

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Understanding Information Management

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. A PIECE OF INFORMATION PRESENTED AS HAVING AN OBJECTIVE REALITY  | A. FACTUAL INFORMATION      |
| 2. THE DEGREE OF TRUST OF FORMAL INFORMATION SOURCES OVER PURELY INFORMAL INFORMATION SOURCES   | B. RELIABILITY              |
| 3. MOST RECENT INFORMATION ON A EVENT FOUND ON SOCIAL MEDIA, BROADCASTING, NEWSPAPERS, AND THE INTERNET   | C. CURRENT INFORMATION      |
| 4. FOUND IN ACADEMIC/SCHOLARLY JOURNALS, BOOKS, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, AND REFERENCE COLLECTIONS  | D. FORMALITY OF INFORMATION |
| 5. ARE ORIGINAL MATERIALS ON WHICH OTHER RESEARCH STUDIES ARE BASED. PRIMARY SOURCES REPORT A DISCOVERY OR SHARE NEW INFORMATION                                | E. TIMELINESS               |
| 6. OF INFORMATION IS ONE THAT WAS CREATED BY SOMEONE WHO DID NOT HAVE FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE OR DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE EVENTS OR CONDITIONS BEING RESEARCHED | F. VALIDITY                 |
| 7. REFERS TO THE DEGREE TO WHICH A STUDY ACCURATELY REFLECTS OR ASSESSES THE SPECIFIC CONCEPT THAT THE RESEARCHER IS ATTEMPTING TO MEASURE                      | G. HISTORICAL INFORMATION   |
| 8. LITERALLY, THE EXTENT TO WHICH WE CAN RELY ON THE SOURCE OF THE DATA AND, THEREFORE, THE DATA ITSELF   | H. PRIMARY SOURCES          |
| 9. HAVING INFORMATION WHEN YOU NEED IT. IT MEANS THAT THE SOONER THE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE TO DECISION MAKERS, THE BETTER.                                   | I. OUTLINES                 |
| 10. AN OUTLINE ARRANGES MATERIALS HIERARCHICALLY AND SEQUENTIALLY BY IDENTIFYING MAIN TOPICS, SUBTOPICS, AND DETAILS UNDER THE SUBTOPICS                        | J. SECONDARY SOURCES        |