



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO

9001:2008 Certified

CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

PGDIB [2017-2018]

SEMESTER I

CORE: BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS - 181C

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following is not a way of assessing the trust worthiness of qualitative research?
- A. Dependability.
 - B. Accessibility.
 - C. Transferability.
 - D. Credibility

ANSWER: B

2. Research questions are crucial because they will.
- A. guide your decisions about what data to collect and from where.
 - B. help you to decide which research area interests you.
 - C. ensure that your findings have external validity.
 - D. prevent you from thinking about research strategies

ANSWER: A

3. Which of the following type of cases is the most common within business and management research?
- A. Single organization.
 - B. A person.
 - C. Single event.
 - D. . Single location.

ANSWER: D

4. The role of a project supervisor is to -----.
- A. bully the student until they agree to conduct the study that the supervisor had in mind all along
 - B. provide intellectual support, guidance and critical feedback.
 - C. negotiate access to the research setting on the student's behalf.
 - D. guide the students to complete the work in advance

ANSWER: B

5. What is the name of the online database that allows you to browse through journal articles about your research topic?
- A. Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).
 - B. www.amazon.co.uk (ACU).
 - C. ABC/CONFORM.
 - D. Bryman's Resources for International Language Learning (BRILL).

ANSWER: A

6. The purpose of a literature review is to.
- A. help you find out what is the research problem
 - B. identify the literature to collect data.
 - C. demonstrate an awareness of the theoretical context in which the current. study can be located
 - D. help you find out what tools can be applied for analysis.

ANSWER: C

7. Which of the following should you think about when preparing your sample size?
- A. Your sample frame and sampling strategy
 - B. The ethical issues that might arise.
 - C. Access to the set sample.
 - D. The universe, sample frame, sampling strategy and budget

ANSWER: D

8. When writing up your research, which of the following should you not do?
- A. Start early.
 - B. Avoid your supervisor.
 - C. Be persuasive
 - D. Avoid racist, sexist.

ANSWER: B

9. Which of the following represents the correct order for these five main sections of a dissertation?
- A. Conclusion, Introduction, Methods, Literature Review, Results
 - B. Methods, Results, Conclusion, Literature Review, Introduction
 - C. Literature Review, Results, Methods, Introduction, Conclusion
 - D. Introduction, Literature Review, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

ANSWER: D

10. Why do you need to review the existing literature
- A. To give your dissertation a proper academic appearance, with lots of references.
 - B. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count.
 - C. To find out what is already known about your area of interest.
 - D. To help in your general studying.

ANSWER: C

11. Which of the following is not a concept?
- A. Leadership.
 - B. IQ.
 - C. Total Quality Management
 - D. Human Resource Management

ANSWER: B

12. Procedures determining what two issues are rarely used in quantitative research?
- A. Objectivity and subjectivity
 - B. Reliability and validity
 - C. c. Accessibility and reliability
 - D. Quality and quantity.

ANSWER: B

13. What is a sampling frame?
- A. The report of a pilot study
 - B. The selection of specific individuals to participate in the research
 - C. A summary of the research process
 - D. The listing of all units in the population from which the sample will be selected.

ANSWER: A

14. If an organisation has 12,000 employees and the researcher is able to interview 250 the probability of inclusion in the sample is

- A. in 96.
- B. 1 in 20
- C. 1 in 48
- D. 1 in 250

ANSWER: C

15. Which of the following is not something a researcher will have to consider when thinking about their sample size?

- A. Time and cost
- B. Non-response
- C. Length of questionnaire
- D. Heterogeneity of population

ANSWER: C

16. Quota sampling is used intensively in which type of research?

- A. Market research
- B. Experimental research
- C. Action research
- D. Ethnographic research

ANSWER: A

17. What is the benefit of standardizing the asking of questions?

- A. Each interview will last for exactly the same length of time
- B. A survey questionnaire can be delivered to a room full of people
- C. Answer variation will be 'true' and not due to the interview context
- D. The interviewer can predict the Answer that the interviewee will give

ANSWER: C

18. A closed question means

- A. the respondent is given a limited choice of possible Answer
- B. the final question of the interview
- C. the interviewer can embellish the interviewee's answer
- D. the responses are difficult to codify

ANSWER: A

19. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of telephone interviewing?

