THERE'S NO DISCOVERY WITHOUT A SEARCH AND THERE'S NO REDISCOVERY WITHOUT A RESEARCH.

QUESTION BANK

ON

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
ON
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
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SEMESTER – III
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SYLLABUS

UNIT I

Meaning of Business Research – Types of Research – Descriptive, Exploratory, Empirical, Historical and Case Study – Research Design - Components of the Research Design.

UNIT – II

Census – Sample – Sampling Techniques – Random and Non-Random sampling – Size of the sample - Sampling Error.

UNIT – III

Collection of Data - Primary and Secondary Data – Tools of collection of Data – Questionnaire – Scaling Techniques - Personal Interview – Interview schedule – Observation, Pilot study and pre-testing.

UNIT –IV

Analysis and Interpretation of Data – Hypothesis – Characteristics of A Good Hypothesis – Formulation and testing of Hypothesis – Methods of testing Hypothesis – T -Test – F- Test, CHI square Test.

UNIT – V

Research Report – types of Reports - Steps in Drafting a Research Report - Quality of Research Report.

GLOSSARY

1. **Abstract**: A concise summary of a research paper that provides an overview of the study's purpose, methodology, results, and conclusions.

2. **Alternative Hypothesis** (H1): The hypothesis that suggests a significant relationship or difference between variables in a study.
3. **Analysis**: The process of examining and interpreting data to derive meaningful patterns, trends, or insights.

4. **Appendix:** Supplementary material attached at the end of a report, providing additional details or supporting documentation.
5. **Beta (β):** The probability of committing a Type II error, failing to reject a false null hypothesis.

6. **Bias**: Systematic errors or deviations in research results introduced by flaws in the research design, data collection, or analysis.

7. **Bibliography**: A list of sources, references, or literature cited in a report

8. **Blind Review**: A peer review process in which the identity of the author is concealed from the reviewers to ensure unbiased evaluation.
9. **Case Study**: An in-depth analysis of a specific individual, group, event, or situation to gain a comprehensive understanding.
10. **Categorical Data**: Data that can be divided into categories but has no inherent order or numerical value.

11. **Census:** A complete enumeration of the entire population under study.

12. **Closed-Ended Question**: A question in a survey or interview that provides predefined response options for participants to choose from.
13. **Cluster Sampling**: A sampling method in which the population is divided into clusters, and random clusters are selected for inclusion in the study.

14. **Coding**: The process of assigning numerical or thematic labels to qualitative data for analysis.

15. **Conclusion**: The final section of a report summarizing key findings, implications, and recommendations.

16. **Confidence Interval**: A range of values around a sample estimate within which the true population parameter is likely to fall, with a certain level of confidence.
17. **Control Group**: A group in an experiment that does not receive the experimental treatment, used for comparison with the group that receives the treatment.
18. **Convenience Sampling**: A non-probability sampling method where researchers select participants based on their availability and accessibility.
19. **Correlation:** A statistical measure indicating the degree to which two variables change together, without implying causation.
20. **Cross-References**: References within a report that direct the reader to related sections or content elsewhere in the document.

21. **Cross-Sectional Sampling**: Gathering data from participants at a single point in time, providing a snapshot of the population.
22. **Data Collection**: The systematic process of gathering and measuring information from various sources for research purposes.
23. **Data Dictionary**: A document specifying the types and formats of data collected, including variable names and descriptions.
24. **Data Entry**: The process of inputting collected data into a computer or database for storage and analysis.
25. **Data Logging**: Automatic or continuous recording of data over time using electronic devices or sensors.
26. **Data Management**: The organization, storage, and maintenance of collected data to ensure accuracy and accessibility.
27. **Data Mining**: The process of extracting meaningful patterns or information from large datasets using statistical or computational techniques.

28. **Data Presentation**: The visual representation of data through tables, charts, graphs, or other graphical elements.
29. **Data Quality**: The degree to which data accurately and consistently represents the real-world information it is intended to measure.
30. **Data Set**: A collection of related data points or observations used for analysis in research.
31. **Dependent Variable**: The variable in a study that is being measured or tested; its value depends on the independent variable.
32. **Dependent Variable**: The variable that is observed, measured, or recorded as an outcome in a study, influenced by the independent variable.
33. **Ethnography**: A qualitative research method involving prolonged engagement and observation within a specific social or cultural group.
34. **Executive Summary**: A brief overview of a report's purpose, methods, results, and recommendations, often intended for busy executives.

35. **Experimental Hypothesis**: Another term for the alternative hypothesis, expressing the expected relationship or effect.

36. **False Negative (Type II Error)**: Failing to reject a null hypothesis that is false.

37. **False Positive (Type I Error)**: Incorrectly rejecting a null hypothesis that is actually true.

38. **Field Notes**: Descriptive and detailed notes taken by researchers during observational or qualitative studies.

39. **Footnote:** A note placed at the bottom of a page, providing additional information or references related to specific content in the report.
40. **Gantt Chart**: A visual representation of project tasks and timelines, commonly used in project management reports.

41. **Heading:** A title or label used to indicate different sections or subsections in a report.

42. **Hypothesis Testing**: The statistical process of evaluating a hypothesis by analyzing data to determine if there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis.
43. **Hypothesis**: A testable and falsifiable statement predicting the relationship between variables in a research study.
44. **Independent Variable**: The variable manipulated or controlled by the researcher to observe its effect on the dependent variable.
45. **Index:** An alphabetical list of terms, topics, or concepts with corresponding page numbers for quick reference.
46. **Informed Consent**: Ethical principle ensuring that participants are fully aware of the research study's purpose, procedures, and potential risks before agreeing to participate.
47. **Interview:** A data collection method involving direct communication between a researcher and a participant to gather information.
48. **Judgment Sampling**: A non-probability sampling technique where researchers use

their judgment to select participants based on predefined criteria.

49. **Justification:** The rationale or reasoning behind certain decisions, methodologies, or recommendations presented in the report.
50. **Key Findings:** The main discoveries or results derived from the research or investigation presented in the report.
51. **Level of Significance (α):** The probability of committing a Type I error, typically set at 0.05 or 5% in hypothesis testing.
52. **List of Figures/Tables**: A compilation of all figures or tables in a report, along with their corresponding page numbers.
53. **Literature Review**: A critical analysis of existing research and scholarly articles relevant to a particular topic or research question.
54. **Longitudinal Study**: A research design that involves collecting data from the same subjects over an extended period to study changes or trends.
55. **Methodology**: A detailed description of the methods and procedures used to

conduct the research or investigation.

56. **Multivariate Hypothesis**: A hypothesis involving more than one independent or dependent variable.

57. **Narrative:** The written portion of a report that provides a detailed account of the research, analysis, or findings.

58. **Non-Probability Sampling**: Sampling methods that do not rely on random selection, often leading to a lack of generalizability.
59. **Null Hypothesis (H0):** A hypothesis that suggests no significant relationship or difference between variables in a study.

60. **Objective:** The specific goal or purpose of the report, outlining what the report aims to achieve.

61. **Observation:** The systematic and structured process of watching and recording behavior, events, or phenomena.
62. **Observational Study**: Research in which the investigator observes and records

behavior without manipulating variables.

63. **One-Tailed Test:** A hypothesis test in which the critical region is on only one side of the distribution curve, assessing for a specific direction of effect.
64. **Open-Ended Question**: A question in a survey or interview that allows participants to respond in their own words, providing qualitative data.
65. **Pagination**: The numbering of pages in a report, typically placed in the header or footer.
66. **Population Parameter**: A numerical characteristic of a population, often represented by Greek letters (e.g., μ for population mean, σ for population standard deviation).
67. **Population:** The entire group of individuals or instances that meet the criteria for inclusion in a study.
68. **Population:** The entire group of individuals or instances to which the research findings are intended to be generalized.

69. **Power (1 - β):** The probability of correctly rejecting a false null hypothesis, avoiding a Type II error.

70. **Primary Data:** Data collected directly from original sources for a specific research purpose.

71. **Purposive Sampling**: A non-probability sampling technique where researchers purposefully select participants who meet specific criteria.
72. **P-Value**: The probability of obtaining results as extreme or more extreme than the observed results, assuming the null hypothesis is true.
73. **Qualitative Data**: Non-numerical information often obtained through interviews, observations, or open-ended surveys.
74. **Quantitative Data**: Numerical data that can be measured and expressed with numerical values.

75. **Quasi-experiment**: A research design that lacks random assignment to experimental and control groups but

includes other aspects of experimental design.

76. **Questionnaire**: A structured set of questions designed for participants to respond to in a consistent manner.

77. **Quota Sampling**: A non-probability sampling method where researchers ensure that the sample reflects certain characteristics in predetermined proportions.
78. **Random Sampling Error**: Variability in sample statistics due to chance, influencing the difference between sample and population values.
79. **Random Sampling**: A method of selecting participants for a study where each individual in the population has an equal chance of being included.
80. **Reliability:** The consistency and stability of measurement or data collection methods; the degree to which a study produces consistent results.
81. **Representative Sample:** A sample that accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.

82. **Research Hypothesis**: Another term for the alternative hypothesis, expressing the expected relationship or effect.

83. **Results:** The section of a report presenting the data and findings obtained from the research or analysis.

84. **Sample:** A subset of the population selected for inclusion in a research study.
85. **Sampling Bias**: The presence of systematic errors in the process of selecting participants, leading to a non-representative sample.
86. **Sampling Distribution**: The distribution of sample statistics that would be obtained from multiple samples of the same size from the same population.
87. **Sampling Error:** The difference between a sample statistic and the true population parameter.

88. **Sampling Frame**: A list or method used to identify and reach potential participants in the population.

89. **Sampling Unit**: The individual elements or groups included in the sampling

process.

90. **Sampling**: The process of selecting a subset of individuals or cases from a larger population for study.

91. **Secondary Data**: Data collected by someone other than the user for a purpose other than the current research.

92. **Significance Level**: The predetermined level at which the p-value is considered small enough to reject the null hypothesis.

93. **Simple Random Sampling:** A type of random sampling where every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected.
94. **Snowball Sampling**: A non-probability sampling technique where existing participants recruit new participants from their social network.
95. **Statistical Analysis:** The application of statistical methods to analyze and interpret data in a report.

96. **Statistical Power**: The likelihood that a study will detect an effect or relationship

if it exists in the population.

97. **Stratified Sampling**: Dividing the population into subgroups or strata and then randomly selecting samples from each stratum.
98. **Survey**: A research method using questionnaires or interviews to collect data from a sample of individuals to describe, compare, or explain trends.
99. **Systematic Sampling**: A sampling method where every nth member of the population is selected after an initial random start.
100. **Table of Contents**: An organized list of sections, chapters, or headings in a report with corresponding page numbers.
101. **Target Population**: The specific group or population to which the study's findings are intended to be applied.
102. **Test Statistic**: A numerical value calculated from sample data used to make decisions about the null hypothesis in hypothesis testing.
103. **Triangulation**: The use of multiple methods or data sources to enhance the

validity and reliability of research findings.

104. **Two-Tailed Test**: A hypothesis test in which the critical region is on both sides of the distribution curve, assessing for any direction of effect.
105. **Unbiased Language**: Language that avoids favoritism, prejudice, or subjective viewpoints, promoting objectivity in the report.
106. **Underpowered Study**: A study with a low probability of detecting a true effect if it exists, often due to a small sample size.
107. **Validity**: The degree to which a research study accurately measures or assesses what it claims to measure.
108. **Variable**: A characteristic, attribute, or factor that can be measured or manipulated in a research study.
109. **Visual Aid**: Any graphic or visual element, such as charts or diagrams, used to enhance understanding or presentation in a report.
110. **Volunteer (or Self-Selected) Sampling**: A non-probability sampling

method where participants volunteer or self-select to be part of the study.

111. **Web Scraping**: Automated extraction of data from websites for research purposes.

112. **Weighting**: Adjusting the contribution of different groups or elements in the sample to account for underrepresentation or overrepresentation.

113. **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test**: A non-parametric statistical test used to compare two related samples when the data are not normally distributed.

114. **Word Count:** The total number of words in a report, often specified as a requirement or limit.

115. **Workflow:** The systematic sequence of tasks, processes, or activities involved in the research process, from planning to reporting.

116. **X-axis/Y-axis:** The horizontal (X-axis) and vertical (Y-axis) lines on a graph, representing variables or categories.

117. **X-bar ($\bar{x}$)**: The symbol used to represent the sample mean.
118. **Xenophobia:** A potential source of bias, referring to an irrational fear or dislike of people from other countries or cultures.
119. **X-Y-Z Axis**: The three axes in a three-dimensional graph used to represent variables or dimensions.
120. **Year-End Report**: A comprehensive report summarizing activities, achievements, and challenges over the course of a year.
121. **Yield**: The number of usable responses or participants obtained from the sampling process.
122. **Yule-Simon Distribution:** A probability distribution often used in survival analysis.
123. **Zero Hypothesis**: Another term for the null hypothesis, suggesting no effect or relationship between variables.
124. **Zero Inflated Model:** A statistical model that accounts for excess zeros in

the data, often used in certain types of research reports.

125. **Zero-order Correlation**: The correlation coefficient between two variables without considering the influence of other variables.
126. **Z-Score**: A standard score indicating how many standard deviations a data point is from the mean of a distribution.
127. **Z-score:** A standard score that quantifies how many standard deviations a data point is from the mean of a distribution.
128. **Z-Test:** A statistical test used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups.

