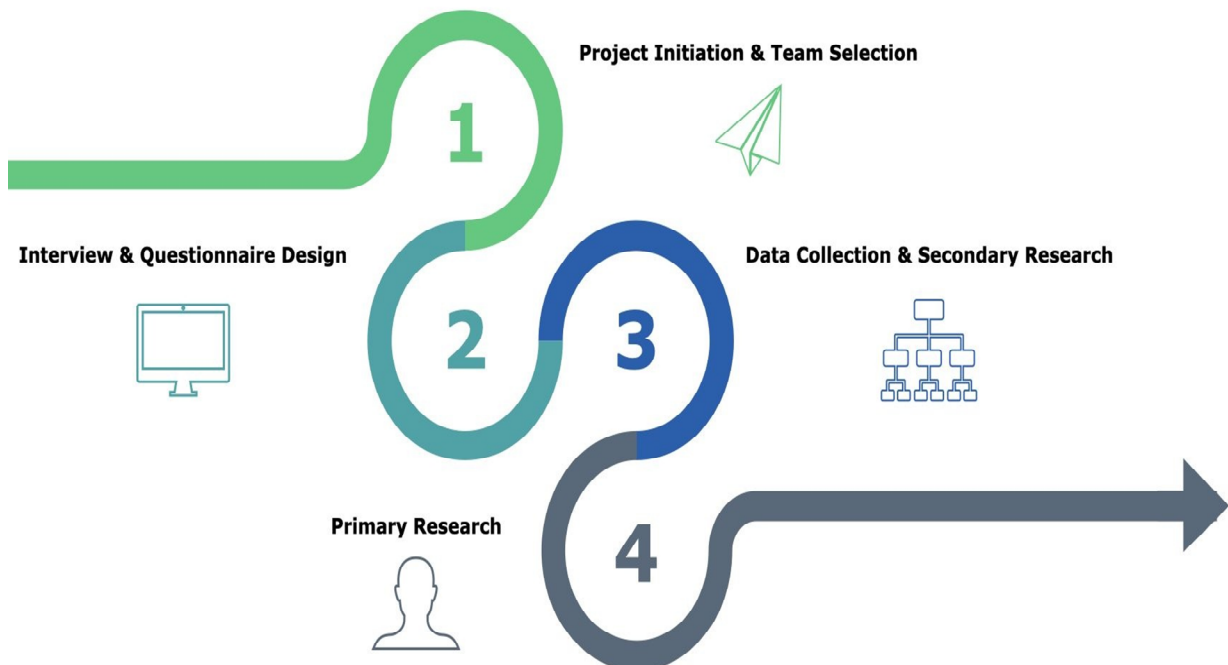


Research Methodology

Objective Questions and Answers



Research Methodology



1. Who authored the book "methods in Social Research?"

- A. Wilkinson
- B. CR Kothari
- C. Kerlinger
- D. Goode and Halt

Ans:- D

2. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by

- A. Marshall
- B. P.V. Young
- C. Emory
- D. Kerlinger

Ans:- C

3. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by

- A. Young
- B. Kerlinger
- C. Kothari
- D. Emory

Ans:- A

4. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called

- A. Experiment
- B. Observation
- C. Deduction
- D. Scientific method

Ans:- D

5. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of

- A. Deduction
- B. Scientific method
- C. Observation
- D. Experience

Ans:- B

6. Scientific method is committed to

- A. Objectivity
- B. Ethics
- C. Proposition
- D. Neutrality

Ans:- A

7. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called

- A. Induction
- B. Deduction
- C. Research
- D. Experiment

Ans:- A

8. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is

- A. Belief
- B. Value

C. Objectivity
 D. Subjectivity
 Ans:- C

9. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called
 A. Induction
 B. deduction
 C. Observation
 D. experience
 Ans:- B

10. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by
 A. Caroline
 B. P.V.Young
 C. Dewey John
 D. Emory
 Ans:- B

11. " A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" ... is
 A. Facts
 B. Values
 C. Theory
 D. Generalization
 Ans:- C

12. " A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and Predict phenomena" defined by
 A. Jack Gibbs
 B. PV Young
 C. Black
 D. Rose Arnold
 Ans:- B

13. Theory is " a set of systematically related propositions specifying casual relationship among variables" is defined by
 A. Black James and Champion
 B. P.V. Young
 C. Emory
 D. Gibbes
 Ans:- A

14. "Empirically verifiable observation" is
 A. Theory
 B. Value
 C. Fact
 D. Statement
 Ans:- C

15. Fact is "empirically verifiable observation" --- is defined by
 A. Good and Hatt
 B. Emory
 C. P.V. Young
 D. Claver
 Ans:- A

16..... is "systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some A. schematic form"

- B. Concept
- C. Variable
- D. Model
- E. Facts

Ans:- C

17. Social Science deals with

- A. Objects
- B. Human beings
- C. Living things
- D. Non living things

Ans:- B

18. Science is broadly divided into

- A. Natural and Social
- B. Natural and Physical
- C. Physical and Mental
- D. Social and Physical

Ans:- A

19. Social Science try to explain..... Between human activities and natural laws

- A. governing them
- B. Causal Connection
- C. reason
- D. Interaction
- E. Objectives

Ans:- A

20. Social Science Research..... Problems

- A. Explain
- B. diagnosis
- C. Recommend
- D. Formulate

Ans:- B

21. Social research aims at

- A. Integration
- B. Social Harmony
- C. National Integration
- D. Social Equality

Ans:- A

22. The method by which a sample is chosen

- A. Unit
- B. design
- C. Random
- D. Census

Ans:- B

23. Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is

- A. Objectivity

- B. Specificity
 - C. Values
 - D. Facts
- Ans:- A

24. Research is classified on the basis ofand methods

- A. Purpose
 - B. Intent
 - C. Methodology
 - D. Techniques
- Ans:- B

25. Research undertaken for knowledge sake is

- A. Pure Research
 - B. Action Research
 - C. Pilot study
 - D. Survey
- Ans:- A

26. Example for fact finding study is

- A. Pure Research
 - B. Survey
 - C. Action Research
 - D. Long term Research
- Ans:- B

27. Facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in

- A. Survey
 - B. Action research
 - C. Analytical research
 - D. Pilot study
- Ans:- C

28. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is

- A. Fundamental Research
 - B. Analytical Research
 - C. Survey
 - D. Action Research
- Ans:- D

29. Fundamental Research is otherwise called

- A. Action Research
 - B. Survey
 - C. Pilot study
 - D. Pure Research
- Ans:- D

30. Motivation Research is a type of.....research

- A. Quantitative
 - B. Qualitative
 - C. Pure
 - D. Applied
- Ans:- B

31. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is

- A. Empirical research
- B. Conceptual Research
- C. Quantitative research
- D. Qualitative research

Ans:- B

32. A research which follows case study method is called

- A. Clinical or diagnostic
- B. Causal
- C. Analytical
- D. Qualitative

Ans:- A

33. Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called

- A. Field study
- B. Survey
- C. Laboratory Research
- D. Empirical Research

Ans:- C

34. Research through experiment and observation is called

- A. Clinical Research
- B. Experimental Research
- C. Laboratory Research
- D. Empirical Research

Ans:- D

35. Population Census is an example of..... Research

- A. Survey
- B. Empirical
- C. Clinical
- D. Diagnostic

Ans:- A

36. The author of " The Grammar of Science" is

- A. Ostle
- B. Richard
- C. Karl Pearson
- D. Kerlinger

Ans:- C

37. "The Romance of Research" is authored by

- A. Redmen and Mory
- B. P.V.Young
- C. Robert C meir
- D. Harold Dazier

Ans:- A

38..... is a way to systematically solve the research problem

- A. Technique
- B. Operations
- C. Research methodology
- D. Research Process

Ans:- C

39. Good Research is always

- A. Slow
- B. Fast
- C. Narrow
- D. Systematic

Ans:- D

40. Good research is

- A. Logical
- B. Non logical
- C. Narrow
- D. Systematic

Ans:- A

41. "Criteria of Good Research" is written by

- A. Delta Kappan
- B. James Harold Fox
- C. P.V.Young
- D. Karl Popper

Ans:- B

42. Research method is a part of

- A. Problem
- B. Experiment
- C. Research Techniques
- D. Research methodology

Ans:- D

43. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is

- A. Field Study
- B. diagnosis tic study
- C. Action study
- D. Pilot study

Ans:- B

44 helps in social planning

- A. Social Science Research
- B. Experience Survey
- C. Problem formulation
- D. diagnostic study

Ans:- A

45. "Foundations of Behavioral Research" is written by

- A. P.V. Young
- B. Kerlinger
- C. Emory
- D. Clover Vernon

Ans:- B

46. Methods and issues in Social Research" is written by

- A. Black James and Champions
- B. P.V. Young
- C. Mortan Kaplan

D. William Emory

Ans:- A

47. "Scientific Social Survey and Research" is written by

A. Best John

B. Emory

C. Clover

D. P.V. Young

Ans:- D

48. "Doubt is often better than"

A. Belief

B. Value

C. Confidence

D. Overconfidence

Ans:- D

49. Research help in explaining the with which something operates.

A. Velocity

B. Momentum

C. Frequency

D. gravity

Ans:- C

50 is a motivation for research in students

A. Research degree

B. Research Academy

C. Research Labs

D. Research Problems

Ans:- A

51. Which of the following is an example of primary data?

A. Book

B. Journal

C. News Paper

D. Census Report

Ans:- C

52. Major drawback to researchers in India is

A. Lack of sufficient number of Universities

B. Lack of sufficient research guides

C. Lack of sufficient Fund

D. Lack of scientific training in research

Ans:- D

53. ICSSR stands for

A. Indian Council for Survey and Research

B. Indian Council for strategic Research

C. Indian Council for Social Science Research

D. Inter National Council for Social Science Research

Ans:- C

54. UGC Stands for

A. University Grants Commission

- B. Union Government Commission
 - C. University Governance Council
 - D. Union government Council
- Ans:- A

55. JRF is for
- A. Junior Research Functions
 - B. Junior Research Fellowship
 - C. Junior Fellowship
 - D. None of the above
- Ans:- B

56. is the first step of Research process
- A. Formulation of a problem
 - B. Collection of Data
 - C. Editing and Coding
 - D. Selection of a problem
- Ans:- D

57. A problem well put is
- A. Fully solved
 - B. Not solved
 - C. Cannot be solved
 - D. half- solved
- Ans:- D

58. is a source of problem
- A. Schools and Colleges
 - B. Class Room Lectures
 - C. Play grounds
 - D. Infra structures
- Ans:- B

59. A question which requires a solution is
- A. Observation
 - B. Problem
 - C. Data
 - D. Experiment
- Ans:- B

60. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called
- A. Solution
 - B. Examination
 - C. Problem formulation
 - D. Problem Solving
- Ans:- C

61. While Selecting a problem, problem which is is no taken
- A. Very Common
 - B. Overdone
 - C. Easy one
 - D. rare
- Ans:- B

62. The first step in formulating a problem is

- A. Statement of the problem
- B. Gathering of Data
- C. Measurement
- D. Survey

Ans:- A

63.....will help in finding out a problem for research

- A. Professor
- B. Tutor
- C. HOD
- D. Guide

Ans:- D

64. Second step in problem formulation is

- A. Statement of the problem
- B. Understanding the nature of the problem
- C. Survey
- D. Discussions

Ans:- B

5. Third step in problem formulation is

- A. Statement of the problem
- B. Understanding the nature of the problem
- C. Survey the available literature
- D. Discussion

Ans:- C

66. Fourth step in problem formulation is

- A. Develop ideas through discussion
- B. Survey
- C. Statement of problem
- D. Enactment

Ans:- A

67. Last step in problem formulation is

- A. Survey
- B. Discussion
- C. Literature survey
- D. Re Phrasing the Research problem

Ans:- D

68. In the formulation of the problem we need to give a

- A. Title
- B. Index
- C. Bibliography
- D. Concepts

Ans:- A

69. Objectives in problem formulation means

- A. Questions to be answered
- B. methods
- C. Techniques
- D. methodology

Ans:- A

70. The problem selected must have

- A. Speed
- B. Facts
- C. Values
- D. Novelty

Ans:- D

71. The formulated problem should have

- A. Originality
- B. Values
- C. Coherence
- D. Facts

Ans:- A

72. The purpose of Social Science Research is

- A. Academic and Non academic
- B. Cultivation
- C. Academic
- D. Utilitarian

Ans:- B

73. The Academic purpose is to have

- A. Information
- B. firsthand knowledge
- C. Knowledge and information
- D. models

Ans:- C

74. Social Science Research creates Social

- A. Alienation
- B. Cohesion
- C. mobility
- D. Integration

Ans:- B

75..... is a quality of Good Researcher

- A. Scientific temper
- B. Age
- C. Money
- D. time

Ans:- A

76. Social Science Research in India aims at a State

- A. Secular
- B. Totalitarian
- C. democratic
- D. welfare

Ans:- D

77. A..... is an abstraction formed by generalization from particulars

- A. Hypothesis
- B. Variable
- C. Concept

D. facts

Ans:- C

78. Concept is of two types

A. Abstract and Coherent

B. Concrete and Coherent

C. Abstract and concrete

D. None of the above

Ans:- C

79. Concepts are oftypes

A. 4

B. 6

C. 10

D. 2

Ans:- D

80. There is a concept by

A. Observation

B. formulation

C. Theory

D. Postulation

Ans:- D

81. Another concept is by

A. Formulation

B. Postulation

C. Intuition

D. Observation

Ans:- C

82. Concepts areof Research

A. guide

B. tools

C. methods

D. Variables

Ans:- B

83. Concepts are

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Symbols

D. Models

Ans:- C

84. Concepts represent various degree of

A. Formulation

B. Calculation

C. Abstraction

D. Specification

Ans:- C

85. Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions areconcepts

A. Verbal

- B. Oral
 - C. Hypothetical
 - D. Operational
- Ans:- C

86. "Concept is in reality a definition in short hand or a class or group of facts" –defined by
- A. Kerlinger
 - B. P.V. Young
 - C. Aurthur
 - D. Kaplan
- Ans:- B

87. Different people hold of the same thing
- A. Same and different
 - B. Same
 - C. different
 - D. None of the above
- Ans:- C

88. Many concepts find their origin from
- A. Greek
 - B. English
 - C. Latin
 - D. Many languages
- Ans:-D

89. A tentative proposition subject to test is
- A. Variable
 - B. Hypothesis
 - C. Data
 - D. Concept
- Ans:- B

90. Analogies are sources of
- A. Data
 - B. Concept
 - C. Research
 - D. Hypothesis
- Ans:- D

91. "A Proposition which can be put to test to determine its validity" Defined by
- A. Lund berg
 - B. Emory
 - C. Johnson
 - D. Good and Hatt
- Ans:- D

92. " A tentative generalization" stated by
- A. Good and Hatt
 - B. Lund berg
 - C. Emory
 - D. Orwell
- Ans:- B

93. Propositions which describe the characteristics are..... Hypothesis

- A. Descriptive
- B. Imaginative
- C. Relational
- D. Variable

Ans:- A

94. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is

- A. Null Hypothesis
- B. Working Hypothesis
- C. Relational Hypothesis
- D. Descriptive Hypothesis

Ans:- B

95. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called

- A. Relational Hypothesis
- B. Situational Hypothesis
- C. Null Hypothesis
- D. Casual Hypothesis

Ans:- C

96. The first variable is variable

- A. Abstract
- B. Dependent
- C. Independent
- D. Separate

Ans:- C

97. The second variable is called

- A. Independent
- B. Dependent
- C. Separate
- D. Abstract

Ans:- B

98. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is

- A. Causal
- B. Relational
- C. Descriptive
- D. Tentative

Ans:- B

99. Null means

- A. One
- B. Many
- C. Zero
- D. None of these

Ans:- C

100 Represent common sense ideas

- A. Statistical Hypothesis
- B. Complex Hypothesis
- C. Common sense Hypothesis

D. Analytical Hypothesis

Ans:- C

101. Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is

A. Null Hypothesis

B. Casual Hypothesis

C. Barren Hypothesis

D. Analytical Hypothesis

Ans:- D

102. A Hypothesis from which no generalization can be made is

A. Null Hypothesis

B. Barren Hypothesis

C. Descriptive Hypothesis

D. Analytical Hypothesis

Ans:- B

103 from theory leads to Hypothesis

A. Deduction

B. induction

C. Logical deduction

D. Observation

Ans:- C

104 is a source of Hypothesis

A. Intuition

B. Knowledge

C. Energy

D. Survey

Ans:- A

105. Hypothesis.....Research

A. Guide

B. Misguide

C. Alter

D. Change

Ans:- A

106. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of

A. Theory

B. Generalization

C. Evolution

D. Concept

Ans:- A

107Is a quality of Good Hypothesis

A. Small in size

B. Conceptual Clarity

C. durability

D. applicability

Ans:- B

108. A Hypothesis must be

A. Diffuse

- B. Specific
 - C. Slow
 - D. Speedy
- Ans:- B

109. Hypothesis must have

- A. Applicability
 - B. Durability
 - C. Testability
 - D. Measurement
- Ans:- C

110. Statistical Hypothesis is derived from

- A. Frame
 - B. Data
 - C. Sample
 - D. Facts
- Ans:- B

111. The..... in which researcher is nurtured is a source of Hypothesis

- A. Caste
 - B. Community
 - C. Culture
 - D. Economy
- Ans:- C

112. In testing a Hypothesis the common error is

- A. Type I
 - B. Type I and II
 - C. Type II
 - D. None of these
- Ans:- B

113. Survey is aStudy

- A. Descriptive
 - B. Fact finding
 - C. Analytical
 - D. Systematic
- Ans:- B

114. Survey is always astudy

- A. Field
 - B. Laboratory
 - C. Office
 - D. Class room
- Ans:- A

115. In a survey there is an enumerator and a

- A. Guide
 - B. Respondent
 - C. Supervisor
 - D. Messenger
- Ans:- B

116. The first step in a survey is.....of a problem

- A. Application
- B. Rejection
- C. Selection
- D. Planning

Ans:- C

Praveen B. Hulloli

17. The first purpose of a survey is to

- A. Description
- B. Evaluation
- C. Propagation
- D. Provide Information

Ans:- D

118. All surveys are essentially

- A. Narrative
- B. Explanatory
- C. Interdisciplinary
- D. Communal

Ans:- C

119. The chief merit of survey is

- A. Adaptability
- B. Sensibility
- C. Connectivity
- D. Versatility

Ans:- D

120. A survey is limited by the willingness and.....of respondent

- A. Co-operation
- B. Help
- C. Access
- D. Attitude

Ans:- A

121. In a survey the number questions is

- A. Unlimited
- B. limited
- C. Both limited and un limited
- D. None of the above

Ans:- B

122. Survey is usually

- A. Cheap
- B. Expensive
- C. Moderate
- D. None of above

Ans:- B

123. The final stage is a survey is

- A. Reporting
- B. Field work
- C. Assignment
- D. Calculation

Ans:- A

124. Survey is both intensive and

- A. Deep
- B. Wide
- C. Extensive
- D. Accurate

Ans:- C

125. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types (1) Social survey and (2).....

- A. Economic Survey
- B. Deep survey
- C. Intensive Survey
- D. Extensive Survey

Ans:- A

126. In a Three year Research Programme..... time can be devoted for preliminary works

- A. 20%
- B. 50%
- C. 17%
- D. 25%

Ans:- C

127. For collection of Datatime is devoted

- A. 50%
- B. 25%
- C. 75%
- D. 33%

Ans:- D

128. For Data Analysis.....time can be devoted

- A. 25%
- B. 75%
- C. 30%
- D. 100%

Ans:- A

129. For Report writing.....% of time is devoted

- A. 17%
- B. 33%
- C. 25%
- D. 10%

Ans:- C

130. Final stage in the Research Process is

- A. Problem formulation
- B. Data collection
- C. Data Analysis
- D. Report Writing

Ans:- D

131. A Research Report is a formal statement of

- A. Research Process
- B. Research Problem
- C. Data collection
- D. Data Editing

Ans:- A

132. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called

- A. Thesis
- B. Summary Report
- C. Abstract
- D. Article

Ans:- A

133. The Report submitted when there is a time lag between data collection and presentation of Result is called

- A. Thesis
- B. Interim Report
- C. Summary Report
- D. Article

Ans:- B

134. Technical Report is otherwise called

- A. Interim Report
- B. Popular Report
- C. Thesis
- D. Summary

Ans:- C

135. A short summary of Technical Report is called

- A. Article
- B. Research Abstract
- C. Publication
- D. Guide

Ans:- B

136 is called publication in a Research journal

- A. Guide
- B. Popular report
- C. Research article
- D. Format

Ans:- C

137. Ph.D stands for

- A. Doctor of Philosophy
- B. Degree in Philosophy
- C. Doctor of Psychology
- D. None of the above

Ans:- A

138. Bibliography means

- A. Foot Note
- B. Quotations
- C. List of Books referred
- D. Biography

Ans:- D

139. The first page of the research report is

- A. Appendix
- B. Bibliography
- C. Index

D. Title Page

Ans:- D

140. In Research Report.....is used to acknowledge indebtedness

A. Bibliography

B. Index

C. Appendix

D. Foot-Notes

Ans:- D

141. Failure to acknowledge the borrowed material is called (Take and use of others as one's own)

A. Acknowledgement

B. Foot note

C. Index

D. Plagiarism

Ans:- D

142. A Blue print of Research work is called

A. Research Problem

B. Research design

C. Research tools

D. Research methods

Ans:- B

143. The concrete observable events which represent the abstract concepts or constructs are called

A. Data

B. Sample

C. Variable

D. Proposition

Ans:- C

144. In..... the main purpose is to formulate a problem for more precise investigation

A. Exploratory or Formulative study

B. Descriptive study

C. Diagnostic study

D. None of the above

Ans:- A

145. The main objective ofstudy's to acquire knowledge

A. Exploratory

B. Descriptive

C. Diagnostic

D. Descriptive and Diagnostic

Ans:- B

146 is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation

A. Exploratory

B. Descriptive

C. Diagnostic

D. Descriptive and diagnostic

Ans:- C

147 is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation

- A. Exploratory
- B. Descriptive
- C. Diagnostic
- D. None of the above

Ans:- A

148 is compared to Mariner's Compass in sea voyage

- A. Research Problem
- B. Data collection
- C. Sampling
- D. Research design

Ans:- D

149 prevent a researcher from blind search and intellectual wandering

- A. Data
- B. Sample
- C. Research tools
- D. Research design

Ans:- D

150. Research design is a blue print, outline and a

- A. Plan
- B. System
- C. Strategy
- D. Guide

Ans:- A

151. Facts, figures and other relevant materials serving as bases for a study is called

- A. Sample
- B. Method
- C. Data
- D. Theory

Ans:- C

152. There are mainly..... sources of data

- A. 10
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 4

Ans:- B

153. The original source from which researcher collects information is

- A. Primary Source
- B. Secondary Source
- C. Both primary and Secondary
- D. None of these

