

Module 1

Q	“Research is an organized and systematic inquiry” is defined by	M	
A	Marshall		0
A	P V Young		0
A	Emory		1
A	Kerlinger		0
Q	A conceptual framework in which research is conducted is called a	M	
A	Synopsis of research		0
A	Research design		0
A	Research hypothesis		1
A	Research paradigm		0
Q	_____ are statements/assumptions made -about the likely outcomes of the problem-which may or may not be true.	M	
A	Hypotheses		1
A	Research questions		0
A	Marketing research problems		0
A	Analytical models		0
Q	According to the authors, research methods are everything except:	M	
A	Unstructured		1
A	Unbiased		0
A	Sequential		0
A	Directed		0
Q	Which of the following statement related to the hypothesis is true	M	
A	Hypothesis relates constants with variables		0
A	Hypothesis relates Variables with constants		0
A	Hypothesis relates constants with constants		0
A	Hypothesis relates variable with variables		1
Q	Which of the following can be considered as evaluation research	M	
A	What are we doing?		0
A	How well are we doing?		1
A	Why are we doing?		0
A	For whom we are doing?		0
Q	Second step in problem formulation is	M	
A	Statement of the problem		0
A	Understanding the nature of the problem		1
A	Survey		0
A	Discussions		0
Q	Last step in problem formulation is	M	
A	Survey		0
A	Discussion		0
A	Literature survey		0
A	Rephrasing the Research problem		1

Q	Research problems did not have base at	M	
A	Literature review		0
A	Library websites		0
A	News Media		1
A	Discussion with your professors and peers		0
	The objective of research methodology is to determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else is called.....		
Q		M	
A	Formulative		0
A	Descriptive		0
A	Diagnostic		1
A	Hypothesis testing		0
Q	Hypothesis refers to -----	M	
A	The outcome of an experiment		0
A	A conclusion drawn from an experiment		0
	A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter		0
A			0
A	A tentative statement about the relationship		1
Q	Which is the main objective of research?	M	
A	To review the literature		0
A	To summarize what is already known		0
A	To get an academic degree		0
	To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts		1
A	Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is		
Q	_____.	M	
A	Objectivity		1
A	Specificity		0
A	Values		0
A	Facts		0
Q	Social science research provides	M	
A	Research degree along with its consequential benefits		0
A	Solution for an immediate problem		0
	Conclusions which are capable of being verified by observation or experiment		0
A	Information to the people that are scientifically proven so that end users can rely upon it.		1
	Which of the following is not covered under Intellectual Property Rights?		
Q		M	
A	Copyrights		0
A	Patents		0
A	Trade Marks		0
A	Thesaurus		1
	Conference proceedings are considered as _____ documents.		
Q		M	
A	Conventional		0
A	Primary		1
A	Secondary		0
A	Tertiary		0

Q	Which characteristics used for any conclusions drawn are based upon hard evidence gathered from information collected from real-life experiences or observations?	M	
A	Rigorous		0
A	Critical		0
A	Empirical		1
A	Verifiable		0
Q	The prime managerial value of business research is that it _____ uncertainty by providing information that improves the decision-making process.	M	
A	Intensifications		0
A	Equals		0
A	Reduces		1
A	Increases		0
Q	An essential Criterion of Scientific study is _____.	M	
A	Belief		0
A	Value		0
A	Objectivity		1
A	Subjectivity		0
Q	In Research Methodology, Scientific method is committed to	M	
A	Objectivity		1
A	Ethics		0
A	Proposition		0
A	Neutrality		0
Q	Clinical or diagnostic research is	M	
A	The development of hypotheses rather than their testing		0
A	A researcher is free to pick up a problem, redesign the enquiry as he proceeds and is prepared to conceptualize as he wishes.		0
A	Follow case-study methods or in-depth approaches to reach the basic causal relations.		1
A	Always for the need of a decision maker and the researcher.		0
Q	The purpose of inferential approach to research is	M	
A	To characterize by much greater control over the research environment		0
A	The construction of an artificial environment within which relevant information and data can be generated.		0
A	Concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour.		0
A	To form a data base from which to infer characteristics or relationships of population.		1
Q	In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis' is followed by	M	
A	Statement of Objectives		0
A	Analysis of Data		0
A	Selection of Research Tools		1
A	Collection of Data		0