- A. The telephone interviewer cannot use visual aids
- B. It is difficult to ascertain if the correct person is replying
- C. People who do not have access to a telephone cannot be interviewed
- D. Telephone interviews

ANSWER: D

20. Why is it important to avoid ambiguous terms when designing questions?
- A. Respondents may not understand the question
 - B. Respondents may operate with a different frame of reference
 - C. Respondents may think the question is less important
 - D. Respondents may have to ask for help when completing the questionnaire

ANSWER: B

21. Questions which include negatives should be avoided because?
- A. The respondent may miss out the negative word
 - B. The respondent may submit a wrong answer
 - C. The respondent may fail to answer the question
 - D. The respondent may not understand the question

ANSWER: A

22. Piloting question is important because
- A. it enables the researcher to clear up any confusion
 - B. it enables the researcher to collect additional data
 - C. it enables the researcher to get an idea of likely response rate
 - D. it enables the researcher to see if their questions can fly

ANSWER: A

23. What is structured observation?
- A. The analysis of tall buildings
 - B. A technique in which the researcher observes behavior from one position in the workplace
 - C. A technique in which the researcher uses specific rules for behavior observation
 - D. A technique in which the researcher observes behavior from a covert location

ANSWER: C

24. When devising an observation schedule it is important that the observer
- A. has a clear focus about who and what he is observing
 - B. uses mathematical models
 - C. uses observing environment
 - D. takes into account the research area

ANSWER: A

25. A test of statistical significance indicates how confident the researcher is about
- A. the inter-coder reliability of their structured interview schedule
 - B. passing their driving test
 - C. understanding the difference between bi-variate and multivariate analysis
 - D. generalising their findings from the sample to the population

ANSWER: D

26. Why is Research called as a process?
- A. It consists of several steps to carry out research
 - B. It incorporates many subjects in it
 - C. It is undertaken by unlimited number of people
 - D. search for scientific invention

ANSWER: B

27. Research methodology is a way to

- A. analyze the Data required for research
- B. solve the research problem systematically
- C. select the required sample size
- D. utilize the data to solve a problem

ANSWER: B

28. Research means

- A. search for qualitative knowledge
- B. systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic
- C. search for gathering information by experiment
- D. search for scientific invention

ANSWER: B

29. What makes people to undertake research?

- A. Desire to get a reward
- B. Desire to solve a problem with a solution
- C. Desire to collect information
- D. Desire to act as a researcher

ANSWER: B

30. What is an applied research?

- A. Gaining knowledge for all problems
- B. Collecting information for specified research problems
- C. Finding out a solution for an immediate problem
- D. Solving all problems of business

ANSWER: C

31. Fundamental research is nothing but

- A. finding out solutions for all problems of business
- B. . searching for additional knowledge on any specific topic
- C. . fact finding enquiry
- D. gathering knowledge for knowledges sake

ANSWER: D

32. Researchers by observation can

- A. collect data
- B. conduct research
- C. analyze the data
- D. prepare the research report

ANSWER: A

33. Preparation of the plan for the research is popularly known as

- A. organizing a research
- B. execution of research work
- C. research design
- D. setting a hypothesis for the research

ANSWER: C

34. Research design includes

- A. sampling , observational , statistical and operational designs
- B. statistical techniques alone

- C. only sampling design
- D. only data collection methods

ANSWER: A

35. Secondary data are information which is

- A. already available
- B. findings of a study
- C. yet to be collected
- D. not available for the research

ANSWER: A

36. The tool used to collect data in an interview method is

- A. a questionnaire
- B. an observation schedule
- C. an interview schedule
- D. a warranty card

