

Objective questions in Research Methodology

Multiple Choice questions

Module I & II

- 1) _____refers to population of interest for the purpose of research.
 - a) Universe
 - b) Sample size
 - c) Respondents
- 2) ____-test is used to prove hypothesis of smaller sample.
 - a) t
 - b) f
 - c) z
 - d) P
- 3) ____tailed test is used when the researcher's interest is primarily on one side of the issue.
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
- 4) _____sampling is based on judgment of the researcher.
 - a) Judgmental
 - b) Convenience
 - c) Accidental
 - d) Snowball
- 5) _____refers to previous research studies, reference books and other published sources.
 - a) Literature Review
 - b) Research design
 - c) Research report
 - d) Sampling design
- 6) _____is a part of the universe that can be used as respondents to survey
 - a) Frame
 - b) Sample
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Population
- 7) _____is a proposition which can be put to a test to determine validity.
 - a) Problem statement
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Research Problem
 - d) Research Proposal
- 8) _____Hypothesis states that there is no relationship between two or more variables
 - a) Null
 - b) Alternative,
 - c) Negative

- d) Positive
- 9) _____ research is also called as fundamental research.
- a) Basic
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Applied
 - d)
- 10) _____ research helps to solve practical problems.
- a) Qualitative
 - b) Applied
 - c) Basic
 - d) Descriptive
- 11) _____ is an instrument to obtain addresses or other information about the universe
- a) frame
 - b) size
 - c) tool
 - d) Sample
- 12) Research _____ is a logical and systematic plan for conducting research study.
- a) Problem
 - b) Design
 - c) Report
 - d) Sample
- 13) _____ source of data collection consumes less time and effort gather the data.
- a) Secondary
 - b) Tertiary
 - c) Primary
 - d) Can't say
- 14) _____ consists of research findings and conclusions.
- a) Objectives
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Sampling
 - d) Research Report
- 15) _____ of data refers to analysis and generalisation of results.
- a) Interpretation
 - b) Processing
 - c) Sampling
 - d) Analysis
- 16) _____ data provides in-depth information relating to research problem.
- a) Primary,
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Tertiary
 - d) Sampling data
- 17) _____ is a tool to collect data from respondents when interview conducted.
- a) Schedule
 - b) Programme
 - c) Procedure

- d) Hypothesis
- 18) _____ data is also known as recorded data from published
- a) Secondary
 - b) Tertiary
 - c) Primary
 - d) Collected by field staff
- 19) _____ is an indirect and impersonal method of conducting survey.
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Experiment
 - c) Observation
 - d) Survey
- 20) What is the purpose of doing research?
- a) To identify problem
 - b) To find the solution
 - c) **Both a and b**
 - d) None of these
- 21) Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
- a) **Snowball**
 - b) Random
 - c) Cluster
 - d) Stratified
- 22) In group interview there 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
- 23) Stratified sampling is a _____
- a) **Probability sampling**
 - b) Non-Probability sampling
 - c) Specified sampling
 - d) Research sampling
- 24) Action research means _____.
- a) A longitudinal research
 - b) An applied research
 - c) **A research initiated to solve an immediate problem**
 - d) A research with socioeconomic objective
- 25) Which ONE of these sampling methods is a probability method?
- a) Quota.
 - b) Judgment
 - c) Convenience.
 - d) Simple random.
- 26) Research undertaken for knowledge sake is _____.
- a) Pure Research
 - b) Action Research
 - c) Pilot study

- d) Survey
- 27) Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is
- a) Fundamental Research
 - b) Analytical Research
 - c) Survey
 - d) Action Research
- 28) Population Census is an example of Research
- a) Survey
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Clinical
 - d) Diagnostic
- 29) Which of the following is an example of primary data?
- a) Book
 - b) Journal
 - c) News Paper
 - d) Census Report
- 30) is the first step of Research process
- a) Formulation of a problem
 - b) Collection of Data
 - c) Editing and Coding
 - d) Selection of a problem
- 31) Objectives in problem formulation means
- a) Questions to be answered
 - b) methods
 - c) Techniques
 - d) Methodology
- 32) How is random sampling helpful?
- a) Reasonably accurate
 - b) An economical method of data collection
 - c) Free from personal biases
 - d) All of the above**
- 33) ____ is the type of questionnaire which is segmented and designed to elicit detailed and accurate information under the given titles and subtitles.
- a) Unstructured
 - b) Structured
 - c) Close form
 - d) Open ended
- 34) ____ is a simple questionnaire without any segmentation or subdivision.
- a) Unstructured
 - b) Structured
 - c) Codified
 - d) Pictorial
- 35) If in the questionnaire there are many sub-questions which are depend on the answer of main question is called ____ question.
- a) Open ended
 - b) Close ended
 - c) Filtered

