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

II MBA(PART TIME)[2016-2019]
SEMESTER-III
CORE:RESEARCH METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT - 352D
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 students 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. Brymans 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 wordcount.
   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. Accessibility and replicability.
   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: D

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. 1 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 interviewees 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. has a clear focus about who and what he is observing.
     C. uses observing environment.
     D. takes into account the research area.
   ANSWER: B

25. A test of statistical significance indicates how confident the researcher is about.
     A. the intercoder reliability of their structured interview schedule.
     B. passing their driving test.
     C. understanding the difference between bivariate 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. The data required for research are collected from step by step.
   ANSWER: A

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 researcher
   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. 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. nonprobability 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: C

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: A

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 form 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 .
   ANSWER: D

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. occurances 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, two, three, and four dimensions.
   ANSWER: D

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. Before the questionnaire is finally printed it should be

A. Post tested

B. Pre tested

C. Tested

D. Not tested

ANSWER: B

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. references.

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 advertising research is an application of _____.
   A. Management research.
   B. Marketing research.
   C. Operation research.
   D. Accounting research.
   ANSWER: B

70. If the investigator obtains the data from published or unpublished sources, such data will constitute
   A. Primary data.
   B. Secondary data.
   C. Relevant data.
   D. None of the above.
   ANSWER: B

71. Small sample theory is applicable when N is _____.
   A. 30.
   B. 100.
   C. 200.
   D. 300.
   ANSWER: A

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 has one mode.
   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. 95 prcentage Confidence level is _____ prcentage of significance level.
    A. 5
    B. 1
    C. 2
    D. 10
   ANSWER: A

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. discreet and continuous.
   ANSWER: D

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 and patterns.
   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. smallest 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. Sigma refers to.
   A. first quartile.
   B. second quartile.
   C. standard deviation.
   D. standard deviation.
   ANSWER: D

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 variables.
   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.
   D. spurious correlation
   ANSWER: C

88. r value lies between.
   A. plus or minus 0.0 to 1.0
   B. plus or minus 1.0 to 0.5
   C. plus or minus 1.0 to 5.0
   D. plus or minus 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. Manova.
   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. Positive correlation is.
   A. when both variables increases or decreases.
   B. only when both variables increase in the same direction.
   C. when X is increasing.
   D. when Y is increasing.
   ANSWER: A

93. Rank correlation is popularly known as.
   A. spearmans rank correlation.
   B. product movement correlation.
   C. time series analysis.
   D. personian analysis
   ANSWER: A

94. Karl pearsons 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 movement correlation.
   D. karl pearsons simple correlation.
   ANSWER: B

96. When there is no assumption about population parameter the analysis applied is.
   A. simple correlation.
   B. spurious correlation.
   C. Yules correlation.
   D. spearmans 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 fitline.
   B. normal curve.
   C. co coordinating 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 resea.rch
    B. analytical research.
    C. conceptual research.
    D. emprical 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. estabilishes 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 chisquare 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 varience.
   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. obsereved 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. sample.
B. an universe
C. collection area.
D. 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. Vague.
    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: D

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: C

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. The data which have never been used for any purpose earlier is
   A. Secondary data.
   B. Primary data.
   C. Interview data.
   D. Questionnaire data.
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 correlation analysis?
   A. Bar chart
   B. Frequency polygon
   C. Scatter graph
   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

151. Which of the following correlation coefficients could be interpreted as a strong positive correlation?
   A. 0.1.
   B. 0.85.
   C. minus 0.5.
   D. minus 0.2.
ANSWER: B

152. A preliminary investigation to test the design of an investigation is known as.
    A. Guide study .
    B. . Scout study
    C. Pilot study .
    D. Navigator study.
   ANSWER: C

153. A psychological test that produces similar results on separate occasions is said to Have.
    A. . Internal validity.
    B. . Ecological validity
    C. Dependability.
    D. Reliability.
   ANSWER: D

154. Which of the following is an example of a directional hypothesis?
    A. Caffeine affects reaction time.
    B. Absence makes the heart grow fonder
    C. Stress levels will correlate with illness
    D. Rising ambient temperature changes levels of aggression.
   ANSWER: B

155. A graphical technique that is used to display categorical data is.
    A. A bar chart
    B. A histogram
    C. A scattergraph.
    D. A frequency polygon.
   ANSWER: A