ANSWER: C

37. The most popularly used device for collecting data is

- A. a schedule
- B. b. a questionnaire
- C. an observation
- D. a diary

ANSWER: B

38. What is the main advantage of collecting data through telephone interview?

- A. Less cost and easy to approach
- B. Cheaper mode
- C. Easy to select the sample
- D. Easy to meet the respondents

ANSWER: A

39. What do the researchers use to analyze the data?

- A. Mathematical methods
- B. Probability methods
- C. Index numbers
- D. Statistical tools

ANSWER: D

40. The research report should have

- A. the preliminary , main text and end matter
- B. only the main text
- C. the preliminary and main text
- D. all the research findings

ANSWER: A

41. When all the items in the population are included for the study it is called as

- A. sample study
- B. systematic sample study
- C. multiple study
- D. census study

ANSWER: D

42. Sampling design refers to

- A. a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population
- B. a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a field
- C. a plan which includes the field of research
- D. a plan of activities connected to research

ANSWER: A

43. When every item in the universe has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample it is Called

- A. non- probability sampling
- B. probability sampling
- C. systematic sampling
- D. strata sampling

ANSWER: B

44. Multi- stage sampling is also known as

- A. random sampling
- B. systematic sampling
- C. cluster sampling
- D. sequential sampling

ANSWER: B

45. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of a hypothesis?

- A. It should be capable of being tested
- B. It should analyze the data
- C. It is useful in the collection of data
- D. It is used as a measurement to decide on the volume of data used

ANSWER: C

46. In case of multiple correlation coefficients

- A. the t test is used and work out the test statistic
- B. the f test is used and work out the test statistic
- C. the t and f tests are used and to calculate the test statistic
- D. the mean variance test is used and to calculate the test statistic

ANSWER: A

47. Interpretation is essential in research for the reason that

- A. the usefulness and utility of research findings depend on it
- B. the objectives of the study are depend on it
- C. the analysis of data depend on it
- D. the data collection is depend on it

ANSWER: B

48. The major component of the research study is

- A. collection of data
- B. selecting a sample
- C. hypothesis testing
- D. report writing

ANSWER: D

49. A good research report is one which
- A. communicates the research findings in simple form to the readers
 - B. communicates the research findings to the government
 - C. communicates the research findings to the persons from whom the data collected
 - D. communicates the research findings to the business community

ANSWER: A

50. Which of the following is the most helpful device in research and to researchers?
- A. Computer
 - B. Calculator
 - C. Xerox machine
 - D. Fax machine

ANSWER: A

51. Research proposal is
- A. a tentatively stated problem
 - B. a tentatively identified topic
 - C. an assumption of outcome of result
 - D. plan or blue print of research proposal

ANSWER: A

52. When numbers are just assigned to phenomena without discrimination, it is a
- A. ordinal scale
 - B. nominal scale
 - C. interval scale
 - D. ratio scale

ANSWER: B

53. When phenomena are grouped into categories with uniform ranges, researcher would adopt
- A. ordinal scale
 - B. nominal scale
 - C. interval scale
 - D. ratio scale

ANSWER: C

54. When phenomena are rated or scored in the order of importance, the type of scale Used is
- A. ordinal scale
 - B. nominal scale
 - C. interval scale
 - D. ratio scale

ANSWER: A

55. When two independent phenomena have to be shown in a diagrammatic form it will Be
- A. Bar graph
 - B. Line graph
 - C. Scatter diagram
 - D. Subdivided graph

ANSWER: C

56. Frequency means
- A. mean distribution

- B. occurrences of events
- C. distribution of events in number of times
- D. most often occurring events

ANSWER: D

57. Graphical representation showing trend is

- A. circle
- B. . bar graph
- C. pie diagram
- D. line graph

ANSWER: D

58. The graphs are drawn in

- A. two dimension
- B. three dimension
- C. uni, two, three, and four dimensions
- D. uni dimensions and bi dimensions

