

2. GAC028 Social Science III: Research Skills and Global Issues Starter Quiz · 课前小测

GAC Social Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Which three elements recur in global issues? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ A shared resource nobody owns
- ☐ An externality falling on someone else
- ☐ A collective action problem
- ☐ A shortage of information

Tick every correct option.

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

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

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

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

4. Overfishing and air pollution share what?

- ☐ The same subject matter
- ☐ The same structure — shared resource, externality, collective action
- ☐ The same solution
- ☐ Nothing

5. Weighing food waste tells you which dishes. What do the interviews add?

- ☐ How much was wasted
- ☐ Why students left food
- ☐ Which days were worst
- ☐ Nothing new

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

- ☐ It is short
- ☐ A stranger could repeat the study from it
- ☐ It uses technical words
- ☐ It defends the results

7. If average income is rising, most people must be getting richer.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

8. A proposal with an excellent design but no ethics section is complete.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

9. Naming your study's weaknesses makes a report less credible.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10. Two countries have the same average income. What else must you look at?

- ☐ Nothing, income is enough
- ☐ Health, education and inequality
- ☐ Population size
- ☐ Land area

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

GAC Social Science

1. **A shared resource nobody owns; An externality falling on someone else; A collective action problem**

Usually everyone knows what would work. The problem is that no actor gains by moving first.

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**

Left in findings it makes the other numbers look like arguments, and a reader stops trusting the data.

4. **The same structure — shared resource, externality, collective action**

Which is why the structure transfers to an issue you have never studied.

5. **Why students left food**

Neither alone supports a recommendation. Together they do, and the recommendation is the point.

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

Vagueness there means nobody can check the result, which is what would have made it evidence.

7. **False**

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

8. **False**

Ethics are marked. Informed consent, anonymity, the right to withdraw, and no harm.

9. **False**

It makes it more credible, and finding the gap yourself earns marks that hiding it cannot save.

10. **Health, education and inequality**

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