Ans:- A

154. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called

- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Primary and Secondary
 - D. None of the above
- Ans:- B

155. Data related to human beings are called

- A. Territorial data
- B. Organizational data
- C. Peripheral data
- D. Demographic data

Ans:- D

156. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called

- A. Demographic Data
- B. Territorial Data
- C. Personal Data
- D. Organizational Data

Ans:- B

157 is the raw materials for Analysis

- A. Variables
- B. Problem
- C. Data
- D. Sample

Ans:- C

158. Readymade and readily available data is

- A. Primary
- B. Personal
- C. Organizational
- D. Secondary

Ans:- D

159. The way or mode of gathering data is

- A. Tool
- B. method
- C. Technique
- D. Observation

Ans:- B

160. An instrument used in method is called

- A. Sample
- B. Technique
- C. Tool
- D. Survey

Ans:- C

161. Observation is a Physical and activity

- A. Mental
- B. Social
- C. Psychological
- D. Personal

Ans:- A

162. "Social Science research begins and ends with observation" stated by

- A. P.V. Young
- B. Sidney Webb
- C. Kaplan
- D. Rose

Ans:- B

163. In aobservation researcher is a part of observation

- A. Non participant
- B. Participant
- C. Structural
- D. Unstructured

Ans:- B

164. In aobservation researcher stands apart and does not participate

- A. Structural
- B. Unstructured
- C. Non Participant
- D. Participant

Ans:- C

165. Observation of an event personally by the observer is

- A. Indirect observation
- B. Direct observation
- C. Controlled observation
- D. Uncontrolled observation

Ans:- B

166. Camera, tape recorder, video tape etc are..... Devices of observation

- A. Casual
- B. Mechanical
- C. Technical
- D. Manual

Ans:- B

167. Observation is of no use in collecting

- A. Full events
- B. Past events
- C. Present events
- D. all of the above

Ans:- B

168. A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called

- A. Observation
- B. Schedule
- C. Interview
- D. Simulation

Ans:- C

169. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called

- A. Clinical Interview
- B. Structural Interview

C. Group Interview

D. Direct Interview

Ans:- B

170. An Interview in which interviewer encourage the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is

A. Focused Interview

B. Structural Interview

C. Un Structured Interview

D. Clinical Interview

Ans:-B

171. Interview which require "Probing" is called

A. Clinical Interview

B. Depth Interview

C. Group Interview

D. Telephone Interview

Ans:- B

172. The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called

A. Morale

B. Management

C. Rapport

D. Conclusion

Ans:- C

173. In adequate response, Interviewers bias non response etc is the limitations of

A. Observation

B. Interview

C. Sample

D. Data

Ans:- B

174. An example of non-personal method of Data collection is

A. Interview

B. Group Interview

C. Schedule

D. Telephone Interview

Ans:- D

175. A methods of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact is called

A. Telephone Interview

B. Clinical Interview

C. Focused Interview

D. Group Interview

Ans:- D

176. Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called

A. Mail Survey

B. Interview

C. Observation

D. Panel

Ans:- A

177. Schedule is used as a

- A. Questionnaire
- B. Tool
- C. Method
- D. technique

Ans:- B

178. Schedule is filled by

- A. Respondent
- B. Enumerator
- C. Everybody
- D. None of the above

Ans:- B

179. Questionnaire is filled by

- A. Respondent
- B. Everybody
- C. Enumerator
- D. None of the above

Ans:- A

180. Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called

- A. Open ended questions
- B. Unstructured questions
- C. Structural questions
- D. Dichotomous questions

Ans:- C

181. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called

- A. Multiple choice questions
- B. Dichotomous questions
- C. Open ended questions
- D. Structured questions

Ans:- B

182. Questions which seek information is called

- A. Factual question
- B. Opinion question
- C. Hypothetical question
- D. Marginal question

Ans:- A

183. The question which by its content structure or wordings leads the respondent in the direction of a certain answer is called

- A. Factual question
- B. Opinion question
- C. Leading question
- D. Structural question

Ans:- C

184. The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called

- A. Population or universe
 - B. Unit
 - C. Sample
 - D. Frame
- Ans:- A

185. A member of the population is called
- A. Element
 - B. Census
 - C. Sample
 - D. Group
- Ans:- A

186. Sample value is called.....
- A. Parameter
 - B. Core Value

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- C. Statistic
 - D. Variable
- Ans:- C

187. Population value is called

- A. Statistic
 - B. Parameter
 - C. Variable
 - D. Core value
- Ans:- B

188. Probability sampling is otherwise called

- A. Multiple choice
 - B. Uni-variate Analysis
 - C. Random Sampling
 - D. Bi-variate Analysis
- Ans:- B

189. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is

- A. Probability sampling
 - B. Non probability sampling
 - C. multiple Choice
 - D. analysis
- Ans:- A

190. An example of probability sampling is

- A. Quota Sampling
 - B. Snow-ball sampling
 - C. Purposive sampling
 - D. Lottery method
- Ans:- D

191are used for Random Sample when the population is very large

- A. Calculator
 - B. Telescope
 - C. Computer
 - D. Typewriter
- Ans:- C

192. In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?

- A. Quota Sampling
 - B. Snow ball sampling
 - C. Stratified sampling
 - D. Purposive Sampling
- Ans:- C

193. Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called

- A. Stratified sampling
- B. Proportioned stratified sampling
- C. Disproportionate sampling

D. Quota sampling

Ans:- B

194. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called

A. Convenience or Accidental sampling

B. Purposive sampling

C. Stratified sampling

D. Proportionate sampling

Ans:- A

195. A technique of Building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called

A. Quota sampling

B. Convenience Sampling

C. Snow ball Sampling

D. Purposive sampling

Ans:- C

196. All the physical components of the computer are collectively called

A. Software

B. Hard ware

C. Firm Ware

D. Circuit

Ans:- B

197. Computer operations are through

A. Binary digits

B. Decimal

C. Remainder

D. Fraction

Ans:- A

198. Office Editing and.....are two types of Editing in Research

A. Lab editing

B. Field Editing

C. Class Roam Editing

D. Book Editing

Ans:- B

199. Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called

A. Editing

B. Coding

C. Transcription

D. Tablet ion

Ans:- B

200. Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis is

A. Tabulation

B. Coding

C. Transcription

D. Editing

Ans:- A

201. Who said that members of the same species are not alike ?

- A. Darwin
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Best
- D. Good

Ans:- A

202. A researcher divides the populations into PG, graduates and 10 + 2 students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called

- A. stratified sampling
- B. stratified random sampling
- C. representative sampling
- D. none of these

Ans:- B

203. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called

- A. stratified sample
- B. quota sample
- C. cluster sample
- D. all of the above

Ans:- B

204. Field study is related to

- A. real life situations
- B. experimental situations
- C. laboratory situations
- D. none of the above

Ans:- A

205. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called

- A. qualitative measure
- B. data
- C. variables
- D. none of the above

Ans:- C

206. An example of scientific knowledge is

- A. authority of the Prophet or great men
- B. social traditions and customs
- C. religious scriptures
- D. laboratory and field experiments

Ans:- D

207. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as

- A. statistical , inference of external validity of the research
- B. data analysis and interpretation
- C. parameter inference
- D. all of the above

Ans:- A

208. A researcher selects only 10 members as a sample from the total population of 5000 and considers it good because

- A. he was a good researcher
- B. he was guided by his supervisor
- C. the population was homogeneous
- D. all of these

Ans:- C

209. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite ?

- A. Area sampling technique
- B. Purposive sampling technique
- C. Systematic sampling technique
- D. None of the above

Ans:- C

210. The research antagonistic to ex-post facto research is

- A. experimental studies
- B. normative researches
- C. library researches
- D. all of the above

Ans:- A

211. The experimental study is based on the law of

- A. single variable
- B. replication
- C. occupation
- D. interest of the subject

Ans:- A

212. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as

- A. sample parameter
- B. inference
- C. statistic
- D. none of these

Ans:- C

213. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is

- A. taken randomly
- B. fixed by quota
- C. representative to the population
- D. purposive

Ans:- C

214. Which of the following is a non-probability sample ?

- A. Quota sample
- B. Simple random sample
- C. Purposive sample
- D. (a) and (c) both

Ans:- D

215. Independent variables are not manipulated in

- A. normative researches
- B. ex-post facto researches

- C. both of the above
 - D. none of the above
- Ans:- C

216. The process not needed in experimental researches is
- A. observation
 - B. controlling
 - C. manipulation and replication
 - D. reference collection
- Ans:- D

217. A teacher encounters various problems during his professional experiences. He should
- A. resign from his post in such situations
 - B. do research on that problem and find a solution
 - C. avoid the problematic situations
 - D. take the help of the head of the institution
- Ans:- B

218. A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is
- A. a cluster sample
 - B. a random sample
 - C. a stratified sample
 - D. a systematic sample
- Ans:- B

219. Area (cluster) sampling technique is used when
- A. population is scattered and large size of the sample is to be drawn
 - B. population is heterogeneous
 - C. long survey is needed
 - D. (a) and (c)
- Ans:- D

220. Validity of a research can be improved by
- A. eliminating extraneous factors
 - B. taking the true representative sample of the population
 - C. both of the above measures
 - D. none of these
- Ans:- C

221. Who is regarded the father of scientific social surveys ?
- A. Darwin
 - B. Booth
 - C. Best
 - D. None of these
- Ans:- B

222. All are example of qualitative variables except
- A. religion and castes
 - B. sex
 - C. observation
 - D. interest of the subject
- Ans:- D

223. Formulation of hypothesis may not be necessary in

- A. survey studies
 - B. fact finding (historical) studies
 - C. normative studies
 - D. experimental studies
- Ans:- B

224. Logic of induction is very close to
- A. the logic of sampling
 - B. the logic of observation
 - C. the logic of the controlled variable
 - D. none of the above
- Ans:- A

225. The probability of a head and a tail of tossing four coins simultaneously is
- A. $1/8$
 - B. $1/16$
 - C. $1/4$
 - D. $1/64$
- Ans:- B

226. While writing research report a researcher
- A. must not use the numerical figures in numbers in the beginning of sentences
 - B. must arrange it in logical, topical and chronological order
 - C. must compare his results with those of the other studies
 - D. all of the above
- Ans:- D

227. The per capita income of India from 1950 to 1990 is four times. This study is
- A. social
 - B. horizontal
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. factorial
- Ans:- C

228. If you are doing experiment on a large group of sample which method of controlling will you adopt ?
- A. matching
 - B. randomization
 - C. elimination and matching both
 - D. elimination
- Ans:- B

229. A good hypothesis should be
- A. precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
 - B. formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
 - C. of limited scope and should not have global significance
 - D. all of these
- Ans:- D

230. All causes non sampling errors except
- A. faulty tools of measurement
 - B. inadequate sample
 - C. non response
 - D. defect in data collection

Ans:- B

231. For doing external criticism (for establishing the authenticity of data) a researcher must verify:

- A. the signature and handwriting of the author
- B. the paper and ink used in that period which is under study
- C. style of prose writing of that period
- D. all of the above

Ans:- D

232. Survey study aims at:

- (i) knowing facts about the two existing situation
 - (ii) comparing the present status with the standard norms
 - (iii) criticising the existing situation
 - (iv) identifying the means of improving the existing situation
- A. (i) and (ii) only
 - B. (i), (ii), and (iii)
 - C. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - D. (ii) and (iii) only

Ans:- B

233. The historical research is different from experimental research in the process of

- A. replication
- B. the formulation of the hypothesis
- C. the hypothesis testing
- D. all of the above

Ans:- D

234. A research problem is feasible only when

- A. it is researchable
- B. it is new and add something to knowledge
- C. it has utility and relevance
- D. all of these

Ans:- D

235. Hypothesis can not be stated in

- A. null and question form terms
- B. declarative terms
- C. general terms
- D. directional terms

Ans:- C

236. Total error in a research is equal to

- A. sampling error + non-sampling error
- B. $\sqrt{[(\text{sampling error}) + (\text{non - sampling error})]^2}$
- C. only sampling error
- D. sampling error * 100

Ans:- B

237. The validity and reliability of a research will be at stake when

- A. The author who is the source of information is biased, incompetent or dishonest
- B. The incident was reported after a long period of time from that of its occurrence
- C. The researcher himself is not competent enough to draw logical conclusions
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

238. Seeing a very big rally it was reported that JD will win the election, the conclusion was based on :

- A. random sampling
- B. cluster sampling
- C. systematic sampling
- D. purposive sampling

Ans:- B

239. Study the table which shows the income of five persons, and answer the question that follows?

Year	A	B	C	D	E
1960	55000	22000	43000	30000	40000
1965	75000	21900	47000	40000	60000
1970	76000	21880	42350	50000	65000
1975	83300	21750	72350	60000	90000
1980	93335	20000	54050	70000	75000
1985	102335	17000	84060	80000	105000
1990	103225	10500	85000	90000	120000

Which of the following conclusion is not correct?

- A. There has been an increase in the income of A but slight and steady decline in the income of B from 1960 to 1990
- B. D and E have at least one property uncommon
- C. Percentage increase of A is higher than E
- D. C has fluctuating trend in his income

Ans:- C

240. The review of the related study is important while undertaking a research because

- A. it avoids repetition or duplication
- B. it helps in understanding the gaps
- C. it helps the researcher not to draw illogical conclusions
- D. all of above

Ans:- D

241. Studying the social status of a population a researcher concluded that Mr. X is socially backward. His conclusion is

- A. wrong
- B. right
- C. inaccurate
- D. biased Note

Ans:- C

242. In order to augment the accuracy of the study a researcher

- A. should increase the size of the sample
- B. should be honest and unbiased
- C. should keep the variance high
- D. all of these

Ans:- D

243. Which of the following is a primary source of data ?

- A. Personal records, letters, diaries, autobiographies, wills, etc.

- B. Official records governments' documents, information preserved by social-religious organizations etc
- C. Oral testimony. of traditions and customs
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

244. A researcher wants to study the future of the Congress in India. For the study which tool is most appropriate for him?

- A. Questionnaire
- B. Schedule
- C. Interview
- D. Rating scale

Ans:- A

245. It is an example of negative correlation:

- A. an increase in population will lead to a shortage of food grains
- B. poor intelligence means poor achievement in school
- C. corruption in India is increasing
- D. poor working condition retards output

Ans:- A

246. The other name of independent variable for an experimental research is/are

- A. treatment variable
- B. experimental variable
- C. manipulated variable
- D. all of the above

Ans:- D

247. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a researcher ?

- A. He is a specialist rather than a generalist
- B. He is industrious and persistent on the trial of discovery
- C. He is not inspirational to his chosen field but accepts the reality
- D. He is not versatile in his interest and even in his native abilities

Ans:- D

248. Bibliography given in a research report

- A. helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle
- B. makes the report authentic
- C. Both (a) & (b)
- D. none of the above

Ans:- C

249. Collective psychology of the whole period is a theory which

- A. can explain all phase of historical development
- B. means the psychology of the whole society
- C. means psychological approach of data collection
- D. all of the above

Ans:- A

250. If the sample drawn does not specify any condition about the parameter of the population, it is called

- A. selected statistics
- B. distribution free statistics
- C. census
- D. none of the above

Ans:- B

251. Complete this sentence. A hypothesis is:

- A. a statement which serves as the basis for further investigation.
- B. the methodical evaluation of research evidence.
- C. a statement of the aims of an investigation.
- D. all of these.

Ans:- A

252. Complete this sentence. Confounding variables are a problem in:

- A. longitudinal studies.
- B. correlational studies.
- C. experimental studies.
- D. all of the above.

Ans:- D

253. Complete this sentence. Ideally, if a study concluded that jealousy caused violence, it would have to:

- A. randomly assign participants to groups of high and low jealousy and compare their violence.
- B. measure jealousy and violence, over a period of time, on at least two intervals.
- C. show a correlation between jealousy and violent behaviour in participants.
- D. assign participants to groups of high and low violence and compare their jealousy.

Ans:- A

254. Randomised assignment is:

- A. applied to data to control for a confounding variable.
- B. sometimes done to data to allow cause and effect to be analysed.
- C. applied to participant groups to keep similar participants grouped together.
- D. applied to participant groups to control for a confounding variable.

Ans:- D

255. ____ is a statistical index which describes the degree and direction of the relationship between two characteristics or variables.

- A. Correlation
- B. Probability
- C. Mean
- D. T-test

Ans:- A

256. What is the name for a variable which wholly or partially accounts for the relationship between two other variables?

- A. Confounding variable.
- B. Consistent variable.
- C. Congruent variable.
- D. Confounded variable.

Ans:- A

258. Content analysis uses which of the below methods?

- A. Counting.
- B. Classifying.
- C. Recording.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

259. Why does meta analysis provide a powerful integrative tool?

- A. It provides statistical methods for differentiating between the conclusions of a number of data analyses.
- B. It provides methods for combining and differentiating between the conclusions of a number of data analyses.
- C. It provides statistical methods for combining and differentiating between the findings of a number of data analyses.
- D. It provides statistical methods for combining a number of variables.

Ans:- C

260. In meta analysis, a correlation co-efficient is one statistic which is used to calculate:

- A. the sample size.
- B. the variability in individual scores.
- C. the standard deviation.
- D. the effect size.

Ans:- D

261. What purpose do clearly stated aims serve?

- A. Aims state clearly what the research intends to contribute and details how the research will be done.
- B. Aims state clearly what the research intends to contribute and justifies the research being carried out.
- C. Aims state clearly how the research will be done and what conclusions are expected.
- D. Aims state clearly in detail how research will be done and justify why research is being carried out.

Ans:- B

262. Taking the idea that the more jealous someone is the more likely there are to be violent, what would the correct hypothesis be?

- A. People with more violent behaviour are likely to be less jealous than individuals who are less violent.
- B. Jealousy is positively linked with violent behaviour.
- C. Greater levels of jealousy are will be associated with lower levels of violent behaviour.
- D. None of these.

Ans:- B

263. "Individuals who are sleep deprived will differ significantly in their reaction time, to those individuals who are not sleep deprived". If this is the alternate hypothesis, which of the below statements would be the correct null hypothesis?

- A. Greater sleep deprivation leads to a decrease in reaction time.
- B. Individuals who are not sleep deprived will differ in their reaction time from those individuals who are sleep deprived.
- C. Individuals who have more sleep will differ in their reaction time from those individuals who are sleep deprived.
- D. Individuals who are sleep deprived will not differ in their reaction time from those individuals who are not sleep deprived.

Ans:- D

264. Which of the following is the best way to test a hypothesis according to the hypothetico-deductive method?

- A. By repeating a study looking for consistency in outcomes.
- B. By rejecting the hypothesis.
- C. By finding evidence which supports the hypothesis.

D. By looking for instances where the hypothesis fails.

Ans:- D

265. What is the comparative method?

- A. A way of contrasting the findings of two different studies.
- B. A way of deciding which participants get the highest scores.
- C. A way of comparing the outcomes of several different studies.
- D. Making comparisons between the findings from two or more different groups in a study.

Ans:- D

266. Which of the following is true of the hypothetico-deductive method?

- A. It encourages the use of exploratory studies.
- B. It is a computer program to help researchers to improve the quality of their hypotheses.
- C. It is the basis for testing for statistical significance.
- D. It encourages the development of specific hypotheses based on empirically derived theories.

Ans:- D

267. What is the name for a variable which is measured using 2 different values?

- A. Binomial.
- B. Binary.
- C. Dichotomous.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

268. What is an example of a subject variable?

- A. Sex.
- B. Religion.
- C. Race.
- D. All of the these.

Ans:- D

269. A cross sectional study is carried out to examine whether Navy personnel of a higher rank have more positive coping skills than those of a lower rank. Which of the following statement is true of this study?

- A. The independent variable is coping and the dependent variable is low rank.
- B. Neither variable is dependent as the researcher cannot manipulate them.
- C. The independent variable is rank and the dependent variable is coping skills.
- D. The independent variable is coping and the dependent variable is high rank.

Ans:- C

270. The concept of 'variables':

- A. is derived from biology.
- B. is derived from physics.
- C. has always been used in psychology.
- D. is derived from statistics.

Ans:- D

271. Who introduced the theory of measurement and scales of measurement into psychology?

- A. Stevens
- B. Schlosberg
- C. Stanley
- D. Skinner

Ans:- A

272. Which of the following are the most similar?

- A. Nominal and ratio data
- B. Nominal, ordinal and ratio data
- C. Ordinal, interval and ratio data
- D. Nominal, ratio, and interval data

Ans:- C

273. What sort of data are post codes (zip codes)?

- A. Ratio
- B. Ordinal
- C. Interval
- D. Nominal

Ans:- D

274. What sort of data is income?

- A. Ratio
- B. Nominal
- C. Ordinal
- D. Interval

Ans:- A

275. What sort of variable is dress size?

- A. Nominal
- B. Dependent
- C. Ordinal
- D. Ratio

Ans:- C

276. A mediator variable is:

- A. another name for the independent variable.
- B. responsible for the relationship between two other variables.
- C. another name for the dependent variable.
- D. all of the above.

Ans:- B

277. Complete the following sentence. All else being equal, it is more likely results will be statistically significant if:

- A. you have a larger sample.
- B. you have a representative sample.
- C. you use random sampling.
- D. all of these.

Ans:- A

278. When is a single case experimental study the most useful?

- A. When studying behaviour change.
- B. When a participant has a rare condition.
- C. When research requires a substantial sample to be worthwhile or effective.
- D. When you are studying yourself.

Ans :- B

279. The difference between a convenience sample and a representative sample is:

- A. the availability - a convenience sample is easier for the researcher to approach.
- B. a convenience sample limits the participants to the population of interest.

- C. the size - a representative sample is bigger.
- D. the convenience sampling selects participants randomly and a representative sample does not.

Ans :- A

280. A study is conducted in which participants are recruited from local sixth form colleges in the north-east of the UK. The study takes place on a Tuesday so only those in college on that day take part. What sort of sample is this?

- A. A random sample.
- B. A representative sample.
- C. Convenience sample.
- D. None of these.

Ans:- C

281. Which of the following statements is true of the relationship between sample sizes and effect sizes?

- A. The bigger the difference, the bigger the sample size.
- B. The effect size and sample size have no relationship.
- C. Smaller effect sizes are more likely to be significant with smaller sample sizes.
- D. The bigger the effect, the bigger the sample size.

Ans:- B

282. Which is the most conservative significance level?

- A. 01
- B. 001
- C. They are all the same as they all show significance.
- D. 05

Ans:- B

283. What is one difference between directional and non directional hypotheses?

- A. A non-directional hypothesis is more likely to be significant.
- B. A non directional hypothesis is more likely to be rejected.
- C. A directional hypothesis is supported by weaker data than would be required for a non directional hypothesis.
- D. A directional hypothesis can only be used if replicating research.