ANSWER: C

59. Data analysis can be in

- A. statistical form
- B. descriptive form
- C. explanatory form
- D. descriptive, explanatory and graphical form

ANSWER: D

60. The types of rating scales universally adopted are

- A. . nominal and ordinal
- B. ratio and interval
- C. nominal and interval
- D. nomonal, ordinal, interval and ratio

ANSWER: D

61. Research proposal is

- A. . plan or blue print of research process
- B. is a tentatively stated problem
- C. tentatively identified topic
- D. tentatively stated outcome of the research

ANSWER: A

62. A well written proposal

- A. communicates a significant, carefully, planned research project
- B. identifies various design
- C. various methods of data collection
- D. has voluminous bibliography

ANSWER: A

63. Reviewers often judge a researchers ability to conduct a study

- A. by quantity of the proposal
- B. by quality of the proposal
- C. by the language used

D. through decorative printing

ANSWER: B

64. A quality proposal is

A. Voluminous

B. Short

C. Concise, clear, and complete

D. Complete

ANSWER: C

65. Each step in the research proposal builds on

A. Refernces

B. peer critics

C. authors critique

D. problem statement

ANSWER: D

66. Systemic inquiry into possible relationships

A. Critique

B. Consumer

C. Research

D. basic research

ANSWER: C

67. Theoretical or pure research that generates tests is

A. . basic research

B. clinical research

C. Research

D. Theory

ANSWER: A

68. A systematic and controlled complex process

A. deductive reasoning

B. Generalization

C. research consumer

D. scientific approach

ANSWER: D

69. The variable that is not manipulated is

A. problem statement

B. Hypothesis

C. dependent variable

D. Testability

ANSWER: C

70. Frequency means

A. distribution of events in number of times

B. occurrence of events

C. mean distribution

D. most often occurring events

ANSWER: D

71. Histogram is

- A. graph drawn to scale
- B. bar graph drawn to scale
- C. bar diagram
- D. bars of different heights

ANSWER: B

72. Pie diagram is

- A. wheel diagram
- B. three wheel diagram
- C. number of circles drawn to scale
- D. is a circular diagram

ANSWER: A

73. Skewed curve is

- A. curve of left slanting
- B. curve has one mode
- C. curve having more than two peaks
- D. bimodal curve

ANSWER: A

74. Scattered diagram is

- A. represents data in a linear form
- B. represents data in a U form
- C. represents data in scattered form
- D. represents data in dimension

ANSWER: C

75. Pyramid is

- A. uni dimensional
- B. two dimensional
- C. three dimensional
- D. four dimensional

ANSWER: C

76. Data analysis can be

- A. statistical form
- B. descriptive form
- C. explanatory form
- D. descriptive, explanatory and graphical form

ANSWER: D

77. Classification of data refers to

- A. arrangement of data in an order
- B. arrangement of raw data into tables
- C. organization of numbers
- D. arrangement of figures

ANSWER: B

78. Types of frequencies are

- A. Two types
- B. direct and indirect
- C. discreet and continuous
- D. classified and unclassified

ANSWER: C

79. Advantages of tabulation is

- A. simplification of complex data
- B. simplification and comparison
- C. analysis of data
- D. simplification of complex data, facilitates comparison, patterns and interpretation

ANSWER: D

80. Mean is

- A. lowest value
- B. average occurrence
- C. smallest value
- D. insignificant occurrence

ANSWER: B

81. Importance of median is

- A. divides the data into two equal half
- B. arranges the data systematically
- C. organizes the data uniformly
- D. arranges the data in intelligible manner

ANSWER: A

82. Mode is

- A. largest number
- B. most frequently occurring phenomena
- C. biggest number
- D. highest number

ANSWER: B

83. Dispersion is the

- A. measure of difference
- B. measure of diversion
- C. measure of variations of items
- D. measure of distribution of variables

ANSWER: C

84. Convenience sampling is also known as

- A. Judgement Sampling
- B. Chunk Sampling
- C. Quota Sampling
- D. Snow ball Sampling