- d) Dichotomous
- 36) In ____ sampling the population is divided into different segments based on income or occupation.
- a) Cluster
 - b) Systematic
 - c) Stratified
 - d) Convenience
- 37) In ____ Method each and every element of the universe gets opportunity of being included in the sample.
- a) Probability
 - b) Non Probability
 - c) Research design
 - d) Research process
- 38) Hypothesis should be ____.
- a) Any statement
 - b) Empirically testable
 - c) Not empirically testable
 - d) Can't say
- 39) ____ is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true
- a) Normal level
 - b) Significance level
 - c) Modern level
 - d) Intermediate level
- 40) The confidence with which a null hypothesis is accepted or rejected depends on ____.
- a) Significance level
 - b) Selection of appropriate test
 - c) Formulation of hypothesis
 - d) Objectives of study
- 41) In order to pursue the research, which of the following is primarily required?
- a) Developing a research design
 - b) Formulating a research question
 - c) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - d) Formulating a research hypothesis
- 42) Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
- a) **Systematic Sampling Technique**
 - b) Purposive Sampling Technique
 - c) Area Sampling Technique
 - d) None of the above
- 43) A tentative proposition subject to test is
- a) Variable
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Data
 - d) Concept
- 44) The original source from which researcher collects information is
- a) Primary Source

- b) Secondary Source
 - c) Both primary and Secondary
 - d) None of these
- 45) Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called
- a) Mail Survey
 - b) Interview
 - c) Observation
 - d) Panel
- 46) Central Editing and are two types of Editing in Research
- a) Lab editing
 - b) Field Editing
 - c) Class Room Editing
 - d) Book Editing
- 47) Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
- a) Editing
 - b) Coding
 - c) Transcription
 - d) Analysis
- 48) Schedule is used as a
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Tool
 - c) Method
 - d) Technique
- 49) Which one among the following is the most comprehensive source of population data?
- a) Census**
 - b) National Sample Surveys
 - c) Demographic Health Surveys
 - d) National Family Health Surveys
- 50) Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is
- a) Causal
 - b) Relational
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Tentative
- 51) In a survey there is an enumerator and a .
- a) Guide
 - b) Respondent
 - c) Supervisor
 - d) Messenger
- 52) A survey is limited by the willingness and of respondent.
- a) Co-operation
 - b) Help

- c) Access
- d) Attitude

41. The final stage is a survey is .
- a) Reporting
 - b) Field work
 - c) Assignment
 - d) Calculation
42. A Research Report is a formal statement of .
- a) Research Process
 - b) Research Problem
 - c) Data collection
 - d) Data Editing
43. In a observation researcher is a part of observation
- a) Non participant
 - b) Participant
 - c) Structured
 - d) Unstructured
44. In a observation, researcher stands apart and does not participate.
- a) Structured
 - b) Unstructured
 - c) Non Participant
 - d) Participant
45. A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called .
- a) Observation
 - b) Schedule
 - c) Interview
 - d) Simulation
46. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
- a) Clinical Interview
 - b) Structured Interview
 - c) Group Interview
 - d) Direct Interview
47. Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called .
- a) Mail Survey
 - b) Interview
 - c) Observation
 - d) Panel
48. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called
- a) Multiple choice questions

- b) Dichotomous questions
- c) Open ended questions
- d) Structured questions

49. Questionnaire is a

- a) Research method
- b) Measurement technique
- c) Tool for data collection
- d) Data analysis technique

50. Which of the following order is recommended in the flowchart of the research process?

- a) Formulate Hypothesis, Sampling Design, Process Data, Identify Research Problem
- b) Sampling Design, Process Data, Identify Research Problem, Formulate Hypothesis
- c) Formulate Hypothesis, Process Data, Identify Research Problem, Sampling Design
- d) Identify Research Problem, Formulate Hypothesis, Sampling Design, Process Data

51. Which of the following steps can be taken to improve response rates to postal questionnaires?

- a) Write a personalized covering letter to introduce the research
- b) Enclose a stamped addressed envelope with a postal questionnaire
- c) Send out polite reminder letters
- d) All of the above

52. What is an observation schedule?

- a) A set of explicit rules for assigning behaviour to categories
- b) A timetable of days on which you plan to carry out your observation
- c) A list of questions to ask your interviewees
- d) A way of testing for measurement validity

Module-III

- 1) ____ mean refers to the value obtained by dividing the sum of the values of all items by the total
 - a) number of items.
 - b) Arithmetic
 - c) Geometric
 - d) Harmonic
- 2) If two series either increases or decreases that means there is ____
 - a) Negative correlation
 - b) Positive Correlation
 - c) No correlation

