

TYBBI SEM V RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. _____ research is also called as fundamental research
 - a) basic
 - b) applied
 - c) empirical
 - d) descriptive

2. _____ research helps to solve practical problems
 - a) applied
 - b) basic
 - c) pure
 - d) 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

4. _____ 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
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Applied research
 - d) 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
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Applied research
 - d) descriptive research

6. _____ 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
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Applied research
 - d) historical research

7. _____ is research using empirical evidence.
 - a) Analytical research
 - b) Empirical research
 - c) Applied research
 - d) casual research

8. The starting point of a research is the selection of a _____ _____.
 - a) data collection.
 - b) research design
 - c) research topic and problem.
 - d) writing report

9. Literature survey is a collection of _____ .
- research data.
 - research topic.
 - data
 - research publications.
10. _____ creates the foundation of the entire research work.
- Research design.
 - Research topic.
 - Research publications.
 - research report
11. _____ is determined before data are collected.
- Research design.
 - Sample Design.
 - Research topic.
 - Analysis
12. _____ is any process of preparing and collecting data
- Research design.
 - Sample Design.
 - Data collection
 - Interpretation
13. _____ is not a characteristic of a good research.
- Reliability
 - Accuracy
 - Validity
 - outdated
14. Hypothesis should be _____
- testable.
 - valid
 - Sample.
 - complex
15. In Null Hypothesis 'Null' means _____
- yes.
 - no
 - okay.
 - may be
16. _____ is a study that obtains data from every member of a population.
- A sample
 - A census
 - observation
 - interview
17. _____ is subset or subjects that can be studied to make the research project more manageable.
- A sample
 - A census
 - population
 - universe

18. _____ is obtained by selecting 'convenient' population unit
- Judgment sample
 - Snowball Sample
 - Convenient sample
 - Quota sample
19. _____ is a type of random sampling
- Judgment sampling
 - Snowball Sampling
 - Convenient sampling
 - cluster sampling
20. _____ is a non probability samples in which selection of additional respondents is based on referrals from the initial respondents.
- Judgment sampling
 - Snowball Sampling
 - Convenient sampling
 - 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.
- Judgment sampling
 - Snowball Sampling
 - Probability sampling
 - Quota sampling
22. _____ is a non probability samples in which selection of additional respondents is based on referrals from the initial respondents.
- Judgment sampling
 - Snowball Sampling
 - Convenient sampling
 - cluster sampling
23. _____ of research is to identify problem.
- basis
 - goal
 - objective
 - Aim
24. Applied research is _____.
- result oriented
 - solution oriented
 - customer oriented
 - environment oriented
25. _____ is a probability sampling
- convenience sampling
 - judgement sampling
 - simple random sampling
 - snowball sampling
26. _____ is not a probability sampling

- a) convenience sampling
 - b) stratified sampling
 - c) cluster sampling
 - d) multi variate sampling
27. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
- a. Research Methodology
 - b. Reference
 - c. Conclusion
 - d. Abstract
28. Testing hypothesis is a _____
- a. Inferential statistics
 - b. Descriptive statistics
 - c. Data preparation
 - d. Data analysis
29. _____ sampling is based on judgement of the researcher
- a. Judgemental
 - b. Convenience
 - c. Snowball
 - d. Quota
30. _____ is the part of the universe that can be used as respondents to a survey
- a. Sample
 - b. Hypothesis
 - c. Population
 - d. Formulation
31. Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?
- a. Artefacts (Visual)
 - b. People
 - c. Media products (Textual, Visual and sensory)
 - d. Survey
32. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
- a. Snowball
 - b. Random
 - c. Cluster
 - d. Stratified
33. In group interview their are _____
- a. One interviewer and one interviewee
 - b. More than one interviewer and one interviewee
 - c. One interviewer and more than one interviewee
 - d. More than One interviewer and more than one interviewee
34. _____ tailed test is used when the researchers interest is primarily on one side of the issue?
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four

35. _____ is a Non-Probability sampling
- Cluster
 - Simple random
 - Multi variate
 - Stratified
36. _____ refers to population of interest for the purpose of research.
- Universe
 - Sample size
 - Respondent
 - Subset
37. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individual's includes _____.
- an organizations origin
 - objectives
 - ownership
 - Age of workers
38. Organizational data consist of data relating to _____.
- age
 - religion
 - sex
 - Experience
39. Territorial data are related to _____.
- geo-physical characteristics
 - an organizations origin
 - religion
 - Age
40. Secondary data are first hand information collected through various methods such as _____.
- observation
 - Mailing
 - Interviewing
 - Newspaper
41. Limitation of primary data is that, it is _____.
- not accurate
 - expensive
 - obsolete
 - Out dated
42. Limitation of secondary data is that, it is _____.
- Expensive
 - Not Accurate
 - Updated
 - Time consuming
43. Focus groups are group discussions conducted with the participation of _____.
- 7 to 12 people
 - 9 to 12 people
 - 8 to 13 people
 - 15 to 20 people

