RESEARCH METHODOLOGY SAMPLE QUESTIONS

CLASS- SYBAF (SEM IV)

1. research is also called as fundamental research
   1. basic
   2. applied
   3. empirical
   4. descriptive
2. research helps to solve practical problems
   1. applied
   2. basic
   3. pure
   4. fundamental
3. is research done simply to find out something by examining anything. a) Basic or Pure research

c) Descriptive research

b) Applied research

d) causal research

1. is defined as systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. a) Basic or Pure research
2. Descriptive research
3. Applied research
4. causal research
5. can be explained as a statement of affairs as they are at present with the researcher having no control over variable. a) Basic or Pure research
6. Descriptive research
7. Applied research
8. descriptive research
9. is a specific type of research that involves critical thinking skills and the evaluation of facts and information relative to the research being conducted. a)

Analytical research

1. Descriptive research
2. Applied research
3. historical research
4. is research using empirical evidence.
   1. Analytical research
   2. Empirical research
   3. Applied research
   4. casual research
5. The starting point of a research is the selection of a \_ .
   1. data collection.
   2. research design
   3. research topic and problem.
   4. writing report
6. Literature survey is a collection of .
   1. research data.
   2. research topic.
   3. data
   4. research publications.
7. creates the foundation of the entire research work.
   1. Research design.
   2. Research topic.
   3. Research publications.
   4. research report
8. is determined before data are collected.
   1. Research design.
   2. Sample Design.
   3. Research topic.
   4. Analysis
9. is any process of preparing and collecting data
   1. Research design.
   2. Sample Design.
   3. Data collection
   4. Interpretation
10. is not a characteristic of a good research.
    1. Reliability
    2. Accuracy
    3. Validity
    4. outdated
11. Hypothesis should be
    1. testable.
    2. valid
    3. Sample.
    4. complex
12. In Null Hypothesis ‘Null’ means
    1. yes.
    2. no
    3. okay.
    4. may be
13. is a study that obtains data from every member of a population.
    1. A sample
    2. A census
    3. observation
    4. interview
14. is subset or subjects that can be studied to make the research project more manageable. a) A sample
15. A census
16. population
17. universe
18. is obtained by selecting ‘convenient’ population unit
    1. Judgment sample
    2. Snowball Sample
    3. Convenient sample
    4. Quota sample
19. is a type of random sampling
    1. Judgment sampling
    2. Snowball Sampling
    3. Convenient sampling
    4. cluster sampling
20. is a non probability samples in which selection of additional respondents is based on referrals from the initial respondents.
    1. Judgment sampling
    2. Snowball Sampling
    3. Convenient sampling
    4. Quota sampling
21. methods are those in which every item in the universe has a known chance, or probability, of being chosen for the sample. a) Judgment sampling
22. Snowball Sampling
23. Probability sampling
24. Quota sampling
25. is a non probability samples in which selection of additional respondents is based on referrals from the initial respondents. a) Judgment sampling
26. Snowball Sampling
27. Convenient sampling
28. cluster sampling
29. of research is to identify problem.
    1. basis
    2. goal
    3. objective
    4. Aim
30. Applied research is .
    1. result oriented
    2. solution oriented
    3. customer oriented
    4. environment oriented
31. is a probability sampling
    1. convenience sampling
    2. judgement sampling
    3. simple random sampling
    4. snowball sampling
32. is not a probability sampling
    1. convenience sampling
    2. stratified sampling
    3. cluster sampling
    4. multi variate sampling
33. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
34. Research Methodology
35. Reference
36. Conclusion
37. Abstract
38. Testing hypothesis is a
39. Inferential statistics
40. Descriptive statistics
41. Data preparation
42. Data analysis
43. sampling is based on judgement of the researcher
44. Judgemental
45. Convenience
46. Snowball
47. Quota
48. is the part of the universe that can be used as respondents to a survey
49. Sample
50. Hypothesis
51. Population
52. Formulation
53. Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?
54. Artefacts (Visual)
55. People
56. Media products (Textual, Visual and sensory)
57. Survey
58. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
59. Snowball
60. Random
61. Cluster
62. Stratified
63. In group interview their are
64. One interviewer and one interviewee
65. More than one interviewer and one interviewee
66. One interviewer and more than one interviewee
67. More than One interviewer and more than one interviewee
68. tailed test is used when the researchers interest is primarily on one side of the issue?
69. One
70. Two
71. Three
72. Four
73. is a Non-Probability sampling
74. Cluster
75. Simple random
76. Multi variate
77. Stratified
78. refers to population of interest for the purpose of research.
    1. Universe
    2. Sample size
    3. Respondent
    4. Subset
79. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individual’s includes .
    1. an organizations origin
    2. objectives
    3. ownership
    4. Age of workers
80. Organizational data consist of data relating to .
    1. age
    2. religion
    3. sex
    4. Experience
81. Territorial data are related to .
    1. geo-physical characteristics
    2. an organizations origin
    3. religion
    4. Age
82. Secondary data are first hand information collected through various methods such as . a) observation
83. Mailing
84. Interviewing
85. Newspaper
86. Limitation of primary data is that, it is .
    1. not accurate
    2. expensive
    3. obsolete
    4. Out dated
87. Limitation of secondary data is that, it is .
    1. Expensive
    2. Not Accurate
    3. Updated
    4. Time consuming
88. Focus groups are group discussions conducted with the participation of .
    1. 7 to 12 people
    2. 9 to 12 people
    3. 8 to 13 people
    4. 15 to 20 people
89. When surveys are conducted for collecting general information without any specific emphasis it is known as . a) adhoc survey
90. general survey
91. specific survey
92. Particular survey
93. The method of collecting data though mailing of questionnaires to respondent is