UNIT – I

1. What is the primary goal of research methodology?
a) To collect data b) To generate theories
c) To solve practical problems d) To entertain

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good research?
a) Objectivity b) Subjectivity
c) Reliability d) Validity

3. What is the purpose of a literature review in research?
a) To provide background information
b) To present the researcher's opinions
c) To showcase personal experiences
d) To promote a specific agenda

4. Which research method involves studying a phenomenon in its natural setting without manipulating it?
a) Experimental research b) Survey research
c) Observational research d) Case study research

5. What is a hypothesis in research?
a) A proven fact
b) A tentative statement to be tested
c) An established theory
d) An anecdotal observation

6. What is a variable in research?
a) A constant factor
b) Something that doesn't change
c) A measurable characteristic that can vary
d) A hypothetical construct

7. Which of the following is a qualitative research method?
a)Experimental research b) Survey research
c) Case study research d) Correlational research

8. What is the purpose of random sampling in research?
a) To ensure everyone has an equal chance of being included
b) To focus on a specific group
c) To control extraneous variables
d) To make the sample more representative

9. In research, what is a population?
a) The entire group being studied
b) A small, select group
c) The sample size
d) The researcher's colleagues

10. What is the role of an independent variable in an experiment?
a) It is the outcome being measured

b) It is manipulated to observe its effect on the dependent variable
c) It is a constant that does not change
d) It is the variable that is influenced by other factors

11. What does the term "reliability" refer to in research?
a) The consistency of measurement
b) The accuracy of measurement
c) The validity of measurement
d) The generalizability of findings

12. Which type of research design involves studying the same group of participants over an extended period?
a) Cross-sectional b) Longitudinal
c) Experimental d) Descriptive

13. What is the purpose of informed consent in research?
a) To guarantee favorable results
b) To protect participants' rights
c) To manipulate data
d) To deceive participants

14. What is a control group in an experiment?
a) The group that receives the experimental treatment
b) The group that is not exposed to the independent variable
c) The group that provides feedback on the study
d) The group that is randomly selected

15. What is a confounding variable in research?
a) A variable that is manipulated
b) A variable that is held constant
c) A variable that may affect the dependent variable and distort the results
d) A variable that is measured

16. What does the term "peer review" mean in the context of research?
a) Review by colleagues with similar interests
b) Review by the general public
c) Self-review by the researcher
d) Review by non-experts

17. Which of the following is an example of a qualitative data collection method?
a) Surveys b) Experiments
c) Interviews d) Observations

18. What is a research paradigm?
a) A philosophical framework guiding research
b) A statistical analysis method
c) A research funding agency
d) A popular research topic

19. What is the purpose of statistical analysis in research?
a) To make the data more complex

b) To summarize and interpret data
c) To confuse readers
d) To increase the length of the research paper

20. What is the primary objective of research?
a) To confirm pre-existing beliefs
b) To gather data for statistical analysis
c) To generate new knowledge and understanding
d) To persuade others of personal opinions

21. Which characteristic is crucial for ensuring the quality of resear
a) Subjectivity b) Objectivity
c) Ambiguity d) Prejudice

22. Why is reliability important in research?
a) To ensure that the findings are generalizable
b) To guarantee statistical significance
c) To maintain consistency in measurement
d) To focus on a specific group

23. Which of the following is a characteristic of good research questions?
a) Ambiguity b) Lack of relevance
c) Clarity and specificity d) Prejudice

24. What is the primary purpose of a literature review in research?
a) To entertain the readers
b) To present the researcher's opinions
c) To provide background information and identify gaps in existing knowledge
d) To prove the researcher's hypotheses

25. Which characteristic involves the accuracy of measurement in research?
a) Reliability b) Objectivity
c) Validity d) Generalization

26. What distinguishes applied research from basic research?
a) Applied research aims to contribute to theoretical knowledge
b) Basic research seeks to solve practical problems
c) Applied research ignores statistical significance
d) Basic research relies solely on qualitative methods

27. What is the primary focus of exploratory research?
a) To confirm existing theories
b) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
c) To describe and understand a phenomenon
d) To establish causation

28. What is the significance of peer review in research?
a) To ensure favourable results
b) To promote personal biases
c) To assess and validate the quality of research by experts in the field
d) To manipulate data

29. What is the purpose of informed consent in research involving human subjects?
a) To guarantee favorable results
b) To protect participants' rights and ensure voluntary participation
c) To manipulate data
d) To deceive participants

30. Which characteristic refers to the extent to which research findings can be applied to other populations or settings?
a) Objectivity b) Reliability
c) Generalization d) Clarity

31. In experimental research, what is the role of the control group?
a) To receive the experimental treatment
b) To be compared to the experimental group and provide a baseline for comparison
c) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
d) To guarantee statistical significance

32. What is the primary purpose of a control variable in an experiment?
a) To manipulate the independent variable
b) To provide a baseline for comparison
c) To ensure that the study is entertaining
d) To focus on a specific group

33. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?
a) Emphasis on statistical analysis
b) Use of closed-ended survey questions
c) Focus on understanding meanings and experiences
d) Manipulation of variables

34. What does the term "confounding variable" mean in research?
a) A variable that is manipulated
b) A variable that is measured
c) A variable that may affect the dependent variable and distort the results
d) A variable that remains constant throughout the study

35. Why is research considered significant in academia and society?
a) To entertain and engage
b) To generate profit
c) To contribute new knowledge and solve problems
d) To satisfy personal curiosity

36. What role does research play in evidence-based decision-making?
a) It has no role in decision-making
b) It provides subjective opinions
c) It offers a foundation of objective and credible information
d) It only supports predetermined conclusions

37. How does research contribute to advancements in technology and innovation?
a) By hindering progress
b) By relying on outdated methods
c) By providing insights and solutions to challenges
d) By avoiding change

38. In what way does research support academic and intellectual growth?
a) By discouraging critical thinking
b) By limiting exposure to diverse ideas
c) By fostering a culture of inquiry and learning
d) By promoting conformity

39. What is the impact of research on public policy?
a) It has no influence on policy decisions
b) It provides a basis for informed policymaking
c) It encourages arbitrary decision-making
d) It undermines the democratic process

40. How does research contribute to economic development?
a) By stifling innovation
b) By discouraging entrepreneurship
c) By generating new ideas and solutions for economic challenges
d) By promoting economic inequality

41. What is the role of research in addressing societal issues and challenges?
a) It exacerbates societal problems
b) It ignores social issues
c) It provides insights and potential solutions to societal challenges
d) It isolates researchers from societal concerns

42. How does research contribute to personal and professional development?
a) By discouraging lifelong learning
b) By limiting exposure to new ideas
c) By fostering critical thinking and continuous learning
d) By avoiding challenges and obstacles

43. What role does research play in promoting cultural understanding?
a) It perpetuates cultural stereotypes
b) It discourages cultural exchange

c) It fosters cultural appreciation and cross-cultural dialogue
d) It isolates cultures from one another

44. How does research contribute to the global scientific community?
a) By discouraging collaboration
b) By limiting access to research findings
c) By sharing knowledge and fostering international collaboration
d) By promoting intellectual isolation

45. What is the primary objective of research?
a) To prove preconceived notions
b) To generate new knowledge and understanding
c) To confirm personal beliefs
d) To entertain

46. Which characteristic is essential for good research?
a) Bias b) Subjectivity
c) Objectivity d) Prejudice

47. What does the term "replicability" mean in research?
a) The ability to reproduce identical results in a different study
b) The exclusivity of research findings
c) The focus on qualitative data
d) The disregard for statistical analysis

48. What is the primary purpose of a research hypothesis?
a) To prove the researcher's personal beliefs
b) To guide the research process and predict outcomes
c) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
d) To ignore statistical significance

49. Which of the following is a characteristic of good research questions?
a) Ambiguity
b) Clarity and specificity
c) Generalization
d) Lack of relevance

50. Why is objectivity important in research?
a) It allows the researcher to manipulate data
b) It ensures that personal biases do not influence the research process
c) It promotes subjectivity in findings
d) It leads to predetermined conclusions

51. Which characteristic refers to the consistency of measurement in research?
a) Validity b) Reliability
c) Generalization d) Ambiguity

52. What is the primary goal of applied research?
a) To contribute to theoretical knowledge

b) To solve practical problems
c) To generate new hypotheses
d) To explore new ideas

53. Which of the following is an objective of exploratory research?
a) To confirm existing theories
b) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
c) To describe and understand a phenomenon
d) To establish causation

54. Why is a literature review conducted in research?
a) To present the researcher's opinions
b) To showcase personal experiences
c) To provide background information and identify gaps in existing knowledge
d) To entertain the audience

55. What is the significance of peer review in research?
a) To ensure favourable results
b) To promote personal biases
c) To guarantee statistical significance
d) To assess and validate the quality of research by experts in the field

56. Which characteristic refers to the extent to which research findings can be applied to other populations or settings?

a) Validity b) Reliability
c) Generalization d) Objectivity

57. What is the main characteristic of a good research design?

a) Complexity b) Simplicity
c) Appropriateness d) Length

58. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?

a) Emphasis on numerical data
b) Focus on statistical significance
c) Exploration of participant perspectives
d) Use of large sample sizes

59. What does the term "random sampling" involve in research?

a) Selecting participants based on personal preferences
b) Ensuring everyone has an equal chance of being included
c) Manipulating variables for experimental purposes
d) Focusing on a specific group

60. Which of the following is an example of a quantitative research method?
a) Case study b) Survey
c) Ethnography d) Grounded theory

61. What is the purpose of a control group in an experiment?
a) To provide feedback on the study
b) To receive the experimental treatment
c) To establish a baseline for comparison
d) To control extraneous variables

62. What is the purpose of a research design in a study?
a) To manipulate data
b) To guide the research process
c) To confirm personal beliefs
d) To ignore statistical significance

63. Which research design involves studying a group over an extended period to observe changes over time?
a) Cross-sectional
b) Experimental
c) Longitudinal
d) Descriptive

64. In experimental research, what is the role of the control group?
a) To provide feedback on the study

b) To receive the experimental treatment
c) To establish a baseline for comparison
d) To control extraneous variables

65. What is the primary characteristic of a quasi-experimental design?
a) Random assignment of participants
b) Manipulation of an independent variable
c) Lack of control group
d) Lack of manipulation of variables

66. Which type of research design focuses on exploring a phenomenon in its natural context?
a) Experimental b) Survey
c) Case study d) Longitudinal

67. What does a cross-sectional research design involve?
a) Studying a group over time
b) Manipulating variables for practical solutions
c) Collecting data at a single point in time from different groups
d) Studying a single case in detail

68. What is the purpose of a pilot study in research design?
a) To manipulate variables

b) To gather preliminary data and test research procedures
c) To confirm existing theories
d) To select the final sample

69. What is the purpose of a control group in an experiment?
a) To provide feedback on the study
b) To receive the experimental treatment
c) To establish a baseline for comparison
d) To control extraneous variables

70. In correlational research, what does a positive correlation indicate?
a) A cause-and-effect relationship
b) No relationship between variables
c) An inverse relationship between variables
d) A direct relationship between variables

71. What is the primary purpose of an ex post facto research design?
a) To manipulate variables
b) To explore cause-and-effect relationships
c) To study the effects of an independent variable that cannot be manipulated
d) To confirm existing theories

72. Which research design involves manipulating an independent variable and measuring its effects on a dependent variable?
a) Observational design b) Longitudinal design
c) Experimental design d) Descriptive design

73. Which research design involves studying a single case in great detail?
a) Cross-sectional design b) Experimental design
c) Case study design d) Descriptive design

74. Which research design involves studying the same group of participants at multiple points in time?
a) Cross-sectional design b) Experimental design
c) Longitudinal design d) Descriptive design

75. What is the primary characteristic of a non-experimental design?
a) Manipulation of variables
b) Random assignment of participants
c) Lack of manipulation of variables
d) Observational methods

76. What distinguishes a mixed-methods design from other research designs?
a) The use of both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods
b) The use of experimental manipulation

c) The exclusive reliance on surveys
d) The lack of a control group

77. In a counterbalanced design, what is the purpose of varying the order of conditions?
a) To manipulate variables
b) To control extraneous variables
c) To prevent order effects
d) To establish a control group

78. What is the primary focus of a case-control research design?
a) Observing changes over time
b) Studying cause-and-effect relationships
c) Comparing individuals with a specific condition to those without
d) Manipulating variables

79. What is a case study in research?
a) A study focused on a single variable
b) An in-depth examination of a single instance or phenomenon
c) A large-scale survey
d) An experimental design

80. What is the primary goal of a case study?
a) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
b) To generalize findings to a larger population

c) To explore and understand a particular case in-depth
d) To confirm existing theories

81. Which of the following is a characteristic of a case study design?
a) Large sample size
b) Generalization to a population
c) In-depth analysis of a specific case
d) Experimental manipulation

82. What role does context play in a case study?
a) It is irrelevant to the study
b) It provides background information but doesn't influence the analysis
c) It is essential for understanding the case and its complexities
d) It limits the scope of the study

83. How does a case study differ from a survey or experiment?
a) It involves manipulation of variables
b) It uses a large sample size
c) It focuses on exploring real-life situations in-depth
d) It aims to establish cause-and-effect relationships

84. What is the primary advantage of using a case study approach?
a) Generalizability to a larger population

b) Ability to manipulate variables
c) In-depth exploration of complex phenomena
d) Reduction of bias

85. When is a case study design particularly useful?
a) When seeking generalizable results
b) When conducting large-scale experiments
c) When exploring unique or rare phenomena
d) When aiming for statistical significance

86. What is a potential limitation of case study research?
a) Lack of depth in analysis
b) Difficulty in replicating findings
c) Generalizability to a broad population
d) Strict control over variables

87. What is the term for an instrumental case study?
a) A case study that involves musical instruments
b) A case study conducted for educational purposes
c) A case study that serves as a means to understand a broader issue
d) A case study with a predetermined conclusion

88. How does a single-case design differ from a multiple-case design in case study research?
a) It involves studying a single instance
b) It is less detailed in its analysis
c) It focuses on a single variable

d) It lacks real-world application

89. What is a case study?
a) A type of experimental design
b) An in-depth analysis of a single individual, group, or event
c) A large-scale survey
d) A controlled laboratory experiment

90. Which of the following is a qualitative research approach that involves understanding the lived experiences of individuals?
a) Grounded theory
b) Ethnography
c) Phenomenology
d) Case study

91. What is a retrospective study?
a) A study conducted in the future
b) A study that looks back in time to examine past events
c) A study conducted in multiple locations
d) A study with a large sample size

92. What is the primary goal of descriptive research?
a) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
b) To explore and understand a phenomenon in-depth
c) To provide an accurate portrayal of a situation or population

d) To establish cause-and-effect relationships

93. Which research method is commonly used in descriptive research?
a) Case study
b) Experimental design
c) Longitudinal study
d) Factorial design