44. When surveys are conducted for collecting general information without any specific emphasis it is known as _____.
a) adhoc survey
b) general survey
c) specific survey
d) Particular survey
45. The method of collecting data though mailing of questionnaires to respondent is called _____.
a) Mail survey
b) specific survey
c) general survey
d) Adhoc survey
46. Sampling _____ is an instrument to obtain addresses or other information about the universe
a) frame
b) size
c) book
d) tool
47. Before using _____ method, it is always advisable to conduct 'pilot study'
a) questionnaire
b) survey
c) interview.
d) observation
48. _____ questionnaires are those in which the questions are definite
a) Mixed
b) Structured
c) Unstructured
d) semi structured
49. In _____ fixed alternatives answers are given so respondent can choose appropriate one.
a) closed question
b) Unstructured
c) Structured
d) open questions
50. _____ questions are designed to allow free response on the subject where the issue is identified.
a) closed question
b) Open end
c) Structured
d) unstructured
51. Dichotomous questions are also called as _____
a) closed questions
b) Yes/No questions
c) unstructured
d) open end questions
52. Data processing does not consist of _____.

- a) editing
 - b) coding
 - c) tabulation
 - d) data collection
53. _____ studies measure the sample population repeatedly over a period of time
- a) longitudinal
 - b) cross sectional
 - c) diagnostic
 - d) aptitudinal
54. _____ is an abbreviation-a number of an alphabet
- a) Code
 - b) Table
 - c) row
 - d) column
55. _____ is a proportion which can be put to a test to determine validity
- a) hypothesis
 - b) research problem
 - c) research design
 - d) research proposal
56. One of the essentials of coding is _____
- a) Table Number
 - b) Sub-Title
 - c) Title of the Table
 - d) graph
57. One of the essentials of table is _____
- a) Clarity in meaning and purpose
 - b) Coding frame
 - c) One specific code
 - d) graph
58. _____ refers to the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after an experimental study.
- a) Analysis
 - b) Coding
 - c) Interpretation
 - d) report writing
59. _____ refers to grouping of data under different categories for the purpose of data processing.
- a) classification
 - b) editing
 - c) coding
 - d) report writing
60. _____ refers to statistically describing, aggregating, and presenting the constructs of interest or associations between these constructs.
- a) Qualitative Analysis
 - b) Descriptive Analysis
 - c) Quantitative Analysis
 - d) cluster analysis

61. _____ method is a process of applying generally accepted principles to a specific individual case.
- a) deduction
 - b) induction
 - c) prediction
 - d) editing
62. Univariate analysis refers to a set of statistical techniques that can describe the general properties of _____ variable.
- a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four
63. _____ examines how two variables are related to each other.
- a) Univariate analysis
 - b) trivariate
 - c) Bivariate analysis
 - d) multivariate
64. _____ compares a sample mean to a known population mean..
- a) Paired Samples T-Test
 - b) z-test
 - c) One-Sample T-Test
 - d) F-test
65. _____ compares two sample means from the same population regarding the same variable at two different times.
- a) Paired Samples T-Test
 - b) z-test
 - c) One-Sample T-Test
 - d) F-test
66. _____ is used to investigate any number of factors which are hypothesized or said to influence the dependent variable.
- a) One-Sample T-Test
 - b) ANOVA technique
 - c) Paired Samples T-Test
 - d) F- test
67. _____ can be used to test the hypothesis that the population variances are equal.
- a) Paired Samples T-Test
 - b) F-test
 - c) One-Sample T-Test
 - d) ANOVA
68. 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 _____.
- a) correlation
 - b) causation
 - c) regression
 - d) standard deviation
69. The correlation of a sample is represented by the letter ____.
- a) q