Ans:- C

284. A correlation of or around zero can be interpreted as which of the following?

- A. A curvilinear relationship is present.
- B. No relationship is present.
- C. A linear relationship is present.
- D. It could mean either no relationship or a curvilinear one.

Ans:- D

285. Which of the following show the proportion of variance shared between two variables?

- A. Correlation.
- B. Standard error.
- C. Co-efficient of determination.
- D. Attenuation.

Ans:- C

286. Caution is applied to the application of labels to correlation because:

- A. they do not explain variance.
- B. we need to consider the context of the finding and the value of it.

C. labels are not numerical.

D. all of these.

Ans:- B

287. Which of the below is true of a research report?

A. A research report does not give every last detail but provides a clear synthesis of the major and critical aspects of the research process.

B. A research report presents the stages of the research accurately down to the last detail, and in the order in which they occurred.

C. An ideal is to include every detail about the research as fully as possible.

D. A research report gives every last detail of the major and critical aspects of the research process.

Ans:- D

288. Which of the following lists presents the sections of a research report in the correct order?

A. Title page, Abstract, Title, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Appendices, References.

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B. Title page, Abstract, Title, Introduction, Method, Results, Conclusion, Discussion, References, Appendices.

C. Title page, Title, Abstract, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References, Appendices.

D. Title page, Abstract, Title, Introduction, Method, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References, Appendices.

Ans:- D

289. What is the main job of the title?

A. The title should give the reader a snappy version of all the results.

B. The title should be witty.

C. The title should characterise the entire report.

D. None of these.

Ans:- C

290. What benefit is served by using subheadings?

A. They keep the material in a logical order.

B. They keep the material in a meaningful order.

C. They keep the material related to the major theme of the report.

D. All of these.

Ans:- D

291. Concerning the expression of numbers in research reports, which of the following sentences is correct?

A. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female.

B. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which twenty were female.

C. Thirty 4 participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female.

D. 34 participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female.

Ans:- A

292. Which of the below sentences is in the correct format for a research report?

A. One hundred individuals who were the partners of a GP were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire.

B. 100 individuals who were the partner of a GP were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire.

C. One hundred doctor's wives were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire.

D. One hundred GP's partners were approached at random, 74 of which agreed to complete a questionnaire.

Ans:- C

293. When would you write an abstract?

A. After the introduction and method sections are completed.

B. Before the introduction and after the title.

C. Once you are aware of the results.

D. After the main body of the report has been drafted.

Ans:- D

294. In what tense is it suggested that the introduction should be written?

A. Future.

B. Present.

- C. Past.
 - D. None of these.
- Ans:- C

295. What does the results section highlight?
- A. Psychological interpretation of the statistical findings.
 - B. The success of the study.
 - C. Outcome of data analysis.
 - D. All of these.
- Ans:- C

296. The writing of research reports is best regarded as:
- A. an unnecessary chore.
 - B. a skill.
 - C. something that most students find easy.
 - D. just like writing an essay.
- Ans:- B

297. Which of the following titles communicates the likely contents of the report the best?
- A. All in a fluster: the consequence of policing strategies.
 - B. A study of the influence of suggestive interviewing.
 - C. The susceptibility of people to suggestive interviewing.
 - D. The consequences of suggestive interviewing on subsequent eyewitness testimony.
- Ans:- D

298. The abstract should include:
- A. An explanation of the statistical analysis employed.
 - B. None of these.
 - C. A list of references.
 - D. Only the most relevant tables and diagrams.
- Ans:- B

299. The abstract is:
- A. a précis of all important parts of a research report.
 - B. none of these
 - C. a summary of all the major findings.
 - D. a list of criticisms of the study.
- Ans:- A

300. Which of the following contains no mistakes:
- A. (Simmons & Gerard, 2006; Young and Epstein, 2007)
 - B. (Richards, et al; 2008)
 - C. (Smithfield, 2007; Taylor, 2008; Taylor and Gregson, 2004b)
 - D. (Sydney, 2003; Jones, 1999a)
- Ans:- C

301. Normally, where in a research report are the hypotheses justified to the reader?
- A. In the discussion.
 - B. None of these.
 - C. In the introduction.
 - D. In the conclusions.

Ans:- C

302. What are the important features of a table or diagram included in a research report?

- A. That it should be readily understood and helpful.
- B. That it is easy to make.
- C. That it is created using SPSS.
- D. That it should be colourful.

Ans:- A

303. Why are the references included in a research project?

- A. To impress lecturers.
- B. It is courtesy to the authors of the works that you have read.
- C. To keep a record of everything that you have read in writing the report.
- D. To fully identify the source of information and ideas discussed in the report so that others may check for themselves.

Ans:- D

304. Which is probably the best of the following?

- A. The questionnaires were distributed at the end of an introductory lecture on psychology.
- B. We decided that the easiest way to get the research completed was to give out the questionnaires during the lecture.
- C. Participants were given questionnaires for completion.
- D. We distribute the questionnaires to the participants at the end of an introductory lecture in psychology.

Ans:- A

305. Which is the best of the following?

- A. Cite the original study but then indicate where you got your information from.
- B. Cite the original study in the text of the report but leave it out of the list of references because you have not actually read it.
- C. Cite the original study because that has the most detail.
- D. To cite the actual source you used rather than the source of the original study.

Ans:- A

306. Which of the following is the most accurate?

- A. Modify the standard structure appropriately if it does not work well for a particular study.
- B. Always follow exactly the standard structure of a research report.
- C. Use the standard structure only when it suits yourself.
- D. Do what other students do.

Ans:- A

307. The ideal model for a research report is:

- A. the essay format.
- B. the journal article standard format.
- C. a magazine article.
- D. what other students do.

Ans:- B

308. Why is it important to read original articles when you are reviewing the literature?

- A. To look for flaws in the method.
- B. To obtain an overview of methods and procedures.

C. To examine the validity of the conclusions.

D. All of these.

Ans:- D

309. You are about to do a literature search, what would be the first stage?

A. Do a literature search online.

B. Read introductory textbooks.

C. Order some inter-library loans.

D. Ask your lecturer for some articles.

Ans:- B

310. Which section of a journal article is provided in most online electronic databases?

A. Introduction.

B. Conclusion.

C. Abstract.

D. Results.

Ans:- C

311. Which electronic database is restricted to including psychology journals?

A. OPAC.

B. PsycINFO.

C. Science Direct.

D. Web of Science.

Ans:- B

312. If you only wanted a maximum of 100 results to look through, which method would you use out of the ones listed below?

A. Easy Search in Web of Science.

B. An easy search in any of OPAC, PsycINFO, or Web of Science.

C. Easy search in OPAC.

D. Easy Search in PsycINFO.

Ans:- A

313. If you require a journal article not stocked by your library, what could you use?

A. The inter-library loans system.

B. Email the author.

C. Another library.

D. Any of these.

Ans:- D

314. What is deemed a good measure of the quality of a journal?

A. The impact factor.

B. The intake factor.

C. The OPAC factor.

D. The influence factor.

Ans:- A

316. What is the typical time period between research being conducted and research being published?

A. 6-12 months.

B. 2-3 years.

C. 2-6 months.

D. 1-2 years.

Ans:- D

317. On a publication classified by DDC, what do the three numbers represent?

A. Category, Division, Section.

B. Class, Division, Section.

C. Class, Division, Subject.

D. Call numbers.

Ans:- B

318. What is an ethical dilemma?

A. An ethical dilemma is agreement of the different principles of immoral conduct.

B. An ethical dilemma is conflict between different principles of moral conduct.

C. An ethical dilemma is agreement of the different principles of moral conduct.

D. An ethical dilemma is conflict between the different principles of immoral conduct.

Ans:- B

319. Who is responsible for ethical behaviour?

A. The participant.

B. The psychological community.

C. The psychologist.

D. Lecturers and supervisors.

Ans:- B

320. Who do the newest APA ethical standards apply to?

A. Members and student affiliates.

B. Members.

C. Student affiliates.

D. Participants.

Ans:- A

321. Which of the below are the five general ethical principles of the APA?

A. Beneficence and nonmaleficence; fidelity and trustworthiness; credibility; justice; respect.

B. Beneficence and nonmaleficence; conformity and trustworthiness; credibility; integrity; loyal.

C. Beneficence and nonmaleficence; fidelity and trustworthiness; credibility; justice; patriotic.

D. Beneficence and nonmaleficence; fidelity and responsibility; integrity; justice; respect.

Ans:- D

322. What is the purpose of informed consent?

A. In order that the participant can make an informed choice about their participation and not undertake to do something which they may otherwise have declined to do.

B. To make sure that participants know exactly what to expect from the research and to communicate their right to withdraw at any stage.

C. To ensure that participants are not lied to about the time commitment involved in their participation.

D. All of these.

Ans:- D

323. What should happen if a participant withdraws from your research?

- A. Contact the participant for a follow up interview to see why they want to withdraw from the study.
- B. All information contributed by that participant up to that date should be destroyed, or turned over to the participant for their disposal.
- C. If you have already analysed the data, keep the participant's information in the study.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- B

324. What is a major ethical drawback of offering financial incentive for participation?

- A. It can be expensive.
- B. It can be coercive.
- C. It may mean that people who are wealthy are less likely to participate.
- D. None of these.

Ans:- B

325. In certain circumstances, other researchers may request your data set for verification. In which situations would you have to refuse their access?

- A. If the confidentiality of the participants cannot be assured, and if another party has already requested the data at an earlier time.
- B. If the confidentiality of the participants cannot be assured and if another party have proprietary rights over the data which prevent its release.
- C. If the participants have not signed a disclaimer and if another party have proprietary rights over the data which prevent its release.
- D. If the confidentiality of the participants cannot be assured and if you intend to use the data in a follow up study.

Ans:- C

326. The laboratory experiment has the potential to reveal causality but how is this achieved?

- A. By the manipulation of one, or more, independent variables and the measurement of the effects of this manipulation of one, or more, dependent variables.
- B. By the control of all other variables other than the independent variable.
- C. By random assignment of participants to different conditions or different orders in which the conditions are run.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

327. One reason why it is important to distinguish between the two major sorts of research design is because:

- A. cause and effect is more likely to be implied from the between-subjects design.
- B. the within-subjects design is more likely to find differences in your study.
- C. they use different methods of analysis or statistical tests.
- D. because the within-subjects design requires fewer participants and therefore with less data the results are less significant.

Ans:- C

328. The independent variable refers to:

- A. a variable which serves as the aim of an experiment.
- B. the variable being manipulated or varied in some way by the researcher.
- C. the variable which is only used in the control condition.
- D. the variable which shows us the effect of the manipulation.

Ans:- B

329. In a basic true experiment with only two conditions you are interested in the effects of noise on completing a comprehension task. You decide to play a tape recording of very loud music to which group of participants?

- A. Those participants in experimental condition.
- B. Those participants in another random group.
- C. Those participants in the control condition.
- D. None of these. It is a trick question.

Ans:- A

330. Which of the following statements is false?

Using a within-subjects design means that:

- A. it provides for a more sensitive test of the differences between conditions because it controls for differences between individuals.
- B. the same people, or very similar pairs of people, can be selected and put into two experimental conditions.
- C. you can perform a related t-test and the same people can be measured twice on the dependent variable.
- D. different people are tested on just one of the conditions of the study.

Ans:- D

331. A solution typically used for dealing with the effects that can occur in a within-subjects design as a result of participants doing the conditions in a particular order is called:

- A. pre-testing.
- B. counterbalancing.
- C. order effects.
- D. asymmetrical transfer effect.

Ans:- B

332. Random assignment involves the:

- A. haphazard choice of assigning participants to a study.
- B. the researcher selecting a typical population or group of people.
- C. use of a random procedure so that each possible outcome has an equal chance of being selected.
- D. using a sample of people that the researcher does not know about.

Ans:- C

333. The best way of ensuring that the participants in the experimental and control group are similar on variables which might be expected to affect the outcome of a study is to use:

- A. a related statistical analysis test.
- B. matching.
- C. standardization procedures.
- D. random assignment.

Ans:- B

334. What does it mean when research quotes that their findings are "statistically significant" and the statistical level set was at 0.05?

- A. That 95% of the time the study will be wrong.
- B. That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 which suggests that the difference is due to chance and so does not represent a real difference between the groups or conditions.

C. That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 and suggests that the difference is quite unusual and unlikely to be due to chance but rather a real difference between the groups or conditions.

D. The extent to which the difference found is simply by chance.

Ans:- B

335. Any statistical differences between the conditions in the dependent variable at post-test are very likely to be due to the manipulated variable if:

A. you have used a laboratory to conduct the experiment and randomly assigned participants.

B. if the only other difference between the experimental and control conditions is the manipulated variable.

C. the dependent variable does not differ significantly between the conditions at pre-test.

D. the dependent variable does not differ at pre-test and the only other difference between the two conditions is the manipulated variable.

Ans:- D

336. When a number of tests or comparisons are being made on the data from the same study the chances of finding some of these statistically significant is known as what?

A. Multiplied significance level.

B. Familywise error rate.

C. Analysis of variance.

D. Bonferroni test.

Ans:- B

337. What is the formula for the experimentwise error rate?

A. $1 \div (1 + 0.05)$ number of comparisons

B. $1 - \sqrt{1 - 0.05}$ number of comparisons

C. $1 - (1 - 0.05)$ number of comparisons

D. $1 - (0.05 \div \text{number of comparisons})$

Ans:- C

338. By using the correct formula for the experimentwise error rate with 3 comparisons the significance level would be

A. $0.05 \div \text{number of comparisons}$

B. 0.2678

C. 0.0167

D. 0.1426

Ans:- D

339. With a post-hoc test:

A. it simply tells us whether the overall independent variable has a significant effect but not which conditions actually differ from each other.

B. the significance of the statistical tests needs to take into account the number of comparisons being made.

C. the probability of those findings being statistically significant decreases the more comparisons that are made.

D. you need to control for order effects by running the levels or conditions in different orders.

Ans:- B

340. Using a Bonferroni adjustment you are making four comparisons thus the significance level is:

A. 0.0167

B. 0.0125

C. 0.20

D. 0.22

Ans:- B

341. A researcher has recorded for their study each participant's occupation; Management, IT, Retail, Medical, Student. The researcher has turned the data into dummy variables.

Considering this information which of the following is false?

A. There is always one less dummy variable than the number of categories.

B. Dichotomous variables have been created by coding each individual as being in that profession or not.

C. Because it is nominal data it is classed as a single variable and has been turned into numerical scores.

D. Dummy variables allow a way of entering nominal data into a multiple regression.

Ans:- C

342. Which of the following would NOT represent an interaction in a graph?

A. Where the lines are parallel.

B. Where the lines converge.

C. Where the lines cross each other.

D. Where the lines diverge.

Ans:- A

343. The idea that experimenters may unintentionally influence participants into behaving in the way they want is known as:

A. experimental manipulation.

B. demand characteristics.

C. experimentwise error rate.

D. experimenter unintentional expectancy effects.

Ans:- D

344. Orne's solution to demand characteristics was for researcher's to:

- A. use sophisticated control techniques.
- B. use double blind procedures and placebos.
- C. understand the findings of the research much better by seeking information from the participants themselves, e.g. a post-experiment interview with participants.
- D. run counter-demand conditions to test for the effects of demand characteristics.

Ans:- C

345. Cook and Campbell (1979) described a non-manipulation study as:

- A. correlational.
- B. quasi experiments.
- C. non-experimental.
- D. passive-observational.

Ans:- D

346. Variables in a cross-sectional design are:

- A. a mixture of both score and nominal data.
- B. frequencies.
- C. nominal data.
- D. score data.

Ans:- A

347. What is the difference between the laboratory experimental and the non-manipulative study?

- A. In the non-manipulative study the relationship between the variables of interest is usually smaller than would be expected in a laboratory experiment.
- B. The non-manipulative study is more demanding in terms of numbers of participants.
- C. Non-manipulative studies employ statistical controls to control for unwanted influences.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

348. Which of the following is a measure of internal consistency of a scale or measure?

- A. Correlation coefficient.
- B. Test-retest reliability.
- C. Cronbach's (1951) Alpha.
- D. Partialling.

Ans:- C

349. If one measure has a reliability of 0.80 and the reliability of another measure is 0.30, then what is the maximum value that the correlation between these two variables may have?

- A. 0.55
- B. 0.49
- C. 1.1
- D. 0.24

Ans:- B

350. Partialling refers to:

- A. dividing a measure into smaller parts.
- B. the same variable is measured on one occasion for each participant.
- C. controlling for a third variable, or variables.

Ans:- C

351. The effect of controlling for a third variable may be:

- A. Decrease the correlation.
- B. Change the sign of the correlation.
- C. To increase the correlation.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

352. Which of the following is incorrect?

- A. The cross-sectional design can be as difficult to perform as the laboratory experiment both in terms of fieldwork and effective statistical analysis of the data.
- B. Studies using non-manipulation designs generally involve testing fewer cases than true experiments because the size of the effects is expected to be stronger.
- C. Variables in cross-sectional designs often have one variable as a criterion variable, or dependent variable, and other variables as predictor or independent variables.
- D. Non-manipulation designs are used to determine the size of the association between variables as they occur naturally.

Ans:- B

353. Both a Pearson's product moment correlation and an unrelated t test can give you the same significance level when applied to the same data. But what is the relationship between two tests?

A. $r = \sqrt{t^2 + df}$

B. $r = \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{t^2 + df}}$

C. $r = \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{t^2 \times df}}$

D. $r = \sqrt{t^2 + df}$

Ans:- B

354. What is the most generic term for describing correlational, surveys and observational studies?

- A. Passive observational studies.
- B. Non-randomized.
- C. Non-manipulation studies.
- D. Non-experiments.

Ans:- C

355. In a longitudinal study, factors such as maturation changes, mortality and practice effects would be considered threats to what?

- A. Significance.
- B. Instrumentation.
- C. Internal validity.
- D. Reliability.

Ans:- C

356. Studies which measure the same variables in the same cases over time are called:

- A. synchronous.

- B. panel.
 - C. lagged.
 - D. cross-lagged.
- Ans:- B

357. Consider these results in order to answer the following two questions.
Women who offend may be more depressed than men who offend, while non-offending women may be less depressed than non-offending men.

In this case we have a:

- A. moderating effect
- B. confounding effect
- C. intervening effect
- D. suppressing effect

Ans:- A

358. In this case the variable "offending" is the:

- A. intervening variable.
- B. moderating variable.
- C. confounding variable.
- D. suppressing variable.

Ans:- B

359. Multiple regression can be used to:

- A. determine the minimum number of predictors which can explain the maximum variance in the criterion.
- B. look at the predictiveness of a particular set of variables.
- C. determine what the size, sign and significance of particular paths are in an explanatory model of behaviour.
- D. all of these.

Ans:- D

360. Which one of these statements is true?

If one wishes to predict whether a convicted criminal is likely to re-offend on the basis of his age and previous convictions then:

- A. age and previous convictions are the criterion variables.
- B. age and previous convictions are the predictor variables.
- C. re-offending is the predictor variable.
- D. none of these are true.

Ans:- B

361. The correlation between the variables "age" and "memory ability" is -0.40 but changes to -0.38 following partialling out of the variable "diet". With this in mind, which of the following is correct?

- A. Diet greatly enhances the relationship between age and memory ability.
- B. Partialling out diet makes little difference to the relationship between age and memory ability.
- C. Diet causes the relationship between age and memory ability.
- D. Partialling out diet increases the relationship between age and memory ability.

Ans:- D

362. Path analysis enables:

- A. the most likely causal relationships to be determined.

- B. the causal relationship between several variables to be determined.
 - C. several possible casual pathways to be examined.
 - D. all of these.
- Ans:- C

363. The correlation between the variables sexual offending and pornography is 0.50. However, after partialling out for family history, the correlation changes to 0.0. This suggests what about the variable "family history"?

- A. Family history could be the cause of the relationship between sexual offending and pornography.
 - B. Family history is a suppressor variable in the relationship between sexual offending and pornography.
 - C. Partialling has made no difference so family history is not the cause of the relationship between sexual offending and pornography.
 - D. None of these.
- Ans:- A

364. The criterion variable is the:

- A. correlation coefficient.
- B. dependent variable.
- C. independent variable.
- D. none of these.

Ans:- B

365. In Britain it is not unusual for national surveys to be:

- A. placed with a lecturer or expert to analyse.
- B. placed in Ref works.
- C. only available at an international level.
- D. placed in an archive accessible to other researchers such as with The Economic and Social Sciences Research Council.

Ans:- D

366. Response rate refers to:

- A. how big a population is.
- B. how variable participants' responses are.
- C. how confident you want to be about your results.
- D. the proportion of people who take part in a study.

Ans:- D

367. Usually confidence intervals are set at what figure?

- A. 100%.
- B. 95%.
- C. 5%.
- D. 55%.

Ans:- B

368. The difference between the mean of a researcher's sample and the mean of the population of the sample is known as the:

- A. standard deviation.
- B. sampling error.
- C. confidence interval.
- D. significance level.

Ans:- B

369. Which of the following is true?

- A. The sampling error becomes progressively larger the larger the sample size.
- B. The sampling error becomes progressively smaller the larger the sample size.
- C. The sampling error becomes progressively larger the smaller the sample size.
- D. The sampling error is unrelated to sample size.

Ans:- C

370. Consider the following results:

The standard deviation is about 4 for how aggressive sex offenders are. For a sample size of 100 people the t value for the 95% confidence level is 1.984. The mean score for aggression for the sample was 18.

Using the above results answer the following five questions.

- A. The sampling error is about 0.80.
- B. The sampling error is about 0.60.
- C. The sampling error is about 0.95.
- D. The sampling error is about 0.70.

Ans:- A

371. What are the confidence limits for these results?

- A. The mean would lie between 17.05 and 18.95. These values would be the 95 per cent or .95 confidence limits.
- B. The mean would lie between 17.20 and 18.80. These values would be the 95 per cent or .95 confidence limits.
- C. The mean would lie between 17.30 and 18.70. These values would be the 95 per cent or .95 confidence limits.
- D. The mean would lie between 17.40 and 18.60. These values would be the 95 per cent or .95 confidence limits.

Ans:- B

372. What is the confidence interval?

- A. The confidence interval is the range between these confidence limits which is 1.40.
- B. The confidence interval is the range between these confidence limits which is 1.20.
- C. The confidence interval is the range between these confidence limits which is 1.60.
- D. The confidence interval is the range between these confidence limits which is 1.90.

Ans:- C

373. The confidence level is simply:

- A. twice the size of the sampling error (0.60 x 2).
- B. twice the size of the sampling error (0.70 x 2).
- C. twice the size of the sampling error (0.80 x 2).
- D. twice the size of the sampling error (0.95 x 2).

