1. Which of the following is NOT true of qualitative data?
   (a) Qualitative data can be turned into a set of numbers when appropriate.
   (b) Examples of qualitative data include descriptions, quotes and images.
   (c) **Qualitative data can only be generated by using interview and observation techniques.**
   (d) Qualitative data is often well represented by stories, themes and patterns.

2. When choosing whether to calculate averages within your data, and choosing between the three different types of averages:
   (a) All three types of averages can be used interchangeably.
   (b) **The type of average chosen can change the meaning of your results.**
   (c) The type of average chosen depends on how much data is collected.
   (d) None should be used as averages do not provide insight.

3. Which of the following are true of recurring patterns and themes in qualitative data:
   (a) Can emerge during data gathering and initial processing steps.
   (b) Can form the primary set of findings from a study, as well as identify data that could be analyzed in more detail.
   (c) Describe specific incidents that are thought to be significant.
   (d) **Both (a) and (b)**
   (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

4. Imagine that you have conducted a direct observation of a user attempting to create origami by following a set of paper folding instructions (as we did in Lecture 03). In 2-3 sentences, give one example of quantitative data and one example of qualitative data that you could collect from this observation, and explain your answer.

In hours, approximately how long did it take you to complete the pre-reading material and the quiz? (*This question is optional, and will be used only for course development purposes*).