	Which are the characteristics of research;		
	(i) Research is directed toward the solution of a problem.		
	(ii) Research does not require expertise.		
	(iii) Research emphasizes the development of generalizations, principles, or theories that will be helpful in predicting future occurrences.		
	(iv) Research is based upon observable experience or empirical evidences.	M	
Q			
A	i, ii, iii and iv		0
A	i, ii and iv		0
A	i, iii and iv		1
A	ii, iii and iv		0
	“Indian Researchers encounters various problems while conduction research in India”, i.e.		
	i. <input type="checkbox"/> Not existence of code of conduct for researchers		
	ii. <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-university and interdepartmental rivalries		
	iii. <input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of adequate and timely secretarial assistance,		
	iv. <input type="checkbox"/> Library/resource management and functioning is not satisfactory		
Q	Which of the following is correct.	M	
A	i,ii and iii		0
A	i,iii and iv		0
A	ii,iii and iv		0
A	i,ii,iii and iv		1
	“Indian Researchers encounters various problems while conduction research”, i.e.		
	i. <input type="checkbox"/> Non availability of copies of old and new Acts/Rules		
	ii. <input type="checkbox"/> Non availability of Reports and other government publications in time		
	iii. <input type="checkbox"/> Problem of conceptualization		
	iv. <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty in data collection		
Q	Which of the following is correct.	M	
A	i,ii and iii		1
A	i,iii and iv		0
A	ii,iii and iv		0
A	i,ii,iii and iv		0
Module 2			
Q	The measures of central tendency are	M	
A	Mean, mode, median		1
A	Mean, mode, standard deviation		0
A	Mean, standard deviation, variance		0
A	Mean, variance, median		0
	_____ relies on experience or observation alone, often		
Q	without due regard for system and theory.	M	
A	Empirical research		1
A	Conceptual research		0
A	Applied research		0
A	Fundamental research		0

Q	Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is	M	
A	Empirical research		0
A	Conceptual Research		1
A	Quantitative research		0
A	Qualitative research		0
Q	Survey research studies _____	M	
A	Circumstances		0
A	Events		0
A	Populations		1
A	Processes		0
Q	Identify the odd term from the following:	M	
A	Opinion research		0
A	Motivational research		0
A	Qualitative research		0
A	Applied research		1
Q	The selection of problem must be followed by	M	
A	Preliminary study		1
A	Feasibility study		0
A	Setting of objectives		0
A	Data analysis		0
Q	Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?	M	
A	Socio-economic Status		0
A	Marital Status		0
A	Numerical Aptitude		1
A	Professional Attitude		0
Q	_____ is a classical form of research.	M	
A	Narrative study		0
A	Grounded theory		0
A	Case study		0
A	Experiment		1
Q	The experimental study is based on the law of -----	M	
A	Single variable		1
A	Replication		0
A	Occupation		0
A	Interest of the subject		0
Q	The value of correlation coefficient lies between	M	
A	0 and 1		0
A	1.0 and -1.0		1
A	0 and -1.0		0
A	1.0 and -2.0		0
Q	A research which follows case study method is called ____.	M	
A	Clinical or Diagnostic		1
A	Causal		0
A	Analytical		0
A	Qualitative		0
Q	The measure that indicate strength of the relationship between two or more variable is known as:	M	
A	Measure of central tendency		0
A	Measure of dispersion		0