Ans:- C

374. The confidence level is usually expressed as the:

- A. mean plus or minus the appropriate interval. Thus the confidence interval for this study is 18.00 +/- 0.70.
- B. mean plus or minus the appropriate interval. Thus the confidence interval for this study is 18.00 +/- 0.60.
- C. mean plus or minus the appropriate interval. Thus the confidence interval for this study is 18.00 +/- 0.95.
- D. mean plus or minus the appropriate interval. Thus the confidence interval for this study is 18.00 +/- 0.80.

Ans:- D

375. Internal reliability is:

- A. about how a single individual's scores remain identical.
- B. about how consistently all of the items in a scale measure the concept in question.
- C. about the consistency of a measure taken at two different points in time.
- D. about the increase or decrease in scores over time.

Ans:- B

376. Which one of these characteristics would you expect not to give high test-retest reliability?

- A. Dyslexia.
- B. Attention.
- C. Intelligence.
- D. Religious beliefs.

Ans:- B

377. Complete the following statement.

The better the internal reliability then:

- A. the higher the correlation between that measure and other variables.
- B. the more likely the test is measuring what it is intended to measure.
- C. the lower the maximum correlation of that test with any other variable.
- D. none of these.

Ans:- A

378. Cronbach's alpha reliability is:

- A. an average of all possible split-half reliabilities.
- B. the correlation of half of the items with the total participants.
- C. the correlation of each item with the sum of the items.
- D. none of these.

Ans:- A

379. Correlating between different versions of a test is known as what?

- A. Alternate forms reliability.
- B. Objectivity.
- C. Test-retest reliability.
- D. Split-half reliability.

Ans:- A

380. If a lecturer wanted to replace your current examinations on research methods with this multiple choice test, the lecturer could correlate your multiple choice scores with your marks from the written exam also sat by you today. If the two sets of scores correlated well the lecturer could be fairly confident that this multiple choice test had good what?

- A. Concurrent validity.
- B. Face validity.
- C. Predictive validity.
- D. Content validity.

Ans:- A

381. A measure which is capable of differentiating between one group of participants from another group of participants on a particular construct may have good what?

- A. Known-groups validity.
- B. Convergent validity.
- C. Predictive validity.
- D. Discriminant validity.

Ans:- A

382. Using different methods of collecting data, different sources of evidence, different tests and in some cases different interviewers, is known as what?

- A. Triangulation.
- B. Convergent validity.
- C. Transferability.
- D. Reliability.

Ans:- C

383. Choose the incorrect statement.

- A. Reliability and validity should not be affected by the context and purpose of the measure.
- B. Reliability and validity are not inherent characteristics of measures.
- C. Creating a new measure using item-analysis procedures would usually be followed by assessing the reliability and validity of the measure.
- D. A measure that is valid for one purpose may not be valid for another purpose.

Ans:- B

384. Why should tests used in clinical settings have higher levels of reliability and validity than those used in research studies?

- A. Because they are used to assess individuals.
- B. Because measures in research settings are less valuable and useful than those in clinical settings.
- C. Because there are smaller samples used in clinical settings.
- D. Ideally the measures should have the same reliability and validity.

Ans:- A

385. Which one of the following statements is true of content analysis?

- A. Content analysis is a method commonly used in psychological research to aid data entry.
- B. Content analysis is a method commonly used in quantitative research to categorise the sex of participants.
- C. Content analysis is a method commonly used in qualitative research to aid data collection.
- D. Content analysis is a method commonly used in communication research to classify or categorise media content.

Ans:- D

386. What type of coding would this multiple choice question produce?

- A. Qualitative coding.
- B. Pre-coded.

- C. Researcher imposed coding.
 - D. Coding emerging from the data.
- Ans:- B

387. In which one of the below circumstances could pre-coding be used?

- A. Researcher administered questionnaires.
- B. Self-completion questionnaires.
- C. Observational studies.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

388. What purpose does the assessment of inter-rater reliability serve?

- A. To ensure that the methods of coding are reliable.
- B. To ensure that all data are coded.
- C. To ensure that the coding manual works and is easily understood.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- A

389. What is the purpose of a coding manual?

- A. To detail the structure of the questionnaire, how data should be collected, what themes are expected to emerge and how missing data should be entered.
- B. To detail how coding decisions are to be made, what categories are, how categories are defined, and sometimes give examples of the sorts of data that fit into each category.
- C. To provide a method by which the researcher interrogates the data to decide what categories the data fit.
- D. To simply instruct the coder how to enter data.

Ans:- B

390. The primary aim of _____ is to give structure to data in the form of categories which can then be analysed.

- A. coding
- B. pilot studies.
- C. self completion questionnaires
- D. statistics analysis

Ans:- A

391. Which one of the below is true of pre-coding?

- A. The data collected are limited by the nature of the categories created by the researcher.
- B. Pre-coding lends its self to qualitative data analysis.
- C. Pre-coding is only employed when self-completion questionnaires are used.
- D. Pre-coding provides rich and detailed data.

Ans:- A

392. Which is the odd one out?

Modern qualitative research can generally involve a detailed study of:

- A. text.
- B. psychological characteristics of interesting individuals.
- C. media content.
- D. conversational exchanges between people and interviews.

Ans:- B

393. An interest in qualitative methods has increased in terms of analysis of:

- A. language based data.
- B. laboratory experiments.
- C. categorizations.
- D. interest in qualitative is actually on the decline.

Ans:- A

394. Qualitative research methods can be thought of as:

- A. methods used to search for the nature of reality.
- B. parallel with the physical sciences.
- C. a stark alternative to quantitative research.
- D. a preliminary stage in the research which can contribute to the development of adequate quantification.

Ans:- D

395 . What term dominates the qualitative-quantitative debate?

- A. Theism
- B. Critical realism.
- C. Positivism.
- D. Metaphysics

Ans:- C

396 . What is positivism?

- A. Positivism is a philosophical position on how we go about obtaining knowledge.
- B. Positivism refers to knowledge about the nature of our being in the world as revealed through theoretical philosophizing.
- C. Positivism refers to statistics and statistical analysis.
- D. Positivism holds that knowledge is grounded in religion.

Ans:- A

397. Which of the following statements about the qualitative-quantitative debate is incorrect?

- A. Positivism applies to quantitative methods.
- B. Positivism stresses the importance of observable and observed facts in the accumulation of knowledge.
- C. Qualitative researchers often fail to recognise positivism as the epistemological basis of their work.
- D. It became equated with relatively crude and quantified methods.

Ans:- A

398. Perhaps psychologists, more than some other disciplines, tend to do what?

- A. They write as if their statements concerning their research findings apply beyond the context in which they are studied.
- B. Still accept the view that "laws of psychology" are possible.

C. Have an allegiance to atheoretical empiricism (virtually the collection and analysis of data for its own sake).

D. No longer have the allegiance to the importance of observation.

Ans:- A

399 . Some features are thought to distinguish quantitative from qualitative research styles (Denzin & Lincoln 2000). Considering this, which of the following is incorrect?

A. Quantitative and qualitative methods are both based on positivism and many qualitative researchers apply positivist ideas to messy data.

B. For both quantitative and qualitative researchers, language would be regarded as reflecting reality.

C. Qualitative researchers are more willing to accept the post-positivist position that whatever reality is studied our knowledge of it can only be approximate.

D. Quantitative researchers often treat reality as a system of causes and effects and appear to regard the quest of research as being generalisable knowledge.

Ans:- B

400. Which of the following is not a source of data which is appropriate for qualitative study?

A. Experiments.

B. Historical records.

C. Biographies.

D. Participant observations.

Ans:- A

401. Deciding what data is best for your research analysis depends upon which of the following?

A. The researcher's personal preferences.

B. The nature of the participants.

C. The research question.

D. All of these.

Ans:- D

402. According to Bryman (2001), one major characteristic of participant observation is:

A. a diverse situation with limited common strategy used between researchers.

B. being immersed in a social setting.

C. richness of data.

D. like day-time television discussion where groups debate issues amongst themselves.

Ans:- B

403. Which of these is an important dimension that identifies different forms of participant observation?

A. The participant's knowledge of the observations are either overt or covert.

B. Some observers are outside of the group, others are full members in the group.

C. Explanation to participants as to the purpose of the research can be given in full, partial, not at all, or is misleading.

D. All of these.

Ans:- D

404. Consider the following hypothetical study in order to answer the next 3 questions.

A researcher asks three groups of 6 depressed individuals from 3 different mental health units how they think they are stigmatised by society given their mental health. Each group discusses the topic.

What type of method of data collection is this?

- A. Experiment.
- B. Structured interviews.
- C. Participant observation.
- D. Focus groups.

Ans:- D

405. What reasons might the researcher have had for using this type of data collection method?

- A. It was used to estimate population characteristics.
- B. It was a way of using the data as indicative of the typical attitudes and opinions of people in general.
- C. It was in an early stage of the research as a way of generating ideas in a pilot study, prior to a more quantitative approach.
- D. It was a method of collecting data for a laboratory experiment.

Ans:- C

406. What responsibility would the researcher have using this type of data collection method?

- A. As the researcher one responsibility would have been to not prompt too much but allow the participants to guide the topic.
- B. As the researcher one responsibility would have been to highlight differences in perspective between people as a way of discussing the nature of this difference.
- C. As the researcher one responsibility would have been to express personal opinions as way of further discussion.
- D. As the researcher one responsibility would have been to allow the conversations to drift as much as possible away from the topic in question in order to gain more data.

Ans:- B

407. Which of the following is incorrect?

In producing an interview guide for interviewing a group of sex offenders what will the researcher consider?

- A. Not just incorporating questions which relate to theory but basic demographic questions too.
- B. Using the same language for all the participants.
- C. Structuring the interview guide in a sensible order.
- D. Modifying the interview guide as issues are highlighted and more interviews conducted.

Ans:- B

408. Which is the odd one out?

In-depth interviews place a lot of responsibility on the interviewer in terms of:

- A. dealing with the emotions of the participant.
- B. preventing the participant from drifting onto other topics.
- C. the questioning process.
- D. ensuring that all the issues are covered in great detail.

Ans:- B

409. What is the important practical consideration for researchers conducting interviews?

- A. The equipment being used.
- B. The setting of the interview in terms of locality, privacy, etc.
- C. The number of researchers carrying out the interview.
- D. All of these are considerations.

Ans:- D

410. Which of the following is incorrect?

A researcher would gain the following from using the Jefferson transcription system:

- A. more detailed information about what happened in a conversation.
- B. encourages a researcher to concentrate on the text as a social exchange.
- C. allows irrelevant and obscure detail to be omitted.
- D. allows text to be linked to theory.

Ans:- C

411. The Jefferson system emphasises:

- A. errors of speech.
- B. persons interrupting each other.
- C. pauses.
- D. all of these.

Ans:- D

412. Consider the following excerpt in order to answer the next four questions.

We shouted at each other hhh and we were trying to play on each other's neg:::ative emotions like... >I was trying to accuse her of all sorts of different things like cheating<

What does the hhh refer to?

- A. Breathing out sounds.
- B. A micropause.
- C. Two or more speakers talking together.
- D. Laughter.

Ans:- A

413. What do the colons ::: refer to in the word "negative"?

- A. A non-linguistic aspects of exchange.
- B. The preceding sound is extended.
- C. Two or more speakers talking together.
- D. Breathing out sounds.

Ans:- B

414. What do the 3 dots ... refer to?

- A. A pause of untimed length.
- B. Omitted material.
- C. No identifiable pause between the two utterances.
- D. The preceding sound is extended.

Ans:- B

415. What does the > < refer to in:

>I was trying to accuse her of all sorts of different things like cheating<

- A. Talk between the signs is slowed down.
- B. These signs indicate that two or more speakers are talking together.
- C. The words are the researchers best guess as to what this inaudible passage is.
- D. Talk between the signs is speeded up .

Ans:- D

416. What of the following would not be good general advice to transcribers?

- A. Try to use digital editing programs and digital recordings.

- B. Transcriptions in reports should only include what is necessary to make the analysis understandable to the reader.
- C. Subjectively assessed aspects of conversation should be included in transcriptions as if they are objective measurements.
- D. Check the transcription against the original source to minimise uncorrected errors or ask another researcher to assess the veracity of the transcription.

Ans:- C

417. If a transcription described a word as being spoken with a "sigh" this would be a(n):

- A. a subjective measure.
- B. paralinguistic feature.
- C. extralinguistic feature.
- D. prosodic feature.

Ans:- B

418. If a transcription include smiles or frowns this is said to be a(n):

- A. paralinguistic feature.
- B. such features would never be included in a transcription.
- C. prosodic feature.
- D. extralinguistic feature.

Ans:- D

419. What did Potter (2004) suggest has made transcription easier and could be considered as routine advice to transcribers?

- A. Ignoring extralinguistic features, as this is no longer a necessary part of research analysis, has now made transcription easier.
- B. The use of the Jefferson transcription now facilitates the linking of text with theory thus making transcription easier.
- C. Technological advances have now made transcription easier.
- D. Using only those features of speech which are to be analyzed makes transcription easier.

Ans:- C

420. What is the aim of grounded-theory analysis techniques?

- A. To ensure that researchers enter into intimate contact with their data and bring into juxtaposition different aspects of the data.
- B. To ensure that researchers produce results that are inline with current theory.
- C. To ensure that researchers report accurately trends in the data and different aspects of the data.
- D. To ensure that researchers enter into intimate contact with their data and bring it inline with current theory.

Ans:- A

421. According to the grounded-theory approach, in what way might theories be tested effectively?

- A. By the closeness of the fit between the categories and the data and by the closeness of fit between the categories and new data.
- B. By the fit between the categories and the data and by applying the categories to new data.
- C. By applying the developed categories to new data and statistically examining the fit.
- D. None of these.

Ans:- B

421. Which of the below data sources is most appropriate for grounded-theory analysis?

- A. A structured interview.
- B. Self-report questionnaires.
- C. An unstructured focus group transcription.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- C

422. What is the advantage of using a computer package when conducting grounded-theory analysis?

- A. It allows for categories to be quickly re-coded and searched.
- B. It is a more precise and reliable method of analyzing data.
- C. Data can be searched and codes automatically applied line by line.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- A

423. In which stage of the research is the theory built?

- A. Coding.
- B. Transcription.
- C. Data collection.
- D. Categorisation.
- E. All of these.

Ans:- E

424. At what stage is the literature review completed when doing grounded-theory analysis?

- A. Lastly, in order to prevent analysis becoming theory driven.
- B. After coding but before categorization, to aid the labeling of categories.
- C. After data collection, but before coding, to aid the coding process.
- D. At the beginning of the research process in order to aid the formulation of ideas and hypotheses.

Ans:- A

425. Thematic Analysis is:

- A. relatively accessible to novices because its theoretical foundations are not great.
- B. always the best choice for analysing text.
- C. a useful method of quantification.
- D. not a method used by psychologists at all.

Ans:- A

426. A common error when reporting Thematic Analysis is:

- A. to provide so much detail about the analysis that it confuses the reader.
- B. to give far too little detail about how it was carried out.
- C. to identify too many themes.
- D. to mislabel the themes.

Ans:- B

427. Thematic Analysis is:

- A. does not aim to generate theory in the way that Grounded Theory does.
- B. very different from Grounded Theory.
- C. is a variety of Conversation Analysis.
- D. has a great deal in common with Grounded Theory.

Ans:- A

428. The following is not a concept used in Thematic Analysis:

- A. theme definition.
- B. theme labeling.
- C. adjacency pairs.
- D. initial coding.

Ans:- C

429. Sometimes published Thematic Analysis:

- A. lack colour.
- B. lack validity.
- C. lack transparency.
- D. lack luster.

Ans:- C

430. Thematic Analysis may be:

- A. randomly generated.
- B. hypothesis led.
- C. data led.
- D. dichotomy led.

Ans:- C

431. Initial Codings are:

- A. the result of combining different paragraphs.
- B. agreed between the researchers prior to collecting data.
- C. use letters as symbols for predetermined coding categories.
- D. very closely linked to the text they are based on.

Ans:- D

432. Themes are developed by:

- A. combining a minimum of five sub-themes.
- B. linking codings together and labeling the theme.
- C. several researchers combining their analytic effort.
- D. seeing which words occur most often.

Ans:- B

433. Themes:

- A. none of these.
- B. link similar participants together.
- C. link similar paragraphs together.
- D. link similar words together.

Ans:- A

434. Thematic Analysis usually:

- A. uses aspects of Jefferson Coding.
- B. employs literal transcription of the data.
- C. uses both literal transcription and Jefferson Coding at the same time.
- D. employs no transcription and works directly from recordings.

Ans:- B

435. In Braun and Clarke's approach to Thematic Analysis, it begins with:

- A. report writing.
- B. data familiarisation.
- C. theme definition and labeling.
- D. theme generation.

Ans:- B

436. Ways of developing themes in Thematic Analysis include:

- A. using themes generated in previous studies.
- B. using a NVivo to automatically carry out the analysis for you.
- C. putting the initial codings on cards that may be moved around to form piles of similar codings.
- D. all of these.

Ans:- C

437. When did discourse analysis, as it is known today, begin to be used by psychologists?

- A. 1954.
- B. 1980.
- C. 1960.
- D. 1996.

Ans:- B

438. Which of the below statements is true of discourse?

- A. Discourse is how language operates in real life communicative events.
- B. Discourse could be found in interview data.
- C. Discourse is language at a level which is broader than a sentence.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- D

439. Spot the false statement out of the four below.

- A. Discourse Analysis is built on the idea that truth and reality are identifiable through research.
- B. Language is seen as socially situated in Discourse Analysis.
- C. Discourse analysis can be used to analyse anything from newspaper to a clothes catalogue.
- D. Discourse analysis does not treat language as if it were representational.

Ans:- A

440. Identify the correct list of the four maxims of co-operative speech as suggested by Grice (1975).

- A. Truthful and sincere contributions, the provision of sufficient information, making contributions brief, clear and orderly, and making contributions relevant.
- B. Meaningful contributions, the provision of sufficient information, making contributions brief, clear and orderly, and making contributions relevant.
- C. Truthful and sincere contributions, the provision of sufficient information, making the communication in the correct medium, and making contributions relevant.
- D. Truthful and sincere contributions, the provision of sufficient information, making contributions brief, clear and orderly, and making contributions in a friendly manner.

Ans:- A

441. Which of the below examples demonstrates the concept of register?

- A. Comparing how the language style changes across time e.g. style in a morning versus style in an evening.

- B. Comparing how the language style changes across different emotions e.g. happy versus excited.
- C. Comparing how the language style changes across the topics being discussed e.g. talking about a holiday versus talking about work
- D. Comparing how the language style changes across activities, e.g. talking to parents versus talking with friends.
- Ans:- D

442. The leading article in a popular magazine has the title "Battling the bulge for the summer". What strategy does this illustrate?
- A. Interpretive repertoire.
- B. Discourse strategy.
- C. Categorisation strategy.
- D. None of these. The example is not open to discourse analysis.
- Ans:- A

443. Complete this sentence.
Critical discourse analysis:
- A. is concerned with which structures, strategies and properties of talk and text are used in discourse analysis. It studies examples of these in published discourse analytic studies.
- B. is concerned with the critical analysis of prior discourse analyses. It studies the trends in discourse analyses and the power of the researcher.
- C. is concerned with power and social inequality in the interpretation of discourse, it studies the way in which power is attained and maintained through language.
- D. is a meta-analytic technique for discourse analysis. It studies the reliability and validity of previous discourse analyses, and looks for trends in the examples given.
- Ans:- C

444. Which American sociologist championed ethnomethodology in the 1960s?
- A. Harvey Garfunkel.
- B. Harvey Garfinkel.
- C. Howard Garfinkel.
- D. Howard Garfunkel.
- Ans:- C

445. What are the major units of analysis known as in conversation analysis?
- A. Adjoining Duos.
- B. Adjacency Duos.
- C. Adjacency Pairs.
- D. Adjoining Repairs.
- Ans:- C

446. What is a repair?
- A. A prompt for someone to correct a conversational error.
- B. A brief silence.
- C. The correction of conversational errors.
- D. Correcting something offensive to the other participants in the conversation.
- Ans:- C

447. Which of the following is true of conversation analysis?

A. Conversation analysis rejects theoretical speculation about the significant aspects of a conversation but will make use of pre-determined research questions, which are grounded in theory, when they approach the analysis.

B. Conversation analysis rejects theoretical speculation about the significant aspects of a conversation. Analysts do not have a list of theoretically motivated research questions when they approach the analysis.

C. Conversation analysis accepts theoretically motivated ideas about the significant aspects of a conversation. Analysts have a list of theoretically motivated research questions when they approach the analysis.

D. Conversation analysis rejects participant's speculation about the significant aspects of a conversation. Analysts have a list of theoretically motivated research questions when they approach the analysis.

Ans:- B

448. Which of the below is true?

A. The fundamental strategy of a conversation analyst is to work through the fragments of the conversation, making notes of anything interesting or significant. They do not go beyond the data in question.

B. The fundamental strategy of a conversation analyst is to work through the fragments of the conversation, making notes of anything interesting or significant. They then make theoretical inferences about the causes of these significant parts of the conversation.

C. The fundamental strategy of a conversation analyst is to work through the transcripts counting certain linguistic features and making notes.

D. None of these.

Ans:- A

449. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis is:

A. a proposed method of qualitative analysis awaiting proper development.

B. an early form of discourse analysis.

C. a relatively new development in qualitative methods.

D. closely related to psychoanalytic psychology.

Ans:- C

450. The fundamental aim of IPA is to:

A. understand turn-taking in conversations about experiences.

B. understand how people talk about their experiences.

C. learn what peoples experiences of, say, ill-health are in order to make sense of them.

D. modify peoples distored beliefs which contribute to their bad feelings about themselves.

Ans:- C

452. Edmund Husserl is an important figure in:

A. logical positivism.

B. symbolic interationism.

C. the development of IPA.

D. phenomenology.

Ans:- D

453. IPA is influence by:

A. rational-emotive therapy.

B. symbolic interactionism.

C. C17th Chinese philosophy.

D. the idea that the mind develops through genetic therapy.

Ans:- B

454. Hermeneutics means:

A. they study of the meaning messages.

B. the study of the mind as a closed system.

C. the study of the origins of symbols.

D. the study of language at the level of the sentence and above.

Ans:- A

455. Martin Heidegger is best known:

A. for extending symbolic interactionism to business organisations.

B. for his work on the monkey brain.

C. for his work on translating Husserl's writing into French.

D. for introducing the word 'deconstruction'.

Ans:- D

456. Which of the following is not recommended for interviewing in IPA:

A. the use of provocative opinions to elicit vigorous responses.

B. the use of neutral questions.

C. the use of open questions.

D. the use of jargon-free language.

Ans:- A

457. Which of the following is unlikely to be the subject matter of IPA:

A. whether susceptibility to pain is related to having migraines.

B. the experience of mothers suffering 'baby blues'.

C. patients suffering from chronic pain.

D. what the manic phase of bipolar illness feels like.

Ans:- A

458. The major source of data for IPA is:

A. surveys.

B. autobiographies.

C. semi-structured interviews.

D. the internet.

Ans:- C

459. Which of the follow is characteristic of IPA?

A. The production of a table of themes.

B. The identification of themes.

C. Attempting to take the participant's perspective.

D. All of these.

Ans:- D

460. IPA has mainly been used in:

A. delevopmental psychology.

B. none of these.

C. health psychology.

D. sports psychology.

Ans:- C

461. It is claimed that sample sizes for IPA:

- A. are small because there is little variety in what people say in most interviews.
- B. it is difficult to find the right sort of people to participate in the research.
- C. this keeps the number of themes down to manageable proportions.
- D. are small because interviewing and transcription take up a great deal of time.