ANSWER: B

85. Mean deviation is

- A. average deviation
- B. deviation of sums

- C. deviation of total
- D. deviation of items

ANSWER: A

86. Spurious correlation refers to
- A. correlation between unrelated variations
 - B. yules correlation of coefficient
 - C. simple relationship
 - D. simple correlation

ANSWER: A

87. When there are more variables studied it is
- A. partial correlation
 - B. simple correlation
 - C. multiple correlation and partial correlation
 - D. spurious correlation

ANSWER: C

88. r value lies between
- A. a. $+/- 0.0$ to 1.0
 - B. b. $+/- 1.0$ to 0.5
 - C. c. $+/- 1.0$ to 5.0
 - D. d. $+/- 0.0$ to 0.1

ANSWER: A

89. Association or relation between or among variables is established through
- A. association of attributes
 - B. Anova
 - C. MONOVA
 - D. correlation of coefficient

ANSWER: D

90. Association of more than two variables is
- A. complex variable
 - B. complex association
 - C. multiple correlation
 - D. multiple regression

ANSWER: C

91. Correlation can be
- A. only positive
 - B. both positive and negative
 - C. positive, negative, partial and multiple
 - D. simple and multiple

ANSWER: C

92. Rank correlation is popularly known as
- A. spearman's rank correlation
 - B. product moment correlation
 - C. time series analysis
 - D. personian analysis

ANSWER: A

93. Rank correlation is popularly known as

- A. spearman's rank correlation
- B. product moment correlation
- C. time series analysis
- D. Pearsonian analysis

ANSWER: A

94. Karl Pearson's correlation is based on the assumption that

- A. shape of the distribution is not known
- B. population being studied is normally distributed
- C. there is no assumption of population parameter
- D. population being studied is not normally distributed

ANSWER: B

95. When the population being studied is not normal the analysis is

- A. time series
- B. rank correlation
- C. product moment correlation
- D. Karl Pearson's simple correlation

ANSWER: B

96. When there is no assumption about population parameter the analysis applied is

- A. simple correlation
- B. spurious correlation
- C. Yule's correlation
- D. Spearman's rank correlation

ANSWER: D

97. Regression analysis reveals

- A. average relationship between two variables
- B. the magnitude of variations
- C. closeness of independent variables
- D. closeness of dependent variables

ANSWER: A

98. Regression line is also synonymous to

- A. best fit line
- B. normal curve
- C. co-ordinating line
- D. estimating line or line of estimation

ANSWER: D

99. Explanatory variable is also known as

- A. dependent variable
- B. external variable
- C. independent variable
- D. internal variable

ANSWER: C

100. The variable we are trying to predict is called

- A. independent variable
- B. external variable
- C. explanatory variable
- D. dependent variable

ANSWER: D

101. When the researcher uses the information already available and analyse these to make a critical evaluation that is called

- A. descriptive research
- B. analytical research
- C. conceptual research
- D. empirical research

ANSWER: B

102. Qualitative research is important in the field of behavioural sciences because

- A. the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behaviour
- B. the motive is to analyse the data to draw inferences
- C. the objective is to find out the truth of the study
- D. the purposive is to bring out the qualitative and quantitative aspects of research

ANSWER: A

103. The increasingly complex nature of business and economy focused attention on the use of

- A. research in solving the operational problem
- B. statistics to provide solutions to problems
- C. operations research to give solutions to problems of business
- D. marketing research in solving the operational problems

ANSWER: A

104. Some people consider research as a movement

- A. from the problem to the analysis
- B. from the beginning to the end
- C. from the data collection to analysis of data
- D. from the known to the unknown

ANSWER: D

105. Which type of research is generally used by the philosophers?

- A. Descriptive research
- B. Scientific research
- C. Conceptual research
- D. laboratory research