A	Measure of shape		0
A	Measure of association		1
	Formation of data base from which to infer characteristics or relationships of population, the approach is used in research is		
Q		M	
A	Qualitative		0
A	Experimental		0
A	Simulation		0
A	Inferential		1
	In _____, the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical		
Q	evaluation of the material	M	
A	Experimental research		0
A	Analytical research		1
A	Quantitative research		0
A	Descriptive research		0
	_____ allows a researcher to identify any modification or advancement for the betterment of target subject.		
Q		M	
A	Exploratory research		0
A	Historical research		0
A	Longitudinal research		1
A	Laboratory research		0
	Which of the following is correct when planning to do social research,		
Q		M	
A	Approach the topic with an open mind		0
A	Do a pilot study before getting stuck into it		0
A	Be familiar with the literature on the topic		1
	Forget about theory because this is a very practical undertaking		
A	can't have one without the other		0
	The main advantage of structured observation over survey research is:		
Q		M	
A	It does not rely on the researcher's ability to take notes		0
	The researcher is immersed as a participant in the field they are		
A	studying		0
	It does not impose any expectations of behavior on the		
A	respondents		0
A	It allows you to observe people's behaviour directly		1
Module 3			
	A research which includes surveys and fact-finding inquiries of different kinds is called as		
Q		M	
A	Descriptive research		1
A	Analytical research		0
A	Fundamental research		0
A	Exploratory research		0
	Population census carried out by government of India can be an		
Q	example of the correlational research seeks to	M	
A	Exploratory research		0
A	Causal research		0
A	Descriptive research		1
A	Quality research		0

Q	The measure that identify the single numerical value as representative of an entire distribution are known as:	M	
A	Measure of central tendency		1
A	Measure of dispersion		0
A	Measure of shape		0
A	Measure of association		0
Q	Requesting people to volunteer to test products is an example of :	M	
A	Quota sampling		0
A	Judgmental sampling		0
A	Random sampling		0
A	Convenience sampling		1
Q	If it is not possible to eliminate the effect of an extraneous variable from the test unit, the variable is said to be:	M	
A	Biased		0
A	Controlled		0
A	Confounded		1
A	Random		0
Q	In which of the following scales the objects are arranged according to their magnitude in an ordered relationship?	M	
A	Nominal scale		0
A	Ordinal scale		1
A	Interval scale		0
A	Ratio scale		0
Q	The numbers assigned to the members of Team India is an example of _____ scale.	M	
A	Nominal		1
A	Ordinal		0
A	Ratio		0
A	Interval		0
Q	A census is preferred over sampling when	M	
A	The size of the population is very small.		1
A	The size of the population is very big.		0
A	There is a less variation in the population units.		0
A	Most of the elements in the population are identical.		0
Q	Non-probability sampling design is used in	M	
A	Descriptive research		0
A	Exploratory research		1
A	Exponential research		0
A	Pure research		0
Q	Which type of sampling does not require a sampling frame?	M	
A	Judgemental sampling		0
A	Convenience sampling		0
A	Deliberate sampling		0
A	Quota sampling		1
Q	Expert opinion survey is a technique used in	M	
A	Exploratory research design		1
A	Descriptive research design		0

A	Pre-experimental designs		0
A	Quasi-experimental designs		0
Q	Selecting every seventh female entering the shop is an example of the ----- sampling type.	M	
A	Quota sampling		0
A	Cluster sampling		0
A	Systematic sampling		1
A	Simple random sampling		0
Q	Which of the following sampling methods could be used to make an estimate of the sampling error?	M	
A	Convenience sampling		0
A	Probability sampling		1
A	Quota sampling		0
A	Snow-ball sampling		0
Q	_____ is the blueprint that has been created to answer research questions in a systematic and controlled manner.	M	
A	Research design		1
A	Research methods		0
A	Research proposal		0
A	Research classification		0
Q	In the proportionate allocation scheme, the size of the sample in each stratum is proportional to _____.	M	
A	The size of the population of strata		1
A	Sample mean of strata		0
A	Population mean		0
A	The mean of the sample population		0
Q	In the cluster sampling, the elements within the clusters are --- _____ and the clusters are _____.	M	
A	Homogeneous , heterogeneous		0
A	Heterogeneous, Homogeneous		1
A	Heterogeneous, Heterogeneous		0
A	Homogeneous, Homogeneous		0
Q	In an experimental hypothesis-testing research, when a group is exposed to usual conditions, it is called as _____.	M	
A	Control group		1
A	Experimental group		0
A	Usual group		0
A	Treatment group		0
Q	In factorial design, the effect of price and packing size of product needs to be studied at three and two levels respectively. How many different levels of treatments would be produced?	M	
A	6		1
A	8		0
A	2		0
A	12		0