Ans:- D

462. Which of the below is true?

- A. In quantitative research argumentation and the drawing of conclusions is dependent on precise logical sequences and should be precise and coherent, not dependent on emotion.
- B. In all research argumentation and the drawing of conclusions is dependent on precise logical sequences and should be precise and coherent, not dependent on emotion.
- C. In qualitative research argumentation and the drawing of conclusions is dependent on precise logical sequences and should be precise and coherent, not dependent on emotion.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- A

463. How would you best judge the fruitfulness of research?

- A. The fruitfulness of any research can best be judged according to whether or not the results are significant.
- B. Fruitfulness of the research is probably best judged in terms of the number of new ideas and insights it offers. This is not easily catalogued; rather it is easy to spot when research lacks novel insight and ideas.
- C. The fruitfulness of any research could be judged by assessing the impact of the research on the public or other researchers.
- D. All of these.

Ans:- B

464. It is acceptable to consider the application of research findings as an indication of the value of some research. Why does this prove difficult with qualitative research?

- A. Because quantitative research is better than qualitative research when it comes to applied psychology.
- B. Because qualitative research is subjective and this undermines its impact.
- C. Because qualitative research is never used in applied psychology.
- D. Because qualitative research cannot be used effectively to solve a problem.

Ans:- B

465. Why does validity pose a problem for qualitative research?

- A. Because the validity of interviews cannot be measured.
- B. Because there isn't any quantitative data on which to assess validity.
- C. Because validity is only an issue in quantitative research.
- D. Because the measurement of validity implies that there is something fixed which can be measured.

Ans:- A

466. How does Potter (1998) regard validity in qualitative research?

- A. That validity issues do not apply to qualitative research.
- B. A repertoire of analytic claims.
- C. The fidelity of the transcript to the audio tape.
- D. A justification of analytic claims.

Ans:- D

467. Which of the following statements is true of deviant cases in research?

- A. All research considers deviant cases in the analysis, these cases are as important as the normal trends.
- B. Neither qualitative, nor quantitative research pays attention to deviant cases as they cloud the analytical process.
- C. By careful attention to detail, qualitative analysis is more likely to consider a deviant case, than is quantitative analysis, which would most likely discard it as noise.
- D. By careful attention to detail, quantitative analysis is more likely to consider a deviant case, than is qualitative analysis, which would most likely discard it as noise.

Ans:- C

468. Triangulation refers to what?

- A. Triangulation refers to the replication of findings within settings, using different methods of data collection or analysis.
- B. Triangulation refers to a stage of the literature reviewing process.
- C. Triangulation refers to something you use a map and compass for.
- D. Triangulation refers to the attempt to dispute prior findings.

Ans:- A

469. Usually student research is judged using:

- A. whether it is worthy of publication.
- B. conventional academic criteria such as technique skill and their contribution to a topic.
- C. how much data has been collected.
- D. its value to practitioners.

Ans:- B

470. What could you do to generate topic ideas?

- A. Spend a few hours looking through PsycINFO or Web of Science.
- B. Choose a topic relevant to your intended career.
- C. Identify some major articles and read through their suggestions for further research.
- D. All or any of the suggestions.

Ans:- D

471. If you find that someone else publishes work similar to yours before your project is completed, what could you do?

- A. Completely revamp your ideas so you are not replicating their study.
- B. There is nothing you can do so do not mention it in your study.
- C. Change your hypotheses and aims.
- D. Acknowledge it in your report and evaluate the study.

Ans:- D

472. Substantial student projects are largely modeled on:

- A. any previous student projects.
- B. the style of practitioner work.
- C. only modeled on replication studies.
- D. the style of academic publications.

Ans:- D

473. When reading a journal article you should do what?

- A. Approach it with a questioning style.

- B. Read it as a way of obtaining more information.
- C. Accept their ideas - after all they are published authors.
- D. Use the same ideas for your project.

Ans:- A

474. A straight replication study has provided results very similar to the original study. As a result what can we confidently say about this new information?

- A. The new information explains why the original findings came about.
- B. The new information has increased our understanding of the original findings.
- C. We can say very little.
- D. We can say that the original findings are replicable.

Ans:- D

475. Which of the below would allow the temporal relationships between variables to be examined and compared?

- A. Surveys.
- B. Causality or experimental designs.
- C. A-B-C models.
- D. Longitudinal or panel designs.

Ans:- D

476. A meta-analysis would allow you to:

- A. explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of lots of studies.
- B. assess the reliability of a study.
- C. identify the antecedents of a behaviour.
- D. replicate many studies.

Ans:- A

477. Which of the following is incorrect?

- A. A report may explore different aspects or an aspect of a theory.
- B. A useful requirement is that you introduce relevant theory to your study/report/writings.
- C. If there is an absence of theory in published writings then it is best that you don't bring in theories from other fields.
- D. Psychological theory has a modest level of generalisation which can make it unsuitable for application in new contexts.

Ans:- C

478. The purpose of research is:

- A. that the empirical work should be testing a theory.
- B. primarily to get more data.
- C. to extend the conceptual understanding of a topic.
- D. to produce work of publishable quality.

Ans:- C

479. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?

- A. Research Methodology
- B. Reference
- C. Conclusion
- D. None of these

Ans:- D

480. Testing hypothesis is a

- A. Inferential statistics
- B. Descriptive statistics
- C. Data preparation
- D. Data analysis

Ans:- A

481. Is it possible to apply projective techniques for exploratory investigation?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Ans:- A

482. What is the purpose of doing research?

- A. To identify problem
- B. To find the solution
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of these

Ans:- C

483. Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?

- A. Artifacts (Visual)
- B. People
- C. Media products (Textual, Visual and sensory)
- D. All of these

Ans:- D

484. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?

- A. Snowball
- B. Random
- C. Cluster
- D. Stratified

Ans:- A

485. In group interview there are

- A. One interviewer and one interviewee
- B. More than one interviewer and one interviewee
- C. One interviewer and more than one interviewee
- D. More than one interviewer and more than one interviewee

Ans:- C

486. Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?

- A. Non-Verbal analysis
- B. Linguistic analysis
- C. Spatial analysis
- D. All of these

Ans:- D

487. Uniting Various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as.....

- A. Coalesce
- B. Triangulation
- C. Bipartite

D. Impassive

Ans:- B

488. Multistage sampling is a

A. Probability sampling

B. Non-Probability sampling

Ans:- A

489. _____ is referred to as "the father of research on teaching"?

A. N. L. Gage

B. David Berliner

C. Egon Brunswik

D. Donald T. Campbell

Ans:- A

490. The main purpose of research in education is to _____

A. Increase social status of an individual

B. Increase job prospects of an individual

C. Help in the personal growth of an individual

D. Help the candidate become an eminent educationist

Ans:- D

491. _____ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part.

A. Pseudo-inference

B. Objective inference

C. Inductive inference

D. Deductive inference

Ans:- C

492. Sampling is advantageous as it _____

A. Saves time

B. Helps in capital-saving

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Increases accuracy

Ans:- D

493. Random sampling is helpful as it is _____.

A. Reasonably accurate

B. Free from personal biases

C. An economical method of data collection

D. All the above

Ans:- D

494. Tippit table refers to _____

A. Table of random digits

B. Table used in sampling methods

C. Table used in statistical investigations

D. All the above

Ans:- A

495. Type-I Error occurs if _____

- A. the null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true
- B. the null hypothesis is accepted even though it is false
- C. both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are rejected
- D. None of the above

Ans:- A

496 . _____ is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size.

- A. Systematic sampling
- B. Purposive sampling
- C. Cluster sampling
- D. Area sampling

Ans:-D

497 . Research and Development become the index of development of country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?

- A. Because R&D targets the human development
- B. Because R&D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country
- C. Because R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country
- D. All the above

Ans:- D

498 . The data of research is _____

- A. Qualitative only
- B. Quantitative only
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:- C

499 . The longitudinal approach of research deals with_____.

- A. Short-term researches
- B. Long-term researches
- C. Horizontal researches
- D. None of the above

Ans:- B

500. Dramaturgical interviewing is carried out through _____

- A. Debating
- B. Sampling
- C. Case study
- D. Role playing

Ans:- D

501 . The word 'Anusandhan' implies _____

- A. Goal Orientation
- B. Following an aim
- C. Attaining an aim
- D. Praying to achieve an aim

Ans:- B

502. Survey research studies _____

- A. Events
- B. Processes
- C. Populations
- D. Circumstances

Ans:- C

503. Evaluation research is concerned with _____

- A. Why are we doing?
- B. What are we doing?
- C. How well are we doing?
- D. None of the above

Ans:- C

504. A college wants to give training in use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this the college should organize:

- A. Lecture
- B. Seminar
- C. Workshop
- D. Conference

Ans:- C

505. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a research?

- A. Research is systematic
- B. Research is not passive
- C. Research is not a process
- D. Research is problem oriented

Ans:- C

506. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Discoveries are researches
- B. Researches lead to discovery
- C. Invention and Research are related
- D. None of the above

Ans:- B

507. One of the following is not a quality of researcher:

- A. Keeness in enquiry
- B. He must be of alert mind
- C. His assertion to outstrip the evidence
- D. Unison with that of which he is in search

Ans:- C

508. A satisfactory statistical quantitative method should not possess one of the following qualities

- A. Flexibility
- B. Measurability
- C. Comparability
- D. Appropriateness

Ans:- A

509. Books and records are the primary sources of data in:

- A. clinical research
 - B. historical research
 - C. laboratory research
 - D. participatory research
- Ans:- B

- 510 . Which of the following statement is correct?
- A. objectives should be pin-pointed
 - B. another word for problem is variable
 - C. objectives can be written in statement or question form
 - D. all the above
- Ans:- A

511. The important pre-requisites of a researcher in sciences, social sciences and humanities are
- A. laboratory skills, records, supervisor, topic
 - B. supervisor, topic, critical analysis, patience
 - C. archives, supervisor, topic, flexibility in thinking
 - D. topic, supervisor, good temperament, pre-conceived notions
- Ans:- B

512. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?
- A. to discover new things
 - B. to keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
 - C. to systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations/sources with objectivity
 - D. all of the above
- Ans:- D

513. What do you consider as the main aim of inter disciplinary research?
- A. To over simplify the problem of research
 - B. To bring out holistic approach to research
 - C. To create a new trend in research methodology
 - D. To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
- Ans:- B

514. One of the aims of the scientific method in research is to:
- A. confirm triangulation
 - B. introduce new variables
 - C. improve data interpretation
 - D. eliminate spurious relations
- Ans:- D

- 515 . The depth of any research can be judged by:
- A. title of the research
 - B. duration of the research
 - C. objectives of the research
 - D. total expenditure on the research
- Ans:- C

516. Research can be conducted by a person who:
- A. is a hard worker
 - B. holds a postgraduate degree

- C. has studied research methodology
 - D. possesses thinking and reasoning ability
- Ans:- C

517. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Variability is the source of problem
 - B. Researcher must possess analytical ability
 - C. Objectives of research are stated in first chapter of the thesis
 - D. All the above
- Ans:- D

- 518 . Which of the following is not the Method of Research?
- A. Survey
 - B. Historical
 - C. Observation
 - D. Philosophical
- Ans:- C

- 519 . Research can be classified as:
- A. Basic, Applied and Action Research
 - B. Quantitative and Qualitative Research
 - C. Philosophical, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research
 - D. All the above
- Ans:- D

- 520 . The first step of research is:
- A. Finding a problem
 - B. Selecting a problem
 - C. Searching a problem
 - D. Identifying a problem
- Ans:- D

- 521 . To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses:
- A. X
 - B. t test
 - C. ANOVA
 - D. factorial analysis
- Ans:- C

- 522 . A research problem is feasible only when:
- A. it is researchable
 - B. it has utility and relevance
 - C. it is new and adds something to knowledge
 - D. all the above
- Ans:- D

- 523 . Bibliography given in a research report:
- A. has no relevance to research
 - B. shows vast knowledge of the researcher
 - C. helps those interested in further research
 - D. all the above

Ans:- C

524 . Fundamental research reflects the ability to:

- A. Expound new principles
- B. Synthesize new ideals
- C. Evaluate the existing material concerning research
- D. Study the existing literature regarding various topics

Ans:- A

525 . The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:

- A. Survey Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. Summative Research
- D. 'Ex-post Facto' Research

Ans:- D

526. A ratio represents the relation between:

- A. Part and Part
- B. Part and Whole
- C. Whole and Whole
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

527. Circle graphs are used to show:

- A. How one part is related to other parts?
- B. How various sections share in the whole?
- C. How one whole is related to other whole?
- D. How various parts are related to the whole?

Ans:- D

528 . Which of the following methods will you choose to prepare choropleth map of India showing urban density of population:

- A. Quintiles
- B. Quartiles
- C. Break - point
- D. Mean and SD

Ans:- B

529. Which of the following methods is best suited to show on a map the types of crops being grown in a region?

- A. Isopleth
- B. Choropleth
- C. Chorochromatic
- D. Choroschematic

Ans:- B

530. Generalised conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as:

- A. Statistical inference
- B. Parameter inference
- C. Data analysis and interpretation
- D. All of the above

Ans:- C

531 . The experimental study is based on:

- A. Survey of literature
- B. Conceptual parameters
- C. Replication of research
- D. The manipulation of variables

Ans:- D

532 . The main characteristic of scientific research is:

- A. empirical
- B. theoretical
- C. experimental
- D. all of the above

Ans:- D

533 . Authenticity of a research finding is its:

- A. Validity
- B. Objectivity
- C. Originality
- D. All of the above

Ans:- B

534 . Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?

- A. Systematic Sampling Technique
- B. Purposive Sampling Technique
- C. Area Sampling Technique
- D. None of the above

Ans:- A

535. Research problem is selected from the stand point of:

- A. Social relevance
- B. Financial support
- C. Researcher's interest
- D. Availability of relevant literature

Ans:- A

536. Which one is called non-probability sampling?

- A. Quota sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Stratified random sampling

Ans:- A

537. Formulation of hypothesis may NOT be required in:

- A. Survey method
- B. Historical studies
- C. Normative studies
- D. Experimental studies

Ans:- B

538 . Field-work based research is classified as:

- A. Historical
 - B. Empirical
 - C. Biographical
 - D. Experimental
- Ans:- B

539 . Which of the following sampling method is appropriate to study the prevalence of AIDS amongst male and female in India in 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2006?

- A. Quota sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Stratified random sampling

Ans:- C

540. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as:

- A. Inference
- B. Statistics
- C. Sample parameter
- D. None of these

Ans:- B

541 . The importance of the correlation co-efficient lies in the fact that:

- A. It is one of the most valid measure of statistics.
- B. It is a non-parametric method of statistical analysis.
- C. There is a linear relationship between the correlated variables.
- D. It allows one to determine the degree or strength of the association between two variables.

Ans:- D

542 . The F-test:

- A. is essentially a two tailed test.
- B. is essentially a one tailed test.
- C. can be one tailed as well as two tailed depending on the hypothesis.
- D. can never be a one tailed test.

Ans:- C

543 . Which one of the following is the most comprehensive source of population data?

- A. Census
- B. National Sample Surveys
- C. Demographic Health Surveys
- D. National Family Health Surveys

Ans:- A

544 . Which one of the following principles is not applicable to sampling?

- A. Sample units must be clearly defined
- B. Sample units must be dependent on each other
- C. Same units of sample should be used throughout the study
- D. Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner

Ans:- B

545. The research is always -

- A. exploring new knowledge
 - B. verifying the old knowledge
 - C. filling the gap between knowledge
 - D. all of these
- Ans:- D

- 546 . The research that applies the laws at the time of field study to draw more and more clear ideas about the problem is:
- A. Experimental research
 - B. Applied research
 - C. Action research
 - D. None of these
- Ans:- A

- 547 . When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is
- A. Lottery Method
 - B. Cluster Sampling
 - C. Stratified Sampling
 - D. Convenient Sampling
- Ans:- C

- 548 . The process not needed in experimental research is:
- A. Controlling
 - B. Observation
 - C. Reference collection
 - D. Manipulation and replication
- Ans:- B

- 549 . A research problem is not feasible only when:
- A. it is researchable
 - B. it has utility and relevance
 - C. it is new and adds something to knowledge
 - D. it consists of independent and dependent variables
- Ans:- D

550. How can the objectivity of the research be enhanced?
- A. Through its validity
 - B. Through its reliability
 - C. Through its impartiality
 - D. All of these
- Ans:- D

551. Action-research is:
- A. An applied research
 - B. A longitudinal research
 - C. A research carried out to solve immediate problems
 - D. All the above
- Ans:- C

552. The basis on which assumptions are formulated:

- A. Universities
 - B. Cultural background of the country
 - C. Specific characteristics of the castes
 - D. All of these
- Ans:- B

553. Which of the following is classified in the category of the developmental research?

- A. Action research
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Philosophical research
- D. All the above

Ans:- D

554 . We use Factorial Analysis:

- A. To test the Hypothesis
- B. To know the difference between two variables
- C. To know the relationship between two variables
- D. To know the difference among the many variables

Ans:- B

555. A null hypothesis is

- A. subjective in nature
- B. the same as research hypothesis
- C. when there is difference between the variables
- D. when there is no difference between the variables

Ans:- D

556 . The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called

- A. Content analysis
- B. Historical research
- C. Mythological research
- D. Philosophical research

Ans:- B

557 . Action research is

- A. An applied research
- B. Simulative research
- C. A longitudinal research
- D. A research carried out to solve immediate problems

Ans:- D

558. The process not needed in Experimental Researches is

- A. Controlling
- B. Observation
- C. Manipulation
- D. Content Analysis

Ans:- C

559. Manipulation is always a part of

- A. Historical research
- B. Descriptive research

- C. Fundamental research
 - D. Experimental research
- Ans:- B

560. Which correlation co-efficient best explains the relationship between creativity and intelligence?

- A. 0.3
 - B. 0.5
 - C. 0.6
 - D. 1.00
- Ans:- D

561. Action research means

- A. An applied research
 - B. A longitudinal research
 - C. A research with socioeconomic objective
 - D. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
- Ans:- D

562. Research is

- A. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
 - B. Finding solution to any problem
 - C. Searching again and again
 - D. None of the above
- Ans:- A

563. A common test in research demands much priority on

- A. Objectivity
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Useability
 - D. All of the above
- Ans:- D

564. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?

- Identification of problem
 - Survey of related literature
 - Searching for solutions to the problem
 - Searching sources of information to locate problem
- Ans:- D

565. If a researcher conducts a research on finding out which administrative style contributes more to institutional effectiveness ? This will be an example of

- A. Applied Research
 - B. Action Research
 - C. Basic Research
 - D. None of the above
- Ans:- A

566 . Normal Probability Curve should be

- A. Zero skewed
- B. Positively skewed

- C. Negatively skewed
 - D. Leptokurtic skewed
- Ans:- A

567. Which one of the following is the oldest Archival source of data in India ?

- A. Census
 - B. Vital Statistics
 - C. Agricultural Statistics
 - D. National Sample Surveys
- Ans:- D

568 . In a large random data set following normal distribution, the ratio (%) of number of data points which are in the range of (mean \pm standard deviation) to the total number of data points, is

- A. ~ 47%
 - B. ~ 50%
 - C. ~ 67%
 - D. ~ 97%
- Ans:- C

569. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- A. Marital Status
 - B. Numerical Aptitude
 - C. Professional Attitude
 - D. Socio-economic Status
- Ans:- C

570. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of dengue fever. His research would be classified as

- A. Case Study
 - B. Ethnography
 - C. Descriptive Survey
 - D. Experimental Research
- Ans:- D

571 . The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of

- A. Correlational Study
 - B. Analysis of Variance
 - C. Probability Sampling
 - D. Qualitative Research
- Ans:- D

572 . The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study

- A. Human Relations
 - B. Vocational Interest
 - C. Achievement Motivation
 - D. Professional Competence
- Ans:- A

573 . Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables?

- A. Two-way table

- B. Scatter Diagram
 - C. Frequency Distribution
 - D. Coefficient of Rank Correlation
- Ans:- D

574. Which of the following phrases is not relevant to describe the meaning of research as a process?

- A. Trial and Error
- B. Problem Solving
- C. Systematic Activity
- D. Objective Observation

Ans:- D

575. Which of the following is not an example of a continuous variable?

- A. Height
- B. Attitude
- C. Family size
- D. Intelligence

Ans:- D

576. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- A. Primary Data only
- B. Secondary Data only
- C. Both Primary and Secondary Data
- D. None of the above

Ans:- C

577. Newton gave three basic laws of motion. This research is categorized as

- A. Sample Survey
- B. Applied Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Fundamental Research

Ans:- D

578. A group of experts in a specific area of knowledge assembled at a place and prepared a syllabus for a new course. The process may be termed as

- A. Seminar
- B. Workshop
- C. Conference
- D. Symposium

Ans:- B

579. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by

- A. Analysis of Data
- B. Collection of Data
- C. Statement of Objectives
- D. Selection of Research Tools

Ans:- B

580. Which one of the following methods is best suited for mapping the distribution of different crops as provided in the standard classification of crops in India ?