94. What characterizes exploratory research?
a) Manipulation of variables
b) Detailed analysis of a specific case
c) In-depth understanding of a phenomenon
d) Investigation into new and unfamiliar areas

95. Which of the following is a primary objective of exploratory research?
a) To manipulate variables for practical solutions
b) To confirm existing theories
c) To generate new ideas and insights
d) To provide an accurate portrayal of a situation

96. What role does hypothesis testing play in descriptive research?
a) It is the central focus of the research
b) It guides the exploration of new phenomena
c) It is not typically used in descriptive research
d) It establishes causation between variables

97. What is the primary goal of fundamental research?
a) To solve practical problems
b) To generate new knowledge and theories
c) To address immediate societal needs
d) To manipulate variables for practical solutions

98. Which term is synonymous with applied research?
a) Basic research
b) Experimental research
c) Practical research
d) Theoretical research

99. What distinguishes applied research from fundamental research?
a) The use of statistical analysis
b) The focus on theory development
c) The application of findings to solve real-world problems
d) The exploration of new and unfamiliar areas

100. In which situation is fundamental research more likely to be conducted?
a) When immediate solutions to practical problems are needed
b) When exploring the underlying principles of a phenomenon
c) When aiming to develop new technologies
d) When conducting market research

101. What is the primary characteristic of applied research?
a) A focus on theoretical principles
b) The generation of new knowledge for its own sake
c) The practical application of research findings
d) The exclusive reliance on experimental methods

Answers

1.a, 2.b, 3.a, 4.c, 5.b, 6.c, 7.c, 8.a, 9.a, 10.b, 11.a, 12.b, 13.b, 14.b, 15.c, 16.c, 17.c, 18.a, 19.b, 20.c, 21.b, 22.c, 23.c, 24.c, 25.c, 26.b, 27.c, 28.c, 29.b, 30.c, 31.b, 32.b, 33.c, 34.c, 35.c, 36.c, 37.c, 38.c, 39.b, 40.c, 41.c, 42.c, 43.c, 44.c, 45.b, 46.c, 47.a, 48.b, 49.b, 50.b, 51.b, 52.b, 53.c, 54.c, 55.d, 56.c, 57.c, 58.c, 59.b, 60.b, 61.c, 62.b, 63.c, 64.c, 65.d, 66.c, 67.c, 68.b, 69.c, 70.d, 71.c, 72.c, 73.c, 74.c, 75.c, 76.a, 77.c, 78.c, 79.b, 80.c, 81.c, 82.c, 83.c, 84.c, 85.c, 86.b, 87.c, 88.a, 89.a, 90.d, 91.b, 92.c, 93.a, 94.d, 95.c, 96.c, 97.b, 98.c, 99.c, 100.b, 101.c.

UNIT – II

1. What is a census in research?
a) A detailed examination of a specific case
b) The process of collecting data from every individual in a population
c) A study that focuses on generating new theories
d) A method for selecting a subset from a larger population

2. What is the primary advantage of conducting a census?
a) Cost-effectiveness
b) Speed of data collection
c) Precision and accuracy of results
d) Ease of implementation

3. Which of the following is a limitation of using a census in research?
a) Lack of representation of the entire population
b) Difficulty in data analysis
c) Generalizability to a larger population
d) Bias in participant selection

4. What is sampling in research?
a) The process of collecting data from every individual in a population
b) A method for selecting a subset from a larger population for study
c) The exclusive use of qualitative research methods
d) A type of experimental design

5. Which of the following is a key advantage of using sampling in research?
a) Precision and accuracy of results
b) Representation of the entire population
c) Elimination of bias in participant selection
d) Quick and cost-effective data collection

6. What is the primary purpose of random sampling in research?
a) To select participants based on specific characteristics
b) To ensure a diverse sample
c) To eliminate bias in participant selection
d) To provide a detailed examination of a specific case

7. Which sampling method involves dividing the population into subgroups and then randomly selecting individuals from each subgroup?
a) Simple random sampling b) Systematic sampling
c) Stratified sampling d) Convenience sampling

8. What is a potential drawback of using convenience sampling?

a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
c) It requires advanced statistical analysis
d) It guarantees a representative sample

9. In systematic sampling, how are participants selected?

a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Through stratification

10. What is the primary advantage of using quota sampling?

a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the sample
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It allows for easy generalization of results

11. What is the term for the complete set of individuals or elements under consideration in a study?

a) Sample b) Population
c) Variable d) Hypothesis

12. In sampling, what does "representativeness" refer to?
a) The diversity of the sample
b) The accuracy of measurement
c) The extent to which the sample reflects the characteristics of the population
d) The size of the sample

13. Which of the following is an example of a non-probability sampling method?
a) Simple random sampling b) Stratified sampling
c) Convenience sampling d) Systematic sampling

14. What is a characteristic of a random sample?
a) It is easily accessible
b) It is selected based on specific criteria
c) Every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included
d) It requires advanced statistical analysis

15. What does the term "sampling frame" refer to in the context of sampling?
a) The process of selecting individuals
b) The list of individuals from which the sample is drawn
c) The size of the sample
d) The specific characteristics of the population

16. In systematic sampling, how is the starting point determined?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Through stratification

17. What is the primary purpose of stratified sampling?
a) To simplify data analysis
b) To increase the sample size
c) To ensure representation of different subgroups in the sample
d) To eliminate bias in participant selection

18. Which of the following is an advantage of quota sampling?
a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the sample
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It allows for easy generalization of results

19. What is a potential limitation of convenience sampling?
a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability

c) It requires advanced statistical analysis
d) It guarantees a representative sample

20. What does the term "sampling error" refer to in the context of sampling?
a) The accuracy of measurement
b) The difference between the sample statistic and the population parameter
c) The diversity of the sample
d) The size of the sample

21. What is simple random sampling?
a) Selecting individuals based on specific characteristics
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
d) Choosing participants who are easily accessible

22. How is a random sample generated in simple random sampling?
a) Using a predetermined pattern
b) Using a computer-generated random number or a randomization method
c) Selecting individuals with specific characteristics
d) Choosing participants based on availability

23. What is the primary advantage of simple random sampling?
a) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the population
b) It eliminates bias in participant selection
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) Every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included

24. What is the term for a list of individuals from which a sample is drawn in simple random sampling?
a) Sampling error b) Sampling frame
c) Population parameter d) Quota

25. In systematic sampling, how is the starting point determined?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Through stratification

26. What is the sampling interval in systematic sampling?
a) The number of individuals in each subgroup
b) The predetermined pattern used for selection
c) The number of individuals between selected participants

d) The list of individuals from which the sample is drawn

27. What is an advantage of systematic sampling over simple random sampling?
a) It is less time-consuming
b) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the population
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It allows for easy generalization of results

28. What is the primary limitation of systematic sampling?
a) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
b) It guarantees representation of different subgroups in the population
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It is suitable for small populations only

29. How is the first participant selected in systematic sampling?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Through stratification

30. What is stratified random sampling?
a) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Choosing participants who are easily accessible
d) Selecting every nth item from a list

31. What is the purpose of dividing the population into strata in stratified random sampling?
a) To eliminate bias in participant selection
b) To simplify data analysis
c) To ensure representation of different subgroups in the sample
d) To increase the sample size

32. Which of the following is a characteristic of a cluster sample?
a) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Randomly selecting entire clusters for study
d) Choosing participants who are easily accessible

33. In cluster sampling, what is a potential drawback of selecting entire clusters?

a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
c) It guarantees a representative sample
d) It requires advanced statistical analysis

34. What is the term for a sampling method where individuals are chosen based on their availability and convenience?
a) Simple random sampling
b) Systematic sampling
c) Convenience sampling
d) Stratified random sampling

35. What is systematic sampling?
a) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Selecting every nth item from a list
d) Choosing participants based on their availability

36. How is the starting point determined in systematic sampling?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern

d) Through stratification

37. What is the primary advantage of systematic sampling?

a) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the population
b) It is less time-consuming
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It allows for easy generalization of results

38. What is a limitation of systematic sampling?

a) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
b) It guarantees representation of different subgroups in the population
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It is suitable for small populations only

39. What is stratified random sampling?

a) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Choosing participants who are easily accessible
d) Selecting every nth item from a list

40. What is the purpose of dividing the population into strata in stratified random sampling?

a) To eliminate bias in participant selection
b) To simplify data analysis
c) To ensure representation of different subgroups in the sample
d) To increase the sample size

41. How are participants selected within each stratum in stratified random sampling?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Through cluster sampling

42. What is a characteristic of a cluster sample?
a) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Randomly selecting entire clusters for study
d) Choosing participants who are easily accessible

43. In cluster sampling, what is a potential drawback of selecting entire clusters?
a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
c) It guarantees a representative sample

d) It requires advanced statistical analysis

44. What is the primary difference between stratified and cluster sampling?

a) Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups, while cluster sampling involves selecting entire clusters.
b) Stratified sampling selects entire clusters, while cluster sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups.
c) Stratified sampling and cluster sampling are synonymous.
d) There is no difference between stratified and cluster sampling.

45. How is the primary sampling unit defined in cluster sampling?

a) The individual participant b) The entire population
c) The selected cluster d) The stratum

46. What is a potential advantage of using cluster sampling?

a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to unbiased results and increased generalizability
c) It guarantees a smaller sample size
d) It allows for easier participant selection

47. In systematic sampling, what is the sampling interval?
a) The number of individuals in each subgroup
b) The predetermined pattern used for selection
c) The number of individuals between selected participants
d) The list of individuals from which the sample is drawn

48. What is a potential limitation of cluster sampling?
a) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
b) It guarantees representation of all subgroups in the population
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It is suitable for small populations only

49. What is the purpose of using a random sampling technique in research?
a) To guarantee a representative sample
b) To eliminate all biases in participant selection
c) To ensure that every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included
d) To simplify data analysis

50. What is convenience sampling?
a) Selecting individuals based on specific characteristics

b) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
c) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
d) Choosing participants who are easily accessible

51. Which of the following is an advantage of convenience sampling?
a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the population
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It is quick and cost-effective

52. What is purposive sampling?
a) Selecting individuals based on specific characteristics until certain quotas are met
b) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
c) Choosing participants based on their availability
d) Selecting participants with specific characteristics or experiences

53. What is snowball sampling?
a) Selecting individuals based on their availability
b) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern

c) Choosing participants based on specific characteristics
d) Using existing relationships among participants to identify additional participants

54. What is quota sampling?
a) Randomly selecting individuals without any specific pattern
b) Dividing the population into subgroups and then selecting individuals from each subgroup
c) Selecting individuals based on specific characteristics until certain quotas are met
d) Choosing participants who are easily accessible

55. What is a potential limitation of quota sampling?
a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
c) It requires advanced statistical analysis
d) It guarantees a smaller sample size

56. In purposive sampling, how are participants selected?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Through stratification

57. What is the primary advantage of using snowball sampling?
a) It is quick and cost-effective
b) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
c) It guarantees unbiased results
d) It allows access to hard-to-reach populations

58. What is the potential drawback of convenience sampling?
a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
c) It guarantees a smaller sample size
d) It is time-consuming

59. What is the primary characteristic of purposive sampling?
a) It guarantees representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It allows for easy generalization of results
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It enables targeted selection of participants with specific characteristics

60. What is the purpose of using non-random sampling techniques?
a) To guarantee a representative sample
b) To ensure that every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included
c) To simplify data analysis
d) When random sampling is impractical or not feasible

61. In quota sampling, how are participants selected?
a) Randomly
b) According to a predetermined pattern
c) Based on specific characteristics until certain quotas are met
d) Through cluster sampling

62. What is the primary advantage of convenience sampling?
a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It ensures representation of different subgroups in the population
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It is quick and cost-effective

63. In snowball sampling, what is the initial participant's role in the study?
a) To randomly select additional participants
b) To identify and recruit additional participants
c) To determine the sampling frame

d) To provide data analysis support

64. What is a potential drawback of purposive sampling?
a) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
b) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
c) It guarantees a smaller sample size
d) It is time-consuming

65. What is the primary limitation of snowball sampling?
a) It may lead to biased results and lack of generalizability
b) It guarantees representation of all subgroups in the population
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It is suitable only for small populations

66. In convenience sampling, how are participants typically selected?
a) Randomly
b) Based on specific characteristics
c) According to a predetermined pattern
d) Based on their availability or accessibility

67. What is a characteristic of snowball sampling?
a) Random selection of individuals from a list

b) Selection of individuals based on specific characteristics
c) Use of predetermined patterns for participant selection
d) Identification and recruitment of additional participants by existing participants

68. What distinguishes purposive sampling from other sampling methods?
a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It allows for easy generalization of results
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It involves targeted selection of participants with specific characteristics

69. What is the primary advantage of quota sampling?
a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
c) It requires a smaller sample size
d) It allows for easy generalization of results

70. What is sample size in research?
a) The number of individuals in the population
b) The range of values in the data set
c) The number of participants selected for the study
d) The variability of the sample

71. Why is determining an appropriate sample size important in research?
a) It reduces the cost of the study
b) It ensures a representative sample
c) It simplifies data analysis
d) It enhances the generalizability of study results

72. What term refers to the error that occurs when the sample size is too small to represent the population accurately?
a) Sampling frame b) Sampling bias
c) Sampling error d) Sampling interval

73. Which of the following is a factor that influences the determination of sample size?
a) Researcher's experience b) Funding availability
c) Desired level of confidence d) Sample variability

74. What is the relationship between sample size and sampling error?
a) As sample size increases, sampling error decreases
b) As sample size increases, sampling error increases
c) Sample size has no effect on sampling error
d) Sampling error is unrelated to the study design

75. What is a common method for calculating sample size in quantitative research?
a) Convenience sampling b) Power analysis

c) Purposive sampling d) Snowball sampling

76. How does an increase in population size generally affect the required sample size?
a) The required sample size decreases
b) The required sample size remains constant
c) The required sample size increases
d) Population size has no effect on sample size