Q	In a systematic sampling, if samples are to be drawn as 44 from 1000 elements then what will be the width of interval?	M	
A	22.72		0
A	23		1
A	22		0
A	22.727		0
Q	Which experimental research design allows for statistical control of two non-interacting extraneous variables in addition to the manipulation of treatment variable?	M	
A	Completely randomized design		0
A	Randomized block design		0
A	Latin square design		1
A	Factorial design		0
Q	If we need to study the effect of two extraneous variables on dependent variable, which experimental research design should be used?	M	
A	Latin Square design		1
A	Randomised block diagram		0
A	Factorial design		0
A	Completely randomised design		0
Q	Which type of sampling technique is used where People interviewed in a shopping center for their political opinion for a TV programme?	M	
A	Convenience sampling		1
A	Quota sampling		0
A	Multi-stage sampling		0
A	Sequential Sampling		0
Q	A researcher divides the populations into PG, graduates and (10+2) students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called	M	
A	Stratified sampling		0
A	Stratified random sampling		1
A	Representative sampling,		0
A	Systematic Sampling		0
Module 4			
Q	Which of the following is not absolute meaning of Research methodology	M	
A	Way to efficiently solving research problems		0
A	Entire strategy towards achievement of objective		0
A	Different investigation techniques		1
A	Science of understanding, how research is performed methodically		0
Q	Which of the following is not the characteristic of a researcher following proper research methodology?	M	
A	He is not versatile in his interest and even in his native abilities		1
A	He is a specialist rather than a generalist		0
A	He is object oriented		0
A	He is industrious and persistent on the trial of discovery		0

Q	The formulated problem should be	M	
A	Opaque		0
A	Factual		0
A	Original		1
A	Speculative		0
Q	A problem precisely defined	M	
A	cannot be solved		0
A	is half- solved		1
A	is Fully solved		0
A	is difficult to solve		0
Q	The backbone of research work is	M	
A	Research problem		0
A	Research tool		0
A	Research methodology		1
A	Research Sponsors		0
Q	_____ is compared to light house for ocean going ship	M	
A	Research tool		0
A	Research methodology		1
A	Supervisor		0
A	Data obtained		0
Q	Which of the following seems to be the problem statement for the fundamental research study	M	
A	How does the consumption of oil in the United States affect its economy?		0
A	Does marijuana pose a greater or smaller health risk than tobacco, when smoked?		0
A	Has U.S. policy contributed to terrorism?		0
A	Does the Newton's 3rd law of motion valid ?		1
Q	Which of the following is not a problem statement for the applied research study	M	
A	Is genetically modified food hurting health?		0
A	Is violence in the media and in video games damaging children's mental health?		0
A	A study assessing whether men or women are more likely to suffer from depression		1
A	How does immigration affect the economy of the India		0
Q	Last step in problem formulation is	M	
A	Field survey		0
A	Rephrasing the Research problem		1
A	Literature survey		0
A	Experimentation		0
Q	Third step in problem formulation is	M	
A	Literature survey		1
A	Broad problem statement		0
A	Understanding the nature of problem		0
A	Discussion		0

	At the end of the report, _____ should be enlisted in respect of all technical data such as questionnaires, sample information, mathematical derivations and the like ones.		
Q		M	
A	Annexures		0
A	Appendices		1
A	Bibliography		0
A	Summary		0
	Writing in _____ research is more descriptive and narrative than analytical, hence you need to use your imagination in terms of placement of information, linkage between the thoughts and flow of language to make the writing interesting to read and meaningful in conveying the findings.		
Q		M	
A	Quantitative		0
A	Qualitative		1
A	Technical		0
A	Methodological		0
	What type of editing implies that all forms should get a thorough editing by a single editor in a small study and by a team of editors in case of a large inquiry?		
Q		M	
A	Field		0
A	Central		1
A	Translating		0
A	Simple		0
	In the determination of average per cent of change i.e., it is often used in the preparation of index numbers or when we deal in ratios, which type of mean is used?		
Q		M	
A	Geometric mean		1
A	Harmonic mean		0
A	Mode		0
A	Median		0
	The _____ development is made on the basis of mental connections and associations between the one thing and another by means of analysis.		
Q		M	
A	Chronological		0
A	Logical		1
A	Sequential		0
A	Progressive		0
	Which are interviews are those interviews that are designed to discover underlying motives and desires and are often used in motivational research?		
Q		M	
A	Content		0
A	Depth		1
A	Personal		0
A	Pre-requisite		0