- A. Dot method
 - B. Pie diagram
 - C. Isopleth technique
 - D. Chorochromatic technique
- Ans:- D

- 581 . Which one of the following does not come under the methods of data classification ?
- A. Spatial
 - B. Normative
 - C. Qualitative
 - D. Quantitative
- Ans:- A

582. Which one of the following is not a source of data ?
- A. GIS
 - B. Sample survey
 - C. Population census
 - D. Administrative records
- Ans:- D

583. The essential qualities of a researcher are
- A. systematization or theorizing of knowledge
 - B. reliance on observation and evidence
 - C. spirit of free enquiry
 - D. all the above
- Ans:- D

584. Research is conducted to
- A. Generate new knowledge
 - B. Obtain research degree
 - C. Reinterpret existing knowledge
 - D. All of the above
- Ans:- D

585. A hypothesis is a
- A. law
 - B. canon
 - C. postulate
 - D. supposition
- Ans:- D

586. Suppose you want to investigate the working efficiency of nationalized bank in India, which one of the following would you follow?
- A. Area Sampling
 - B. Quota Sampling
 - C. Sequential Sampling
 - D. Multi-stage Sampling
- Ans:- D

587. Controlled group condition is applied in
- A. Survey Research

- B. Historical Research
 - C. Descriptive Research
 - D. Experimental Research
- Ans:- D

588. Workshops are meant for
- A. giving lectures
 - B. multiple target groups
 - C. showcase new theories
 - D. hands on training/experience
- Ans:- D

589. Which one of the following is a research tool?
- A. Graph
 - B. Diagram
 - C. Illustration
 - D. Questionnaire
- Ans:- D

590. Research is not considered ethical if it
- A. is not of a very high standard
 - B. tries to prove a particular point
 - C. does not investigate the data scientifically
 - D. does not ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondent
- Ans:- D

591. The research that aims at immediate application is
- A. Action Research
 - B. Empirical Research
 - C. Conceptual Research
 - D. Fundamental Research
- Ans:- A

592. When two or more successive footnotes refer to the same work which one of the following expressions is used ?
- A. et.al
 - B. op.cit
 - C. loc.cit
 - D. ibid
- Ans:- D

593. Nine year olds are taller than seven year olds. This is an example of a reference drawn from
- A. Vertical study
 - B. Time series study
 - C. Experimental study
 - D. Cross-sectional study
- Ans:- D

594. Conferences are meant for
- A. Group discussions

- B. Multiple target groups
 - C. Show-casing new Research
 - D. All the above
- Ans:- D

595. Ex Post Facto research means
- A. The research is carried out after the incident
 - B. The research is carried out prior to the incident
 - C. The research is carried out along with the happening of an incident
 - D. The research is carried out keeping in mind the possibilities of an incident
- Ans:- A

596. Research ethics do not include
- A. Integrity
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Objectivity
 - D. Subjectivity
- Ans:- D

- 597 . Which one of the following is an indication of the quality of a research journal?
- A. h-index
 - B. g-index
 - C. i10-index
 - D. Impact factor
- Ans:- D

598. Good 'research ethics' means
- A. Assigning a particular research problem to one Ph.D./research student only
 - B. Submitting the same research manuscript for publishing in more than one journal
 - C. Not disclosing the holdings of shares/stocks in a company that sponsors your research
 - D. Discussing with your colleagues confidential data from a research paper that you are reviewing for an academic journal
- Ans:- A

599. Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability?
- A. Quota sampling
 - B. Stratified sampling
 - C. Judgement sampling
 - D. Convenience sampling
- Ans:- B

600. Identify the incorrect statement:
- A. Scientific hypothesis is a scientific theory
 - B. Hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon
 - C. A hypothesis is a basis for reasoning without any assumption of its truth
 - D. A hypothesis is made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigations
- Ans:- A

601. A research paper
- A. is a compilation of information on a topic

- B. can be published in more than one journal
 - C. contains original research as deemed by the author
 - D. contains peer-reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others
- Ans:- D

- 602 . Which one of the following belongs to the category of good 'research ethics'?
- A. Publishing the same paper in two research journals without telling the editors
 - B. Trimming outliers from a data set without discussing your reasons in a research paper
 - C. Conducting a review of the literature that acknowledges the contributions of other people in the relevant field or relevant prior work
 - D. Including a colleague as an author on a research paper in return for a favor even though the colleague did not make a serious contribution to the paper
- Ans:- C

- 603 . Which of the following sampling methods is not based on probability?
- A. Quota Sampling
 - B. Cluster Sampling
 - C. Stratified Sampling
 - D. Simple Random Sampling
- Ans:- A

- 604 . A workshop is
- A. a meeting for discussion on a topic
 - B. a conference for discussion on a topic
 - C. a class at a college or a university in which a teacher and the students discuss a topic
 - D. a brief intensive course for a small group emphasizing the development of a skill or technique for solving a specific problem
- Ans:- D

- 605 . A working hypothesis is
- A. a scientific theory
 - B. not required to be tested
 - C. a proven hypothesis for an argument
 - D. a provisionally accepted hypothesis for further research
- Ans:- D

- 606 . Which one of the following is not a type of experimental method?
- A. Single group experiment
 - B. Parallel group experiment
 - C. Rational group experiment
 - D. Residual group experiment
- Ans:- D

607. Which one of the following is not a non-parametric test?
- A. t-test
 - B. Run test
 - C. Sign test
 - D. Chi-square test
- Ans:- A

608. Identify the correct sequence of research steps :

- A. Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation of findings, data collection
 - B. Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation of findings
 - C. Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation of findings
 - D. Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection,
- Ans:- D

609. Deconstruction is a popular method of research in
- A. Literature
 - B. Basic Science
 - C. Social Science
 - D. Applied Science
- Ans:- A

610. With which one of the following techniques communality is associated?
- A. Case studies
 - B. SWOT analysis
 - C. Factor analysis
 - D. Univariate analysis
- Ans:- C

611. The variable which impacts the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable is known as
- A. control variable
 - B. predictor variable
 - C. precedent variable
 - D. antecedent variable
- Ans:- A

612. Which one of the following is a non-probability sampling method?
- A. Quota Sampling
 - B. Cluster Sampling
 - C. Stratified Sampling
 - D. Simple Random Sampling
- Ans:- A

613. The population information is called parameter while the corresponding sample information is known as
- A. Universe
 - B. Statistics
 - C. Inference
 - D. Sampling design
- Ans:- B

- 614 . The sequential operations in scientific research are
- A. Elimination of Spurious Relations, Theorisation, Generalisation, Co-variation
 - B. Theorisation, Generalisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Co-variation
 - C. Co-vaiation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Generalisation, Theorisation
 - D. Generalisation, Co-variation, Theorisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations
- Ans:- C

- 615 . In sampling, the lottery method is used for
- A. Theorisation

- B. Randomisation
 - C. Interpretation
 - D. Conceptualisation
- Ans:- B

616 . Which is the main objective of research?

- A. To review the literature
- B. To get an academic degree
- C. To summarize what is already known
- D. To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts

Ans:- D

617. Sampling error decreases with the

- A. Process of analysis
- B. Increase in sample size
- C. Decrease in sample size
- D. Process of randomization

Ans:- B

618. The Principles of fundamental research are used in

- A. Action research
- B. Applied research
- C. Historical research
- D. Philosophical research

Ans:- B

619 . In a thesis, figures and tables are included in

- A. The text itself
- B. The appendix
- C. A separate chapter
- D. The concluding chapter

Ans:- A

620. A thesis statement is

- A. A fact
- B. A discussion
- C. An assertion
- D. An observation

Ans:- C

621 . The research approach of Max Weber to understand how people create meanings in natural settings is identified as

- A. Critical paradigm
- B. Positive paradigm
- C. Natural paradigm
- D. Interpretative paradigm

Ans:- D

622 . Which one of the following is a non probability sampling?

- A. Stratified
- B. Purposive

- C. Systematic
 - D. Simple Random
- Ans:- B

623. Identify the category of evaluation that assesses the learning progress to provide continuous feedback to the students during instruction.

- A. Formative
 - B. Diagnostic
 - C. Placement
 - D. Summative
- Ans:- A

624. The research stream of immediate application is

- A. Action research
 - B. Empirical research
 - C. Conceptual research
 - D. Fundamental research
- Ans:- A

625 . The core elements of dissertation are

- A. Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
 - B. Executive Summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
 - C. Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussion and Conclusion
 - D. Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
- Ans:- C

626 . What is a Research Design?

- A. Sampling using a sampling frame

- B. Literally the researcher's brief case
 - C. Identifying people who are suitable for research
 - D. Sampling of people, newspapers, television programmes etc.
- Ans:- D

627 . The frequency distribution of a research data which is symmetrical in shape similar to a normal distribution but center peak is much higher, is

- A. Skewed
 - B. Platykurtic
 - C. Leptokurtic
 - D. Mesokurtic
- Ans:- C

628 . When planning to do a social research, it is better to

- A. Be familiar with literature on the topic
 - B. Approach the topic with an open mind
 - C. Do a pilot study before getting stuck into it
 - D. Forget about theory because this is a very practical
- Ans:- B

629 . When academicians are called to deliver lecture or presentations to an audience on certain topics or a set of topics of educational nature, it is called

- A. Seminar
 - B. Workshop
 - C. Symposium
 - D. Training Program
- Ans:- A

630. Media is known as

- A. First Estate
 - B. Second Estate
 - C. Third Estate
 - D. Fourth Estate
- Ans:- D

631. Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct

- A. It leads to enhancement of knowledge
 - B. Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
 - C. It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
 - D. All of the above
- Ans:- D

632 . A good thesis writing should involve

- A. careful checking of references
 - B. a clear and well written abstract
 - C. consistency in the way the thesis is written
 - D. all of the above
- Ans:- D

633 . Jean Piaget gave a theory of cognitive development of humans on the basis of his

- A. Action research
- B. Applied research
- C. Evaluation Research
- D. Fundamental research

Ans:- D

634 . "Male and female students perform equally well in a numerical aptitude test." This statement indicates a

- A. null hypothesis
- B. research hypothesis
- C. statistical hypothesis
- D. directional hypothesis

Ans:- A

635 . The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations

- A. Historical research
- B. Descriptive Research
- C. Experimental Research
- D. Causal Comparative Research

Ans:- C

636. Which of the following steps are required to design a questionnaire

- A. Revision of the draft
- B. Prepare a draft of questionnaire
- C. Writing primary and secondary aims of the study
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

637. When the purpose of a definition is to explain the use or to eliminate ambiguity the definition is called

- A. Lexical
- B. Persuasive
- C. Theoretical
- D. Stipulative

Ans:- C

638. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of participatory research?

- A. It recognizes knowledge as power.
- B. It is a collective process of enquiry.
- C. It emphasises on people as experts.
- D. Its sole purpose is production of knowledge.

Ans:- D

639. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the testing of a hypothesis?

- A. It is only the null hypothesis, that can be tested.
- B. It is only the alternative hypothesis, that can be tested.
- C. Both, the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
- D. Both, the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.

Ans:- A

640 . Which of the following are the basic rules of APA style of referencing format?

- A. Alphabetically index reference list
- B. Invert authors' names (last name first)
- C. Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

641. Which of the following are the characteristics of a seminar?

- A. It is a form of academic instruction.
- B. It needs involvement of skilled persons.
- C. It involves questioning, discussion and debates.
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

642. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. What tool should he prefer for the study?

- A. Interview
- B. Schedule
- C. Rating scale
- D. Questionnaire

Ans:- D

643. Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for:

- A. Copyright
- B. Thesis format
- C. Patenting policy
- D. Data sharing policies

Ans:- B

644 . A definition that has a meaning that is deliberately assigned to some symbol is called:

- A. Lexical
- B. Precising
- C. Stipulative
- D. Persuasive

Ans:- C

645 . A Cluster of propositions with a structure that exhibits some inference is called

- A. An argument
- B. An inference
- C. An explanation
- D. A valid argument

Ans:- A

646 . In qualitative research paradigm, which of the following features may be considered critical?

- A. Data collection with standardised research tools.
- B. Data collection with bottom-up empirical evidences.
- C. Sampling design with probability sample techniques.
- D. Data gathering to take with top-down systematic evidences.

Ans:- B

647. From the following list of statements identify the set which has negative implications for 'research ethics' :

- A. Related studies are cited without proper references.
- B. Conduct of practitioner is screened in terms of reported research evidences.
- C. Both policy making and policy implementing processes are regulated in terms of preliminary studies.
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

648 . Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research?

- A. Developing a research design
- B. Formulating a research question
- C. Formulating a research hypothesis
- D. Deciding about the data analysis procedure

Ans:- B

649. The format of thesis writing is the same as in

- A. a research dissertation
- B. writing of seminar presentation
- C. preparation of a research paper/article
- D. presenting a workshop/conference paper

Ans:- A

650. In a Ph.D. thesis which one is the correct sequence for showing scheme of Chapterisation?

- A. Introduction, Design of study, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Generalizations, Conclusions and Survey of related studies and suggestions for further research, References and Appendix
- B. Survey of related studies, Introduction, Design of the study, Data-Analysis and interpretation, Conclusions and generalisations, suggested further study, References, Appendix
- C. Survey of related studies, References, Introduction, Design of study, Data analysis and interpretation, Conclusions and generalizations, Suggestions for further research, Appendix
- D. Introduction, Survey of related studies, Design of study, Data-presentation; analysis & Interpretation, Formulation of generalization & Conclusions, Suggestions for further research, References & Appendix

Ans:- D

651. Which of the following is not the critical feature of qualitative research?

- A. Researcher becomes immersed in the situation, present or past related to the phenomena.
- B. Seeking to establish relationships among measured social facts.
- C. Actual settings are the direct source of data.
- D. Data take the forms of words or pictures.

Ans:- B

652 . A detailed description of methodology of research is required in

- A. Thesis/Dissertation
- B. Symposium/Workshop
- C. Seminar paper/Articles
- D. Conference and Seminar Papers

Ans:- A

653 . Research ethics has a direct connection more often with which stages of research ?

- A. Defining and delimiting the scope of research.
- B. Deciding about statistical techniques and data analysis.
- C. Problem formulation and reporting of research findings.
- D. Defining the population and deciding the sampling technique for research.

Ans:- C

654 . For advancing knowledge, the latest strategy used by mankind is

- A. scientific thinking
- B. inductive reasoning
- C. deductive reasoning
- D. consulting an authority

Ans:- A

655. Action research is a type of _____

- A. Survey research
- B. Applied research
- C. Quantity research
- D. Population research

Ans:- B

656 . Hypothesis relates _____

- A. Constant to constant
- B. Constant to variables
- C. Variables to constant
- D. Variables to variables

Ans:- D

657. In the purposive method of sampling design, items are selected according to _____

- A. Personal judgement
- B. Law of probability
- C. Law of certainty
- D. None of the above

Ans:- A

658. Primary data for the research process be collected through _____.

- A. Survey
- B. Experiment
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

Ans:- C

659 . A research problem is not feasible if _____

- A. It is researchable
- B. It has utility and relevance
- C. It is new and adds something to knowledge
- D. It consists of independent and dependent variables

Ans:- D

660 . Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in_____.

- A. Survey research
- B. Action research
- C. Correlational research
- D. Naturalistic observation

Ans:- C

661 . Participant observation is the process of immersing yourself in the study of _____

- A. People
- B. Options
- C. Methods
- D. Outcomes

Ans:- A

662. 'Ethnography' describes _____

- A. Way of life
- B. Culture
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Progeny

Ans:- C

663 . The least important thing to do in teaching is _____

- A. Punishing the students
- B. Lecturing in interesting way
- C. Ensuring discipline in the class
- D. Drawing sketches and diagrams on the blackboard

Ans:- A

664 . For a teacher, which is the most important skill to possess?

- A. Being regular
- B. Covering the prescribed course
- C. Ensuring that the students are relaxed while teaching
- D. Making students understand what the teacher explains

Ans:- D

665. Which of the following is the biggest barrier to communication in a classroom?

- A. Outside disturbance
- B. Noise in the classroom
- C. Lack of teaching aids
- D. Confusion on the part of the teacher

Ans:- D

666. How is the competency of a teacher judged?

- A. Personality
- B. Books published
- C. Meeting the needs of students
- D. Length of association with a school

Ans:- C

667. What is the most important challenge before a teacher?

- A. Checking question papers
- B. Getting assignments finished

- C. Making teaching-learning enjoyable
 - D. Maintaining discipline in the classroom
- Ans:- C

668 . _____ is not required for an effective communication

- A. Speech modulation
- B. Charming personality
- C. Appropriate gestures
- D. Good knowledge of the content

Ans:- B

669 . Who is an effective communicator?

- A. The one with histrionic talents
- B. The one who is clear with what he says
- C. The one who is a humourous speaker
- D. The one who can speak in many languages

Ans:- B

670 . What is required in a classroom?

- A. Teacher who is disciplined and take attendance regularly
- B. Teacher effectively answering the questions asked by students
- C. A teacher delivering his lecture according to the textbook and research
- D. A teacher delivering his lecture on the basis of textbook contents and standard books

Ans:- B

671. Determination of need for research lies on

- A. time constraints
- B. availability of data
- C. nature of decision
- D. all of above

Ans: D

672. Before developing any strategy, a firm must determine that

- A. where it wants to go
- B. how it will go to specified place
- C. both A and B
- D. none of above

Ans: C

673. Objective and formal measurement and appraisal of extent to which a project, activity or program has achieved its objectives is known as

- A. evaluation research
- B. performance monitoring research
- C. basic business research
- D. applied business research

Ans: A

674. Type of evaluation research that regularly provides feedback for evaluation and control of recurring business activity is called

- A. basic business research
- B. applied business research
- C. evaluation research

D. performance monitoring research

Ans: D

675. To verify empirical findings from a culture also exists and behave in any other culture called

A. cross culture

B. same validity

C. cross validate

D. traditions

Ans: C

676. Method of forming a comprehensive, inclusive and easily accessible organizational memory is called

A. intuition

B. knowledge

C. knowledge management

D. business intelligence

Ans: C

677. A tiny chip that can be even woven onto a fabric and do tracking anywhere around world is known as

A. forming information acquisition devices

B. radio frequency identification

C. delivery data acquisition devices

D. delivery information acquisition devices

Ans: B

678. An organized system for collection of computer data, software, hardware, human resource to capture, manipulate, analyze information is known as

A. managerial system

B. sexasigmal system

C. decision support system

D. global information system

Ans: D

679. UPS drivers use handheld electronic clipboards to track any shipment around world that are known as

A. delivery information acquisition devices

B. radio frequency identification

C. delivery data acquisition devices

D. forming information acquisition devices

Ans: A

680. A system that helps decision makers to deal with problems through direct interaction with computerized databases is known as

A. managerial system

B. global information system

C. decision support system

D. customer relationship management

Ans: C

681. Research that can be used to check validity of a general business theory is known as

- A. evaluation research
- B. performance monitoring research
- C. basic business research
- D. applied business research

Ans: C

682. Essence of both basic and applied research lies in

- A. market orientation
- B. scientific method
- C. performance monitoring research
- D. costing methods

Ans: B

683. Research that is conducted to address a specific business decision for a specific organization is called

- A. applied business research
- B. basic business research
- C. evaluation research
- D. performance monitoring research

Ans: A

684. Research that is conducted without having a specific decision in mind is called

- A. basic business research
- B. applied business research
- C. evaluation research
- D. performance monitoring research

Ans: A

693. Way through which researchers go about using knowledge and evidence to reach their set conclusions about real world is called

- A. market orientation
- B. basic business research
- C. business research
- D. scientific method

Ans: D

685. What is a research design?

- A. A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
- B. The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
- C. The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
- D. A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data

Ans: D

686. If a study is "reliable", this means that:

- A. It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
- B. The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
- C. The findings can be generalized to other social settings
- D. The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated

Ans: B

687. "Internal validity" refers to:

- A. Whether or not there is really a causal relationship between two variables
- B. Whether or not the findings are relevant to the participants' everyday lives
- C. The degree to which the researcher feels that this was a worthwhile project
- D. How accurately the measurements represent underlying concepts

Ans: A

688. Lincoln & Guba (1985) propose that an alternative criterion for evaluating qualitative research would be:

- A. Impressiveness
- B. Trustworthiness
- C. Joyfulness
- D. Messiness

Ans: B

689. Naturalism has been defined as:

- A. Viewing natural and social objects as belonging to the same realm
- B. Being true to the nature of the phenomenon under investigation
- C. Minimising the intrusion of artificial methods of data collection into the field
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

690. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:

- A. The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
- B. The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
- C. A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
- D. An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined

Ans: A

691. What is a cross-sectional design?

- A. A study of one particular section of society, e.g. the middle classes
- B. One that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood
- C. The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time
- D. A comparison of two or more variables over a long period of time

Ans: C

692. Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:

- A. High in replicability but low in internal validity
- B. High in internal validity but low in reliability
- C. High in ecological validity but low in external validity
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

693. Panel and cohort designs differ, in that:

- A. Cohort studies involve quantitative research, whereas panel studies are qualitative
- B. A panel study does not need rules to handle new entrants to households
- C. Only a cohort study will suffer from sample attrition
- D. A panel study can distinguish between age effects and cohort effects, but a cohort design can only detect ageing effects

Ans: D

694. Cross cultural studies are an example of:

- A. Case study design
- B. Comparative design
- C. Experimental design
- D. Longitudinal design

Ans: B

695. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would

- A. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
- B. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
- C. observe behavior as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic.
- D. make records of the behavior of clients treated in therapy.

Ans: C

696. In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given

- A. a high dosage of alcohol.
- B. one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
- C. a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
- D. no alcohol at all.

Ans: D

697. A scientific explanation that remains tentative until it has been adequately tested is called a(n)

- A. theory.
- B. law.
- C. hypothesis.
- D. experiment.

Ans: C

698. A study to determine the degree of relationship between two events is called

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. the correlational method.
- C. a controlled experiment.
- D. the survey method.

Ans: B

699. _____ is an ability to evaluate, compare, analyze, critique, and synthesize information.

- A. Critical thinking
- B. Transductive thinking
- C. Deductive thinking
- D. Creative thinking

Ans: A

700. The phrase "a theory must also be falsifiable" means

- A. researchers misrepresent their data.
- B. a theory must be defined so it can be disconfirmed.
- C. theories are a rich array of observations regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
- D. nothing.

Ans: B

701. The products of naturalistic observation are best described in terms of

- A. explanation.
- B. theory.
- C. prediction.
- D. description.

Ans: D

702. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second is below average in ability. Actually, the groups are identical, but the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates

- A. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
- B. the placebo effect in a natural experiment.
- C. observer bias in naturalistic observation.
- D. the ethical problems of field experiments.

Ans: A

703. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as

- A. experimental regression.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. controlled experimentation.
- D. clinical case study.

Ans: B

704. In an experiment to find out if taking ginseng increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be

- A. the independent variable.
- B. a control variable.
- C. an extraneous variable.
- D. the dependent variable.

Ans: D

705. Which of the following is considered a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?

- A. It provides an overabundance of information.
- B. It deals with behavior not tampered with by outside influences.
- C. It limits biased observations through careful record keeping.
- D. It does not identify the cause of observed behavior.

Ans: D

706. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when

- A. they are assigned to experimental and control groups from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
- B. they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
- C. they are assigned to experimental and control groups so that the groups differ on some critical variable before the experiment begins.
- D. neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.