- 3) If $0 < r < 1$ means there is____
- Negative correlation
 - Positive Correlation
 - No correlation
- 4) Median is based on____
- All values
 - Some of values
 - Extreme values
- 5) ____refers to value of a variable which occurs most frequently
- Mode
 - Median
 - Mean
- 6) Which of the following is not absolute measures of dispersion?
- Range
 - Q.D
 - Coefficient of Variation
- 7) Coefficient of ____ is used to compare variability or consistency two or more distributions.
- Variation
 - Regression
 - Correlation
- 8) ____is used to analyse differences between group means and the associated procedures,
- ANOVA
 - Chi Square
 - Z-test
- 9) ____test is used to analyse the ratio of the variance of two samples while testing hypothesis
- F
 - T
 - Z
 - R
- 10) ____ is the type of bar chart that illustrate a project schedule
- Gantt chart
 - Histogram
 - Line graph
- 11)____ is a process of checking errors and omissions in data collection.
- Editing
 - Coding
 - Tabulation
- 12)____ is a special kind of bar graph where intervals are equal
- Histogram
 - Gantt
 - Line Graph
- 13)____ is the difference between highest and lowest value in a series of data.
- Range
 - Median
 - Mode

- 14) The standard deviation is always__
- a) Negative
 - b) Positive
 - c) some time negative
- 15) Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?
- a) It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.**
 - b) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
 - c) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
 - d) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.
- 16) What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
- a) The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
 - b) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true**
 - c) Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
 - d) None of the above
- 17) The mode of 2,5,6,4,2,7,2,5 is
- a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 2
 - d) 7
- 18) Z test is used to test hypothesis when the sample size is__
- a) more than 30
 - b) less than 30
 - c) less than 50
- 19) t-test is used to test hypothesis when the sample size is__
- a) more than 30
 - b) less than 30
 - c) less than 50
- 20) Chi square test is ____
- a) Parametric
 - b) Non Parametric
 - c) None of above
- 21) The median of 12,10,15,9,14 is____
- a) 10
 - b) 12
 - c) 14
 - d) 15
- 22) Data processing is the intermediary stage between _____ and data analysis.
- a) Data collection
 - b) Presentation
 - c) None of above
- 23) In regression analysis there can be ____
- a) Dependent variable only
 - b) Dependent and independent variable

- c) Independent variable only
- 24) Mean, Median and Mode are
- a) Measures of deviation
 - b) Measures of dispersion
 - c) Measures of control tendency
 - d) Measures of central tendency
- 25) Which of the following is not a "Graphic representation"?
- a) Pie Chart
 - b) Bar Chart
 - c) Table
 - d) Histogram
- 26) A tentative proposition subject to test is .a) Variable
- b) Hypothesis
 - c) Data
 - d) Concept
- 27) A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is .
- a) Null Hypothesis
 - b) Working Hypothesis
 - c) Relational Hypothesis
 - d) Descriptive Hypothesis
- 28) When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called .
- a) Relational Hypothesis
 - b) Situational Hypothesis
 - c) Null Hypothesis
 - d) Casual Hypothesis
- 29) Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is .
- a) Causal
 - b) Relational
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Tentative
- 30) Hypothesis must have .
- a) Applicability
 - b) Durability
 - c) Testability
 - d) Measurement
- 31) Office Editing and are two types of Editing in Research.
- a) Lab editing
 - b) Field Editing
 - c) Class Room Editing
 - d) Book Editing

- 32) Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
- Editing
 - Coding
 - Transcription
 - Tabulation
- 33) Summarizing raw data and displaying it on compact statistical tables for analysis is :
- Tabulation
 - Coding
 - Transcription
 - Editing
- 34) In hypothesis testing, a Type 2 error occurs when .
- The null hypothesis is not rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
 - The null hypothesis is rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
 - The null hypothesis is not rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.
 - The null hypothesis is rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.
- 35) By taking a level of significance of 1% it is the same as saying .
- We are 1% confident the results have not occurred by chance
 - We are 99% confident that the results have not occurred by chance
 - We are 99% confident that the results have occurred by chance
 - We are 1% confident the results have occurred by chance
- 36) If H_0 is true and we reject it is called .
- Type-I error
 - Type-II error
 - Standard error
 - Sampling error
- 37) In the statement “an examination of the effects of training on employee performance”, employee performance is the .
- Independent variable
 - Dependent variable
 - Discrete variable
 - Mediating variable
- 38) The correlational research seeks to
- To determine the relationship or interdependence between two or more variables
 - To study the effect of one on another
 - To study the causal influence of one on another
 - To test the independence of two attributes
- 39) The Chi-square test seeks to
- To determine the relationship or interdependence between two or more variables
 - To study the effect of one variable on another
 - To study the causal influence of one variable on another
 - To test the independence of two attributes