called .

* 1. Mail survey
  2. specific survey
  3. general survey
  4. Adhoc survey

1. Sampling is an instrument to obtain addresses or other

information about the universe a) frame

1. size
2. book
3. tool
4. Before using method, it is always advisable to conduct ‘pilot study’
   1. questionnaire
   2. survey
   3. interview.
   4. observation
5. questionnaires are those in which the questions are definite
   1. Mixed
   2. Structured
   3. Unstructured
   4. semi structured
6. In fixed alternatives answers are given so respondent can choose appropriate one. a) closed question
7. Unstructured
8. Structured
9. open questions
10. questions are designed to allow free response on the subject where the issue is identified.
    1. closed question
    2. Open end
    3. Structured
    4. unstructured
11. Dichotomous questions are also called as
    1. closed questions
    2. Yes/No questions
    3. unstructured
    4. open end questions
12. Data processing does not consist of .
    1. editing
    2. coding
    3. tabulation
    4. data collection
13. studies measure the sample population repeatedly over a period of time a) longitudinal
14. cross sectional
15. diagnostic
16. aptitudinal
17. is an abbreviation-a number of an alphabet
    1. Code
    2. Table
    3. row
    4. column
18. is a proportion which can be put to a test to determine validity
    1. hypothesis
    2. research problem
    3. research design
    4. research proposal
19. One of the essentials of coding is
    1. Table Number
    2. Sub-Title
    3. Title of the Table
    4. graph
20. One of the essentials of table is
    1. Clarity in meaning and purpose
    2. Coding frame
    3. One specific code
    4. graph
21. refers to the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after an experimental study.
    1. Analysis
    2. Coding
    3. Interpretation
    4. report writing
22. refers to grouping of data under different categories for the purpose of data processing.
    1. classification
    2. editing
    3. coding
    4. report writing
23. refers to statistically describing, aggregating, and presenting the constructs of interest or associations between these constructs. a) Qualitative Analysis
24. Descriptive Analysis
25. Quantitative Analysis
26. cluster analysis
27. method is a process of applying generally accepted principles to a specific individual case. a) deduction
28. induction
29. prediction
30. editing
31. Univariate analysis refers to a set of statistical techniques that can describe the general properties of variable.
    1. one
    2. two
    3. three
    4. four
32. examines how two variables are related to each other.
    1. Univariate analysis
    2. trivariate
    3. Bivariate analysis d)multivariate
33. compares a sample mean to a known population mean..
    1. Paired Samples T-Test
    2. z-test
    3. One-Sample T-Test
    4. F-test
34. compares two sample means from the same population regarding the same variable at two different times. a) Paired Samples T-Test
35. z-test
36. One-Sample T-Test
37. F-test
38. is used to investigate any number of factors which are hypothesized or said to influence the dependent variable. a) One-Sample T-Test
39. ANOVA technique
40. Paired Samples T-Test
41. F- test
42. can be used to test the hypothesis that the population variances are equal.
    1. Paired Samples T-Test
    2. F-test
    3. One-Sample T-Test
    4. ANOVA
43. A statistical tool with the help of which we can find the degree of relationship that exists between two or more variables is technically called \_ .
    1. correlation
    2. causation
    3. regression
    4. standard deviation
44. The correlation of a sample is represented by the letter . a) q
45. r
46. m
47. z
48. If there is no correlation between the two variables then it is called

