**Doing research – exam questions**

**Uwe Flick: An introduction to qualitative research**

**Chapter numbers point to where the information is to be found in the 5th edition**

In the exam you are going to be asked five questions in total (from both books) and answer two questions.

Three questions will be from the following and you are expected to answer at least one of the three (concepts will be embedded to the questions).

**Chapter 2**

* Q: What are the characteristics of qualitative research and its strengths compared to quantitative research?
* C: reflexivity

**Chapter 3**

* Q: What issues should you consider when combining qualitative and quantitative research (data, methods, results)?
* C: epistemology; paradigm

**Chapter 4**

* Q: Compare different research programs in qualitative research.
* Q: What are the major methods and types of data in qualitative research?

**Chapter 5**

* Q: What are the characteristics of ethically responsible research?
* C: informed consent; vulnerable population; confidentiality

**Chapter 6**

* Q: Define theoretical, empirical, and methodological literature, and describe how to use these types of literature.
* C: literature review

**Chapter 7**

* Q: Compare positivism, constructivism, symbolic interactionism, and ethnomethodology as epistemological programs.

**Chapter 8**

* C: social construction; first-degree construction; multiple realities; mimesis

**Chapter 9**

* Q: Describe the components of research design in qualitative research.
* Q: What are the basic research designs in qualitative research? What are their characteristics, strengths, and limitations?
* C: research design; case study; retrospective study; longitudinal study

**Chapter 10**

* Q: How would you describe the research process in qualitative research?

**Chapter 11**

* Q: How do you recognise and how do you formulate a good research question?

**Chapter 13**

* Q: What issues should you consider when making decisions on sampling in qualitative research?
* C: sample; sampling; sample structure; theoretical saturation; representativeness; analytic induction; purposive sampling

**Chapter 14**

* Q: Describe the steps of triangulation.
* C: triangulation; data triangulation; investigator triangulation; theory triangulation; methodological triangulation

**Chapters 15 and 16**

* Q: Compare different methods for collecting verbal data (focused interview, semi-standardized interview, expert and elite interview, ethnographic interview, group discussion, focus groups).
* C: problem-centred interview; online interview

**Chapter 17**

* Q: What are the differences between group interviews, group discussions, and focus groups?

**Chapter 18**

* C: narrative; narrative interview; episodic interview; joint narratives

**Chapter 19**

* Q: Compare different approaches to observation and visual and documentary data (observation, participant observation, ethnography, virtual ethnography, visual data analysis, document analysis).

**Chapter 20**

* Q: When should you use observation or ethnography as a research approach? What are the limitations of this type of research?
* C: participant observation; ethnography; field notes; virtual ethnography

**Chapter 21**

* Q: How can you utilize camera and video camera in doing research?

**Chapter 23**

* Q: Compare different methods for the interpretation of data (grounded theory coding, thematic coding, qualitative content analysis, conversation analysis, discourse analysis)
* C: coding

**Chapter 24**

* C: transcription; data management; research diary

**Chapter 25**

* Q: What are the key steps of grounded theory analysis?
* C: open coding; in vivo code; axial coding; selective coding

**Chapter 26**

* Q: Compare thematic analysis and qualitative content analysis.
* C: thematic coding

**Chapter 27**

* Q: Compare conversation, discourse and hermeneutic analysis.
* C: naturally occurring data; discourse; hermeneutics

**Chapter 29**

* Q: How would you assess the quality of qualitative research?
* C: reliability; validity; objectivity