77. What is the purpose of conducting a pilot study in determining sample size?
a) To test the validity of the research hypothesis
b) To identify potential biases in the study design
c) To estimate the variability in the population
d) To refine and finalize the research protocol

78. How does increasing the desired level of confidence affect the required sample size?
a) The required sample size decreases
b) The required sample size remains constant
c) The required sample size increases
d) Confidence level has no effect on sample size

79. Which of the following factors is not typically considered when calculating sample size?
a) Power of the study b) Type I error
c) Funding availability d) Effect size

80. How does increasing the effect size generally influence the required sample size?
a) The required sample size decreases
b) The required sample size remains constant
c) The required sample size increases
d) Effect size has no effect on sample size

81. What is the primary purpose of using stratified sampling in determining sample size?
a) To simplify data analysis
b) To ensure representation of different subgroups
c) To reduce sampling error
d) To increase the power of the study

82. How does a larger margin of error affect the required sample size?
a) The required sample size decreases
b) The required sample size remains constant
c) The required sample size increases
d) Margin of error has no effect on sample size

83. In cluster sampling, how does increasing the number of clusters affect the required sample size?
a) The required sample size decreases
b) The required sample size remains constant
c) The required sample size increases
d) Cluster size has no effect on sample size

84. What is the primary drawback of using a small sample size in research?
a) It increases the risk of Type II errors
b) It guarantees a representative sample
c) It simplifies data analysis
d) It reduces the cost of the study

85. How does increasing the variability in the population generally influence the required sample size?
a) The required sample size decreases
b) The required sample size remains constant
c) The required sample size increases
d) Variability has no effect on sample size

86. What is sampling error in research?
a) The error introduced by the researcher's bias
b) The difference between the sample statistic and the population parameter
c) The error caused by the sampling method
d) The error in measuring variables

87. Which of the following contributes to sampling error?
a) Measurement error b) Sampling bias
c) Confounding variables d) All of the above

88. What is the primary consequence of a large sampling error?

a) Increased external validity
b) Decreased internal validity
c) Reduced generalizability of study results
d) Enhanced reliability of the study

89. How can researchers minimize sampling error?
a) By increasing the sample size
b) By using non-probability sampling
c) By relying on convenience sampling
d) By conducting the study in a laboratory setting

90. In statistical terms, what does a low sampling error indicate?
a) High precision in estimating the population parameter
b) Low precision in estimating the population parameter
c) High reliability of the study findings
d) Low reliability of the study findings

91. What is the relationship between sample size and sampling error?
a) As sample size increases, sampling error increases
b) As sample size increases, sampling error decreases
c) Sample size has no effect on sampling error
d) Sampling error is unrelated to the study design

92. Which term refers to the error that occurs when the sample is not representative of the population?

a) Type I error b) Type II error
c) Sampling error d) Measurement error

93. What is the primary consequence of sampling bias on study results?
a) Decreased internal validity
b) Increased generalizability
c) Enhanced reliability of measurements
d) Reduced risk of Type I errors

94. What is the term for the systematic error introduced when the sample is not randomly selected?
a) Measurement error b) Sampling bias
c) Confounding error d) Standard error

95. How does an increase in sampling variability affect sampling error?
a) Increases sampling error
b) Decreases sampling error
c) Has no effect on sampling error
d) Eliminates sampling error

96. What is the primary goal of random sampling in research?
a) To increase sampling error
b) To minimize sampling error
c) To introduce bias into the study
d) To decrease the precision of study results

97. In hypothesis testing, what does the term "null hypothesis" represent in the context of sampling error?

a) The absence of sampling error
b) The presence of sampling error
c) The difference between sample and population
d) The absence of a true effect in the population

98. Which of the following is an example of random sampling aimed at reducing sampling error?

a) Convenience sampling b) Purposive sampling
c) Stratified random sampling d) Quota sampling

99. What is the term for the error that occurs when the sample is not representative of the population due to certain characteristics being overrepresented or underrepresented?

a) Type I error b) Sampling error
c) Type II error d) Measurement error

100. What is the impact of a smaller sample size on sampling error?

a) Decreases sampling error
b) Increases sampling error
c) Has no effect on sampling error
d) Eliminates sampling error

101. How does increasing the precision of measurements influence sampling error?

a) Increases sampling error
b) Decreases sampling error
c) Has no effect on sampling error
d) Eliminates sampling error

102. What is the term for the error that occurs when the null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected?

a) Type I error b) Type II error
c) Sampling error d) Measurement error

103. How does increasing the level of confidence affect sampling error?

a) Increases sampling error
b) Decreases sampling error
c) Has no effect on sampling error
d) Eliminates sampling error

104. What is the primary purpose of using inferential statistics in the context of sampling error?

a) To introduce bias into the study
b) To increase sampling error
c) To make predictions about a population based on a sample
d) To decrease the precision of study results

105. In research, what does the term "standard error" measure in relation to sampling error?
a) The precision of the sample statistic
b) The level of confidence in the study results
c) The presence of sampling bias
d) The size of the population

106. What is a sampling frame in research?
a) The process of selecting a sample
b) The list of individuals or elements from which the sample is drawn
c) The variability within the sample
d) The measurement error in the sampling process

107. What does "stratification" refer to in sampling?
a) The process of selecting every nth item from a list
b) The division of the population into subgroups before sampling
c) The selection of individuals based on specific characteristics
d) The use of random numbers to select participants

108. What is the purpose of a pilot study in sampling?
a) To ensure a large sample size
b) To estimate the variability in the population
c) To refine and finalize the research protocol
d) To eliminate sampling bias

109. In systematic sampling, what does the "sampling interval" represent?

a) The number of individuals in each subgroup
b) The predetermined pattern used for selection
c) The number of individuals between selected participants
d) The list of individuals from which the sample is drawn

110. What does "non-probability sampling" mean in research?

a) The selection of individuals based on specific characteristics
b) The use of random sampling techniques
c) The inability to generalize study results to the population
d) The intentional introduction of sampling bias

111. What term is used to describe the list of individuals or elements from which a sample is actually drawn?

a) Sampling frame b) Sampling interval
c) Stratification d) Pilot study

112. What is the purpose of using a "random sampling technique" in research?

a) To guarantee a representative sample
b) To eliminate all biases in participant selection

c) To ensure that every individual in the population has an equal chance of being included
d) To simplify data analysis

113. What does the term "cluster sampling" involve in the sampling process?
a) The division of the population into subgroups before sampling
b) The use of random numbers to select participants
c) The selection of entire groups or clusters for study
d) The intentional introduction of sampling bias

114. What is the primary advantage of using "purposive sampling" in research?
a) It guarantees a representative sample
b) It ensures representation of all subgroups in the population
c) It requires a large sample size
d) It enables targeted selection of participants with specific characteristics

115. In "quota sampling," how are participants selected?
a) Randomly
b) According to a predetermined pattern
c) Based on specific characteristics until certain quotas are met
d) Through cluster sampling

Answers

1.b, 2.c, 3.a, 4.b, 5.d, 6.c, 7.c, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b, 11.b, 12.c, 13.c, 14.c, 15.b, 16.a, 17.c, 18.b, 19.b, 20.b, 21.c, 22.b, 23.d, 24.b, 25.a, 26.c, 27.a, 28.a, 29.a, 30.b, 31.c, 32.c, 33.b, 34.c, 35.c, 36.a, 37.b, 38.a, 39.b, 40.c, 41.a, 42.c, 43.b, 44.a, 45.c, 46.a, 47.c, 48.c, 49.c, 50.d, 51.d, 52.d, 53.d, 54.c, 55.b, 56.b, 57.d, 58.b, 59.b, 60.d, 61.c, 62.d, 63.b, 64.b, 65.a, 66.d, 67.d, 68.d, 69.b, 70.c, 71.b, 72.c, 73.c, 74.a, 75.b, 76.c, 77.c, 78.c, 79.c, 80.a, 81.b, 82.c, 83.a, 84.a, 85.c, 86.b, 87.d, 88.c, 89.a, 90.a, 91.b, 92.c, 93.a, 94.b, 95.a, 96.b, 97.d, 98.c, 99.b, 100.b, 101.b, 102.a, 103.b, 104.c, 105.a, 106.b, 107.b, 108.c, 109.c, 110.c, 111.a, 112.c, 113.c, 114.d, 115.c.

UNIT – III

1. What is secondary data in research?
a) Data collected directly from the population of interest
b) Data obtained from primary research studies
c) Data gathered for a specific research question or study
d) Data previously collected for other purposes

2. Which of the following is an example of secondary data?
a) Survey responses collected for a new research project
b) Observations made specifically for a current study
c) Census data from a government publication
d) Experimental results obtained for the current research

3. What is the main advantage of using secondary data?
a) It is tailored to the specific needs of the current study
b) It is cost-effective and time-efficient
c) It ensures data accuracy and reliability
d) It allows for direct interaction with study participants

4. Which of the following is a potential limitation of secondary data?
a) It is expensive to collect
b) It may lack relevance to the current research question

c) It requires extensive data cleaning and preparation
d) It allows for customization based on study needs

5. What term refers to the process of reviewing and interpreting secondary data?

a) Data cleaning b) Data analysis
c) Data extraction d) Data mining

6. In what ways can secondary data be classified?
a) As qualitative or quantitative
b) As primary or secondary
c) As internal or external
d) As raw or processed

7. Which source provides secondary data that is internal to an organization?
a) Government publications
b) Academic journals
c) Company records and databases
d) Publicly available datasets

8. What is the term for secondary data obtained from books, articles, or conference proceedings?

a) Internal data b) External data
c) Published data d) Archival data

9. What is an example of external secondary data?
a) Sales records of a company

b) Employee performance reports
c) Government census data
d) Internal financial statements

10. What is the primary purpose of using archival data as a source of secondary data?
a) To obtain real-time information
b) To gather information from personal experiences
c) To access historical records and documents
d) To ensure data confidentiality

11. What is a common disadvantage of using published data as secondary data?
a) It is often outdated b) It lacks credibility
c) It is too expensive d) It requires extensive cleaning

12. Which type of secondary data involves the use of records and documents created for administrative purposes?
a) Published data b) Archival data
c) Internal data d) External data

13. What is the main advantage of using government publications as a source of secondary data?
a) They are customized for specific research questions
b) They are readily available and accessible
c) They are confidential and secure
d) They provide real-time data

14. What term refers to secondary data obtained from online databases and repositories?

a) Published data b) Digital data
c) Web-based data d) Open-source data

15. Which of the following is an example of internal secondary data?

a) Industry reports b) Sales records
c) Government census data d) Published articles

16. What is a potential limitation of using digital sources as secondary data?

a) Limited accessibility b) Lack of credibility
c) Difficulty in data extraction d) High cost

17. Which term refers to the process of combining data from multiple sources for analysis?

a) Data extraction b) Data integration
c) Data validation d) Data aggregation

18. What is the primary purpose of a questionnaire in research?

a) ciTo collect qualitative data
b) To observe participants' behavior
c) To gather self-reported information from participants
d) To manipulate independent variables

19. What term refers to the process of pre-testing a questionnaire before its full implementation?

a) Pilot testing b) Randomization
c) Coding d) Validation

20. Which type of questions provides respondents with a set of predetermined response options?

a) Open-ended questions
b) Likert scale questions
c) Dichotomous questions
d) Semantic differential questions

21. What is the term for questions that offer a range of response options on a scale?

a) Closed-ended questions b) Open-ended questions
c) Likert scale questions d) Leading questions

22. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-designed questionnaire?

a) Ambiguous and vague questions
b) Consistent use of complex language
c) Clear and concise wording
d) Lengthy and complex structure

23. What is the purpose of using skip patterns in a questionnaire?

a) To encourage respondents to skip questions
b) To create confusion among respondents

c) To customize the questionnaire based on responses
d) To randomize the order of questions

24. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of using open-ended questions?
a) They limit the range of responses
b) They may lead to biased responses
c) They are time-consuming to analyze
d) They offer limited flexibility for respondents

25. What is the term for a questionnaire administered to a small group of participants to identify potential issues before full-scale implementation?
a) Main survey b) Random sample
c) Pilot survey d) Validation survey

26. Which of the following is an advantage of using closed-ended questions?
a) They allow for in-depth responses
b) They facilitate quick data analysis
c) They encourage creativity among respondents
d) They minimize response options

27. What term refers to a type of bias introduced when the order of questions influences responses?
a) Response bias b) Order bias
c) Social desirability bias d) Sampling bias

28. Which of the following is a characteristic of a leading question?

a) Neutral wording b) Biased and suggestive wording
c) Multiple response d) Complex structure

29. What is the purpose of using demographic questions in a questionnaire?

a) To assess participants' knowledge
b) To collect information about participants' characteristics
c) To manipulate the independent variable
d) To create skip patterns

30. In a Likert scale question, how are respondents typically asked to express their agreement or disagreement?

a) Yes or No
b) True or False
c) On a scale (e.g., strongly agree to strongly disagree)
d) With an open-ended response

31. What is the term for a questionnaire designed to measure the same construct at different points in time?

a) Cross-sectional survey b) Longitudinal survey
c) Randomized survey d) Retrospective survey

32. Which of the following is an essential consideration when designing response options for closed-ended questions?
a) Providing only one response option
b) Using complex and technical language
c) Avoiding neutral options
d) Ensuring response categories are exhaustive and mutually exclusive

33. What is the purpose of using a cover letter in a questionnaire?
a) To introduce irrelevant information
b) To request payment from participants
c) To provide context and instructions
d) To confuse respondents

34. Which type of question offers respondents the opportunity to provide detailed and unrestricted responses?
a) Closed-ended questions b) Likert scale questions
c) Dichotomous questions d) Open-ended questions

35. What is a Structured Questionnaire?
a) A questionnaire with open-ended questions
b) A questionnaire with a fixed set of closed-ended questions
c) A questionnaire with only Likert scale questions
d) A questionnaire without a specific format

36. What characterizes a Semi-Structured Questionnaire?
a) It consists of only closed-ended questions
b) It consists of a mix of closed-ended and open-ended questions
c) It includes only Likert scale questions
d) It lacks a clear structure