. a) positive correlation

1. zero correlation
2. negative correlation
3. non negative
4. The range of possible values for a correlation is between . a) -1 to

+1

1. -1 to + 0
2. 0 to + 1
3. -2 to +2
4. is a statistical method with the help of which we can estimate value of one variable for the given value of the other variable. a) Digression
5. Regression
6. Correlation
7. standard deviation
8. Predictive analytics is an application of \_ .
   1. regression
   2. correlation
   3. standard deviation
   4. mean
9. Factor analysis is a technique that requires a .
   1. large sample size
   2. small sample size
   3. huge sample size
   4. medium sample size
10. is used when we believe that the sample units come from an unknown number of distinct populations or sub-populations. a) Factor Analysis
11. Cluster Analysis
12. customer analysis
13. Multidimensional Analysis
14. is a multivariate method which aims to classify a sample of subjects. a) Cluster Analysis
15. Factor Analysis
16. customer analysis
17. Multidimensional Analysis
18. is a visual representation of distances or dissimilarities between sets of objects.
    1. Cluster Analysis
    2. Factor Analysis
    3. customer analysis
    4. Multidimensional Analysis
19. Research is a logical and systematic plan for conducting a research study. a) design
20. report
21. sample
22. data
23. the last activity of the research process.
    1. Research design
    2. Report writing
    3. Sample design
    4. data collection
24. A provides consolidated about a particular matter or subject.
    1. research report
    2. data collection
    3. research design
    4. sample design
25. A written format of a research work is known as .
    1. sample design
    2. research design
    3. research report
    4. tabulation
26. A main body of report includes .
    1. Bibliography
    2. Appendix
    3. Copies of data collection instruments
    4. Abstract
27. Title of the thesis is included in .
    1. Bibliography
    2. Appendix
    3. Tittle page
    4. Abstract
28. of data refers to analysis and generalisation of results
    1. interpretation
    2. processing
    3. sampling
    4. report analysis
29. includes the acknowledgement to the persons and sources that have been helpful to the investigator. a) Preface
30. Table of Contents
31. Abstract
32. List of Tables
33. lists all the main chapter headings and the essential sub- heading in each with the appropriate page numbers against each. a) Preface
34. Table of Contents
35. Abstract
36. List of Tables
37. consists of the titles or captions of the tables included in the thesis along with the page number where these can be located. a) Preface
38. Table of Contents
39. Abstract
40. List of Tables
41. is the last section of the research report.
    1. Introduction
    2. Conclusion