Ans: B

707. A psychologist watches the rapid eye movements of sleeping subjects and wakes them to find they report that they were dreaming. She concludes that dreams are linked to rapid eye movements. This conclusion is based on

- A. pure speculation.
- B. direct observation.
- C. deduction from direct observation.
- D. prior prediction.

Ans: C

708. To prevent ethical abuse in psychological research, the APA has suggested that

- A. psychologists must treat all subjects with respect and concern for the subject's dignity.
- B. psychologists must avoid deception with using human subjects.
- C. all data collected from a person must be made public.
- D. all psychological harm to subjects must be corrected by counseling.

Ans: A

709. A common method for selecting representative samples is to select them

- A. randomly from the larger population.
- B. strictly from volunteers.
- C. by threatening or coercing institutionalized populations.
- D. from confidential lists of mail order firms.

Ans: A

710. Three major ethical concerns of psychological researchers are deception, lasting harm to subjects, and

- A. morality of the question under investigation.
- B. loss of future research possibilities.
- C. falsified results.
- D. invasion of privacy.

Ans: D

711. An experimenter conducts an experiment on the effects of a drug to control hallucinations. He declares the results to be "statistically significant," which usually means that

- A. even though appropriate statistics were used, no differences could be detected between experimental and control groups.
- B. the results have important implications for theory or practice.
- C. differences between experimental and control groups of this size occur by chance only 5 times out of 100 (or less).
- D. differences between experimental and control groups were so large they could never occur by chance alone.

Ans: C

712. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an extraneous variable in this experiment?

- A. the presence or absence of music
- B. the students' test scores
- C. the amount of time allowed for the studying
- D. silence

Ans: C

713. The statistical technique that combines results of a large number of studies is called
 A. experimental correlation.
 B. statistical linear analysis.
 C. meta-analysis.
 D. hypothetical analysis.

Ans: C

714. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
 A. learning.
 B. the size of the group.
 C. the material studied.
 D. music.

Ans: D

715. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
 A. allows mathematical relationships to be established.
 B. provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
 C. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
 D. is not really necessary.

Ans: B

716. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the strongest relationship between two sets of variables?

- A. -0.98
- B. 0.90
- C. 0.00
- D. 1.20

Ans: A

717. The most powerful research tool is a (an)

- A. clinical study.
- B. experiment.
- C. survey.
- D. correlational study.

Ans: B

718. A major disadvantage of the experimental method is that

- A. private funding can never be obtained.
- B. APA Ethical Review Committees often do not approve of the research techniques.
- C. there is a certain amount of artificiality attached to it.
- D. subjects are difficult to find for research projects.

Ans: C

719. A researcher determines that the crime rate in a large city fluctuates with the phases of the moon. He concludes that the gravitational pull of the moon influences human behavior. He has committed what error?

- A. He incorrectly inferred correlation from causation.

- B. He incorrectly inferred causation from correlation.
 - C. He failed to measure the gravitational pull to test his hypothesis.
 - D. He has overlooked the placebo effect.
- Ans: B

720. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of
- A. a negative correlation.
 - B. a zero correlation.
 - C. a positive correlation.
 - D. a perfect correlation.
- Ans: C

721. In the traditional learning experiment, the effect of practice on performance is investigated. Performance is the _____ variable.
- A. independent
 - B. extraneous
 - C. dependent
 - D. control
- Ans: C

722. Collection of observable evidence, precise definition, and replication of results all form the basis for
- A. scientific observation.
 - B. the scientific method.
 - C. defining a scientific problem.
 - D. hypothesis generation.
- Ans: B

723. An advantage of the experimental method in psychology is
- A. the identification of a cause- and-effect relationship.
 - B. similar to the correlational method in that causality is determined.
 - C. that the surroundings are always similar to real life experiences.
 - D. that it is an informal way to investigate behavior.
- Ans: A

724. A correlation coefficient of 0 means that there is
- A. a strong negative relationship between the two variables.
 - B. a strong positive relationship between the two variables.
 - C. a perfect positive relationship between the two variables.
 - D. no relationship between the two variables.
- Ans: D

725. Which of the following is not a characteristic of research?
- A. Systematic
 - B. Objective
 - C. Logical
 - D. Perspective
- Ans: D

- 726 . Which of the following statement is correct?
- A. Discoveries are researches

- B. Researches lead to discovery
 - C. Invention and Research are related
 - D. None of the above
- Ans: B

727. Independent variables are not manipulated in
- A. Normative research
 - B. Ex-post facto researches
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. None of these
- Ans: C

728. Which of the following is the first step of research?
- A. Identification of subject
 - B. Identification of nature of problem
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. None of these
- Ans: C

729. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a research?
- A. Research is systematic
 - B. Research is not a process
 - C. Research is problem oriented
 - D. Research is not passive
- Ans: B

730. Research can be conducted by a person who:
- A. Has studied research methodology
 - B. Holds a postgraduate degree
 - C. Possesses thinking and reasoning ability
 - D. Is a hard worker
- Ans: C

731. Which of the following statement is correct?
- A. Discoveries are researches
 - B. Researches lead to discovery
 - C. Invention and Research related
 - D. None of the above
- Ans: B

732. Discussion Method can be used when
- A. The topic is very difficult
 - B. The topic is easy
 - C. The topic is difficult
 - D. All of the above
- Ans: A

733. If in a research independent variables cannot be manipulated then it known as
- A. Experimental Research
 - B. Non – experimental Research
 - C. Pure or Fundamental Research

D. Exploratory Research

Ans: B

734. Research is born out of

A. Human curiosity

B. Human requirements

C. Natural incidents

D. None of these

Ans: A

735. A college wants to give training in use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researches. For this the college should organize

A. Conference

B. Seminar

C. Workshop

D. Lecture

Ans: C

736. Mainstreaming is a term associated with

A. Career education

B. Education for handicapped

C. Inter-age class groupings

D. Environmental education

Ans: B

737. All are the examples of qualitative variables except

A. Religion and castes

B. Sex

C. Observation

D. Interest of the subject

Ans: D

738. Communication satellites work through

A. Transponders

B. Transmitters

C. Radars

D. None of these

Ans: A

739. Which of the following sampling method is appropriate to study the prevalence of AIDS among male and female in India in 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2006?

A. Cluster sampling

B. Systematic sampling

C. Queen sampling

D. Stratified random sampling

Ans: D

740. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as

A. Statistical inference of external validity of the research

B. Data analysis and interpretation

C. Parameter inference

D. All of the above

Ans: A

741. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. In research, objectives can be worded in question form.
- B. In research, objectives can be worded in statement form.
- C. Objectives are to be stated in Chapter I of the Thesis
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

742. In case of equal emoluments. The best profession is that of

- A. Teacher
- B. Doctor
- C. An Engineer
- D. Research Workers

Ans: A

743. Which characteristic from the following is latest concerned with a teacher?

- A. Command Over Subject Matter.
- B. Respect From College Management
- C. Good Rapport With The Students.
- D. Effective Verbal Communication.

Ans: B

744. The teacher has been glorified by the phrase "Friend, philosopher and guide" because

- A. He has to play all vital roles in the context of society
- B. He transmits the high value of humanity to students
- C. He is the great reformer of the society
- D. He is a great patriot

Ans: B

745. Which of the following is recording source of data?

- A. Books
- B. Journals, Magazines and Newspapers
- C. Internet clippings
- D. All of these

Ans: D

746. A competent teacher must have a sound knowledge about

- A. Practice, Concept, Theory and Research
- B. Theory, Research, Practice and Concepts
- C. Concept, Theory, Practice and Research
- D. Research, Practice, Concept and Theory

Ans: C

747. All of the following tend to erode local control of education in favor of national control, except the

- A. National Science Foundation
- B. National Institute of Mental Health
- C. College Entrance Examination Board
- D. National Defense Education Act

Ans: B

748. The following type of method can be used in order to create a real world laboratory.

- A. correlational coefficients
- B. field experiment
- C. ok
- D. random assignment

Ans: B

749. To be confident that a cause-and-effect relationship exists, it is necessary to

- A. engage in naturalistic observation.
- B. develop a positive correlation.
- C. perform a controlled experiment.
- D. test for a negative correlation.

Ans: C

750. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the

- A. number of hours subjects go without sleep.
- B. rote memory scores.
- C. number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
- D. correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

Ans: B

751. The fortune teller who studies your palm carefully before announcing that "great fortune lies in your immediate future" is practicing _____ psychology.

- A. applied
- B. commonsense
- C. pseudo-
- D. forensic

Ans: C

752. Research on the benefit of aspirin to prevent heart attacks used only male subjects in the sample. Both men and women are given this advice. The problem with this recommendation reflects

- A. gender bias.
- B. courtesy bias.
- C. cultural bias.
- D. age bias.

Ans: A

753. To estimate the degree of the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation, a researcher would do a(n) _____ study.

- A. naturalistic
- B. inventory
- C. correlational
- D. experimental

Ans: C

754. In the method of naturalistic observation, psychologists

- A. haphazardly encounter behavior as it naturally occurs.
- B. set up controlled experiments by which they uncover causal elements in behavior.

- C. set out to actively observe subjects in their natural environments.
 - D. interview subjects at different ages.
- Ans: C

755. Two variables may be said to be causally related if

- A. they show a strong positive correlation.
- B. all extraneous variables are controlled, and the independent variable creates consistent differences in behavior of the experimental group.
- C. they are observed to co-vary on many separate occasions.
- D. they have been observed in a laboratory setting.

Ans: B

756. The problems of observers seeing only what they expect to see is called

- A. observer bias.
- B. the experimenter effect.
- C. the effects of the observer.
- D. the halo effect.

Ans: A

757. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to

- A. counteract the random assignment of subjects.
- B. counteract the side effects of the drug.
- C. control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
- D. keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the drug.

Ans: C

758. Which of the following could serve as an experimental hypothesis?

- A. Although 25% of U.S. drivers say that they use the seatbelts in their cars, only 14% really do.
- B. A case history of multiple personality appeared to be caused by traumatic childhood experiences.
- C. College women who are anxious tend to want to be together.
- D. As the temperature increases, the number of hit batters in baseball increases.

Ans: C

759. Theories explain results, predict future outcomes, and

- A. rely only on naturalistic observations.
- B. guide research for future studies.
- C. rely only on surveys.
- D. rely only on case studies.

Ans: B

760. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the weakest relationship between two sets of variables?

- A. 0.08
- B. -0.29
- C. 0.48
- D. -1.00

Ans: A

761. A correlation coefficient of -1.09 indicates a(n)

- A. strong positive correlation.

- B. strong negative correlation.
 - C. cause/effect relationship.
 - D. error in computation.
- Ans: D

762. A representative sample is an essential element of the
- A. survey method.
 - B. psychoanalytic method.
 - C. natural experiment or case study.
 - D. clinical method.
- Ans: A

763. The effects of brain injury on personality would usually be investigated by the use of the
- A. experimental method.
 - B. case study method.
 - C. naturalistic observation method.
 - D. survey method.
- Ans: B

764. One of the limitations of the case study is that
- A. there are few subjects for which it is applicable.
 - B. there are no control groups.
 - C. it is not applicable to the study of bizarre behavior.
 - D. it requires a large and expensive sample size.
- Ans: B

765. A scientist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence for a relationship between caffeine and aggressive behavior. She would
- A. interview people to get their opinions.
 - B. correlate newspaper accounts and the types of beverages consumed.
 - C. test the idea by conducting an experiment.
 - D. research what other experts had thought.
- Ans: C

766. The essence of the experimental method is
- A. accurate calculation of correlation's.
 - B. obtaining direct reports from subjects about their subjective experiences.
 - C. careful measurement and record keeping.
 - D. using control to identify cause-and-effect connections.
- Ans: D

767. If you're trying to establish a causal relationship between a reinforcer and increased performance, you should use a(n) _____ method.
- A. clinical study
 - B. experimental
 - C. survey
 - D. correlational
- Ans: B

768. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill

really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the

- A. curvilinear relationship.
- B. effect of extraneous variables.
- C. natural experiment.
- D. placebo effect.

Ans: D

769. An educated guess about what is controlling some behavior is called

- A. experimental control.
- B. a hypothesis.
- C. an experimental variable.
- D. a theory.

Ans: B

770. A correlation coefficient is best characterized as a(n)

- A. measure of the extent of the relationship between two variables.
- B. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
- C. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
- D. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.

Ans: A

771. In order to determine the cause of behavior, the questions we ask must be

- A. tentative.
- B. testable.
- C. based on theory.
- D. novel.

Ans: B

772. A common sense approach to psychology is

- A. the most reliable.
- B. often contradicted by empirical evidence.
- C. the basis for most psychological theories.
- D. the basis for collecting data (observed facts).

Ans: B

773. Responding to a substance like a sugar pill as if it were a drug is called

- A. the placebo effect.
- B. an extraneous factor.
- C. variability.
- D. psychosomatic illness.

Ans: A

774. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same except for the

- A. dependent variable.
- B. independent variable.
- C. extraneous variables.
- D. replication variables.

Ans: B

775. A field experiment is one that
 A. uses the "real world" as a laboratory.
 B. tests a field or "range" of independent variables.
 C. differs little from naturalistic observation.
 D. requires no measurement of dependent variables.
 Ans: A

776. Characteristics of the scientific method include
 A. anecdotal definition.
 B. controlled observation.
 C. analysis formulation.
 D. adherence to inductive thinking or common sense reasoning.
 Ans: B

777. A correlational study is one that determines
 A. the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.
 B. the effects of the observer on the observed.
 C. cause-effect relationships.
 D. the relationship between two events.
 Ans: D

778. Hypothesis refers to
 A. The outcome of an experiment
 B. A conclusion drawn from an experiment
 C. A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter
 D. A tentative statement about the relationship
 Ans: D

779. Statistics is used by researchers to
 A. Analyze the empirical data collected in a study
 B. Make their findings sound better
 C. Operationally define their variables
 D. Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended
 Ans: A

780. A literature review requires
 A. Planning
 B. Good & clear writing
 C. Lot of rewriting
 D. All of the above
 Ans: D

781. A literature review is based on the assumption that
 A. Copy from the work of others
 B. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others
 C. Knowledge disaccumulates
 D. None of the above option
 Ans: B

782. A theoretical framework
 A. Elaborates the r/s among the variables

- B. Explains the logic underlying these r/s
- C. Describes the nature and direction of the r/s
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

783 . Which of the following statement is not true?

- A. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project
- B. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project
- C. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project
- D. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project

Ans: C

784. Preliminary data collection is a part of the

- A. Descriptive research
- B. Exploratory research
- C. Applied research
- D. Explanatory research

Ans: B

785. Conducting surveys is the most common method of generating

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Qualitative data
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

786. After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is

- A. To conduct surveys
- B. To generate the hypothesis
- C. To focus group discussions
- D. To use experiments in an investigation

Ans: B

788. The appropriate analytical technique is determined by

- A. The research design
- B. Nature of the data collected
- C. Nature of the hypothesis
- D. Both A & B

Ans: D

789. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as:

- A. Mall interviews
- B. Mall intercept interviews
- C. Brief interviews
- D. None of the given options

Ans: B

790 . WATS lines provided by long distance telephone service at fixed rates. In this regard, WATS is the abbreviation of:

- A. West Africa Theological Seminary
 - B. Washtenaw Area Transportation Study
 - C. Wide Area Telecommunications Service
 - D. World Air Transport Statistics
- Ans: C

791. A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as the:

- A. Interview schedule
- B. Questionnaire
- C. Interview guide
- D. All of the given options

Ans: B

792. One of the most critical stages in the survey research process is:

- A. Research design
- B. Questionnaire design
- C. Interview design
- D. Survey design

Ans: B

793. Question that consists of two or more questions joined together is called a:

- A. Double barreled question
- B. General question
- C. Accurate question
- D. Confusing question

Ans: A

794. The number of questionnaires returned or completed divided by the total number of eligible people who were contacted or asked to participate in the survey is called the:

- A. Response rate
- B. Participation rate
- C. Inflation rate
- D. None of the given options

Ans: A

795. To obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, when we ask general question before a specific question then this procedure is called as the:

- A. Research technique
- B. Qualitative technique
- C. Funnel technique
- D. Quantitative technique

Ans: C

796. A small scale trial run of a particular component is known as:

- A. Pilot testing
- B. Pre-testing
- C. Lab experiments
- D. Both A & B

Ans: D

797 . Field testing of the questionnaire shows that:

- A. Respondents are willing to co-operate
- B. Respondents are not willing to co-operate
- C. Respondents do not like any participation
- D. All of the given options

Ans: A

798 . Service evaluation of hotels and restaurants can be done by the:

- A. Self-administered questionnaires
- B. Office assistant
- C. Manager
- D. None of the given options

Ans: A

799 . Service evaluation of hotels and restaurants can be done by the:

- A. Self-administered questionnaires
- B. Office assistant
- C. Manager
- D. None of the given options

Ans: A

800 . Discrete variable is also called.....

- A. Categorical variable
- B. Discontinuous variable
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

801 . "Officers in my organization have higher than average level of commitment" Such a hypothesis is an example of.....

- A. Descriptive Hypothesis
- B. Directional Hypothesis
- C. Relational Hypothesis
- D. All of the above

Ans: A

802. 'Science' refers to.....

- A. A system for producing knowledge
- B. The knowledge produced by a system
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

803. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?

- A. Deterministic
- B. Rationalism
- C. Empirical
- D. Abstraction

Ans: D

804 . The theoretical framework discusses the interrelationships among the.....

- A. Variables
 - B. Hypothesis
 - C. Concept
 - D. Theory
- Ans: A

805 research is based on naturalism.

- A. Field research
 - B. Descriptive research
 - C. Basic research
 - D. Applied research
- Ans: A

806 . Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as.....

- A. Mall interviews
 - B. Mall intercept interviews
 - C. Brief interviews
 - D. None of the given options
- Ans: B

807 is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking general question before a specific question.

- A. Research technique
 - B. Qualitative technique
 - C. Funnel technique
 - D. Quantitative technique
- Ans: C

808 . In,_____the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.

- A. Field interview
 - B. Telephonic interview
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the given options
- Ans: A

809 . Randomization of test units is a part of

- A. Pretest
 - B. Posttest
 - C. Matching
 - D. Experiment
- Ans: D

810. Rationalism is the application of which of the following?

- A. Logic and arguments
 - B. Research solution
 - C. Reasoning
 - D. Previous findings
- Ans: A

811. On which of the following, scientific knowledge mostly relies?

- A. Logical understanding
 - B. Identification of events
 - C. Prior knowledge
 - D. All of the given options
- Ans: A

812. Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?
- A. Opinion
 - B. Empiricism
 - C. Speculation
 - D. Rationalism
- Ans: B

- 813 . Research method is applicable in all of the following fields, EXCEPT;
- A. Health care
 - B. Religion
 - C. Business
 - D. Government offices
- Ans: B

814. All of the following are true statements about action research, EXCEPT;
- A. Data are systematically analyzed
 - B. Data are collected systematically
 - C. Results are generalizable
 - D. Results are used to improve practice
- Ans: C

- 815 . Which of the following is characteristic of action research?
- A. Variables are tightly controlled
 - B. Results are generalizable
 - C. Data are usually qualitative
 - D. Results demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships
- Ans: C

816. If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in his classroom to ascertain their merit and worth; he is likely conducting which of the following types of research?
- A. Experimental
 - B. Applied
 - C. Basic
 - D. Evaluation
- Ans: D

- 817 . Exploratory research addresses which of the following types of question?
- A. If
 - B. How
 - C. Why
 - D. What
- Ans: D

- 818 . Which of the following is not the source for getting information for exploratory research?

- A. Content analysis
 - B. Survey
 - C. Case study
 - D. Pilot study
- Ans: A

819. Which of the following is the main quality of a good theory?
- A. A theory that has survived attempts at falsification
 - B. A theory that is proven to be right
 - C. A theory that has been disproved
 - D. A theory that has been falsified
- Ans: A

820. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is known as:
- A. Discontinuous variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Independent variable
 - D. Intervening variable
- Ans: C

- 821 . Which of the following is the opposite of a variable?
- A. An extraneous variable
 - B. A dependent variable
 - C. A data set
 - D. A constant
- Ans: D

- 822 . Which of the following is not a concept?
- A. Leadership
 - B. Total Quality Management
 - C. Intelligence Quotient (IQ)
 - D. Human Resource Management
- Ans: C

- 823 . Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable?
- A. Age
 - B. Annual income
 - C. Grade point average
 - D. Religion
- Ans: D

- 824 . "Income distribution of employees" in a specific organization is an example of which of following type of variable?
- A. Discontinuous variable
 - B. Continuous variable
 - C. Dependent variable
 - D. Independent variable
- Ans: B

825 . "There is no relationship between higher motivation level and higher efficiency" is an example of which type of hypothesis?

- A. Alternative
- B. Null
- C. Co relational
- D. Research

Ans: B

826 . Which of the following is not a role of hypothesis?

- A. Guides the direction of the study
- B. Determine feasibility of conducting the study
- C. Identifies relevant and irrelevant facts
- D. Provides framework for organizing the conclusions

Ans: B

827 . Hypothesis test may also be called as:

- A. Informal test
- B. Significance test
- C. Moderating test
- D. T-test

Ans: B

828 . Which type of review compares how different theories address an issue?

- A. Context review
- B. Integrated review
- C. Theoretical review
- D. Methodological review

Ans: C

829 . After you locate a source, you should write down all details of the reference, EXCEPT;

- A. Volumes
- B. Titles
- C. Price
- D. Full names of the authors

Ans: C

830 . _____ research is based on naturalism.

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- B. Descriptive research
- C. Basic research
- D. Applied research

Ans: A

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- B. Mall intercepts interviews
- C. Brief interviews
- D. None of the given options

Ans: B

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- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the given options

Ans: A

834 . Randomization of test units is a part of _____

- A. Pretest
- B. Posttest
- C. Matching
- D. Experiment

Ans: D

835 . Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

- A. Mean, standard deviation, mode
- B. Mean, median, standard deviation
- C. Arithmetic mean, median, mode
- D. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

Ans: C

836 . Internal validity refers to.

- A. Researcher's degree of confidence.
- B. Generalisability
- C. Operationalization
- D. All of the above

Ans: A

837 . How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of _____.

- A. Intensity
- B. Space
- C. Frequency
- D. Direction

Ans: C

838 . Time consumed in mall intercept interview is .

- A. High
- B. Moderate
- C. Low
- D. Nil

Ans: B

839 . Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of .

- A. Quota sampling
 - B. Convenience sampling
 - C. Judgmental sampling
 - D. Purposive sampling
- Ans: C

840 . In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

- A. Experiment
- B. Hypothesis
- C. Theoretical framework
- D. Research design

Ans: A

841 . In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the_____.

- A. Dependent variable
- B. Extraneous variable
- C. Independent variable
- D. Confounding variable

Ans: C

842 . A measure is reliable if it provides consistent_____.