37. Which type of questionnaire allows for the most flexibility in responses?
a) Structured questionnaire
b) Semi-structured questionnaire
c) Unstructured questionnaire
d) Open-ended questionnaire

38. What does a Dichotomous Questionnaire primarily consist of?
a) Questions with multiple response options
b) Questions with only two response options
c) Only Likert scale questions
d) Questions with no response options

39. What is a Disguised Questionnaire?
a) A questionnaire with hidden questions
b) A questionnaire that conceals its purpose from respondents
c) A questionnaire designed for deceptive research
d) A questionnaire with disguised formatting

40. What distinguishes an Interactive Questionnaire?
a) It includes questions with no response options
b) It encourages respondents to interact with the researcher
c) It only consists of closed-ended questions
d) It requires a high level of technical expertise

41. What is a Cross-Sectional Questionnaire designed to capture?
a) Data at a single point in time
b) Data across multiple time points
c) Data from a specific subgroup only
d) Only qualitative data

42. In a Longitudinal Questionnaire, what is the primary focus?
a) Gathering data from different populations
b) Capturing data at a single time point
c) Collecting data over an extended period
d) Emphasizing open-ended questions

43. What is the characteristic of a Retrospective Questionnaire?
a) It gathers data from a specific subgroup only
b) It collects data over an extended period
c) It captures historical data
d) It focuses on current and future events

44. What does a Prospective Questionnaire primarily aim to do?
a) Capture data at a single point in time
b) Gather data from different populations
c) Collect data over an extended period for future events
d) Focus on historical data

45. What characterizes a Structured Interview in research?
a) Flexible questioning
b) Standardized and predetermined questions
c) Open-ended discussions
d) Informal conversation

46. What is a key feature of an Unstructured Interview?
a) Formalized questioning b) Fixed set of questions
c) Flexibility in questioning d) Multiple-choice questions

47. In a Semi-Structured Interview, what is the role of the researcher?
a) Strict adherence to a set of predetermined questions
b) Complete freedom in question formulation
c) A mix of standardized and open-ended questions
d) No active involvement in the interview process

48. What is a disadvantage of using a Face-to-Face Interview method?

a) Limited depth in responses
b) Reduced rapport with participants
c) Reduced control over the interview environment
d) Increased potential for social desirability bias

49. What characterizes a Telephone Interview in research?
a) Direct observation of participants
b) Limited to closed-ended questions
c) Elimination of interviewer bias
d) Remote communication with participants

50. What is a potential challenge in conducting Group Interviews?
a) Limited diversity of perspectives
b) Difficulty in scheduling
c) Reduced social interaction
d) Decreased interviewer control

51. Which type of interview allows participants to respond in a written format?
a) Face-to-face interview b) Telephone interview
c) Online interview d) Group interview

52. In a Panel Interview, what is the composition of the interviewers?
a) Single interviewer
b) Multiple interviewers from different organizations

c) Multiple interviewers from the same organization
d) Only participants

53. What is a limitation of using Online Interviews?
a) Limited geographic reach
b) Reduced participant anonymity
c) Increased potential for interviewer bias
d) Difficulty in data storage

54. What characterizes a Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)?
a) Exclusive use of closed-ended questions
b) Elimination of interviewer bias
c) Manual recording of responses
d) Limited use of technology in the interview process

55. What is the primary advantage of using a Skype Interview in research?
a) Increased nonverbal communication
b) Enhanced participant anonymity
c) Reduced interviewer control
d) Geographical flexibility

56. What type of interview allows for probing and follow-up questions?
a) Telephone interview b) Online interview
c) Structured interview d) In-depth interview

57. What is a characteristic of a Cross-Cultural Interview?
a) Limited need for cultural sensitivity
b) Standardization of questions across cultures
c) Adaptation to cultural norms and values
d) Elimination of language barriers

58. In a Case Study Interview, what is the primary focus?
a) Generalization to a larger population
b) In-depth exploration of a single case
c) Use of closed-ended questions
d) Quantitative data collection

59. What is a limitation of using a Focus Group Interview method?
a) Limited group dynamics
b) Difficulty in exploring diverse perspectives
c) Reduced potential for interviewer bias
d) Enhanced participant control

60. What characterizes a Virtual Interview?
a) Exclusively conducted in person
b) Involves the use of virtual reality technology
c) Restricted to closed-ended questions
d) Eliminates participant anonymity

61. What is a primary advantage of using a Mobile Interview method?

a) Increased participant anonymity
b) Improved participant recall
c) Elimination of interviewer bias
d) Limited accessibility

62. What is a potential drawback of using a CAPI method in a face-to-face interview?
a) Reduced interviewer control
b) Increased participant anonymity
c) Limited use of technology
d) Potential for technical issues

63. What characterizes a Respondent-Led Interview?
a) The interviewer controls the direction of the interview
b) Participants lead the interview process
c) Exclusive use of closed-ended questions
d) Elimination of participant responses

64. What is a common advantage of using a Sequential Interview design?
a) Reduced participant engagement
b) Limited exploration of multiple perspectives
c) Enhanced depth and breadth of information
d) Standardization of questions across interviews

65. What is a Schedule in research data collection?
a) A fixed timetable for conducting interviews

b) A set of predetermined questions for participants
c) A plan outlining the study's objectives
d) A systematic plan for observing and recording behavior

66. What distinguishes a Structured Schedule?
a) Flexible questioning
b) Predetermined and standardized questions
c) Adaptability to participant responses
d) Absence of a specific format

67. What is the primary advantage of using a Schedule as a data collection method?
a) Increased flexibility in questioning
b) Enhanced participant engagement
c) Standardization and consistency
d) Elimination of researcher bias

68. In what context is a Schedule commonly employed?
a) Observational research b) Experimental studies
c) Longitudinal surveys d) Qualitative interviews

69. What is a characteristic of an Open-Ended Schedule?
a) Limited participant responses
b) Fixed set of response options
c) Absence of predetermined questions
d) Standardization of questions

70. What characterizes an Interval Schedule in observational research?
a) Continuous recording of behavior
b) Recording behavior during specific time intervals
c) Random sampling of behavior
d) Use of open-ended questions

71. What is a potential limitation of using a Schedule for data collection?
a) Reduced standardization
b) Increased potential for participant bias
c) Limited flexibility in questioning
d) Difficulty in capturing real-time data

72. What is the primary advantage of using a Checklist Schedule in observational research?
a) Increased flexibility in questioning
b) Enhanced participant engagement
c) Systematic and efficient data recording
d) Elimination of researcher bias

73. What is a potential drawback of using an Interval Schedule in observational research?
a) Increased participant engagement
b) Reduced standardization
c) Difficulty in capturing specific occurrences
d) Elimination of researcher bias

74. What is a common characteristic of an Interview Schedule?
a) Observational data collection
b) A predetermined set of questions for participants
c) Capturing real-time behaviors
d) Systematic marking of occurrences

75. What is the primary goal of observational research?
a) To manipulate variables and assess causation
b) To gather self-reported information from participants
c) To observe and record behavior in its natural context
d) To administer surveys to participants

76. What characterizes Participant Observation in research?
a) Observing without active engagement with participants
b) Observing and actively participating in the studied group
c) Collecting data through surveys and questionnaires
d) Observing multiple groups simultaneously

77. What is a potential advantage of Non-Participant Observation?
a) Enhanced researcher engagement with participants
b) Increased potential for observer bias
c) Reduced risk of influencing the observed behavior
d) Limited access to the natural context of behavior

78. Which type of observation involves observing behavior without participants' knowledge?
a) Covert observation b) Overt observation
c) Structured observation d) Unstructured observation

79. What is a limitation of using Structured Observation in research?
a) Increased potential for observer bias
b) Lack of standardization in data collection
c) Inability to quantify observed behaviors
d) Limited flexibility in data collection

80. In what context is Naturalistic Observation commonly employed?
a) Laboratory settings b) Highly controlled environments
c) Artificial scenarios d) Real-life settings

81. What is a potential challenge in using Participant Observation?
a) Limited access to participant perspectives
b) Reduced potential for establishing rapport
c) Increased risk of observer bias
d) Inability to actively engage with participants

82. What is the primary advantage of using Systematic Observation?
a) Increased flexibility in data collection

b) Enhanced potential for observer bias
c) Consistency and standardization in data collection
d) Limited control over the observation environment

83. What distinguishes Structured Observation from Unstructured Observation?
a) Presence of predetermined categories for behavior
b) Lack of standardized procedures
c) Inability to quantify observed behaviors
d) Exclusive reliance on participant self-reports

84. In what type of research is Structured Observation most commonly used?
a) Exploratory research b) Qualitative research
c) Experimental research d) Cross-sectional surveys

85. What is the primary focus of Systematic Sampling in observational research?
a) Recording all observed behaviors continuously
b) Selectively recording specific behaviors at random intervals
c) Observing multiple groups simultaneously
d) Overt participation in the observed group

86. What is a potential advantage of using Structured Observation in a controlled environment?
a) Increased risk of observer bias
b) Enhanced participant awareness of being observed

c) Consistency and standardization in data collection
d) Limited control over the observation environment

87. What is the primary purpose of pilot testing in research?
a) To administer the final version of the questionnaire
b) To test the research hypothesis
c) To identify and address potential issues with the study design or instruments
d) To collect preliminary data for analysis

88. What is a key benefit of conducting a pilot test for a survey questionnaire?
a) To increase the sample size
b) To validate the research findings
c) To ensure participant anonymity
d) To assess the clarity and effectiveness of the questions

89. What term refers to the individuals or participants involved in a pilot test?
a) Experimental group b) Control group
c) Sample population d) Pilot group

90. What is a potential outcome of successful pilot testing in research?
a) Increased statistical power
b) Identification of unforeseen issues and improvements

c) Elimination of the need for further data collection
d) Assurance of generalizability to a larger population

91. When should pilot testing ideally be conducted in the research process?
a) After the final data collection
b) Before the literature review
c) Prior to the main data collection phase
d) Simultaneously with data analysis

92. What is the primary purpose of pre-testing in research?
a) To validate the research findings
b) To administer the final version of the questionnaire
c) To identify and address potential issues with the study design or instruments
d) To collect preliminary data for analysis

93. What is a common method used in pre-testing a survey questionnaire?
a) Conducting a meta-analysis
b) Implementing the experimental design
c) Administering the questionnaire to a small sample
d) Skip pattern analysis

94. Which of the following is a potential benefit of pre-testing in research?
a) Increased sample size
b) Elimination of the need for further data collection

c) Identification of unforeseen issues and improvements
d) Assurance of generalizability to a larger population

95. In pre-testing, what term refers to the group of individuals who provide feedback on the research instruments?

a) Experimental group b) Control group
c) Sample population d) Pre-test group

96. When is pre-testing typically conducted in the research process?
a) After the final data collection
b) Before the literature review
c) Simultaneously with data analysis
d) Prior to the main data collection phase

97. What is the purpose of scaling in research?
a) To measure the size of the sample
b) To define the research problem
c) To assign numbers to observations in a systematic way
d) To analyze qualitative data

98. What is the primary characteristic of nominal scaling?
a) Ordered categories with equal intervals
b) Ordered categories without equal intervals
c) Continuous numerical values

d) Absence of categories

99. Which scaling technique allows respondents to express their preferences by assigning values on a scale?

a) Nominal scaling b) Ordinal scaling
c) Interval scaling d) Ratio scaling

100. What does Likert scaling involve?

a) Ranking items in order of importance
b) Assigning numerical values to categories
c) Providing binary choices (yes/no)
d) Agree-disagree response format

101. In which scaling technique does the distance between intervals represent equal differences in the underlying attribute?

a) Nominal scaling b) Ordinal scaling
c) Interval scaling d) Ratio scaling

102. What is a characteristic of the Likert scale?

a) Absence of a neutral midpoint
b) Use of only odd-numbered response options
c) Equal intervals between response options
d) Limited to a binary response format

103. Which scaling technique offers a true zero point and allows for the computation of ratios?

a) Nominal scaling b) Ordinal scaling
c) Interval scaling d) Ratio scaling

104. What is a potential limitation of ordinal scaling?
a) Limited flexibility in response options
b) Absence of a neutral midpoint
c) Inability to determine the order of preferences
d) Unequal intervals between categories

105. What does semantic differential scaling involve?
a) Assigning numerical values to categories
b) Ranking items in order of importance
c) Anchoring opposite adjectives at each end of a scale
d) Use of binary response format

106. Which scaling technique is appropriate for measuring attitudes or opinions on a bipolar scale?
a) Thurstone scaling b) Guttman scaling
c) Semantic differential scaling d) Likert scaling

107. What is the primary characteristic of Guttman scaling?
a) Assigning numerical values to categories
b) Establishing equal intervals between response options
c) Forming a hierarchy of categories based on agreement
d) Anchoring opposite adjectives at each end of a scale

108. Which scaling technique involves presenting respondents with a series of statements and asking them to choose the one that best represents their opinion?

a) Likert scaling b) Thurstone scaling
c) Q-sort scaling d) Semantic differential scaling

109. In what context is ratio scaling particularly useful?

a) Measuring attitudes or opinions
b) Ranking items in order of importance
c) Analyzing categorical data
d) Quantifying and comparing magnitudes

110. What is a potential drawback of using the Guttman scale?

a) Limited scalability
b) Requirement for complex statistical analysis
c) Absence of a neutral midpoint
d) Difficulty in interpreting results

111. What is a characteristic of the Thurstone scale?

a) Equal intervals between response options
b) Absence of a neutral midpoint
c) Anchoring opposite adjectives at each end of a scale
d) Forced-choice response format

112. Which scaling technique involves assigning scores to individuals based on their responses to a set of items?

a) Guttman scaling b) Rasch scaling
c) Thurstone scaling d) Semantic differential scaling

113. What is a potential limitation of using ratio scaling?

a) Absence of a true zero point
b) Limited scalability
c) Difficulty in determining order of preferences
d) Unequal intervals between categories

114. What is the primary purpose of the Rasch model in scaling?

a) Assigning numerical values to categories
b) Establishing equal intervals between response options
c) Analyzing categorical data
d) Scaling responses based on item difficulty and respondent ability

115. What is a potential benefit of using the Likert scale in survey research?

a) Ability to capture complex attitudes and opinions
b) Establishment of equal intervals between response options

c) Reduced respondent burden
d) Elimination of a neutral midpoint

116. What is a characteristic of the bipolar format in scaling?
a) Limited scalability
b) Unequal intervals between response options
c) Absence of a neutral midpoint
d) Anchoring opposite adjectives at each end of a scale

Answers

1.d, 2.c, 3.b, 4.b, 5.c, 6.a, 7.c, 8.c, 9.c, 10.c, 11.a, 12.b, 13.b, 14.c, 15.b, 16.c, 17.b, 18.c, 19.a, 20.c, 21.c, 22.c, 23.c, 24.c, 25.c, 26.b, 27.b, 28.b, 29.b, 30.c, 31.b, 32.d, 33.c, 34.d, 35.b, 36.b,37.d, 38.b, 39.b, 40.b, 41.a, 42.c, 43.c, 44.c, 45.b, 46.c, 47.c, 48.c, 49.d, 50.b, 51.c, 52.c, 53.a, 54.b, 55.d, 56.d, 57.c, 58.b, 59.b, 60.b, 61.b, 62.d, 63.b, 64.c, 65.b, 66.b, 67.c, 68.a, 69.c, 70.b, 71.b, 72.c, 73.c, 74.b, 75.c, 76.b, 77.c, 78.a, 79.d, 80.d, 81.c, 82.c, 83.a, 84.c, 85.b, 86.c, 87.c, 88.d, 89.d, 90.b, 91.c, 92.c, 93.c, 94.c, 95.d, 96.d, 97.c, 98.b, 99.b, 100.d, 101.c, 102.c, 103.d, 104.d, 105.c 106.c, 107.c, 108.c, 109.d, 110.d, 111.a, 112.b, 113.a, 114.d, 115.a, 116.d.

