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Chapter 3: Critically reviewing the literature

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Try the multiple choice questions below to test your knowledge of this chapter. Once you have completed the test, click on 'Submit Answers for Grading' to get your results.

1

Literature review is not usually concerned with helping in:

objective setting.

subsequent data collection.

research instrument design.



literary appreciation.

Correct.

2

The literature review will examine:

only facts.

only one side of the main argument.

only opinions.



all aspects of a topic.

Correct.

The starting point for a literature search is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tertiary data.
<input type="checkbox"/> primary data.
<input type="checkbox"/> secondary data.
<input type="checkbox"/> some other data.

Correct.

- 4 Researchers need to be cautious of some material, particularly material found online. Why?

<input type="checkbox"/> The authors name often does not appear.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The quality is unknown.
<input type="checkbox"/> It is too recent.
<input type="checkbox"/> It has been used before.

Correct.

- 5 Which one of these is likely to be peer-reviewed?

<input type="checkbox"/> The Economist.
<input type="checkbox"/> The Guardian.
<input type="checkbox"/> Woman's Own.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The European Journal of Management.

Correct.

Which of these will NOT help you to decide whether a publication is reputable.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Audience.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Citation rate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Importance to peers.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advertising inside.

Correct.

7

The likely readers (or audiences) for a journal is a useful guide to the importance of that journal to your research. Why?

<input type="checkbox"/>	It indicates the likely publisher.
<input type="checkbox"/>	It indicates the likely editor.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It indicates the likely content.
<input type="checkbox"/>	It indicates the likely number of pages.

Correct.

8

Citation means that a particular paper has been:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	quoted in another paper by another author.
<input type="checkbox"/>	reproduced elsewhere.
<input type="checkbox"/>	sold to another publisher.
<input type="checkbox"/>	discussed orally by another author.

Correct.

When you discover that an author has (1) cited another author (2) it is good practice to:

use the work and attribute it to author 2.

not to use the work.



locate and read the original, then attribute it to author 2.

use the work and attribute it to author 1.

Correct.

10

Before searching you should define the timeframe of your search. Why?

So you do not incur unnecessary costs.

So you don't find the library busy.



So you work when you are most efficient.

So you find the most articles.

Correct.

11

Which is the major disadvantage of using peer-reviewed journals in literature reviews?

The information is too recent.



Information could be as old as four years.

Subscription fees are high.

Humans control the quality.

12 Why is it important for a researcher to review the literature?



Because it will find if anyone has done the work before.

Because it shows time has been spent on the subject.

Because it identifies like-minded researchers.

Because it is traditional.

Correct.

13 Which of these is the most efficient way to locate relevant journals?

Browsing the shelves in the library.

Following up references in articles.



Searching using tertiary sources.

Browsing in a newsagents.

Correct.

14 Which one of these is not normally used by researchers to store references?

Spreadsheets.

Handwritten index cards.



Panels.

Word processing software.

15 When you cite Internet resources, you do not need to find:

date of access.

date last updated.

date created.

☒ date of birth of the author.

Correct.

16 The literature review takes place at the start of the project and then stops.

True

☒ False

Correct.

17 Secondary data have been selected for a specific purpose, which is probably different from the aim of the current research.

☒ True

False

Correct.

18 Some journals are published on behalf of professional bodies.

☒ True

Correct.

- 19 Double-blind means that an editor will send a manuscript to two or more reviewers for their comments. The identity of the editor will be withheld from the reviewers, so the review is blind.

True



False

Correct.

- 20 In the process of peer review, reviewers comments are usually returned to the original author/s.



True

False

Correct.

- 21 Literature searches are important to do at the start of a project; they do not continue throughout the project.

True



False

Correct.

- 22 At the start of a literature search it is wrong to generate key words because they can bias thinking.



False

Correct.

23

At the start of a literature search it is a good idea to discuss your ideas as widely as possible. This is called the Harvard Method.

True



False

Correct.

24

Considering the number of articles, you stop collecting when you have enough.



True

False

Correct.

25

The significance of your research and what you find out will inevitably be judged in relation to other people's research and their findings.



True

False

Correct.

26

Business and management research rarely strays outside its own boundaries to include such disciplines as economics, psychology, sociology and geography.



False

Correct.

27

The critical review will need to show how the findings and the theories have been developed, or have been used, relating to the research that has gone before.



True

False

Correct.

28

Only literature published in the last ten years should be included in the literature review.

True



False

Correct.

29

One clue that you have covered sufficient in your literature review is when further searches provide mainly references to items you have already read.



True

False

Correct.

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Grey literature is a term used to refer to that area of literature concerned with ageism.

True



False

Correct.

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