

Chapter 13: Pluralistic qualitative research

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. A pluralism in qualitative research (PQR) approach argues that social reality consists of multiple and diverse layers of meaning and understandings which can never be reduced to one single 'truth'. Is such an approach to knowledge production...?**
 - A. Reductionist
 - B. Phenomenological
 - C. Multi-perspectival
 - D. Discursive

- 2. Simultaneous pluralistic research can be defined as...**
 - A. Applying different methods of analysis to the data, one after another
 - B. Two or more researchers analysing the same data set in different ways in parallel
 - C. Collecting data in different ways and/or from different groups of people within the context of one study
 - D. Integrating findings from different methodological approaches

- 3. Different qualitative analyses can be used to shed light on different aspects of the phenomenon of interest and to generate a more complete understanding of the given phenomenon. This approach to pluralism can be described as :**
 - A. Complementary
 - B. Integrationist
 - C. Substitutionist
 - D. Relativist

4. Which of the following is NOT a good example of binocularity?
- A. Interpretative phenomenological analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with distinct, diverse participant groups
 - B. An initial discursive reading of a transcript followed by a psychoanalytic interpretation of the transcript
 - C. A descriptive phenomenological analysis of a transcript, followed by a more expressly *interpretative* phenomenological analysis
 - D. Critical narrative analysis, combining phenomenological and narrative approaches
5. If a researcher combines methods with different underlying epistemological and ontological assumptions, the findings are likely to be:
- A. Compatible
 - B. Consonant
 - C. Incommensurable
 - D. Contradictory
6. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the knowledge produced by pluralistic research?
- A. A multi-perspectival approach to knowledge, assuming objects and phenomena can be known in different ways
 - B. A tentative approach to knowledge, that assumes the knowledge generated is partial
 - C. An approach that recognises the importance of specific methods in determining what and how things can be known
 - D. A monochrome approach to knowledge, making categorical claims about the one correct reading of the data