UNIT – IV

1. What is the first step in the data analysis process?

a) Hypothesis testing b) Data cleaning
c) Descriptive statistics d) Data collection

2. Which statistical measure is used to describe the central tendency of a dataset?

a) Standard deviation b) Range
c) Mean d) Correlation coefficient

3. What does a p-value less than 0.05 typically indicate in hypothesis testing?

a) Acceptance of the null hypothesis
b) Statistical significance
c) No association between variables
d) A large effect size

4. In inferential statistics, what is the purpose of a confidence interval?

a) To provide a range of values within which the population parameter is likely to fall
b) To summarize the central tendency of a dataset
c) To identify outliers in the data
d) To assess the normality of the distribution

5. What is the primary purpose of correlation analysis?

a) To establish causation between variables

b) To describe the distribution of a single variable
c) To determine the relationship between two variables
d) To calculate measures of central tendency

6. Which statistical test is appropriate for comparing means of two independent groups?

a) t-test b) ANOVA
c) Chi-square test d) Pearson correlation

7. What is the purpose of regression analysis in research?

a) To compare means of multiple groups
b) To identify outliers in the data
c) To predict the value of one variable based on another
d) To assess the association between categorical variables

8. In content analysis, what is the unit of analysis?

a) Individuals b) Words or phrases
c) Groups or organizations d) Time periods

9. What does a chi-square test assess in research?

a) Difference between two independent means
b) Relationship between two categorical variables
c) Correlation between two continuous variables
d) Equality of variances in two groups

10. Which statistical test is used when comparing means of more than two groups?

a) t-test b) ANOVA
c) Chi-square test d) Regression analysis

11. What is the purpose of factor analysis in research?

a) To identify outliers in the data
b) To examine the relationship between two variables
c) To reduce a large number of variables to a smaller set of factors
d) To compare means of two independent groups

12. What does a negative correlation coefficient indicate?

a) No correlation between variables
b) A strong positive relationship
c) A strong negative relationship
d) An error in the data analysis process

13. What is the primary goal of exploratory data analysis (EDA)?

a) To test hypotheses b) To summarize data
c) To predict future trends d) To establish causation

14. In qualitative data analysis, what is coding used for?

a) To calculate descriptive statistics
b) To organize and categorize data
c) To test hypotheses

d) To conduct statistical tests

15. What is the purpose of a frequency distribution in data analysis?
a) To summarize data graphically
b) To identify outliers in the data
c) To describe the central tendency of a dataset
d) To display the number of occurrences of each value in a dataset

16. What is the role of an independent variable in experimental research?
a) To be manipulated by the researcher
b) To depend on the outcome variable
c) To measure the relationship between variables
d) To be controlled for in statistical analyses

17. In thematic analysis, what is the process of generating themes from the data called?
a) Coding b) Hypothesizing
c) Conceptualization d) Categorization

18. What is a hypothesis in research?
a) A proven fact
b) A tentative explanation for observed phenomena
c) A confirmed theory
d) A summary of research findings

19. Which type of hypothesis states the absence of a relationship or effect?

a) Null hypothesis b) Alternative hypothesis
c) Research hypothesis d) Experimental hypothesis

20. In a research study, what is the purpose of a null hypothesis?

a) To establish a tentative explanation
b) To confirm existing theories
c) To predict the outcome of the study
d) To be tested for possible rejection

21. What is the alternative hypothesis?

a) A statement predicting the research findings
b) A statement confirming the null hypothesis
c) A statement describing the study design
d) A statement opposing the research objectives

22. Which statement characterizes a directional hypothesis?

a) "There is no significant difference between the groups."
b) "There is a difference between the groups."
c) "The variables are unrelated."
d) "The relationship is negative."

23. What is the role of a research hypothesis in the scientific method?

a) To confirm existing knowledge
b) To guide the data collection process
c) To eliminate the need for statistical analysis
d) To define the study population

24. What is a non-directional hypothesis?
a) A hypothesis that predicts a specific outcome
b) A hypothesis that states the absence of a relationship
c) A hypothesis that predicts a difference or relationship without specifying the direction
d) A hypothesis that confirms existing theories

25. In hypothesis testing, what is Type I error?
a) Rejecting a true null hypothesis
b) Failing to reject a false null hypothesis
c) Accepting the alternative hypothesis
d) Confirming a research hypothesis

26. Which of the following is an example of an operational hypothesis?
a) "There is a relationship between stress and productivity."
b) "Variables X and Y are positively correlated."
c) "Increasing the dosage of Drug A will reduce symptom severity."
d) "There is no significant difference between the experimental and control groups."

27. What is a null hypothesis usually denoted by in statistical notation?

a) H1 b) H2
c) Ho d) Ha

28. What does it mean to "fail to reject the null hypothesis"?

a) Accepting the null hypothesis
b) Rejecting the alternative hypothesis
c) Confirming the research hypothesis
d) Failing to conduct statistical analysis

29. In a two-tailed test, what does the critical region represent?

a) The region where the null hypothesis is rejected
b) The region where the alternative hypothesis is rejected
c) The region of statistical significance
d) The region of statistical insignificance

30. Which statement characterizes a research hypothesis?

a) "There is no relationship between the variables."
b) "The variables are not correlated."
c) "The experimental group will perform better than the control group."
d) "The null hypothesis is true."

31. What is a one-tailed test also known as?

a) Directional test b) Non-directional test
c) Randomized test d) Confirmatory test

32. Which of the following is true about a Type II error in hypothesis testing?
a) Failing to reject a false null hypothesis
b) Rejecting a true null hypothesis
c) Confirming the research hypothesis
d) Accepting the null hypothesis

33. What is the purpose of a pilot study in relation to hypotheses?
a) To confirm the research hypothesis
b) To test the null hypothesis
c) To refine and assess the feasibility of the research design
d) To eliminate the need for statistical analysis

34. What does the term "statistical power" refer to in hypothesis testing?
a) The probability of Type I error
b) The probability of Type II error
c) The likelihood of finding a true effect
d) The level of significance in a study

35. In a hypothesis test, what does the p-value indicate?
a) The probability of Type I error
b) The probability of Type II error
c) The likelihood of finding a true effect

d) The level

36. What is a characteristic of a well-formulated hypothesis?

a) General and vague b) Ambiguous and unclear

c) Specific and testable d) Unsupported by literature

37. Which element is essential for a hypothesis to be empirical?

a) Based on personal beliefs

b) Observable and measurable

c) Difficult to test

d) Derived from anecdotes

38. What role does a hypothesis play in the research process?

a) To establish facts

b) To guide the data collection and analysis

c) To replace the need for literature review

d) To confirm existing theories

39. What is a characteristic of a null hypothesis?

a) Predicts a specific outcome

b) Stated in the positive

c) Assumes the absence of a relationship or effect

d) Always supported by evidence

40. What term describes the clarity and unambiguity of a hypothesis?

a) Complexity b) Ambivalence
c) Parsimony d) Precision

41. Which characteristic is crucial for a hypothesis to be falsifiable?

a) Supported by personal beliefs
b) Difficult to test
c) Open to empirical testing and potential disconfirmation
d) Based on anecdotal evidence

42. What does it mean for a hypothesis to be parsimonious?

a) Based on personal biases
b) Involves complex statistical methods
c) Contains unnecessary details
d) Simple and concise without unnecessary complexities

43. What is the primary purpose of a research hypothesis?

a) To replace the literature review
b) To confirm existing theories
c) To provide a tentative explanation for observed phenomena

d) To eliminate the need for statistical analysis

44. Which characteristic is important for a hypothesis to be relevant to the research question?
a) Unrelated to the study objectives
b) Broad and nonspecific
c) Addresses the research question directly
d) Unsupported by previous research

45. In what way should a hypothesis be connected to existing knowledge?
a) Independent of previous research
b) Contradictory to established theories
c) Supported by personal beliefs
d) Grounded in and consistent with previous research

46. What is the first step in the process of formulating a hypothesis?
a) Conducting a literature review
b) Identifying the research problem
c) Collecting data
d) Selecting a research method

47. Which statement characterizes a well-formulated research hypothesis?
a) Ambiguous and general
b) Complex and detailed
c) Specific and testable

d) Unsupported by existing literature

48. What is the purpose of conducting a literature review before formulating a hypothesis?

a) To confirm the research hypothesis
b) To identify potential research methods
c) To establish a baseline for statistical analysis
d) To understand existing knowledge and gaps in the literature

49. What is the role of an operational definition in hypothesis formulation?

a) To provide a conceptual framework for the study
b) To define terms and variables in measurable terms
c) To eliminate the need for statistical analysis
d) To confirm the null hypothesis

50. Which of the following is a null hypothesis for a study investigating the effect of a new drug on blood pressure?

a) "There is a significant effect of the new drug on blood pressure."
b) "The new drug has no effect on blood pressure."
c) "Blood pressure is unrelated to the new drug."
d) "The new drug is better than existing treatments for blood pressure."

51. What does it mean to reject the null hypothesis in hypothesis testing?

a) Confirming the research hypothesis
b) Accepting the null hypothesis
c) Failing to conduct statistical analysis
d) Finding evidence of an effect or relationship

52. What statistical measure is commonly used to determine the significance of hypothesis testing?

a) Range b) Mean
c) P-value d) Standard deviation

53. What does it mean if the p-value is less than the chosen significance level (e.g., 0.05)?

a) Fail to reject the null hypothesis
b) Reject the null hypothesis
c) Confirm the alternative hypothesis
d) The study is underpowered

54. In experimental research, what is the purpose of a control group?

a) To support the null hypothesis
b) To provide a basis for comparison with the experimental group
c) To confirm existing theories
d) To eliminate the need for hypothesis testing

55. What is the importance of replication in hypothesis testing?

a) To support the null hypothesis

b) To eliminate the need for statistical analysis
c) To ensure the reliability of research findings
d) To confirm existing theories

56. Which statistical test is appropriate for comparing means of two independent groups?
a) Chi-square test b) Paired t-test
c) Independent samples t-test d) Analysis of Variance

57. In a chi-square test, what type of variables are typically analyzed?
a) Continuous variables b) Categorical variables
c) Ordinal variables d) Interval variables

58. What is the primary purpose of a paired t-test?
a) Comparing means of two independent groups
b) Analyzing variance in multiple groups
c) Comparing means of two related groups
d) Assessing the correlation between two variables

59. Which statistical test is appropriate for comparing means of more than two groups?
a) Paired t-test b) Mann-Whitney U test
c) Chi-square test d) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

60. What is the Mann-Whitney U test commonly used for?
a) Comparing means of two independent groups

b) Analyzing variance in multiple groups
c) Assessing the correlation between two variables
d) Comparing distributions of ordinal data

61. What does the F-statistic represent in Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)?
a) Difference between group means
b) Variability within groups
c) Variability between groups
d) P-value of the test

62. When is a chi-square test of independence used?
a) Comparing means of two independent groups
b) Analyzing variance in multiple groups
c) Assessing the correlation between two variables
d) Examining the association between categorical variables

63. What is the primary purpose of a one-sample t-test?
a) Comparing means of two independent groups
b) Analyzing variance in multiple groups
c) Comparing a sample mean to a known population mean
d) Assessing the correlation between two variables

64. Which statistical test is used for assessing the association between two continuous variables?
a) Chi-square test b) Pearson correlation coefficient

c) Mann-Whitney U d) Independent samples t-test

65. In a hypothesis test, what does the p-value indicate?
a) The strength of the relationship between variables
b) The probability of Type I error
c) The likelihood of finding a true effect
d) The level of significance in the test

66. What is the t-test primarily used for in research?
a) Comparing means of more than two groups
b) Assessing the association between two categorical variables
c) Analyzing variance within a single group
d) Comparing means of two groups

67. Which of the following t-tests is used when comparing means of two independent groups with equal variances assumed?
a) Independent samples t-test b) Paired samples t-test
c) Welch's t-test d) One-sample t-test

68. When is a paired samples t-test appropriate?
a) When comparing means of two independent groups
b) When comparing means of more than two groups
c) When analyzing variance within a single group
d) When comparing means of two related groups

69. In a one-sample t-test, what is the null hypothesis typically comparing the sample mean to?

a) The mean of another sample
b) A known population mean
c) The median of the sample
d) The range of the sample