156. Which of the following would be used to generate qualitative data?
    A. Naturalistic observation .
    B. Questionnaire surveys .
    C. Interviews .
    D. All of these
   ANSWER: D

157. What technique could be used to control 'order effects' that occur with a repeated measures design?
    A. Standardised procedure.
    B. Random sampling
    C. Counterbalancing.
    D. All of these
   ANSWER: C

158. Which of the following is not an ethical issue related to research design?
    A. Consent .
    B. Representative sampling.
    C. Deception .
    D. Debriefing.
   ANSWER: B

159. Stating the exact means by which to measure a variable is known as.
    A. .standardisation
    B. operationalisation.

C. synchronisation.

D. validation.

ANSWER: B

160. Population consisting of the total membership of a defined set of subjects is.

A. target population

B. population size.

C. sample size.

D. sample characteristic.

ANSWER: A

161. . Qualitative research.

A. focuses on human experience in naturalistic situation.

B. focuses on numerical values.

C. . focuses on specific objectives.

D. focuses on figures.

ANSWER: A

162. . Qualitative research.

A. is context free.

B. context is relevant

C. is contextual to variables.

D. is context to specific issues

ANSWER: A

163. 163. The term saturation in qualitative research refers to.

A. . data repetition.

B. sample size.

C. research exhaustion.

D. subjects exhaustion.

ANSWER: D

164. In qualitative research one way data are generally collected by.

A. questionnaires sent out to subjects.

B. surveys.

C. observation of subjects in natural settings.

D. interviewing subjects in a research laboratory.

ANSWER: B

165. Qualitative research method which attempts to construct the meaning of human experience through persons who are living the experience is known as.

A. Phenomenological.

B. Historical.

C. Grounded theory.

D. Ethnographic.

ANSWER: A

166. Qualitative researchers who seek to describe cultural groups would use which method of research.

A. Historical.

B. Grounded theory.

C. . Phenomenological.

D. Ethnographic.

ANSWER: D

167. Symbolic interaction is the theoretical base for which qualitative research method.
    A. Phenomenological.
    B. Grounded theory.
    C. Ethnographic.
    D. Historical.
   ANSWER: B

168. External criticism in historical research.
    A. . Relates to the authenticity of data sources.
    B. Relates to the accuracy of variables.
    C. Relates to the accuracy of data variant
    D. Qualitative is similar to any research method.
   ANSWER: A

169. Grounded, Ethnographic, Philosophical are types of.
    A. Experimental research.
    B. Quantitative research.
    C. Triangulation research.
    D. Qualitative research.
   ANSWER: D

170. Process of triangulation involves.
    A. Phenomenological phase.
    B. Ethnographic research
    C. Theoretical data, Methodological, analysis triangulation.
    D. Triangulation of historical research.
   ANSWER: C

171. Ethnography was developed by the discipline of.
    A. . Psychology.
    B. Biology.
    C. Anthropology.
    D. Pathology.
   ANSWER: C

172. The root meaning of the word research in the present context is.
    A. Diligent, Systematic enquiry or investigation.
    B. Task which needs long hours of work.
    C. Reading and working from books.
    D. Moving from place to place and working.
   ANSWER: A

173. The concept diligent and systematic is.
    A. Planning, organization and persistence.
    B. Clever writing.
    C. Deep thinking.
    D. Continuous non stop writing.
   ANSWER: A

174. . Description involves.
    A. Identifying the nature, attributes and relationship among phenomenas
    B. Narration of a situation.
    C. Interpretation of results.
    D. Identification of events.

ANSWER: A

175. In explanation the relationships between and among phenomenon are.
    A. Identified.
    B. Recognized.
    C. Clarified.
    D. Narrated.
   ANSWER: C

176. Through prediction one can.
    A. Estimate the probability of specific out come in a given situation.
    B. Explains a situation
    C. Narrate the situation.
    D. Identify the situation.
   ANSWER: A

177. Introspection is.
    A. Process of self evaluation.
    B. An imaginative process.
    C. like day dreaming.
    D. Thinking of good things about one self.
   ANSWER: A

178. . Qualitative research is.
    A. A hard science.
    B. Soft science.
    C. Concise and narrow.
    D. . Objective.
   ANSWER: B