- A. Hypothesis
- B. Results
- C. Procedure
- D. Sensitivity

Ans: B

Praveen B. Hulloli

843 . The interview in which questions are already prepared is called_____.

- A. Telephonic interview
- B. Personal interview
- C. Unstructured interview
- D. Structured interview

Ans: D

844 . The numerical description that describe sample may be expected to differ from those that describe population because of random fluctuations inherent in sampling process.

- A. Sampling design
- B. Non-probability sampling
- C. Sampling error
- D. Probability sampling

Ans: C

845 . In_____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.

- A. Purposive sampling
- B. Quota sampling
- C. Stratified sampling
- D. Simple random sampling

Ans: D

846 ._____is the evidence that the instrument, techniques, or process used to measure concept does indeed measure the intended concepts.

- A. Reliability
- B. Replicability
- C. Scaling
- D. Validity

Ans: D

847 . A researcher is interested in studying why the “new math” of the 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during the 1960s. These teachers are considered as:

- A. Primary sources
- B. Secondary Sources
- C. External critics
- D. Internal critics

Ans: A

848 . Which of the following is NOT true about stratified random sampling?

- A. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
- B. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions
- C. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
- D. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

Ans: B

849 . Experimental design is the only appropriate design where_____relationship can be established.

- A. Strong
- B. Linear

C. Weak
 D. Cause and Effect
 Ans: D

850 . Discrete variable is also called.....

A. Categorical variable
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 Research Method (STA 630) Success Objectives
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- B. Applied
- C. Basic
- D. Evaluation

Ans: D

876 . The following journal article would be an example of.....research ;"The benefits of florescent lighting on production in a factory setting ."

- A. Applied
- B. Interview
- C. Basic

D. Stupid

Ans: A

877. Which of the following is a concept?

A. Leadership

B. Total Quality Management.

C. Human Resource Management.

D. All of the given options.

Ans: D

878 . After you locate a source, you should write down all details of the reference,except;

A. Full names of the authors

B. Titles

C. Volumes

D. Price

Ans: D

879 . The scientific method is preferred over other ways of knowing becauseit is more;

A. Reliable

B. Systematic

C. Accurate

D. All of the given options

Ans: D

880 . Quantitative researcher's preoccupation with generalization is an attempt to:

A. Develop the law like findings of the natural sciences.

B. Boost their chances of publication.

C. Enhance the internal validity of their research.

D. Demonstrate the complex techniques of statistical analysis.

Ans: A

881 . What is the basis of the Scientific Method?

A. To test hypotheses in conditions that are conducive to its success.

B. To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis.

C. To formulate a research problem,test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis.

D. To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completelt.

Ans: C

882 . Which of the following is not a concept?

A. Leadership

B. Total Quality Management.

C. Human Resource Management.

D. IQ

Ans: D

883 . Which of the following is the best hypothesis statement to address the research question,

"What impact will the new advertising campaign have on use of Brand B?"

A. The new advertising campaign will impact Brand B usage.

B. The new advertising campaign will increase Brand B trial .

- C. The new advertising campaign will cause increased Brand B usage at the expense of Brand
 D. The new advertising campaign will Brand B's Market penetration.
 Ans: A

884. Which one of the following is not an assumption of science?

- A. There are reoccurring patterns in the world.
 B. Events happen because of preceding causes.
 C. We can discover solutions to problems of interest.
 D. Theoretical explanations must agree with common sense.

Ans: C

885 . A review that only demonstrates familiarity with an area is rarely published but it often is part of an educational program is which type of review?

- A. Integrative reviews
 B. Theoretical reviews
 C. Self-study reviews
 D. Historical reviews

Ans: C

886. A literature review requires;

- A. planning
 B. cler writing
 C. good writing
 D. All of the given option

Ans: D

887 . The facts that should be collected to measure a variable, depend upon the

- A. Conceptual understanding
 B. Dictionary meaning
 C. Operational definition
 D. All of the above

Ans: D

888. Which of the following is the BEST hypothesis?

- A. Students taking formative quizzes will perform better on chapter exams than students not taking these quizzes.
 B. Taller students will have higher test scores than shorter students.
 C. Students taught in a cooperative group setting should do better than students in a traditional class.
 D. Students using laptops will do well.

Ans: C

889 . What is an hypothesis?

- A. A prediction of a relationship between certain variables.
 B. An experiment that tests certain predictions.
 C. An independent variable.
 D. A dependent variable.

Ans: A

890. An operational definition is:

- A. One that bears no relation to the underlying concept.

- B. An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept.
 - C. A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures.
 - D. One that refers to opera singers and their work.
- Ans: C

891 . What research is?

- A. A lab experiment
- B. A report
- C. A systematic Enquiry
- D. A procedure

Ans: C

892. If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in his classroom to ascertain their merit and worth, he is likely conducting which type of research?

- A. Basic
- B. Applied
- C. Evaluation
- D. Experimental

Ans: C

893 . In the statement 'an examination of the effects of discretionary behaviour on employee performance' employee performance is the:

Select correct option:

- A. Independent variable
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Extraneous variable
- D. Causal variable

Ans: B

894 . The most difficult sources to locate are;

- A. Dissertations
- B. Policy Reports and Presented Papers
- C. Government Documents
- D. Scholarly Books

Ans: B

895 . A concept is a generalized idea about.....

- A. A class of objects
- B. Attributes
- C. Occurrences
- D. All of the given options

Ans: D

896 . What is the reason for consulting handbooks, yearbooks, encyclopedias, or reviews in the initial stages of identifying a research topic?

- A. They are readily available.
- B. They provide an overview of the issues related to a topic.
- C. they are primary sources.
- D. They avoid reporting statistical data so one interpret the results more easily.

Ans: B

897 . What is opposite of a variable?

- A. A constant
- B. An extraneous variable
- C. A dependent variable
- D. A data set

Ans: A

898 . Qualitative and Quantitative Research are the classifications of research on the basis of

- A. Use of the research
- B. Time dimension
- C. Techniques used
- D. Purpose of the research

Ans: B

899 . The organization of concepts in sequence from the most concrete and individual to the most general indicates is:

- A. One that bears no relation to the underlying concept.
- B. An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept.
- C. The degree of abstraction
- D. An operational definition

Ans: C

900 . The most critical areas of an article to read is;

- A. Results section
- B. Introduction
- C. Abstract
- D. Limitations

Ans: A

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901 meaning attached to a concept create problems of measurements.

- A. Unambiguous.
- B. Vague.
- C. Clear.
- D. Dictionary.

Ans: B

902 . Rationalism is the application of:

- A. Research solution.
- B. Logic and arguments.
- C. Reasoning.
- D. Previous findings.

Ans: C

903 . Why do you need to review the existing literature?

- A. To given your dissertation a proper academic appearance,with lots of references.
- B. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count.
- C. To find out what is already known about your area of interest.
- D. To help in your general studying.

Ans: C

904 . The application of the scientific method to the study of business problems is called;

- A. Inductive reasoning.
- B. Deductive reasoning.
- C. Business research.
- D. Grounded theory.

Ans: C

905 . An operational definition is:

- A. One that bears no relation to the underlying concept.
- B. An abstract,theoretical definition of a concept.
- C. A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures.
- D. One that refers to opera singers and their work.

Ans: C

906 . Which one of the following creates problems of measurements of a concept?

- A. Unambiguous meanings
- B. Vague meanings
- C. Clear meanings
- D. Dictionary meanings

Ans: B

907 . Which of the following is a discrete variable?

- A. Age
- B. Nationality
- C. Test score
- D. Income

Ans: B

908 . Which of the following is a discrete variable?

- A. height
- B. age

- C. miles per gallon
 - D. number of children
- Ans: D

909 . According to Empiricism, which of the following is the ultimate source of all our concepts and knowledge?

- A. Perceptions
 - B. Theory
 - C. Sensory experience
 - D. Logics and arguments
- Ans: C

909 . If a researcher was studying the use of various instructional approaches to the "multiple intelligences" of his students, he is likely to be conducting which type of research?

- A. Basic
 - B. Applied
 - C. Evaluation
 - D. Grounded theory
- Ans: D

910 . Under which of the following research method is not applicable?

- A. Health care
 - B. Business
 - C. Government offices
 - D. Imaginary worlds
- Ans: D

911. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Discrete variables allow measurement of an infinite number of fractions of units of measurement.
- B. Discrete variables can only have whole number values.
- C. Continuous numbers can only have whole number value.
- D. Continuous measures do not allow for scores that fall between two number value.

Ans: B

912 . To explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goal of

- A. Tradition
- B. Inductive logic
- C. Deductive logic
- D. The scientific method

Ans: D

913 . Which of the following is most beneficial to read in an article?

- A. Methods
- B. Introduction
- C. Figures
- D. References

Ans: D

914 . Which of the following is not a function of clearly identified research questions?

- A. They guide your literature search.

- B. They keep you focused throughout the data collection period.
 - C. They make the scope of your research as wide as possible.
 - D. They are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument
- Ans: C

915 is a quality of good researcher

- A. Scientific Temper
 - B. Age
 - C. Money
 - D. Time
- Ans: A

916 . 'Scientific Social Survey and Research' is written by

- A. Best John
 - B. Emory
 - C. Clover
 - D. P V. Young
- Ans: D

917 . "Research an organized and systematic enquiry" defined by

- A. Marshall
 - B. P V. Young
 - C. Emory
 - D. Kerlinger
- Ans: C

918 . One of the methods of logical reasoning process is called

- A. Induction
 - B. Deduction
 - C. Research
 - D. Experiment
- Ans: A

919 . "Fact is empirically verifiable observation" is defined by

- A. Good and Hatt
 - B. Emory
 - C. Claver
 - D. David Easton
- Ans: A

920 . Social Science research aims at

- A. Integration
 - B. Social harmony
 - C. National Integration
 - D. Social Equqlity
- Ans: A

921 . Fundamental research aims at

- A. Action research
- B. Survey
- C. Pilot Survey

D. Pure research

Ans: D

922 . Population census is an example of. ...research

A. Survey

B. empirical

C. Clinical

D. diagnostic

Ans: D

923 . 'The Romance of Research' is authored by

A. Redman and Mory

B. P V. Young

C. Robert Cmeir

D. Harold dazier

Ans: A

924 . Which of the following is an example of primary data?

A. Book

B. Journal

C. News paper

D. census report

Ans: A

925 . Last step of problem formulation is

A. Survey

B. Discussion

C. Literature survey

D. Rephrasing the research problem

Ans: C

926 . Social Science research creates social

A. Alienation

B. cohesion

C. mobility

D. integration

Ans: D

927 . Concepts are of types

A. 4

B. 6

C. 10

D. 2

Ans: B

928 . Analogies are source of

A. Data

B. concepts

C. Research

D. hypothesis

Ans: D

929 . The first variable is... variable

- A. Abstract
- B. dependent
- C. Separate
- D. independent

Ans: D

930 from theory leads to hypothesis

- A. Deduction
- B. induction
- C. logical deduction
- D. observation

Ans: D

931 . In survey there is an enumerator and a.....

- A. Guide
- B. respondent
- C. supervisor
- D. messenger

Ans: C

932 . All surveys are essentially

- A. Narrative
- B. explanatory
- C. interdisciplinary
- D. communal

Ans: B

933 . In a three year research programme..... time can be devoted for preliminary works

- A. 20%
- B. 50%
- C. 17%
- D. 25%

Ans: C

934 . Final stage in the research process is

- A. Problem formulations
- B. data collection
- C. data analysis
- D. report writing

Ans: C

935 . Short summary of technical report is called

- A. Article
- B. research abstract
- C. publication
- D. Guide

Ans: D

936 . Bibliography means

- A. Foot notes
- B. quotations
- C. list of books
- D. biography

Ans: B

937 . A blueprint of research work is called

- A. Research problem
- B. research design
- C. research tools
- D. research methods

Ans: C

938 . There are mainly..... source of data

- A. 10
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 4

Ans: B

939 . The way or mode gathering data is

- A. tool
- B. method
- C. technique
- D. observation

Ans: B

940 . Observation is a physical andactivity

- A. Mental
- B. social
- C. psychological
- D. personal

Ans: B

941 . “Social Science Research begins and ends with observation” is stated by

- A. P V. Young
- B. Sidney Webb
- C. Kaplan
- D. Rose

Ans: A

942 . Camera, tape recorder, Video tape etc are.....devices of obesevation

- A. casual
- B. mechanical
- C. technical
- D. manual

Ans: B

943 . Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called

- A. Clinical interview

- B. structural interview
 - C. group interview
 - D. direct interview
- Ans: B

944. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is
- A. casual
 - B. rational
 - C. descriptive
 - D. tentative
- Ans: B

- 945 . In a qualitative research proposal you would not expect to see a.....
- A. Research question
 - B. Research aim
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Operational definition
- Ans: C

- 946 . Which of the following statement is not true?
- A. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project
 - B. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project
 - C. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project
 - D. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project

- Ans: C
- 947 . After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is.....
- A. To conduct surveys
 - B. To generate the hypothesis
 - C. To focus group discussions
 - D. To use experiments in an investigation
- Ans: B

- 948 . The fundamental characteristic of the scientific method is_____
- A. Theories
 - B. Empiricism
 - C. Replication
 - D. Evaluating data
- Ans: B

- 949 . According to Goodstein's (2000) "evolved theory of science," which of the following is not a characteristic of scientific inquiry?
- A. Scientists make observations that are accurately reported to other scientists and the public so others can replicate the methods and obtain the same results.
 - B. Science flourishes when there is an open system for the exchange of ideas in which supporters and those who disagree with an idea can report their research and it can be evaluated by others.
 - C. Research studies must be reviewed by peers before they become a part of the scientific literature.
 - D. Scientists search for observations that support ideas popular to others and viewed by other scientists as publishable.
- Ans: D

950 . The main advantage of producing a written research proposal is-----

- A. Informs all interested parties
- B. Helps with credibility
- C. Helps the institution
- D. Helps keep people employed

Ans: A

951 . The one which will always appear in a research proposal is.....

- A. Business objective
- B. Research objective
- C. Marketing objective
- D. Creative objective

Ans: B

952 . Good research proposals will always-.....

- A. Consider all possible research that had previously been done on the topic
- B. Provide respondent names and addresses
- C. Focus on the Harvard style
- D. Focus on addressing the research objectives

Ans: D

953 . The proposal's literature review is important because-----

- A. It is expected by the university
- B. The tutor insists upon it
- C. It looks authoritative
- D. It shows that you are knowledgeable about the literature that relates to your research topic

Ans: C

954 . The proposal section which intended to describe the purpose with a full statement of the research question is-----

- A. Literature review
- B. References
- C. Introduction
- D. Proposed Method

Ans: C

955 . Which of the following statement is not true?

- A. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project
- B. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project
- C. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project
- D. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project

Ans: C

956 . The statement of purpose in a research study should-----

- A. Identify the design of the study
- B. Identify the intent or objective of the study
- C. Specify the type of people to be used in the study
- D. Describe the study

Ans: B

957 . The research participants are described in detail insection of the research plan

- A. Introduction
- B. Method
- C. Data analysis
- D. Discussion

Ans: B

958 . The Method section of the research plan typically specifies -----

- A. The research participants
- B. The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study
- C. The planned research procedures
- D. all of the above

Ans: D

959 . The interactive, computer-based information system that collects data on transactions and operations is.....

- A. Transaction processing system
- B. Decision support system
- C. Executive information system
- D. Expert system

Ans: B

960 . One of the following is not the three main components in a decision support system.....

- A. Communications
- B. Dialogue
- C. Model
- D. Data

Ans: A

961 . To explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goal of -----

- A. Tradition
- B. Inductive logic
- C. Deductive logic
- D. The scientific method

Ans: D

962 . The purpose of a literature review is to-.....

- A. Help you find out what is already known about this area
- B. Identify any inconsistencies or gaps in the literature.
- C. Demonstrate an awareness of the theoretical context in which the current study can be located
- D. Find what is already known, identify gaps, and demonstrate awareness

Ans: B

963 . The scientific method is preferred over other ways of knowing because it is more.....

- A. Reliable
- B. Systematic
- C. Accurate
- D. All of the given options

Ans: D

964 . According to Burrell & Morgan (1979) one of the following is not a paradigm within business research methods is.....

- A. Radical structuralist
- B. Radical positivist
- C. Functionalist
- D. Interpretative

Ans: B

965 . After you locate a source, you should write down all the details of the reference, except.....

- A. Full names of the authors
- B. Titles

C. Volumes
D. Price
Ans: D

966 . The basis of Scientific Method is.....

- A. To test hypotheses in conditions that is conclusive to its success
 - B. To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis
 - C. To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis.
 - D. To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely.
- Ans:

967 . The facts that should be collected to measure a variable, depend upon the-----

- A. Conceptual understanding
 - B. Dictionary meaning
 - C. Operational definition
 - D. All of the above
- Ans: D

968 . The word 'Research' means-----

- A. A lab experiment
 - B. A report.
 - C. A systematic enquiry
 - D. A procedure
- Ans: C

969 . If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in hisclassroom to ascertain their merit and worth; he is likelyconductingtype of research

- A. Basic
 - B. Applied
 - C. Evaluation
 - D. Experimental
- Ans: C

970 . The reasons for consulting handbooks, yearbooks, encyclopedias, or reviews in the Initial stages of identifying a research topic is.....

- A. They are readily available
 - B. They provide an overview of the issues related to a topic
 - C. They are primary sources
 - D. They avoid reporting statistical data so one can interpret the results more easily.
- Ans: B

971 . Qualitative and Quantitative Research are the classification of research on the basis of.....

- A. Use of the research
 - B. Time dimensions
 - C. Techniques used
 - D. Purpose of the research
- Ans: C

972 . The application of the scientific method to study of business problems is called.....

- A. Inductive reasoning
 - B. Deductive reasoning
 - C. Business research
 - D. Grounded theory
- Ans: C

973 . The research method is not applicable under.....

- A. Healthcare
- B. Business
- C. Government offices
- D. Imaginary worlds

Ans: D

974 . In an article it is most beneficial to read-----

- A. References
- B. Methods
- C. Introduction
- D. Figures

Ans: A

975 . Which of the following is not a function of clearly identified research questions?

- A. They guide your literature search
- B. They keep you focused throughout the data collection period
- C. They make the scope of your research as wide as possible
- D. They are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument

Ans: C

976 . An operational definition is—

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- B. An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept
- C. A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures
- D. One that refers to opera singers and their work

Ans: C

977. Basic research can also be called as-----

- A. Practical research
- B. Fundamental Research
- C. Action research
- D. Assessment research

Ans: B

978 . In the research process, the management question has the following critical activity in sequence.....

- A. Origin, selection, statement, exploration and refinement
- B. Origin, statement, selection, exploration and refinement
- C. Origin, exploration, selection, refinement, and statement
- D. Origin, exploration, refinement, selection and statement

Ans: A

979. The meaning of a good research does not mean -----

- A. Purpose clearly defined
- B. Research process detailed
- C. Research design thoroughly planned
- D. Findings presented ambiguously

Ans: D

980 . Every research proposal, regardless of length should include two basic sections. They are——

- A. Research question and research methodology
- B. Research proposal and bibliography
- C. Research method and schedule
- D. Research question and bibliography

Ans: A

981 . The purpose of the research proposal is.....

- A. To generate monetary sources for the organization
- B. To present management question to be researched and its importance
- C. To discuss the research efforts of others who have worked on related management question.
- D. Both b and c

Ans: D

982 . A proposal is also known as a.....

- A. Work plan
- B. Prospectus
- C. Outline
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

983 . Secondary data can almost always be obtained more quickly and at a lower cost than..... data

- A. Primary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Collective
- D. Research

Ans: A

984 . The quality of a research to produce almost identical results in successive repeated trials reflects its.....-

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Accuracy
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

985 . What should a market researcher do once he or she has defined the problem and the research objectives ?

- A. Collect the information
- B. Budget for information collection
- C. Develop the research plan
- D. Sample the population

Ans: C

986 . Business research is a systematic inquiry that provides information to guide business decisions. This includes the following except.....

- A. Reporting
- B. Descriptive
- C. Explanatory
- D. Predictive studies

Ans: D

987 . Which of the following should not be a consideration in writing a proposal?

- A. Understanding the purpose behind the request for proposal
- B. Understanding the problem situation
- C. The appearance/form of the proposal
- D. Responding to every element exactly as specified by the client

Ans: C

988. The step-by-step account of what the researcher and participants did during the research study is provided in.....

- A. Introduction
 - B. Abstract
 - C. Procedure
 - D. Design
- Ans: C

989. Which of the following is an example of deception in business research?

- A. The obtaining of company material without permission
 - B. The researcher representing their research as being about a different topic
 - C. The researcher wearing a disguise during an observation
 - D. The researcher failing to ask permission to interview someone
- Ans: B

990. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?

- A. Deterministic
 - B. Rationalism
 - C. Empirical
 - D. Abstraction
- Ans: D

991. A research problem is feasible only when

- A. It is researchable
 - B. It is new and adds something to knowledge
 - C. It has utility and relevance
 - D. All of these
- Ans: D

992. Hypothesis cannot be stated in

- A. Null and question form terms
 - B. Declarative term
 - C. General terms
 - D. Directional terms
- Ans: C

993. The validity and reliability of a research will be at stake when

- A. The author who is the source of information is biased, incompetent or dishonest
 - B. The incident was reported after a long period of time from that of its occurrence
 - C. The researcher himself is not competent enough to draw logical conclusions
 - D. All of the above
- Ans: D

994. After a researcher has stated the specific problem to be studied in an experiment, he must then develop a

- A. Theory
 - B. Conclusion
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Summary of the data
- Ans: C

995. Research hypotheses are _____

- A. Formulated prior from review of the literature
 - B. Statements of predicted relationships between variables
 - C. Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
 - D. Both b and c
- Ans: D

996. Hypotheses in qualitative research studies usually _ _____

- A. Are very specific and stated prior to beginning the study
- B. Are often generated as the data are collected, interpreted, and analyzed
- C. Are never used
- D. Are always stated after the research study has been completed

Ans: B

997. Qualitative research is often exploratory and has all of the following characteristics except-----

--

- A. it is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest.
- B. it relies on the collection of non numerical data such as words and pictures
- C. it is used to generate hypotheses and develop theory about phenomena in the world
- D. it uses the inductive scientific method

Ans: A

998. The opposite of the variables is

- A. A constant
- B. An extraneous variable
- C. A dependent variable
- D. A data set

Ans: A

999. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called as

- A. Categorical variable
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Independent variable
- D. Intervening variable

Ans: C

1000. The quantitative research is best described by-----

- A. the collection of non numerical data
- B. an attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
- C. research that is exploratory
- D. research that attempts to generate a new theory

Ans: B

Further for more information you contact:

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