

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (ILOC) - Question Bank

Class/sem: BE/SEM-VIII

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Branches: E&TC, ELEX, computer Engg.

- 1 To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group are known as _____ research studies
 - a) diagnostic
 - b) descriptive
 - c) Hypothesis testing
 - d) Control group

- 2 To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables are known as _____ testing research studies
 - a) Control group
 - b) Treatment group
 - c) Experimental group
 - d) hypothesis

- 3 Research requires clear articulation of a _____.
 - a) Sampling
 - b) stratified
 - c) goal
 - d) subject

- 4 A postulate also sometimes called an _____.
 - a) axiom
 - b) construct
 - c) Proposition
 - d) Hypothesis law

- 5 _____ are mental abstractions that we used to express the ideas, people, organisations, events and/or objects/things that we are interested in.
 - a)Constructs
 - b)Variables
 - c)Theories
 - d) Sampling

- 6 _____ research exhibits careful and precise judgement.
 - a)Empirical
 - b)Critical
 - c)Logical
 - d)Systematic

- 7 _____ is done to test Hypotheses and to discover new relationships

- a) Testing
 - b) Experimentation
 - c) Study
 - d) Survey
- 8 Research concerning some natural phenomenon or relating to pure mathematics are examples of:
- a) Analytical Research
 - b) Descriptive Research
 - c) Basic Research
 - d) Quantitative Research
- 9 _____ research is directed towards finding information that has a broad base of applications and thus, adds to the already existing organized body of scientific knowledge.
- A) Analytical Research
 - B) Descriptive Research
 - C) Basic Research
 - D) Quantitative Research
- 10 _____ research is that related to some abstract idea(s) or theory.
- a) Qualitative Research
 - b) Empirical Research
 - c) Conceptual Research
 - d) Applied Research
- 11 _____ research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organisation.
- a) Applied
 - b) descriptive
 - c) diagnostic
 - d) Hypothesis testing
- 12 _____ research generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones
- a) Control group
 - b) Treatment group
 - c) Experimental group
 - d) conceptual
- 13 Research design states about:
- a) is the plan that specifies the sources & types of information relevant to the research questions, gathering, analysing, time & cost budget
 - b) is not a strategy/blueprint specifying which approach will be used for gathering & analysing the data
 - c) Does not include both time & cost budget
 - d) Not to include technical parameters in research

- 14 The technical term control is used when:
- We design the study minimizing the effect of extraneous variables
 - We design the study maximizing the effect of extraneous variables
 - We design the study minimizing the effect of independent variables
 - We design the study maximizing the effect of independent variables
- 15 In _____, the target population is divided into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive subpopulations. Then random sample of these is selected, based on probability sampling technique
- Simple Random Sampling
 - Systematic Sampling
 - Stratified Sampling
 - Cluster Sampling
- 16 Name the sampling technique for the eg: If students in a school had nos. attached to their names ranging from 1 to 1000, & we choose a random starting pt. say 589, & then pick every 10 th name thereafter to give us a sample of 100
- Simple Random Sampling
 - Systematic Sampling
 - Stratified Sampling
 - Cluster Sampling
- 17 Which of this is not a type of research design?
- Theory finding research design
 - Design driven research design
 - Theory driven research design
 - Design oriented research design
- 18 Which part of research design deals with the method of selecting items to be observed for the given study:
- The sampling design
 - The Observational design
 - The statistical design
 - Operational design
- 19 Which part of research design concerns with the question of how many items are to be observed and how the information and data gathered are to be analysed:
- The sampling design
 - The Observational design
 - The statistical design
 - Design oriented
- 20 Which of the following question is not relevant in the context of stratified sampling:

- a) Should we divide the strata into different sub-stratas ?
 - b) How to form strata?
 - c) How should items be selected from each stratum?
 - d) How many items be selected from each stratum or how to allocate the sample size of each stratum?
- 21 Research Process flow chart contains
- a) Only feedforward
 - b) Only feedback
 - c) Feedforward and feedback both
 - d) Sampling technique
- 22 _____ sampling involves grouping the population and then selecting the groups or the clusters rather than individual elements for inclusion in the sample.
- a) Cluster
 - b) Probability
 - c) Deliberate
 - d) Non Probability
- 23 _____ sampling is also known as purposive or non-probability sampling .
- a) Deliberate
 - b) Probability
 - c) Non Probability
 - d) Cluster
- 24 In probability sampling , probability of selecting an item from the population is known and is:
- a) Equal to 0
 - b) Not equal to 0
 - c) equal to 1
 - d) More than 1
- 25 Sampling error can be reducing by:
- a) Non-probability sampling
 - b) Increasing the population
 - c) Decreasing the sample size
 - d) Increasing the sample size
- 26 If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?
- a) Null Hypothesis
 - b) Positive Hypothesis
 - c) Negative Hypothesis
 - d) Alternative Hypothesis.

- 27 _____ is the measure of flat-toppedness of a curve.
- a) kurtosis
 - b) z-test
 - c) Skewness
 - d) Symmetrical
- 28 What can a researcher use the literature to achieve?
- a) They can demonstrate their competence by referring to prominent writings in the field.
 - b) They develop their version of the literature in such a way as to show and to lead up to the contribution they will be making in their own project or article.
 - c) They can identify a gap or problem in the literature that corresponds to the research questions.
 - d) Research gaps
- 29 What is a limitation of systematic review?
- a) It is too hard to do.
 - b) The research cannot be defined into the impact of a single variable.
 - c) They are particularly complicated.
 - d) The researcher community finds them complex
- 30 What are the two basic approaches to research?
- a) Qualitative and Quantitative
 - b) Qualitative and Analytical
 - c) Descriptive and Quantitative
 - d) Descriptive and Analytical
- 31 Idea generation by two or more people thinking as freely as possible is formally known as:
- a) the learning curve
 - b) forced relationships
 - c) gap analysis
 - d) brainstorming
- 32 _____ issues can be raised throughout all phases of research like problem definition, stating research objectives, literature review, research design, data collection and analysis procedures etc.
- a) Political
 - b) Ethical
 - c) Social
 - d) Legal
- 33 In the _____ section, relevant data, observations, and findings are summarized.

- a) Result
- b) Introduction
- c) Conclusion
- d) References