



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 OF CANADA
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 OPEN FILE

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

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There are many different types of questions, based on the type of answer you are looking for. The following are some of the most common types of questions used in research:

- **Open-ended questions:** These questions allow the respondent to answer in their own words. They are often used to explore a topic in depth and to generate new ideas.
- **Close-ended questions:** These questions have a limited number of possible answers, such as "yes" or "no". They are often used to collect specific data and to compare responses across groups.
- **Multiple-choice questions:** These questions have several possible answers, but only one is correct. They are often used to collect data on a specific topic and to compare responses across groups.
- **Likert scale questions:** These questions use a scale of responses, such as "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree", to measure the level of agreement or disagreement with a statement. They are often used to collect data on attitudes and opinions.
- **Visual analog scale questions:** These questions use a visual scale, such as a horizontal line with anchors at each end, to measure the level of agreement or disagreement with a statement. They are often used to collect data on pain and other subjective experiences.

When choosing a question type, it is important to consider the research objectives and the type of data you need to collect. Open-ended questions are best for exploring a topic in depth, while close-ended questions are best for collecting specific data. Multiple-choice questions are best for collecting data on a specific topic, and Likert scale and visual analog scale questions are best for measuring attitudes and opinions.

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CHOLESTEROL AND BETA-LIPID
LIPID COMPOSITION AND BETA-LIPID
DISTRIBUTION IN BLOOD
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DISTRIBUTION IN BLOOD

CPa	NON-FLUOROPOLYMER: POLY-ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE resists moisture, abrasion and acids	CPbc	resists
Ca	CARDINOLINER LOW-TEMPERATURE POLYETHYLENE POLYMERIZATION: end conditions and molecular weight, rather arbitrary; acidic and free-radical	Cc	UPRIL CEN alkyl

[illegible]

T6	SCHLIPF POINT FORMATION; calcareous alluvium; sandstone
LITHIC THINNESS:	
T7b	CLASTIC PROGLACIAL; sandstone (mostly red); siltstone; shale and conglomerate

TUJASBIC
LIPYER TUJASBIC
Tu
HETEROGEOANTAKS: antedonono, siliakosa, alitak abalo
LIPYER H TUJASBIC: uno N600 31

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