

## Research Ethics Multiple Choice Questions

1. Please select **one** of the following responses:
  - a. Research ethics are important at every stage of research from the proposal to the publication of findings.
  - b. Research ethics are important because funders require this.
  - c. Research ethics are important because we have to have research ethics approval from a research ethics committee.
  - d. Research ethics are important because peer review journals require this.
2. Please select **one** of the following responses:
  - a. If anonymisation is difficult it is not necessary.
  - b. Anonymisation and confidentiality are part of research ethical concerns.
  - c. Confidentiality is the main part of research ethics.
  - d. Harm and risk are part of safeguarding and risk assessments rather than research ethics.
3. Please select **one** of the following responses:
  - a. Usually, people can choose whether to participate or not, but a line manager can order someone to participate.
  - b. No one should be forced to participate in research, their participation must be voluntary.
  - c. We do not have to give people an option to take part in research or not.
  - d. Once people have agreed to participate they cannot withdraw from participation.
4. Please select **one** of the following responses:
  - a. Research ethics includes the protection of citizens, especially vulnerable groups such as children.
  - b. Research ethics is about making sure the research gets done if someone has funded it.
  - c. Research ethics is most important at the beginning of the research project.
  - d. Research ethics only covers data collection and data analysis, it does not cover the publication of research findings.
5. Please select **one** of the following responses:
  - a. Researchers have obligations to their funders only.
  - b. As researchers we have an ethical obligation to do good through our research.
  - c. Researchers only have obligations to their university.
  - d. Researchers have obligations to their employer and their research funder.
6. Please select **one** of the following responses:
  - a. Researchers decide who to apply to for approval when conducting research.
  - b. Researchers need to make sure they have all the necessary approvals in place.
  - c. As long as one institution has given ethical approval that is enough.
  - d. Research ethics is only a matter for universities and no other type of institution.
7. Please select **one** of the following responses:

- a. Research ethics is about safety and minimising risks for research participants only.
  - b. Research ethics is also about safety and minimising risk for both researchers and participants.
  - c. Research ethics covers physical risks to researchers and participants but not mental health risks.
  - d. Research ethics covers risks that are well-known.
8. Please select **two** of the following responses:
- a. Informed consent is given once and then stays in place.
  - b. Informed consent is not a one-off activity, informed consent should be given each time there is a research activity like an interview.
  - c. Informed consent cannot be withdrawn.
  - d. Informed consent can be withdrawn from the research up until the point it is possible during data analysis.
9. Please select **one or more** of the following responses about a participant information sheet:
- a. It sets out the purpose of the research, who is carrying it out and who is funding the research.
  - b. It explains how and why the participant was identified and informs them that their participation is voluntary.
  - c. It explains how the interview or focus group is going to be conducted and recorded and how the information provided will be handled and stored.
  - d. It explains what the data is going to be used for, including if anonymised data is going to be stored in a repository or made publicly available.
  - e. It will include if there are any risks in participating in the research and who is going to benefit from the research.
10. Please select **one or more** of the following responses to do with risk analysis:
- a. Risks can be physical, psychological, economic or social.
  - b. Assessment of risk is proportionate to harm meaning do the benefits of the research outweigh any possible risks?
  - c. All risks should be identified and the extent that they would have a negative impact on the project graded low, medium and high.
  - d. The likelihood of each risk occurring should be graded through unlikely, possible or likely.
  - e. A risk register from a previous project can be copied and used for similar projects.

For the answer key, please email [nihrcmw@abdn.ac.uk](mailto:nihrcmw@abdn.ac.uk)

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