179. Quantitative research is.
    A. Soft science.
    B. Hard science.
    C. Subjective.
    D. Objective.
   ANSWER: B

180. Characteristics of qualitative research is.
    A. Subjective.
    B. Testing theory.
    C. . Reductionistic.
    D. Generalization.
   ANSWER: A

181. Research process is.
    A. Definition of research.
    B. Steps of research process.
    C. Blue print of research
    D. Holistic.
   ANSWER: B

182. Intuition in research refers to.
    A. Self thinking.
    B. Self understanding

C. Self explanation.

D. Insight or understanding within oneself.

ANSWER: D

183. Reasoning in research refers to.

A. . Identifying reasons.

B. Finding explanation

C. Processing and organization of ideas

D. Finding related information.

ANSWER: C

184. Deductive reasoning is.

A. Reasoning from general issue to specific issues.

B. Highlighting simple to complex issues.

C. Associating single issue to many issues.

D. Relating one issue with many issues.

ANSWER: A

185. Inductive reasoning is.

A. Relating many issue to one issue.

B. . Highlighting complex to simple issues.

C. Reasoning from specific issue to general or universal issues.

D. Relating many issue to one issue.

ANSWER: C

186. Out come research is.

A. Identification of the end of the result.

B. Highlighting the research.

C. Coming to conclusion.

D. Examination of end result.

ANSWER: D

187. GESTALTS is.

A. Derivation of ideas.

B. Relating ideas.

C. Cluster of ideas

D. Combination of theories.

ANSWER: C

188. Identification of concept is.

A. Concept analysis.

B. Concept synthesis.

C. Concept derivation.

D. Concept.

ANSWER: C

189. Describing and naming the concept is.

A. Concept synthesis.

B. Concept analysis.

C. Concept derivation.

D. Conceptualization.

ANSWER: A

190. Clarification of concept is.

A. Concept analysis.
B. Concept derivation.
C. Theorization.
D. Concept synthesis.
 ANSWER: A

191. Research problem.
   A. Is a sentence.
   B. Is a question
   C. . Is a declarative sentence.
   D. Is a sentence and question.
 ANSWER: D

192. Sources of research problem is.
   A. Peer review and expert guidance.
   B. Literature review and individual experience and exposure.
   C. Literature review and guidance by experts.
   D. Peer review and expert guidance ,Literature review and individual exposure.
 ANSWER: D

193. Research question is ---------.
   A. question formulated by the scholar.
   B. question which guide asks.
   C. a statement of specific enquiry.
   D. . sentence having answer.
 ANSWER: C

194. Research objectives are.
   A. . Specific aim of the study.
   B. The purpose of the study.
   C. The contents of the study.
   D. The goal which the researcher wants to attain.
 ANSWER: A

195. A research study begins.
   A. As an answer
   B. As an objective
   C. As a conclusion.
   D. As a problem.
 ANSWER: D

196. Research objectives should not be.
   A. Very few and too many.
   B. One or two.
   C. Around three or four.
   D. Around five to six.
 ANSWER: A

197. Selection of research problem.
   A. Is the first and foremost activity.
   B. Is the second important step of research.
   C. Is dictated by the guide.
   D. . Is the end of the study.
 ANSWER: A

198. Research problem is.
   A. Phenomena of interest.
   B. Difficulty.
   C. Solution.
   D. Suggestions.
   ANSWER: A

199. Research problem is dependent on.
   A. Time limitation of the study.
   B. Researcher's interest.
   C. Institutional constraints.
   D. Time, interest and institutional requirement.
   ANSWER: D

200. Research problem can be.
   A. Abstract.
   B. Applied.
   C. Both abstract and applied.
   D. Theoretical.
   ANSWER: C

201. A problem statement should be tested through.
   A. Historical review.
   B. Empirical method.
   C. Theoretical method.
   D. . Conceptualization.
   ANSWER: B

202. Definition of literature review is.
   A. Written document.
   B. Critical understanding of the written report.
   C. Scientific and systemic understanding of the written report.
   D. . Manuscript.
   ANSWER: C

203. Purpose of literature review is.
   A. To select the research problem.
   B. Formulate hypothesis
   C. To support the study results.
   D. Selection of research problem, formulate hypothesis and support study.
   ANSWER: D

204. Sources of literature are.
   A. Books and journals.
   B. Journals and research thesis.
   C. Books and research studies.
   D. Books, journals, research studies and meddlers.
   ANSWER: D

205. . Relevant literature means.
   A. Most appropriate to the study
   B. Convincing to the researcher.
   C. As corrected by the guide.