b) Review of literature

d) Abstract

1. Research is search for
   1. Solution
   2. Answer
   3. Knowledge
   4. Problem
2. Applied Research is
   1. Result Oriented
   2. Solution oriented
   3. Customer Oriented
   4. Problem Oriented
3. research establishes cause and effect relationship
   1. Descriptive
   2. Explanatory
   3. Causal
   4. pure
4. Two variables are called variable
   1. Dependent
   2. Independent
   3. Continuous
   4. discrete
5. Qualitative research is
   1. Economical
   2. Costly
   3. Profitable
   4. losable
6. Research design is a of the whole research activity
   1. Blueprint
   2. Plan
   3. Structure
   4. unstructure
7. hypotheses establishes no relationship among variables
   1. Complex
   2. Null
   3. Analytical
   4. alternate
8. Sampling involves both design choice and size
   1. Research
   2. Sample
   3. Qualitative
   4. Quantitative
9. In sampling method, sample units are selected at random
   1. Probability
   2. Non Probability
   3. Snowball
   4. Quota
10. Primary data is
    1. Economical
    2. Affordable
    3. Costly
    4. out dated
11. Observation method gathers data
    1. Primary
    2. Secondary
    3. Tertiary
    4. outdated
12. In Observation subjects do not know they are being observed
    1. Disguised
    2. Undisguised
    3. Unstructured
    4. structured
13. The backbone of personal interview is
    1. Interviewer
    2. Setting
    3. Questionnaire
    4. fund
14. survey has poor response
    1. Telephone
    2. Mail
    3. Email
    4. personal
15. Social media is a collection of communication
    1. Personal
    2. Non personal
    3. Online
    4. offline
16. is the procedure to test questionnaire
    1. Editing
    2. Piloting
    3. Communicating
    4. tabulating
17. question offers limited choice
    1. Multiple
    2. Dichotomous
    3. Alternative
    4. open
18. data should be used after careful scrutiny and should not be accepted at its face value
    1. Primary
    2. Secondary
    3. Raw
    4. grouped
19. In interview the set of questions to be asked are predefined and the techniques used to record the information are standardised
    1. Structured
    2. Unstructured
    3. Semi - structured
    4. disguised
20. Bibliography is included in the of the report
    1. Preliminary Contents
    2. Main body
    3. Concluding part
    4. introduction
21. data is also known as recorded data from published sources
    1. Secondary
    2. Tertiary
    3. Primary
    4. ungrouped
22. is an indirect and impersonal method of conducting survey
    1. Questionnaire
    2. Experiment
    3. Observation
    4. interview
23. Response rate is in personal interview technique
    1. Lowest
    2. Highest
    3. Limited
    4. huge
24. Traditional mail panels are now replaced by
    1. Internet panels
    2. Telephone panels
    3. Female panels
    4. online
25. is one type of social media
    1. Facebook
    2. Mobile
    3. Phonebook
    4. classroom
26. Pilot questionnaire is followed by questionnaire
    1. Final
    2. First
    3. Second Pilot
    4. second
27. Data processing is the conversion of to meaningful information
    1. Primary data
    2. Secondary data
    3. Raw data
    4. grouped
28. Computer programme is the collection of instructions
    1. Passive
    2. Active
    3. Balanced
    4. dynamic
29. is the process of eliminating errors
    1. Editing
    2. Coding
    3. Tabulation
    4. interpretation
30. A code is a which stands for each type of reply
    1. Command
    2. Symbol
    3. Guideline
    4. table
31. saves time during data analysis
    1. Editing
    2. Coding
    3. Tabulation
    4. interpretation
32. Editing of data is a job
    1. Research
    2. Academic
    3. Critical
    4. analytical
33. Analysis of data confirms that the data is \_
    1. Legitimate
    2. Superfluous
    3. Exact
    4. surplus
34. Inferential analysis is used when a sample is drawn by a \_ procedure
    1. Planned
    2. Random
    3. Logical
    4. legal
35. is a statistical analysis
    1. Editing
    2. Quality
    3. Correlation
    4. data collecting
36. analysis determines a cause for an effect
    1. Descriptive
    2. Inferential
    3. Causal
    4. inspective
37. Interpretation is the of the research process
    1. Basis
    2. Climax
    3. Ground
    4. first step
38. The backbone of personal interview is
    1. Interviewer
    2. Setting
    3. Questionnaire
    4. material
39. Interpretation must maintain among different types of data
    1. Discipline
    2. Control
    3. Balance
    4. confusion
40. of data facilitates policy matters
    1. Analysis
    2. Processing
    3. Interpretation
    4. data collection
41. of data is an integral part of data interpretation
    1. Coding
    2. Analysis
    3. Processing
    4. data collecting
42. is the middle value
    1. Mean
    2. Median
    3. Mode
    4. standard deviation
43. Written report is useful as
    1. Reference Document
    2. Compact document
    3. Useful document
    4. extra document
44. Recommendations constitute of the research report itself
    1. Integral part
    2. Useful Part
    3. Supporting document
    4. sole
45. Research reporting is a matter of great significance to the researcher and