ANSWER: C

106. Which are the two basic approaches to research?

- A. Fundamental and historical approach
- B. Conclusion and decision approach
- C. Qualitative and quantitative approach
- D. Problem and solution oriented approach

ANSWER: C

107. Qualitative approach to research is concerned with the subjective assessment of

- A. research problems
- B. research methods
- C. data , analysis and interpretation
- D. attitudes , opinions and behaviour

ANSWER: D

108. Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it

- A. enhances the behaviour of social beings
- B. promotes the development of logical habits of thinking
- C. establishes the facts and reasons for the relations
- D. brings out the latest changes

ANSWER: B

109. Why is research important in social sciences?

- A. To bring out solutions to business problems
- B. To come out with solutions to social problems
- C. To find out solutions for the problems of the Government
- D. To find out solutions for the problems of the individuals

ANSWER: B

110. What is the scope of research methodology?

- A. Very wide
- B. Very limited
- C. Narrow
- D. Specific

ANSWER: A

111. The coefficient of correlation

- A. cannot be positive
- B. cannot be negative
- C. can be either positive or negative
- D. can be a qualitative analysis

ANSWER: C

112. The chi-square test is designed by

- A. Karl pearson
- B. Gauss
- C. Fisher
- D. Laplace

ANSWER: A

113. The best measure of central tendency is

- A. arithmetic mean
- B. geometric mean
- C. harmonic mean
- D. mean of variance

ANSWER: A

114. The process of marking segments of data with symbols, descriptive words , or category names is known as

- A. segmenting

- B. coding
 - C. colouring
 - D. editing
- ANSWER: B

115. The heading of a row in a statistical table is known as

- A. caption
- B. stub
- C. column
- D. row

ANSWER: B

116. When population under investigation is infinite we should use

- A. census method
- B. sample method
- C. either census or sample method
- D. neither sample nor census method

ANSWER: B

117. Data collected from Economic Times news paper is an example of

- A. primary data
- B. observed data
- C. secondary data
- D. historical data

ANSWER: C

118. After formulating the research problem the researcher has to undertake an extensive

- A. literature survey
- B. field study
- C. data collection work
- D. population study

ANSWER: A

119. All the items in any field of study / enquiry constitute

- A. a sample
- B. an universe
- C. a collection area
- D. a sample frame

ANSWER: B

120. What is mailed to respondents who are expected to read, understand and answer the questions?

- A. Schedule
- B. Research format
- C. Observation schedule
- D. Questionnaire

ANSWER: D

121. The process of examining the collected raw data to detect errors and omissions and to correct these is called

- A. tabulation

- B. analysis
 - C. editing
 - D. coding
- ANSWER: C

122. Which of the following could tell us the point about which items have a tendency to Cluster?

- A. Regression
 - B. Correlation
 - C. Range
 - D. Variance
- ANSWER: C

123. Research report should be written in a concise and objective style in

- A. standard language
 - B. american English
 - C. british English
 - D. simple language
- ANSWER: D

124. Research problem is one which requires a researcher to find out

- A. the best solution for the given problem
 - B. a solution for a problem
 - C. a solution acceptable for all
 - D. a solution to stop that problem
- ANSWER: A

125. What should the researcher do before defining a research problem?

- A. Should devote sufficient time to review the research already undertaken
 - B. Should collect data and analyse
 - C. Should prepare a research design
 - D. Should prepare a sample report
- ANSWER: A

126. What research is?

- A. A lab experiment
 - B. A procedure
 - C. A systematic enquiry
 - D. A test study
- ANSWER: C

127. _____ meanings attached to a concept create problems of measurements

- A. Vogue
 - B. Unambiguous
 - C. Dictionary
 - D. Clear
- ANSWER: A

128. Rationalism is the application of

- A. research solution
- B. logic and arguments

- C. reasoning
- D. previous findings

ANSWER: C

129. The application of the scientific method to the study of business problems is called

- A. inductive reasoning
- B. deductive reasoning
- C. business research
- D. grounded theory

