

2. GAC028 Social Science III: Research Skills and Global Issues

Starter Quiz ·

GAC Social Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Which three concepts could help analyse the supplied shared-river case? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ A possible effect whose cost falls on another group
- ☐ A resource used by more than one group
- ☐ A difficulty agreeing how to secure shared benefits
- ☐ Proof that everyone already knows the solution

Tick every correct option.

2. A badly worded question returns the same wrong answer every time. What is it?

- ☐ Both
- ☐ Neither
- ☐ Reliable but invalid
- ☐ Valid but unreliable

3. "62% skip breakfast, which shows the canteen opens too late." What is wrong?

- ☐ Nothing is wrong
- ☐ The second half is interpretation and belongs in the discussion
- ☐ The percentage is too precise
- ☐ It is too short

4. Which interpretation fits the fictional river case?

- ☐ An international goal proves that local water access is solved
- ☐ Only the downstream user can benefit from monitoring
- ☐ A downstream location proves contamination
- ☐ Shared use, possible effects on others and a need to agree monitoring decisions

5. Weighing recorded plate waste provides amounts. What can optional interviews add?

- ☐ Students' reported reasons or experiences
- ☐ Nothing because only numbers count
- ☐ A proven cause of all school waste
- ☐ The measured mass without using a scale

6. What is the test of a good method section?

- ☐ It uses technical words
 - ☐ A stranger could repeat the study from it
 - ☐ It defends the results
 - ☐ It is short
7. If average income is rising, most people must be getting richer.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. An excellent measurement design allows researchers to ignore participant consent and data risks.
- ☐ True ☐ False
9. A report should hide limitations to make its conclusion sound more certain.
- ☐ True ☐ False
10. Two countries have the same average income. What else must you look at?
- ☐ Nothing, income is enough
 - ☐ Population size
 - ☐ Land area
 - ☐ Health, education and inequality

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Answers ·

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1. **A possible effect whose cost falls on another group; A resource used by more than one group; A difficulty agreeing how to secure shared benefits**

The concepts help ask case-specific questions. They do not prove contamination, establish one universal cause or show that all global issues have the same structure.

2. **Reliable but invalid**

It repeats consistently, so it is reliable – and it is not measuring what was claimed, so it is invalid.

3. **The second half is interpretation and belongs in the discussion**

The percentage is a reported observation; the claim about opening time is a causal interpretation needing further evidence. Moving it to discussion does not make it proved.

4. **Shared use, possible effects on others and a need to agree monitoring decisions**

Both users rely on the river. Actual effects require tests, and monitoring funding and permit approval remain open.

5. **Students' reported reasons or experiences**

Accounts can inform a question about reported reasons. They do not demonstrate a cause, represent every pupil or guarantee that combining methods establishes a recommendation.

6. **A stranger could repeat the study from it**

A reader needs enough information to understand and check the procedure, including selection, timing, instruments and safeguards. Do not publish private data merely to support replication.

7. **False**

An average hides a distribution. A rising mean is compatible with most people getting poorer.

8. **False**

A feasible design also needs appropriate permission, informed voluntary participation and careful data handling. Explain withdrawal limits and avoid unnecessary identification.

9. **False**

Readers need limitations to judge scope and evidence. State them accurately rather than promising a higher mark or assuming every weak design becomes strong when its weaknesses are named.

10. **Health, education and inequality**

Composite indicators exist because income alone describes very different lives identically.