a) Respondents

1. Research staff
2. Sponsoring organisation
3. sample
4. Technical report is
   1. Difficult to understand
   2. Easy to understand
   3. Complicated
   4. lenghty
5. Informants should be treated
   1. In a casual manner
   2. With dignity
   3. Like unwanted customer
   4. indecency
6. Research is a logical and systematic plan for conducting research study
   1. Design
   2. Report
   3. Sample
   4. data
7. is designed for publications in a professional journal
   1. Report
   2. Research abstract
   3. Research article
   4. research design
8. Bibliography is included in the of the report
   1. Preliminary contents
   2. Main body
   3. Concluding part
   4. first part
9. contains the source of every reference incorporated in the research report
   1. Footnote
   2. Bibliography
   3. Abstract
   4. graph
10. constitute the heart of research report
    1. Recommendations
    2. Findings
    3. Conclusions
    4. title page
11. is designed for publication in a professional journal
    1. Report
    2. Research abstract
    3. Research article
    4. Research design
12. The first section of research paper is
    1. Abstract
    2. Introduction
    3. Analysis
    4. Conclusion
13. is a reference to a published or unpublished source
    1. Citation
    2. Footnotes
    3. Bibliography
    4. Abstract
14. Data refers to organising of data for data analysis and interpretation
    1. Processing
    2. Collection
    3. Report
    4. Coding
15. is the process of checking errors and omissions in data collection
    1. Editing
    2. Coding
    3. Tabulation
    4. Data collection
16. is a type of bar chart that illustrates a project schedule
    1. Gantt chart
    2. Histogram
    3. Line Graph
    4. Sub divided bar diagram
17. is a special kind of bar graphs where intervals are equal\_
    1. Histogram
    2. Gantt chart
    3. Line graph
    4. simple bar diagram
18. refer to the value obtained by dividing the sum of the values of all items by the total number of items a) Mean
19. Median
20. Mode
21. Range
22. refers to value of variable which occurs most frequently
    1. Mode
    2. Median
    3. Mean
    4. Standard deviation
23. Coefficient of is used to compare variability or consistency of two or more distributions
    1. Variation
    2. Regression
    3. correlation
    4. Rank correlation
24. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
25. Research hypothesis
26. Synopsis of Research
27. Research paradigm
28. Research design