Q	From a random sample of 36 New Delhi civil service personnel, the mean age and the sample standard deviation were found to be 40 years and 4.5 years respectively. Construct a 95 per cent confidence interval for the mean age of civil servants in New Delhi.	M	
A	40±1.47		1
A	44.5±1.47		0
A	40±1.7		0
A	45±1.7		0
Q	What are the points will keep by a researcher in view of size of sample?	M	
A	Nature of sampling		0
A	Number of classes proposed		1
A	No. of sampling		0
A	Unavailability of funds		0
Q	Which sampling procedure involves grouping the population and then selecting the groups or the clusters rather than individual elements for inclusion in the sample?	M	
A	Area sampling		0
A	Cluster sampling		1
A	Multi-stage sampling		0
A	Deliberate sampling		0
Q	A Hypothesis contributes to the development of	M	
A	Theory		1
A	Generalization		0
A	Evolution		0
A	Concept		0
Q	Alternate Hypothesis is proved to be	M	
A	TRUE		1
A	Partially true		0
A	Partially wrong		0
A	Completely wrong		0
Q	In the process of conducting research 'formulation of hypothesis' is followed by	M	
A	Statement of objectives		0
A	Analysis of data		0
A	Selection of research tools		1
A	Collection of data		0
Q	A straight replication study has provided results very similar to the original study. As a result what can we confidently say about this new information?	M	
A	We can say very little		0
A	We can say that the original findings are replicable.		1
A	The new information explains why the original findings came about.		0
A	The new information has increased our understanding of the original findings		0

Q	Seeing a very big rally it was reported that congress will win the election. The conclusion was based on	M	
A	Random sampling		0
A	Cluster sampling		0
A	Systematic sampling		0
A	Purposive sampling		1
Q	Which one of the following principles is not applicable to sampling?	M	
A	Sample units must be clearly defined		0
A	Sample units must be dependent on each other		1
A	Same units of sample should be used throughout the study		0
A	Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner		0
Q	A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as:	M	
A	Inference		0
A	Statistics		1
A	Sample parameter		0
A	Tabular		0
Module 5			
Q	Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called -----	M	
A	Editing		0
A	Coding		1
A	Transcription		0
A	Tabulation		0
Q	The ----- of a set of observations or scores is obtained by dividing the sum of all the values by the total number of values	M	
A	Mean		1
A	Median		0
A	Mode		0
A	Dispersion		0
Q	The most frequently occurring score in a distribution	M	
A	Mean		0
A	Mode		1
A	Median		0
A	Quartile		0
Q	A good qualitative problem statement:	M	
A	Defines the independent and dependent variables		0
A	Conveys a sense of emerging design		1
A	Specifies a research hypothesis to be tested		0
A	Specifies the relationship between variables that the researcher expects to find		0

Module 6

Q	_____ is called publication in a research journal	M	
A	Guide		0
A	Popular report		0
A	Research article		1
A	Format		0
	A research paper is a brief report of research work based on		
Q	_____.	M	
A	Secondary data only		0
A	Primary data only		0
A	Both primary and Secondary data		1
A	Neither from secondary nor from primary data		0
	Which of the following is not a subsidiary part of a formal report?		
Q		M	
A	Table of contents		0
A	References		0
A	Appendix		1
A	Glossary		0
Q	Synopsis of research is _____.	M	
A	Blue print of research		1
A	Document print of research		0
A	Spiral of scientific method		0
A	Secondary data only		0