70. What is the formula for the t-statistic in an independent samples t-test?
a) t= mean difference / standard error of the mean difference
b) t = mean difference / standard deviation of the population
c) t = mean difference / standard error of the mean
d) t = mean difference / standard deviation of the mean difference

71. What assumption is made in the independent samples t-test regarding the variances of the two groups being compared?
a) Variances are equal b) Variances are not equal
c) Variances are irrelevant d) Variances must be zero

72. Which t-test is a more robust alternative when variances are unequal in the groups being compared?
a) Independent samples t-test b) Paired samples t-test
c) Welch's t-test d) One-sample t-test

73. What is the critical value for a one-tailed t-test with a significance level (alpha) of 0.05 and degrees of freedom (df) of 20?

a) ±1.645 b) ±2.086
c) ±1.729 d) ±2.086

74. In a paired samples t-test, what does a positive t-value typically indicate?

a) The means of the two groups are equal
b) The sample mean is greater than the population mean
c) An increase in the dependent variable from pre-test to post-test
d) A decrease in the dependent variable from pre-test to post-test

75. When conducting a t-test, what is the purpose of calculating the standard error of the mean difference?

a) To assess the association between variables
b) To determine the range of the data
c) To estimate the variability of the sample mean difference
d) To identify outliers in the data

76. In research, what is the F-test primarily used for?

a) Comparing means of two independent groups
b) Analyzing variance within a single group
c) Comparing means of more than two groups
d) Assessing the association between two variables

77. Which statistical test is an extension of the t-test and is used for comparing means of more than two groups?
a) Independent samples t-test
b) Paired samples t-test
c) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
d) Mann-Whitney U test

78. What does the F-statistic represent in Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)?
a) Difference between group means
b) Variability within groups
c) Variability between groups
d) P-value of the test

79. In a one-way ANOVA, what is the null hypothesis typically stating about the group means?
a) All group means are equal
b) At least one group mean is different
c) The means are normally distributed
d) The means are unrelated to each other

80. When conducting a two-way ANOVA, what are the factors?
a) Two independent groups b) Two related groups
c) Two categorical variables d) Two continuous variables

81. What is the within-group variability in ANOVA also known as?

a) Systematic variance b) Error variance
c) Total variance d) Between-group variance

82. What is the primary purpose of using the F-test in research?

a) Comparing means of two independent groups
b) Analyzing variance within a single group
c) Comparing means of more than two groups
d) Assessing the association between two variables

83. In Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), when might the F-test be appropriate?

a) Comparing two unrelated groups
b) Comparing two related groups
c) Comparing means of three or more independent groups
d) Analyzing variance within a single group

84. What does a significant F-test in one-way ANOVA suggest about the group means?

a) All group means are equal
b) At least one group mean is different
c) The means are normally distributed
d) The means are unrelated to each other

85. In a two-way ANOVA, what information does the F-test provide?
a) Differences between two unrelated groups
b) Interaction effects between two variables and main effects of each variable
c) Differences between two related groups
d) The association between two continuous variables

86. When is the F-test used in regression analysis?
a) To test the significance of the overall regression model
b) To compare means of two independent groups
c) To assess the association between two continuous variables
d) To examine the distribution of residuals

87. What is the role of the F-test in the context of experimental design?
a) To confirm the null hypothesis
b) To assess the distribution of scores in a single group
c) To compare group means while controlling for potential confounding variables
d) To determine the reliability of the study findings

88. In repeated measures ANOVA, how is the F-test used?

a) To examine the association between variables measured in different groups
b) To assess the variability within groups across repeated measurements
c) To confirm the null hypothesis in a longitudinal study
d) To analyze variance within a single group over time

89. What is the purpose of post-hoc tests following a significant F-test in ANOVA?
a) To identify outliers in the data
b) To confirm the null hypothesis
c) To explore specific group differences when the overall ANOVA is significant
d) To calculate effect sizes

90. How does the F-test contribute to quality control in manufacturing processes?
a) By analyzing the variance within a single product
b) By comparing means of different products
c) By assessing the distribution of scores in a single batch
d) By monitoring differences in means across production runs

91. In what situation would the F-test be used to compare variances rather than means?
a) In one-way ANOVA

b) In two-way ANOVA
c) In Levene's test for homogeneity of variances
d) In a t-test

92. What is the primary purpose of using the chi-square test in research?
a) Comparing means of two independent groups
b) Analyzing variance within a single group
c) Assessing the association between two continuous variables
d) Examining the association between categorical variables

93. When is the chi-square test appropriate for use in research?
a) When comparing means of two independent groups
b) When analyzing variance within a single group
c) When comparing means of more than two groups
d) When variables are categorical and frequencies are observed or expected

94. In a chi-square test of independence, what does a significant result suggest?
a) There is a relationship between the variables
b) The variables are independent of each other
c) The sample size is too small for meaningful analysis
d) The means of the groups are equal

95. Which of the following is an example of a situation where a chi-square test is appropriate?
a) Comparing the heights of two groups of individuals
b) Analyzing the variance in test scores within a class
c) Examining the distribution of eye colors in a population
d) Assessing the correlation between age and income

96. What type of data is commonly analyzed using the chi-square test?
a) Continuous data b) Ordinal data
c) Categorical data d) Interval data

97. In a chi-square goodness-of-fit test, what is being tested?
a) The fit of observed frequencies to a theoretical distribution
b) The difference between two independent groups
c) The association between two variables
d) The equality of means in multiple groups

98. When is the chi-square test used in the context of survey research?
a) To compare means of different survey items
b) To assess the distribution of responses across survey items
c) To examine the correlation between survey responses
d) To test the significance of the overall survey findings

99. What is the purpose of the chi-square test in genetics research?
a) To compare genetic makeup between different populations
b) To analyze variance in gene expression within a population
c) To assess the correlation between genetic traits
d) To determine the mean genetic distance between individuals

100. In a chi-square test, what does the term "expected frequencies" refer to?
a) The frequencies observed in the sample
b) The frequencies that would be expected under the null hypothesis
c) The means of the groups being compared
d) The standard deviations of the variables

101. In a chi-square test, what does a large p-value indicate?
a) The variables are independent
b) The variables are related
c) The sample size is too small
d) The test is statistically significant
Correct Answer: a) The variables are independent

Answers

1.b, 2.c, 3.b, 4.a, 5.c, 6.a, 7.c, 8.b, 9.b, 10.b, 11.c, 12.c, 13.b, 14.b, 15.d, 16.a, 17.a, 18.b, 19.a, 20.d, 21.a, 22.d, 23.b, 24.c, 25.a, 26.c, 27.c, 28.a, 29.c, 30.c, 31.a, 32.b, 33.c, 34.c, 35.a, 36.c, 37.b, 38.b, 39.c, 40.d, 41.c, 42.d, 43.c, 44.c, 45.d, 46.b, 47.c, 48.d, 49.b, 50.b, 51.d, 52.c, 53.b, 54.b, 55.c, 56.c, 57.b, 58.c, 59.d, 60.a, 61.c, 62.d, 63.c, 64.b, 65.b, 66.d, 67.a, 68.d, 69.b, 70.c, 71.a, 72.c, 73.d, 74.c, 75.c, 76.c, 77.c, 78.a, 79.a, 80.c, 81.b, 82.c, 83.c, 84.b, 85.b, 86.a, 87.c, 88.b, 89.c, 90.d, 91.c, 92.d, 93.d, 94.a, 95.c, 96.c, 97.a, 98.b, 99.a, 100.b, 101.a

UNIT – V

1. What is the primary purpose of a research report?
a) To provide a detailed literature review
b) To communicate the research process, findings, and conclusions
c) To showcase the researcher's background
d) To present raw data without interpretation

2. Which section of a research report typically outlines the study's objectives, scope, and significance?
a) Introduction b) Literature Review
c) Methodology d) Conclusion

3. What information is typically included in the methodology section of a research report?
a) Interpretation of findings
b) Detailed research design and data collection methods
c) Review of relevant literature
d) General background information

4. Which part of a research report synthesizes existing research on the topic?
a) Methodology b) Results
c) Literature Review d) Discussion

5. What is the purpose of the results section in a research report?

a) To discuss the implications of the findings
b) To provide a detailed description of the research design
c) To present raw data and statistical analyses
d) To introduce the research objectives

6. In a research report, where would you find detailed statistical analyses, charts, and graphs?

a) Introduction b) Literature Review
c) Results d) Discussion

7. What should be included in the discussion section of a research report?

a) A repetition of the methodology
b) A summary of the literature review
c) Interpretation of the results and their implications
d) Raw data and statistical analyses

8. Which section of a research report often includes recommendations for future research or practical applications of the findings?

a) Introduction b) Literature Review
c) Discussion d) Conclusion

9. What is the purpose of the conclusion section in a research report?

a) To introduce the research objectives
b) To summarize the literature review
c) To provide a brief overview of the methodology
d) To summarize the main findings and their significance

10. What is an abstract in a research report?
a) A summary of the researcher's background
b) An overview of the literature review
c) A brief summary of the entire research report, including objectives, methods, results, and conclusions
d) A detailed discussion of the findings

11. What role does the acknowledgments section play in a research report?
a) Summarizing the literature review
b) Recognizing contributions and support received during the research process
c) Providing a detailed overview of the methodology
d) Presenting raw data without interpretation

12. In a research report, what does the term "limitations" refer to?
a) A section summarizing the literature review
b) Factors that may have affected the study's validity or generalizability
c) Detailed statistical analyses and graphs

d) Interpretation of the findings

13. Which of the following is a key component of the introduction section in a research report?
a) Detailed statistical analyses
b) A thorough literature review
c) Raw data and observations
d) Acknowledgments and contributions

14. What is the primary purpose of the literature review in a research report?
a) To present raw data and observations
b) To discuss the implications of the findings
c) To provide a comprehensive overview of existing research on the topic
d) To introduce the research objectives

15. In a research report, what should the title effectively convey?
a) Detailed statistical analyses
b) The researcher's background and qualifications
c) The main focus and scope of the study
d) Acknowledgments and contributions

16. What is the purpose of including a table of contents in a research report?
a) To showcase the researcher's background
b) To provide detailed statistical analyses

c) To guide readers to specific sections and subsections of the report
d) To present raw data without interpretation

17. Why is it important to include citations and references in a research report?
a) To present raw data and observations
b) To recognize contributions and support received during the research process
c) To guide readers to specific sections and subsections of the report
d) To give credit to previous research and avoid plagiarism

18. What does the term "appendix" typically refer to in a research report?
a) Acknowledgments and contributions
b) A detailed literature review
c) Additional materials, such as raw data, questionnaires, or supplementary information
d) Interpretation of the findings

19. What is the purpose of formatting and structuring a research report appropriately?
a) To present raw data and observations
b) To showcase the researcher's background and qualifications

c) To enhance readability and facilitate understanding for readers
d) To guide readers to specific sections and subsections of the report

20. What type of research report focuses on presenting the findings of an original study for the first time?
a) Review Article b) Experimental Report
c) Descriptive Report d) Explanatory Report

21. Which type of research report provides an in-depth analysis and interpretation of a specific topic, often including a comprehensive literature review?
a) Descriptive Report b) Exploratory Report
c) Review Article d) Longitudinal Report

22. A report that aims to explore and gain insights into a phenomenon without a specific hypothesis is known as:
a) Experimental Report b) Exploratory Report
c) Descriptive Report d) Analytical Report

23. What type of research report is characterized by a detailed examination of a particular case, often used in qualitative research?
a) Experimental Report b) Analytical Report
c) Case Study d) Comparative Report

24. Which research report type aims to analyze and interpret data to provide insights, explanations, and conclusions?

a) Descriptive Report b) Analytical Report
c) Review Article d) Longitudinal Report

25. A report that presents a detailed account of the steps taken during a research project, including methods, procedures, and data collection, is called:

a) Longitudinal Report b) Explanatory Report
c) Descriptive Report d) Comparative Report

26. Which type of research report involves comparing two or more variables, groups, or situations to identify patterns or differences?

a) Comparative Report b) Longitudinal Report
c) Review Article d) Analytical Report

27. A report that focuses on studying a phenomenon over an extended period, often collecting data at multiple points in time, is known as:

a) Longitudinal Report b) Exploratory Report
c) Analytical Report d) Descriptive Report

28. In which type of research report does the researcher seek to explain relationships between variables, often testing hypotheses?

a) Explanatory Report b) Review Article

c) Descriptive Report d) Analytical Report

29. A research report that focuses on summarizing and presenting information about a specific topic or subject is known as:
a) Analytical Report b) Comparative Report
c) Review Article d) Descriptive Report

30. Which type of research report involves studying the same group of participants over an extended period to observe changes or developments?
a) Cross-Sectional Report b) Longitudinal Report
c) Explanatory Report d) Analytical Report

31. A research report that aims to provide a detailed examination and interpretation of historical events or developments is known as:
a) Exploratory Report b) Historical Report
c) Descriptive Report d) Explanatory Report

32. What type of research report involves the systematic collection and analysis of numerical data to answer specific research questions?
a) Qualitative Report b) Quantitative Report
c) Comparative Report d) Review Article

33. A report that synthesizes and interprets existing research on a specific topic, often providing recommendations for future research, is called:
a) Experimental Report b) Exploratory Report
c) Review Article d) Descriptive Report

34. Which type of research report involves studying a sample of participants at a single point in time to draw conclusions about a population?
a) Longitudinal Report b) Cross-Sectional Report
c) Comparative Report d) Analytical Report

35. A research report that aims to investigate cause-and-effect relationships and often involves experimental designs is called:
a) Analytical Report b) Explanatory Report
c) Descriptive Report d) Comparative Report

36. Which type of research report involves the detailed examination and analysis of a particular group or community?
a) Comparative Report b) Case Study
c) Descriptive Report d) Analytical Report

37. A research report that combines qualitative and quantitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of a research problem is known as:
a) Mixed-Methods Report b) Analytical Report

c) Descriptive Report d) Historical Report

38. In which type of research report does the researcher present the results of experiments, often including details about the research design and procedures?
a) Analytical Report b) Explanatory Report
c) Experimental Report d) Descriptive Report