152 What is the main role of research in education?

1. To upsurge one's social status.
2. To increase one's job prospects.
3. To augment one's personal growth.
4. To help an applicant in becoming a renowned educationalist.
5. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?
   1. Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
   2. Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
   3. Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
   4. Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
6. How is random sampling helpful?
   1. Reasonably accurate
   2. An economical method of data collection
   3. Free from personal biases
   4. All of the above
7. A research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?
   1. Descriptive survey method
   2. Historical method
   3. Ex-post facto method
   4. Experimental method
8. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?
   1. Developing a research design
   2. Formulating a research question
   3. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
   4. Formulating a research hypothesis
9. The format of thesis writing is the same as in
   1. Writing of Seminar representation
   2. Preparation of research paper/article
   3. A research dissertation
   4. Presenting a workshop/conference paper
10. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?
    1. It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
    2. It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
    3. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
    4. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.
11. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
    1. The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
    2. The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true
    3. Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
    4. None of the above
12. Research and Development become the index of development of the country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?
    1. R&D targets human development
    2. R&D can enhance people's standard of living in the country
    3. R&D reflects the actual economic and social conditions being prevailed in the country
    4. All the above
13. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?
    1. Long-term research
    2. Short-term research
    3. Horizontal research
    4. None of the above
14. Evaluation Research is concerned with
    1. How well are we doing?
    2. Why are we doing?
    3. What are we doing?
    4. None of the above
15. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?
    1. Research is not passive
    2. Research is systematic
    3. Research is not a problem-oriented
    4. Research is not a process
16. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?
    1. To learn new things
    2. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
    3. To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
    4. All of the above
17. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
    1. To over simplify the problem of research
    2. To bring out the holistic approach to research
    3. To create a new trend in research methodology
    4. To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
18. The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to
    1. Improve data interpretation
    2. Confirm triangulation
    3. Introduce new variables
    4. Eliminate spurious relations
19. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study?
    1. Rating Scale
    2. Interview
    3. Questionnaire
    4. Schedule
20. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
    1. Casual Comparative Research
    2. Historical Research
    3. Descriptive Research
    4. Experimental Research
21. How to judge the depth of any research?
    1. By research title
    2. By research duration
    3. By research objectives
    4. By total expenditure on research
22. Who can successfully conduct Research?
    1. Someone who is a hard worker
    2. Possesses post-graduation degree
    3. Has studied research methodology
    4. Possesses thinking and reasoning ability
23. Which of the following is not the method of Research?
    1. Survey
    2. Historical
    3. Observation
    4. Philosophical
24. A research problem is feasible only when
    1. It has utility and relevance
    2. It is new and adds something to knowledge
    3. It is researchable
    4. All of the above
25. Authenticity of a research finding is its
    1. Validity
    2. Objectivity
    3. Originality
    4. All of the above
26. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
    1. Quota sampling
    2. Cluster sampling
    3. Systematic sampling
    4. Stratified random sampling
27. "Sampling Cases" can be defined as
    1. Sampling using a sampling frame
    2. Identifying people who are suitable for research
    3. Literally the researcher's brief case
    4. A sampling of people, newspapers, television programs etc.
28. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
    1. Systematic Sampling Technique
    2. Purposive Sampling Technique
    3. Area Sampling Technique
    4. None of the above
29. Research problem is selected from the standpoint of
    1. Social relevance
    2. Financial support
    3. Researcher's interest
    4. Availability of relevant literature
30. The F-test:
    1. Is essentially a two-tailed test.
    2. Is essentially a one-tailed test.
    3. Can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses.
    4. Can never be one tailed test.
31. Which one among the following is the most comprehensive source of population data?
    1. Census
    2. National Sample Surveys
    3. Demographic Health Surveys
    4. National Family Health Surveys
32. The process not needed in experimental research is
    1. Controlling
    2. Observation
    3. Reference collection
    4. Manipulation and replication
33. What are those conditions where a research problem is not viable?
    1. It is new and adds something to knowledge
    2. It can be researched
    3. It has utility and relevance
    4. It contains dependent and independent variables
34. How can we enhance the research objective?
    1. By making it more valid
    2. By making it more reliable
    3. By making it more impartial
    4. All of the above
35. Action-research can be understood as
    1. A longitudinal research
    2. An applied research
    3. A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem
    4. All of the above
36. On what basis can one formulate the assumptions?
    1. The cultural background of the country
    2. Universities
    3. Some specific characteristics of castes
    4. All of the above
37. Which one among the following falls under the category of research development?
    1. Descriptive Research
    2. Philosophical Research
    3. Action Research
    4. All of the above
38. What is the use of Factorial Analysis?
    1. For setting the hypotheses
    2. To understand the difference between two variables
    3. To understand the relationship between two variables
    4. To understand the difference between various variables
39. Which one among the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
    1. Numerical Aptitude
    2. Marital Status
    3. Socio-economic Status
    4. Professional Attitude
40. Which one among the following phrases does not correspond to the meaning of research as a process?
    1. Problem Solving
    2. Trial and Error
    3. Objective Observation
    4. Systematic Activity

189 Mean, Median and Mode are :

1. Measures of deviation
2. Ways of sampling
3. Measures of control tendency
4. None of the above
5. Research is
   1. Searching again and again
   2. Finding solution to any problem
   3. Working in a scient[if](http://www.netugc.com/)ic way to search for truth of any problem
   4. None of the above
6. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
   1. Searching sources of information to locate problem.
   2. Survey of related literature
   3. Identification of problem
   4. Searching for solutions to the problem
7. A common test in research demands much priority on
   1. Reliability
   2. Useability
   3. Objectivity
   4. All of the above
8. Action research means
   1. A longitudinal research
   2. An applied research
   3. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
   4. A research w[i](http://www.netugc.com/)th socioeconomic objective
9. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
   1. Socio-economic Status
   2. Marital Status
   3. Numerical Aptitude
   4. Professional Attitude
10. The essential qua[li](http://www.netugc.com/)ties of a researcher are
    1. Spirit of free enquiry
    2. Reliance on observation and evidence
    3. Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
    4. All the above
11. In the process of conducting research ‘Formulation of Hypothesis” is followed by
    1. Statement of Objectives
    2. Analysis of Data
    3. Selection of Research Tools
    4. Collection of Data
12. Information is…..
    1. Raw Data
    2. Processed Data
    3. Input data
    4. Organ[i](http://www.netugc.com/)zed data
13. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is................ .
    1. Bibliography
    2. Directory
    3. Encyclopedia
    4. Dictionary
14. Questionnaire is a :
    1. Research method
    2. Measurement technique
    3. Tool for data collection
    4. Data analysis technique
15. Which of the following is not a “Graphic representation” ?
    1. Pie Chart
    2. Bar Chart
    3. Table
    4. Histogram