- b) r
- c) m
- d) z

70. If there is no correlation between the two variables then it is called _____ .
- a) positive correlation
 - b) zero correlation
 - c) negative correlation
 - d) non negative
71. The range of possible values for a correlation is between _____ .
- a) -1 to +1
 - b) -1 to + 0
 - c) 0 to + 1
 - d) -2 to +2
72. _____ 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
 - b) Regression
 - c) Correlation
 - d) standard deviation
73. Predictive analytics is an application of _____ .
- a) regression
 - b) correlation
 - c) standard deviation
 - d) mean
74. Factor analysis is a technique that requires a _____ .
- a) large sample size
 - b) small sample size
 - c) huge sample size
 - d) medium sample size
75. _____ is used when we believe that the sample units come from an unknown number of distinct populations or sub-populations.
- a) Factor Analysis
 - b) Cluster Analysis
 - c) customer analysis
 - d) Multidimensional Analysis
76. _____ is a multivariate method which aims to classify a sample of subjects.
- a) Cluster Analysis
 - b) Factor Analysis
 - c) customer analysis
 - d) Multidimensional Analysis
77. _____ is a visual representation of distances or dissimilarities between sets of objects.
- a) Cluster Analysis
 - b) Factor Analysis
 - c) customer analysis
 - d) Multidimensional Analysis

78. Research _____ is a logical and systematic plan for conducting a research study.
- design
 - report
 - sample
 - data
79. _____ the last activity of the research process.
- Research design
 - Report writing
 - Sample design
 - data collection
80. A _____ provides consolidated about a particular matter or subject.
- research report
 - data collection
 - research design
 - sample design
81. A written format of a research work is known as _____.
- sample design
 - research design
 - research report
 - tabulation
82. A main body of report includes _____.
- Bibliography
 - Appendix
 - Copies of data collection instruments
 - Abstract
83. Title of the thesis is included in _____.
- Bibliography
 - Appendix
 - Title page
 - Abstract
84. _____ of data refers to analysis and generalisation of results
- interpretation
 - processing
 - sampling
 - report analysis
85. _____ includes the acknowledgement to the persons and sources that have been helpful to the investigator.
- Preface
 - Table of Contents
 - Abstract
 - List of Tables
86. _____ lists all the main chapter headings and the essential sub- heading in each with the appropriate page numbers against each.
- Preface
 - Table of Contents
 - Abstract
 - List of Tables

87. _____ consists of the titles or captions of the tables included in the thesis along with the page number where these can be located.
- Preface
 - Table of Contents
 - Abstract
 - List of Tables
88. _____ is the last section of the research report.
- Introduction
 - Conclusion
 - Review of literature
 - Abstract
89. Research is search for _____
- Solution
 - Answer
 - Knowledge
 - Problem
90. Applied Research is _____
- Result Oriented
 - Solution oriented
 - Customer Oriented
 - Problem Oriented
91. _____ research establishes cause and effect relationship
- Descriptive
 - Explanatory
 - Causal
 - pure
92. Two variables are called _____ variable
- Dependent
 - Independent
 - Continuous
 - discrete
93. Qualitative research is _____
- Economical
 - Costly
 - Profitable
 - losable
94. Research design is a _____ of the whole research activity
- Blueprint
 - Plan
 - Structure
 - unstructure

95. _____ hypotheses establishes no relationship among variables
- Complex
 - Null
 - Analytical
 - alternate
96. Sampling involves both design choice and _____ size
- Research
 - Sample
 - Qualitative
 - Quantitative
97. In _____ sampling method, sample units are selected at random
- Probability
 - Non Probability
 - Snowball
 - Quota
98. Primary data is _____
- Economical
 - Affordable
 - Costly
 - out dated
99. Observation method gathers _____ data
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - outdated
100. In _____ Observation subjects do not know they are being observed
- Disguised
 - Undisguised
 - Unstructured
 - structured
101. The backbone of personal interview is _____
- Interviewer
 - Setting
 - Questionnaire
 - fund
102. _____ survey has poor response
- Telephone
 - Mail
 - Email
 - personal
103. Social media is a collection of _____ communication
- Personal
 - Non personal
 - Online
 - offline

104. _____ is the procedure to test questionnaire
- a) Editing
 - b) Piloting
 - c) Communicating
 - d) tabulating
105. _____ question offers limited choice
- a) Multiple
 - b) Dichotomous
 - c) Alternative
 - d) open
106. _____ data should be used after careful scrutiny and should not be accepted at its face value
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Raw
 - d) grouped
107. In _____ interview the set of questions to be asked are predefined and the techniques used to record the information are standardised
- a) Structured
 - b) Unstructured
 - c) Semi - structured
 - d) disguised
108. Bibliography is included in the _____ of the report
- a) Preliminary Contents
 - b) Main body
 - c) Concluding part
 - d) introduction
109. _____ data is also known as recorded data from published sources
- a) Secondary
 - b) Tertiary
 - c) Primary
 - d) ungrouped
110. _____ is an indirect and impersonal method of conducting survey
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Experiment
 - c) Observation
 - d) interview
111. Response rate is _____ in personal interview technique
- a) Lowest
 - b) Highest
 - c) Limited
 - d) huge
112. Traditional mail panels are now replaced by _____
- a) Internet panels
 - b) Telephone panels
 - c) Female panels
 - d) online

