسي) between applied and basic business research is that
- (A) Applied research is scientific in nature, but basic research is not scientific in nature.
 (B) Applied research specifically aimed at solving a currently problem, whereas basic research has the broader objective (الديه هدف أوسع) of generating knowledge and understanding of phenomena and problems that occur in various organizational settings.
 (C) Both applied and basic research aimed to solving a currently problem ✗
 (D) Knowledge gained by the findings of basic research cannot be applied by organizations to solve their own problems.
6. Under what circumstances (تحت أي ظرف من الظروف) is it best to use a non-directional hypothesis?
- (A) When the researcher is relatively certain of a prediction (عندما يكون الباحث متأكد من توقعاته) ✗
 (B) When the researcher would like to increase the chances of finding a statistically significant result.
 (C) When there is a possibility that the results could turn out (نتيجه) the opposite of that which is expected
 (D) When the researcher has not read the past literature on the topic
7. It is hypothesized that (الافتراض بان) first grade girls will show better reading comprehension than first grade boys. This statement best represent
- (A) Not a hypothesis
 (B) A directional hypothesis
 (C) Non-directional hypothesis
 (D) A theory
8. Applied research is designed to:
- (A) Solve a current particular problem
 (B) Create or invent something
 (C) Generate body of knowledge
 (D) A and C are true
9. A "field study" is a study conducted
- (A) Without manipulating variables.
 (B) In a natural setting, with moderate interference by researcher ✗
 (C) With manipulate the independent variable and measured the dependent variable
 (D) In artificial environment with maximal interference by researcher ✗
10. A review of the literature could enable (تمكن) a researcher to do which of the following?
- (A) Ascertain (يؤكد على) what is already known about a topic
 (B) Helps the researcher to develop a theoretical framework
 (C) Helps the researcher to develop a hypothesis
 (D) All of the above
11. A bank manager wants to have a profile (وصف) of the individuals who have loan payments outstanding (لم يسددوا دفعات قروضهم) for six months and more. The profile will include details of their average age, earnings, nature of occupation, and like. What would be the nature of the study that would be designed?
- (A) Causal study ✗
 (B) Correlational study
 (C) Descriptive study
 (D) experimental ✗

19. Which of the following is most suitable (أكثر ملائمة) when there is little to no insight in a certain problem or when there is no information available on how similar problems or research issues have been solved in the past?
- (A) Descriptive research
 (B) Causal research
 (C) Exploratory research
 (D) Experimental research
20. The first step in doing literature review is
- (A) review the literature selected
 (B) develop a theoretical framework
 (C) evaluating the literature
 (D) search for existing literature in your area of the study
21. "Objectivity", related to scientific investigation, refers to:
- (A) The probability that our estimations (تقديراتنا) are correct ✗
 (B) The conclusions should be drawn based on the facts of 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 ✗
22. If the researcher want to study employees' before and after a change in the top management, so as to know what effects the change accomplished. Such study are called:
- (A) cross-sectional study
 (B) longitudinal study
 (C) exploratory study
 (D) case study
23. The variable manipulated by the researcher in an experiment is called the
- (A) independent variable
 (B) dependent variable
 (C) extraneous variable ✗
 (D) intervening variable
24. Research Hypothesis is
- (A) formulated prior (قبل) to a review of the literature ✗
 (B) is a clear, precise, and succinct statement (جملة دقيقة واضحة) of the specific issue that a researcher wishes to investigate.
 (C) derived from theoretical framework
 (D) all of the above are true

c. Is there a moderating variable? what is? ^{rewards attractive} Yes, ~~مكافآت~~ مكافآت

d. Is there a mediating variable? What is? No. ~~2~~ 2

3. Evolve a theoretical framework (sketch a diagram to show clearly the relationship between variables (4 points)



4. Formulate the following based on the case above. (6 points)

a. Directional hypotheses in words and then expressed in statistical form.

كلما كانت المكافآت مقوية كلما زادت كل زيادة معنوياً وبالذات زيادة
مشاركة مع الإدارة.

$H_0: P < 0$
 $H_a: P > 0$

b. None directional hypotheses in words.

هناك علاقة بين قلته إدارة الشركة والمشاركة بالصنع القرار، راقم إلى أداء مع
الإدارة التشاركية (الإدارة المشاركة).

c. Null and alternative hypothesis in words.

ليس هناك علاقة بين قيم الإدارة و الإدارة التشاركية Null
يوجد علاقة لوجائية بين نظام المكافآت و الإدارة التشاركية Alternative