

5. GAC033 Project Based Learning and Research Methods

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

GAC Study and Communication Skills

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Why is “make everyone more responsible” a weak start?
 - ☐ It assumes a personal cause before examining evidence.
 - ☐ Materials can never be organised.
 - ☐ A project must avoid having any purpose.
2. What does “Do you like this layout?” measure most directly?
 - ☐ Completely correct sorting
 - ☐ A reported preference
 - ☐ Real tray use over a full term
3. The first search result automatically provides the strongest evidence for a research question.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
4. Which meaning of better matches the proposed main outcome?
 - ☐ Most colourful design
 - ☐ Most completely correct paper sorting sheets
 - ☐ Most popular design in an opinion survey
5. What does synthesis add beyond a list of summaries?
 - ☐ A connection between evidence, differences and the project question
 - ☐ A larger number of unsupported citations
 - ☐ Permission to report every source as identical
6. A proposal should describe an expected favourable pattern as if it were an observed result.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
7. Why is “nice topic and neat layout” insufficient as the only review?
 - ☐ Encouragement is always harmful
 - ☐ It does not check whether method and question agree
 - ☐ Every proposal must use the reviewer’s favourite topic
8. A proposal presentation may describe an expected improvement as an observed finding to sound confident.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

9. Which TWO features should stay the same in the proposed layout comparison?

- ☐ The wording of the labels
- ☐ The time allowed for the task
- ☐ Coaching only the B group
- ☐ Giving each group a different item key

Tick every correct option.

10. Which TWO details make a feedback comment actionable?

- ☐ The specific draft location and issue
- ☐ A reason the issue matters
- ☐ A claim that the author is a bad person
- ☐ A demand for a guaranteed favourable result

Tick every correct option.

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Answers · 答案

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1. It assumes a personal cause before examining evidence.

The statement blames users without considering instructions, conditions or other explanations.

2. A reported preference

Liking is an opinion outcome. It cannot replace a sorting-accuracy measure.

3. False

Ranking can reflect popularity or promotion. Examine relevance, authority and evidence.

4. Most completely correct paper sorting sheets

The question chooses sorting accuracy. Colour and preference are different possible outcomes.

5. A connection between evidence, differences and the project question

Synthesis explains relationships and their implications while preserving distinctions.

6. False

Planned or expected outcomes are not collected evidence. State the hypothesis without inventing results.

7. It does not check whether method and question agree

Positive surface comments can miss a substantive mismatch. Encouragement and critical examination can coexist.

8. False

Expected outcomes are not findings. A proposal must state that the main data have not been collected.

9. The wording of the labels; The time allowed for the task

Keeping wording and timing equal reduces alternative explanations. Unequal coaching or keys would confound the comparison.

10. The specific draft location and issue; A reason the issue matters

Location, issue and consequence identify a revision target. Personal attacks and preferred results are inappropriate criteria.