113. _____ is one type of social media
- a) Facebook
 - b) Mobile
 - c) Phonebook
 - d) classroom
114. Pilot questionnaire is followed by _____ questionnaire
- a) Final
 - b) First
 - c) Second Pilot
 - d) second
115. Data processing is the conversion of _____ to meaningful information
- a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Raw data
 - d) grouped
116. Computer programme is the _____ collection of instructions
- a) Passive
 - b) Active
 - c) Balanced
 - d) dynamic
117. _____ is the process of eliminating errors
- a) Editing
 - b) Coding
 - c) Tabulation
 - d) interpretation
118. A code is a _____ which stands for each type of reply
- a) Command
 - b) Symbol
 - c) Guideline
 - d) table
119. _____ saves time during data analysis
- a) Editing
 - b) Coding
 - c) Tabulation
 - d) interpretation
120. Editing of data is a _____ job
- a) Research
 - b) Academic
 - c) Critical
 - d) analytical
121. Analysis of data confirms that the data is _____
- a) Legitimate
 - b) Superfluous
 - c) Exact
 - d) surplus

122. Inferential analysis is used when a sample is drawn by a _____ procedure
- Planned
 - Random
 - Logical
 - legal
123. _____ is a statistical analysis
- Editing
 - Quality
 - Correlation
 - data collecting
124. _____ analysis determines a cause for an effect
- Descriptive
 - Inferential
 - Causal
 - inspective
125. Interpretation is the _____ of the research process
- Basis
 - Climax
 - Ground
 - first step
126. The backbone of personal interview is _____
- Interviewer
 - Setting
 - Questionnaire
 - material
127. Interpretation must maintain _____ among different types of data
- Discipline
 - Control
 - Balance
 - confusion
128. _____ of data facilitates policy matters
- Analysis
 - Processing
 - Interpretation
 - data collection
129. _____ of data is an integral part of data interpretation
- Coding
 - Analysis
 - Processing
 - data collecting
130. _____ is the middle value
- Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - standard deviation

131. Written report is useful as _____
- a) Reference Document
 - b) Compact document
 - c) Useful document
 - d) extra document
132. Recommendations constitute _____ of the research report itself
- a) Integral part
 - b) Useful Part
 - c) Supporting document
 - d) sole
133. Research reporting is a matter of great significance to the researcher and _____
- a) Respondents
 - b) Research staff
 - c) Sponsoring organisation
 - d) sample
134. Technical report is _____
- a) Difficult to understand
 - b) Easy to understand
 - c) Complicated
 - d) lengthy
135. Informants should be treated _____
- a) In a casual manner
 - b) With dignity
 - c) Like unwanted customer
 - d) indecency
136. Research _____ is a logical and systematic plan for conducting research study
- a) Design
 - b) Report
 - c) Sample
 - d) data
137. _____ is designed for publications in a professional journal
- a) Report
 - b) Research abstract
 - c) Research article
 - d) research design
138. Bibliography is included in the _____ of the report
- a) Preliminary contents
 - b) Main body
 - c) Concluding part
 - d) first part
139. _____ contains the source of every reference incorporated in the research report
- a) Footnote
 - b) Bibliography
 - c) Abstract
 - d) graph

140. _____ constitute the heart of research report
- Recommendations
 - Findings
 - Conclusions
 - title page
141. _____ is designed for publication in a professional journal
- Report
 - Research abstract
 - Research article
 - Research design
142. The first section of research paper is _____
- Abstract
 - Introduction
 - Analysis
 - Conclusion
143. _____ is a reference to a published or unpublished source
- Citation
 - Footnotes
 - Bibliography
 - Abstract
144. Data _____ refers to organising of data for data analysis and interpretation
- Processing
 - Collection
 - Report
 - Coding
145. _____ is the process of checking errors and omissions in data collection
- Editing
 - Coding
 - Tabulation
 - Data collection
146. _____ is a type of bar chart that illustrates a project schedule
- Gantt chart
 - Histogram
 - Line Graph
 - Sub divided bar diagram
147. _____ is a special kind of bar graphs where intervals are equal_
- Histogram
 - Gantt chart
 - Line graph
 - simple bar diagram
148. _____ refer to the value obtained by dividing the sum of the values of all items by the total number of items
- Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - Range

149. _____ refers to value of variable which occurs most frequently

- a) Mode
- b) Median
- c) Mean
- d) Standard deviation

150. Coefficient of _____ is used to compare variability or consistency of two or more distributions

- a) Variation
- b) Regression
- c) correlation
- d) Rank correlation