- 40) Alternative Hypothesis is also called as
- Composite hypothesis
 - Research Hypothesis
 - Simple Hypothesis
 - Null Hypothesis
- 41) A result is called “statistically significant” whenever
- The null hypothesis is true.
 - The alternative hypothesis is true.
 - The p-value is less or equal to the significance level.
 - The p-value is larger than the significance level.
- 42) A quantitative statement about a population is called
- Research hypothesis
 - Composite hypothesis
 - Simple hypothesis
 - Statistical hypothesis
- 43) If the critical region is located equally in both sides of the sampling distribution of test-statistic, the test is called
- One tailed
 - Two tailed
 - Right tailed
 - Left tailed
- 44) The dividing point between the region where the null hypothesis is rejected and the region where it is not rejected is said to be
- Critical region
 - Critical value
 - Acceptance region
 - Significant region
- 45) A rule or formula that provides a basis for testing a null hypothesis is called
- Test-statistic
 - Population statistic
 - Distribution statistic
 - Sample statistic
- 46) The probability associated with committing type-I error is
- β
 - α
 - $1 - \beta$
 - $1 - \alpha$
- 47) A failing student is passed by an examiner, it is an example of
- Type-I error

- b) Type-II error
 - c) Unbiased decision
 - d) Clear decision
- 48) A passing student is failed by an examiner, it is an example of
- a) Type-I error
 - b) Type-II error
 - c) Best decision
 - d) All of the above
- 49) Critical region is also called .
- a) Acceptance region
 - b) Rejection region
 - c) Confidence region
 - d) Statistical region
- 50) The probability of rejecting H_0 when it is false is called .
- a) Power of the test
 - b) Size of the test
 - c) Level of confidence
 - d) Confidence coefficient
- 51) The purpose of statistical inference is .
- a) To collect sample data and use them to formulate hypotheses about a population
 - b) To draw conclusion about populations and then collect sample data to support the conclusions
 - c) To draw conclusions about populations from sample data
 - d) To draw conclusions about the known value of population parameter
- 52) Suppose that the null hypothesis is true and it is rejected, is known as .
- a) A type-I error, and its probability is β
 - b) A type-I error, and its probability is α
 - c) A type-II error, and its probability is α
 - d) A type-II error, and its probability is β
- 53) The F-test:
- a) Is essentially a two-tailed test.
 - b) Is essentially a one-tailed test.
 - c) Can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses.**
 - d) Can never be one-tailed test.

Module-IV

- 1) ____ is a reference to a published or unpublished source.
- a) Citation

- b) Footnote
 - c) Bibliography
- 2) Research _____ is a formal statement of the result of an investigation of research work
- a) Report
 - b) Sample
 - c) Frame
- 3) _____ report is undertaken when there is longtime gap between data collection and presentation of final report.
- a) Interim
 - b) Summary
 - c) Technical
- 4) _____ system uses sequential numbers in the text.
- a) **Vancouver**
 - b) Parenthetical
 - c) Chicago
- 5) _____ establishes values for acknowledging sources used in research
- a) **MLA**
 - b) APA
 - c) CMS
- 6) Which of the following are citation styles
- a) MLA
 - b) APA
 - c) CMS
 - d) All of above
- 7) Which of the following is not a citation styles
- a) MLA
 - b) **APG**
 - c) CMS
- 8) The technical report is written in _____
- a) simple language
 - b) Technical language
 - c) Difficult language
- 9) Which of the following is not a type of report.
- a) Technical
 - b) Interim
 - c) **Inventory**
- 10) _____ report is designed for executives and other non-technical users.
- a) Technical
 - b) **Popular**
 - c) Interim
- 11) The presentation of the work of another person as one's own or without proper acknowledgement is called _____
- a) Bibliography
 - b) Citation
 - c) **Plagiarism**

- 12) ____ is a reference to a published or unpublished source.
- Citation
 - Footnotes
 - Bibliography
 - Acknowledgement
- 13) A ____ is a reference, explanation or comment placed below the main text on a printed page.
- Bibliography
 - Footnotes
 - Citation
 - Website
- 14) The full form of APA is ____.
- American Physical Association
 - American Psychological Association
 - American Psychological Amendment
 - American Psychological Agreement
- 15) ____ citation style uses a simple two part parenthetical documentation system for citing sources.
- APA
 - MLA
 - CMS
 - LMS
- 16) ____ is one of the effective way to avoid plagiarism.
- Site
 - Cite
 - Resource
 - Copy
- 17) The following are the ways to avoid Plagiarism except ____.
- Cite
 - Quoting
 - Referencing
 - Google
- 18) Full form of SPSS is ____.
- Statistical Package for Social Sciences
 - Software Package for Social Sciences
 - Social Package of Social Sciences
- 19) SPSS is useful for ____
- Data collection
 - Data Analysis
 - None of above
- 20) ____ is an excel add-in that perform statistical analyses within an excel workbook.
- SPSS
 - MEGASTAT
 - WORKSHEET
 - CHATS

Anil Khadse NKTT