D. All study materials liked by the scholar.
ANSWER: A

206. Literature review is similar to.
   A. Theory construction
   B. Hypothesis formulation.
   C. Conceptual model.
   D. Planning of study.
   ANSWER: A

207. The depth of literature review refers to.
   A. The number and quality of resources.
   B. The language used.
   C. Theories referred.
   D. Scientific data.
   ANSWER: A

208. Bibliography is.
   A. List of literary materials
   B. Cataloging of books.
   C. List of name of the author and work.
   D. List of journals.
   ANSWER: C

209. Reference refers to.
   A. Quoting from important literature.
   B. List of the author.
   C. List of number of quotations
   D. Citations from books.
   ANSWER: A

210. The types and sources of literature are.
   A. Primary, secondary and tertiary.
   B. Secondary, quarterly, primary.
   C. Primary, quarterly.
   D. Primary, quarterly and secondary.
   ANSWER: A

211. The steps in literature review are.
   A. Summarizing, comprehending, critiquing, analyzing, interpreting.
   B. Summarizing only.
   C. Critiquing and interpreting.
   D. Analyzing.
   ANSWER: A

212. Primary literature is.
   A. . Is a first hand literature.
   B. . Is literature derived from books.
   C. Is a literature derived from research studies, reports and dissertation.
   D. Is literature derived from manuscripts.
   ANSWER: C

213. . After reading all the literature which act will you do first.
   A. Comprehending.

B. Summarizing.
C. Critiquing.
D. Analyzing.
ANSWER: B

214. Hypothesis is.
A. Declarative tentative statement.
B. . Expected outcome.
C. Relationship among variables
D. Direction of variables.
ANSWER: C

215. Operational definition is.
A. Universal meaning of the term.
B. Accurate meaning of the term.
C. Appropriate meaning of the term.
D. Applied meaning of the term.
ANSWER: C

216. Operationalizing the definition is.
A. Finding a new meaning.
B. . Comparing with universal meaning.
C. Applying appropriate meaning to the term in a study.
D. Taking as such from the literature.
ANSWER: C

217. Conceptual model is a.
A. Schematic form.
B. Schematic representation in a diagram.
C. Form of presentation
D. Flow of information
ANSWER: B

218. Conceptual model highlights
A. Concepts of the study.
B. Contents of the study
C. Projected outcome of the study in a diagrammatic form. d. Elements of the study.
D. Elements of the study.
ANSWER: C

219. Types of hypothesis are.
A. Research hypothesis, directional.
B. Statistical hypothesis
C. Null and rejected hypothesis
D. Research hypothesis, statistical hypothesis, directional and non directional hypothesis.
ANSWER: D

220. Associate hypothesis are.
A. When the hypothesis focuses on associate variables.
B. When the elements are related.
C. When the elements are similar.
D. When the elements are directive.
ANSWER: A

221. Causal hypothesis are.
    A. Hypothesis which establishes association between variables.
    B. Hypothesis which establishes cause and effect relationship.
    C. Hypothesis which identifies the direction of the study.
    D. Hypothesis which is theoretical.
    ANSWER: B

222. Simple hypothesis is.
    A. Hypothesis which identifies the variables.
    B. Hypothesis which delineates the variables.
    C. Hypothesis which establishes relationship between two variables
    D. Hypothesis which links variables to theory.
    ANSWER: C

223. Experimental design is based on.
    A. Trial and error
    B. . Identification
    C. Surveying.
    D. Narrating.
    ANSWER: A

224. Study validity refers to.
    A. Strength of variables.
    B. Strength of samples.
    C. Measure of accuracy.
    D. Strength of literature.
    ANSWER: C

225. Cross sectional design is a type of.
    A. Experimental design.
    B. Time dimensional design.
    C. . Correlation design.
    D. Quasi experimental design.
    ANSWER: B

226. Post test only control group is.
    A. Evaluate design.
    B. Descriptive evaluative design.
    C. Pure experimental design.
    D. . Comparative experimental design.
    ANSWER: C

227. Research design is.
    A. Blue print of research plan.
    B. Technique of data collection.
    C. Identification of variables.
    D. Plan of literature review.
    ANSWER: A

228. Replication is.
    A. Repletion of test.
    B. Repetition of sample.
    C. Repeating assessment.
    D. Repetition of test, sample and assessment.