39. A report that aims to explore and understand the perspectives, experiences, and meanings of participants is associated with which research approach?
a) Experimental Approach b) Quantitative Approach
c) Qualitative Approach d) Analytical Approach

40. What is the first step in drafting a research report?
a) Data Analysis b) Literature Review
c) Results Presentation d) Outlining the Report Structure

41. During which step in drafting a research report should you organize your findings and main arguments?
a) Data Collection b) Drafting the Introduction
c) Results Presentation d) Outlining the Report Structure

42. In the drafting process, what follows the initial outlining of the report structure?
a) Results Presentation c) Drafting the Conclusion

c) Literature Review d) Drafting the Methods Section

43. When drafting the methods section of a research report, what should be clearly explained?
a) Results b) Introduction
c) Data Collection Procedures d) Literature Review

44. Which step in drafting a research report involves presenting the raw data and any statistical analyses performed?
a) Literature Review b) Drafting the Conclusion
c) Results Presentation d) Outlining the Report Structure

45. What is the purpose of drafting an introduction in a research report?
a) To present raw data
b) To summarize the literature review
c) To provide an overview of the report structure
d) To outline the methods section

46. During which step in drafting a research report should you revisit and refine the initial report structure?
a) Data Collection b) Drafting the Conclusion
c) Revising and Refining d) Literature Review

47. What follows the drafting of the methods section in the process of writing a research report?

a) Drafting the Conclusion b) Data Analysis
c) Literature Review d) Drafting the Introduction

48. In the drafting process, what comes after presenting the results of data analysis?
a) Drafting the Introduction
b) Drafting the Conclusion
c) Literature Review
d) Outlining the Report Structure

49. What should be carefully considered and refined during the revising and refining step in drafting a research report?
a) Literature Review
b) Data Collection Procedures
c) Report Structure
d) Drafting the Methods Section

50. During the drafting process, when is the literature review typically composed?
a) At the beginning
b) After drafting the conclusion
c) After data analysis
d) After presenting results

51. What is the purpose of drafting a conclusion in a research report?
a) To introduce the research topic

b) To summarize the literature review
c) To provide an overview of the report structure
d) To offer final thoughts, implications, and recommendations

52. When drafting the introduction, what should be clearly stated to provide context for the research?
a) Results
b) Data Collection Procedures
c) Research Questions or Hypotheses
d) Literature Review

53. What is the primary focus of drafting the methods section in a research report?
a) Outlining the report structure
b) Literature review
c) Data collection procedures and research design
d) Results presentation

54. What follows the drafting of the conclusion in the process of writing a research report?
a) Data Analysis b) Revising and Refining
c) Drafting the Introduction d) Literature Review

55. During the revising and refining step in drafting a research report, what should you pay attention to regarding the language and style?
a) Only grammar and spelling

b) Clarity, coherence, and consistency
c) Only punctuation
d) Report structure

56. In the drafting process, when is the methods section of a research report usually drafted?
a) After presenting results
b) Before drafting the conclusion
c) After revising and refining
d) After presenting the literature review

57. What is the primary goal of drafting the introduction in a research report?
a) To present raw data
b) To introduce the research topic and engage the reader
c) To outline the report structure
d) To summarize the literature review

58. What should be considered during the drafting of the results presentation in a research report?
a) Drafting the conclusion
b) Raw data and statistical analyses
c) Literature review
d) Introduction

59. During the drafting process, what is the final step after revising and refining the research report?
a) Data Collection

b) Final Editing and Proofreading
c) Literature Review
d) Outlining the Report Structure

60. What is a key quality of an effective research report?
a) Inclusion of personal opinions
b) Lengthy and detailed descriptions
c) Objectivity and neutrality
d) Lack of citations

61. Which quality ensures that a research report is understandable to a diverse audience?
a) Use of technical jargon
b) Inclusion of complex equations
c) Clarity and simplicity of language
d) Lengthy paragraphs

62. What quality helps in establishing the credibility of a research report?
a) Ambiguity in findings b) Absence of references
c) Ethical conduct in research d) Use of biased language

63. What is a crucial quality in presenting statistical findings in a research report?
a) Excessive use of visual aids
b) Avoidance of statistical terms
c) Clear and accurate representation
d) Omission of numerical data

64. Which quality ensures that the research report addresses the research questions or objectives effectively?
a) Inclusion of unrelated information
b) Lack of a clear structure
c) Alignment with research objectives
d) Ambiguous language

65. What quality ensures that a research report is free from bias and prejudice?
a) Inclusion of personal opinions
b) Objectivity and neutrality
c) Use of emotional language
d) Lack of supporting evidence

66. What quality is crucial in the presentation of literature review in a research report?
a) Inclusion of only recent sources
b) Thorough exploration of diverse perspectives
c) Absence of citations
d) Limited exploration of related studies

67. Which quality ensures that the findings and conclusions in a research report are logically connected?
a) Lack of coherence
b) Use of complex language
c) Logical flow and coherence

d) Inclusion of contradictory statements

68. What quality is essential in presenting the limitations of a research study?
a) Avoidance of limitations discussion
b) Comprehensive exploration of potential limitations
c) Downplaying the significance of limitations
d) Inclusion of only minor limitations

69. Which quality ensures that a research report adheres to academic and ethical standards?
a) Plagiarism
b) Adherence to academic integrity
c) Inclusion of biased statements
d) Lack of references

70. What is a crucial quality in the presentation of research findings in a report?
a) Ambiguous language
b) Inclusion of unrelated information
c) Accuracy and precision
d) Lack of citations

71. Which quality ensures that a research report is based on a solid theoretical framework?
a) Lack of theoretical foundation
b) Inclusion of contradictory theories
c) Clear theoretical foundation

d) Absence of references to theories

72. What quality is crucial in the construction of a meaningful and informative abstract?
a) Lengthy and detailed content
b) Inclusion of personal opinions
c) Conciseness and informativeness
d) Absence of key findings

73. Which quality ensures that a research report contributes to the existing body of knowledge?
a) Lack of citations
b) Replication of previous studies
c) Novelty and originality
d) Absence of a literature review

74. What quality is essential for the ethical presentation of data in a research report?
a) Manipulation of data
b) Selective reporting of results
c) Ethical conduct and transparency
d) Omission of key findings

75. Which quality ensures that a research report is relevant and timely?
a) Inclusion of outdated information
b) Lack of references
c) Timely and relevant content

d) Repetition of previous studies

76. What quality ensures that a research report is free from spelling and grammatical errors?
a) Inclusion of complex language
b) Thorough referencing
c) Clarity and simplicity of language
d) Lack of proofreading

77. What quality is crucial in the presentation of a well-structured and organized research report?
a) Lack of a clear structure
b) Inclusion of unrelated information
c) Logical structure and organization
d) Ambiguous language

78. What is the primary purpose of including a bibliography in a research report?
a) To showcase the author's extensive reading
b) To provide additional information for interested readers
c) To demonstrate the researcher's writing skills
d) To fulfill formatting requirements

79. Which citation style is commonly used in the social sciences, such as psychology and sociology?
a) APA (American Psychological Association)
b) MLA (Modern Language Association)

c) Chicago
d) Harvard

80. In a bibliography, what information is typically included for a book citation?
a) Author's name, title, publication date, and publisher
b) Author's name, article title, journal name, and volume
c) Author's name, website title, URL, and access date
d) Author's name, chapter title, book title, and page numbers

81. Which element is essential in a bibliography entry for a journal article?
a) Publisher
b) ISBN (International Standard Book Number)
c) Volume and issue number
d) Place of publication

82. What is the purpose of including the publication date in a bibliography entry?
a) To highlight the author's expertise
b) To showcase the timeliness of the research
c) To indicate the author's academic credentials
d) To fulfill formatting requirements

83. Which citation style is commonly used in the humanities, such as literature and philosophy?

a) APA (American Psychological Association)
b) MLA (Modern Language Association)
c) Chicago
d) IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

84. What information is typically included in a bibliography entry for a website?
a) Author's name, article title, journal name, and volume
b) Author's name, title of the webpage, URL, and access date
c) Author's name, book title, publication date, and publisher
d) Author's name, chapter title, book title, and page numbers

85. In a bibliography, what does the term "et al." signify?
a) An editor's name b) Multiple authors
c) An abbreviation for "etc." d) A co-author's initials

86. What role does the URL play in a bibliography entry for an online source?
a) To indicate the author's academic credentials
b) To showcase the author's expertise
c) To provide a direct link to the source
d) To fulfill formatting requirements

87. In a bibliography, what is the purpose of including the place of publication for a book?
a) To fulfill formatting requirements
b) To showcase the author's expertise
c) To indicate the author's academic credentials
d) To identify where the book was published

88. Which citation style is commonly used in business and management disciplines?
a) APA (American Psychological Association)
b) MLA (Modern Language Association)
c) Chicago
d) Harvard

89. What information is typically included in a bibliography entry for a conference paper?
a) Author's name, article title, journal name, and volume
b) Author's name, conference name, paper title, and page numbers
c) Author's name, book title, publication date, and publisher
d) Author's name, chapter title, book title, and page numbers

90. In a bibliography, why is it important to include page numbers for a specific citation?
a) To showcase the author's expertise

b) To fulfill formatting requirements
c) To identify the specific location of the information
d) To provide a direct link to the source

91. Which citation style is commonly used in history and some other disciplines?
a) APA (American Psychological Association)
b) MLA (Modern Language Association)
c) Chicago
d) IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

92. What does the term "DOI" stand for in the context of a bibliography entry?
a) Digital Online Index b) Document of Importance
c) Database of Information d) Digital Object Identifier

93. Why is it important to be consistent in the use of citation styles throughout a bibliography?
a) To showcase the author's expertise
b) To fulfill formatting requirements
c) To maintain academic integrity and clarity
d) To provide a direct link to the source

94. What is the primary purpose of including the publisher's name in a book citation?
a) To showcase the author's expertise
b) To fulfill formatting requirements

c) To identify where the book was published
d) To indicate the author's academic credentials

95. Which information is essential in a bibliography entry for a magazine article?
a) Volume and issue number
b) ISBN (International Standard Book Number)
c) Place of publication
d) Website URL

96. In a bibliography entry for a journal article, what does the term "pp." indicate?
a) Pages b) Publisher
c) Place of publication d) Page number

97. What is the purpose of including the edition number in a book citation in a bibliography?
a) To showcase the author's expertise
b) To fulfill formatting requirements
c) To indicate the book's popularity
d) To specify the edition

98. In a research report, what does "DOI" typically refer to?
a) Date of Inquiry b) Data Output Index
c) Digital Object Identifier d) Documentation of Impact

99. What does "APA" stand for in relation to citation styles in research reports?
a) American Publication Association
b) Authorship and Publication Agreement
c) American Psychological Association
d) Association for Published Articles

100. In research, what does "ANOVA" typically refer to?
a) Analysis of Variability b) Association of Variables
c) Analysis of Variance d) Assortment of Variables

101. In the context of research, what does "PI" commonly stand for?
a) Principal Investigator b) Project Implementation
c) Progressive Inquiry d) Programmatic Investigation

102. What does "SPSS" represent in the field of data analysis for research reports?
a) Statistical Package for Social Sciences
b) Systematic Protocol for Statistical Studies
c) Sample Processing and Statistical Synthesis
d) Scientific Procedures for Statistical Sampling

103. In a research report, what does "ET al." signify in a list of authors?
a) Email address b) Etcetera and others
c) Estimated total d) And others

104. In research reports, what does "CI" represent when discussing statistical results?

a) Comparative Index b) Confidence Interval
c) Correlation Indicator d) Categorical Information

105. What does "URL" stand for in the context of referencing online sources in research reports?

a) Uniform Resource Locator
b) Universal Research Link
c) Unified Reference Listing
d) User Research Log

106. In research, what does "H0" typically represent in hypothesis testing?

a) Hypothesis of Obscurity b) Hypothesis of Origin
c) Null Hypothesis d) Hypothesis of Order

107. In research, what does "SD" stand for when referring to a measure of variability?

a) Standard Deviation b) Systematic Difference
c) Significant Data d) Statistical Determinant

108. What does "IRI" commonly represent in the context of educational research reports?

a) Internal Research Investigation
b) International Reading Index
c) Interdisciplinary Research Initiative
d) Institutional Review Information

109. In the context of research, what does "CAGR" typically represent when discussing growth rates?

a) Cumulative Annual Growth Rate
b) Correlation Analysis and Growth Ratio
c) Comparative Analysis of Growth Rates
d) Coefficient of Annual Growth Regression

110. What does "PRISMA" represent in the context of systematic reviews in research reports?

a) Project for Integrated Synthesis and Manuscript Analysis
b) Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses
c) Progressive Review and Information Synthesis in Meta-Analysis
d) Principles of Reporting in Systematic Manuscript Analysis

Answers

1.b, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c, 5.c, 6.c, 7.c, 8.c, 9.d, 10.c, 11.b, 12.b, 13.b, 14.c, 15.c, 16.c, 17.d, 18.c, 19.d, 20.b, 21.c, 22.b, 23.c, 24.b, 25.c, 26.a, 27.a, 28.a, 29.d, 30.b, 31.b, 32.b, 33.c, 34.b, 35.b, 36.b, 37.a, 38.c, 39.c, 40.b, 41.d, 42.d, 43.c, 44.c, 45.c, 46.c, 47.b, 48.b, 49.c, 50.a, 51.d, 52.c, 53.c, 54.b, 55.b, 56.b, 57.b, 58.b, 59.b, 60.c, 61.c, 62.c, 63.c, 64.c, 65.b, 66.b, 67.c, 68.b, 69.b, 70.c, 71.c, 72.c, 73.c, 74.c, 75.c, 76.c, 77.c, 78.b, 79.a, 80.a, 81.c, 82.b,

83.b, 84.b, 85.b, 86.c, 87.d, 88.d, 89.b, 90.c, 91.c, 92.d, 93.c, 94.c, 95.a, 96.a, 97.a, 98.c, 99.c, 100.c, 101.a, 102.a, 103.d, 104.b, 105.a, 106.c, 107.a, 108.b, 109.a, 110.b.

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