ANSWER: C

130. An operational definition is

- A. One that bears no relation to the underlying concept
- B. An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept
- C. A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures
- D. One that refers to opera singers and their work

ANSWER: C

131. Which of the following is a discrete variable?

- A. Height
- B. Age
- C. Miles per gallon
- D. Number of children

ANSWER: D

132. The most difficult sources to locate are

- A. Dissertations
- B. Policy Reports and Presented Papers
- C. Government Documents
- D. Scholarly Books

ANSWER: B

133. What is the reason for consulting handbooks, yearbooks, encyclopedias, or reviews in the initial stages of identifying a research topic?

- A. They avoid reporting statistical data so one can interpret the results more easily
- B. They are readily available
- C. They provide an overview of the issues related to a topic
- D. They are primary sources

ANSWER: C

134. What is opposite of a variable?

- A. A constant
- B. An extraneous variable
- C. A dependent variable
- D. A data set

ANSWER: A

135. Qualitative and Quantitative Research are classifications of research on the basis of

- A. Use of the research
- B. Time dimension
- C. Techniques used

D. Purpose of the research
ANSWER: B

136. According to Empiricism, which of the following is the ultimate source of all our concepts and knowledge?

- A. Perceptions
- B. Theory
- C. Sensory experience
- D. Logics and arguments

ANSWER: C

137. If a researcher was studying the use of various instructional approaches to the "multiple intelligences" of his students, he is likely to be conducting which type of research?

- A. Basic
- B. Applied
- C. Evaluation
- D. Grounded theory

ANSWER: C

138. Under which of the following research method is not applicable?

- A. Health care
- B. Business
- C. Government offices
- D. Imaginary worlds

ANSWER: D

139. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Discrete variables allow measurement of an infinite number of fractions of units of measurement
- B. Discrete variables can only have whole number values
- C. Continuous numbers can only have whole number values
- D. Continuous measures do not allow for scores that fall between two number values

Answer:
B

ANSWER: B

140. To explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goals of-----

- A. tradition
- B. Inductive logic
- C. deductive logic
- D. predictive logic

ANSWER: D

141. Which of the following is most beneficial to read in an article?

- A. Methods
- B. Introduction
- C. Figures
- D. References

ANSWER: D

142. Which of the following is not a function of clearly identified research questions?

- A. They guide your literature search

- B. They keep you focused throughout the data collection period
- C. They make the scope of your research as wide as possible
- D. They are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument

ANSWER: C

143. An investigation in which an independent variable is manipulated by the researcher is known as

- A. Correlation
- B. Experiment
- C. interview
- D. a naturalistic observation

ANSWER: B

144. A study which shows a relationship between two variables is known as

- A. A correlation
- B. An experiment
- C. An interview
- D. A naturalistic observation

ANSWER: A

145. An experimental design in which the same participants are tested under different conditions is known as

- A. Independent groups design
- B. Matched pairs design
- C. Repeated measures design
- D. Dependent groups design

ANSWER: B

146. Sampling in which every member of the target population has an equal chance of being in the sample is known as

- A. Systematic sampling
- B. Opportunity sampling
- C. Quota sampling
- D. Random sampling

ANSWER: D

147. Which variable is deliberately manipulated by an experimenter to investigate its effect?

- A. Extraneous variable
- B. Independent variable
- C. Dependent variable
- D. Confounding variable

ANSWER: B

148. Which of the following is a measure of dispersion?

- A. Mean
- B. Standard deviation
- C. Mode
- D. Median

ANSWER: B

149. Which of the following is a graph or chart suitable for correlational analysis?

- A. Bar chart
 - B. Frequency polygon
 - C. Scattergraph
 - D. Histogram
- ANSWER: C

150. Which measure of central tendency might be biased by extreme values in a set of data?
- A. Median
 - B. Mode
 - C. Arithmetic mean
 - D. All of these
- ANSWER: C

Staff Name
Muthamizhvendan Murugavel.D.