ANSWER: D

229. Randomization is.
    A. One of the principles of experimental design.
    B. Chance occurrence of samples.
    C. Spontaneous selection and implication.
    D. Random selection of study.
    ANSWER: A

230. Trend study design is.
    A. A descriptive design.
    B. Descriptive time dimensional design.
    C. Experimental design.
    D. evaluative design.
    ANSWER: B

231. MANOVA refers to.
    A. . analysis of variables.
    B. analysis of demographic characteristics
    C. Multivariate analysis of variant.
    D. analysis of values of people.
    ANSWER: C

232. Randomized block design is
    A. an quasi experimental design.
    B. . a design developed by random to study blocks.
    C. an experimental design.
    D. is predictive design.
    ANSWER: C

233. Latin square is.
    A. is an experimental design.
    B. is a design developed from Latin.
    C. . is a design developed from Greek science.
    D. is a design developed to understand association of squares. Answer: A
    ANSWER: A

234. Double blind research method is.
    A. type of quasi experimental design.
    B. type of experimental research design.
    C. type of predictive design.
    D. type of clinical trial.
    ANSWER: B

235. Sample is.
    A. part of whole.
    B. selected population.
    C. subject of study.
    D. part, subjects or selected population for the study.
    ANSWER: D

236. Heterogeneity refers to.
    A. same type of sampling
    B. . same type of population

C. wide variety of characteristic of subjects.

D. selection of subjects from uniform group.

ANSWER: C

237. Two main classification of sampling are.

A. probability and improbability sampling.

B. probability and nonprobability sampling.

C. simple and complex.

D. statistical and conventional.

ANSWER: B

238. Sampling error can be estimated in.

A. probability sampling

B. statistical sampling

C. non probability sampling

D. conventional sampling

ANSWER: A

239. Target population refers to.

A. . population targeted by census.

B. population delimited in numbers.

C. population selected in a research study

D. population determined by experts.

ANSWER: C

240. Snow balling is.

A. characteristic of population.

B. is a type of heterogeneous population.

C. is one form of sampling also known as network sampling.

D. is a method of selection of samples from only one site.

ANSWER: C

241. Non-parametric sampling is.

A. similar to non-probability sampling.

B. similar to network sampling.

C. a sample designed based on parameters

D. sample similar to population character.

ANSWER: A

242. Which is the most significant advantage of sampling?

A. Data collection will be easy.

B. Results of the study will be accurate.

C. Study will complete fast

D. Analysis will be easy.

ANSWER: B

243. Cartoon test is a

A. .Objective technique.

B. Subjective technique.

C. Projective technique

D. Non-projective.

ANSWER: C

244. Which of the following is the most prominent technique of data collection?

A. Personal interview and observational

B. Observation, interview, mechanical devices and project technique.

C. Descriptive narration and observational

D. Telephone interview.

ANSWER: B

245. Among the different questionnaire methods the best is.

A. . mailing questiotions.

B. handing over questions.

C. personal one to one interview.

D. sending through unknown and known persons.

ANSWER: C

246. Validity of a tool is assessed through.

A. validity, reliability, stability and practicality.

B. validity, and reliability.

C. . content and criterion validity.

D. reliability and practical usage.

ANSWER: A

247. The validity, reliability, stability and practicality of the tool are assessed by.

A. . data analysis.

B. . intelligence of the researcher.

C. pilot study.

D. peer review.

ANSWER: C

248. Content analysis is a method of.

A. data collection

B. data interpretation

C. validating the tool.

D. . data analysis.

ANSWER: C

249. The utility of a tool of measurement is known as.

A. reliability.

B. stability.

C. practicality.

D. . validity .

ANSWER: D

250. Semantic differential is.

A. a seven point scale used to measure attitudes and beliefs.

B. a five point scale used to measure the sentimental values of the people.

C. a scale used to measure the illness of people.

D. a three point scale used to measure the opinion and attitude of a small group.

ANSWER: A