



# Research Methodology

Bank of 660 Questions

1. What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis?

- a) Association among variables
- b) Difference among variables
- c) Regression among variables
- d) Variations among variables

Answer: a) Association among variables

2. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?

- a) Research hypothesis
- b) Synopsis of Research
- c) Research paradigm
- d) Research design

Answer: d) Research design

3. What is the main role of research in education?

- a) To upsurge one's social status.
- b) To increase one's job prospects.
- c) To augment one's personal growth.
- d) To help an applicant in becoming a renowned educationalist.

Answer: d) To help an applicant in becoming a renowned educationalist

4. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?

- a) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
- b) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
- c) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
- d) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.

Answer: c) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.

5. How is random sampling helpful?

- a) Reasonably accurate
- b) An economical method of data collection
- c) Free from personal biases
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

6. Research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?
- a) Descriptive survey method
  - b) Historical method
  - c) Ex-post facto method
  - d) Experimental method

Answer: c) Ex-post facto method

7. Tippit table refers to as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Table of random digits
  - b) The table used in sampling methods
  - c) The table used in statistical investigations
  - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

8. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?
- a) Developing a research design
  - b) Formulating a research question
  - c) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
  - d) Formulating a research hypothesis

Answer: b) Formulating a research question

9. The format of thesis writing is the same as in
- a) Writing of Seminar representation
  - b) Preparation of research paper/article
  - c) A research dissertation
  - d) Presenting a workshop/conference paper

Answer: c) A research dissertation

10. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research?
- a) It recognizes knowledge as power
  - b) It is a collective process of inquiry
  - c) It emphasizes people as experts
  - d) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge

Answer: d) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge

11. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?
- It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
  - It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
  - Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
  - Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.

Answer: b) It is only the null hypothesis that can be tested.

12. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
- The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
  - The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true
  - Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
  - None of the above

Answer: b) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true

13. Research and Development become the index of development of the country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?
- R&D targets human development
  - R&D can enhance people's standard of living in the country
  - R&D reflects the actual economic and social conditions being prevailed in the country
  - All the above

Answer: d) All of the above.

14. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?
- Long-term research
  - Short-term research
  - Horizontal research
  - None of the above

Answer: a) Long-term research

15. What do you understand by the term "Anusandhan"?
- Goal-oriented
  - Following an aim
  - Attaining an aim
  - Praying to achieve an aim

Answer: b) Following an aim

16. Evaluation Research is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_

- a) How well are we doing?
- b) Why are we doing?
- c) What are we doing?
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) How well are we doing?

17. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?

- a) Research is not passive
- b) Research is systematic
- c) Research is not a problem-oriented
- d) Research is not a process

Answer: d) Research is not a process

18. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

- a) To learn new things
- b) To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
- c) To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

19. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?

- a) To over simplify the problem of research
- b) To bring out the holistic approach to research
- c) To create a new trend in research methodology
- d) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain

Answer: b) To bring out the holistic approach to research

20. The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Improve data interpretation
- b) Confirm triangulation
- c) Introduce new variables
- d) Eliminate spurious relations

Answer: d) Eliminate spurious relations

21. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study?

- a) Rating Scale
- b) Interview
- c) Questionnaire
- d) Schedule

Answer: c) Questionnaire

22. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
- a) Casual Comparative Research
  - b) Historical Research
  - c) Descriptive Research
  - d) Experimental Research

Answer: b) Historical Research

23. How to judge the depth of any research?
- a) By research title
  - b) By research duration
  - c) By research objectives
  - d) By total expenditure on research

Answer: c) By research objectives

24. Who can successfully conduct Research?
- a) Someone who is a hard worker
  - b) Possesses post-graduation degree
  - c) Has studied research methodology
  - d) Possesses thinking and reasoning ability

Answer: c) Has studied research methodology

25. Which of the following is not the method of Research?
- a) Survey
  - b) Historical
  - c) Observation
  - d) Philosophical

Answer: c) Observation

26. A research problem is feasible only when
- a) It has utility and relevance
  - b) It is new and adds something to knowledge
  - c) It is researchable
  - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

27. Circle graphs are used to show
- a) How is one part related to other parts?
  - b) How various sections share in the whole?
  - c) How is one whole related to another whole?
  - d) How are various parts related to the whole?

Answer: d) How are various parts related to the whole?

28. Authenticity of a research finding is its

- a) Validity
- b) Objectivity
- c) Originality
- d) All of the above

Answer: b) Objectivity

29. Which one is called non-probability sampling?

- a) Quota sampling
- b) Cluster sampling
- c) Systematic sampling
- d) Stratified random sampling

Answer: a) Quota sampling

30. What does a good thesis involve?

- a) Reducing punctuations as well as grammatical errors to minimalist
- b) Correct reference citations
- c) Consistency in the way of thesis writing
- d) Well defined abstract

Select the answers from the codes given below:

- A. b), c) and d)
- B. a), b), c) and d)
- C. a), b) and c)
- D. a), b) and d)

Answer: B. a), b), c) and d)

31. Which one among the following statements is correct in context to research?

- a) Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution to a problem.
- b) It is a systematic, logical and unbiased process wherein verification of hypotheses, data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done.
- c) It is an intellectual inquiry or quest towards truth,
- d) It enhances knowledge.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. a), b), c) and d)
- B. a), b) and c)
- C. b), c) and d)
- D. a), c) and d)

Answer: A. a), b), c) and d)

32. On what basis did Jean Piaget give his theory of cognitive development of humans?

- a) Evaluation Research
- b) Fundamental Research
- c) Applied Research
- d) Action Research

Answer: b) Fundamental Research

33. What are the core elements of a dissertation?

- a) Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
- b) Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
- c) Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
- d) Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Answers and Conclusions

Answer: d) Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Answers and Conclusions

34. "Sampling Cases" can be defined as

- a) Sampling using a sampling frame
- b) Identifying people who are suitable for research
- c) Literally the researcher's brief case
- d) A sampling of people, newspapers, television programs etc.

Answer: d) A sampling of people, newspapers, television programs etc.

35. 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

Answer: a) Systematic Sampling Technique

36. Research problem is selected from the standpoint of

- a) Social relevance
- b) Financial support
- c) Researcher's interest
- d) Availability of relevant literature

Answer: a) Social relevance



37. The F-test:

- a) Is essentially a two-tailed test.
- b) Is essentially a one-tailed test.
- c) Can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses.
- d) Can never be one-tailed test.

Answer: c) Can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses

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

- a) Census
- b) National Sample Surveys
- c) Demographic Health Surveys
- d) National Family Health Surveys

Answer: a) Census

39. The process not needed in experimental research is

- a) Controlling
- b) Observation
- c) Reference collection
- d) Manipulation and replication

Answer: b) Observation

40. What are those conditions where a research problem is not viable?

- a) It is new and adds something to knowledge
- b) It can be researched
- c) It has utility and relevance
- d) It contains dependent and independent variables

Answer: d) It contains dependent and independent variables

41. How can we enhance the research objective?

- a) By making it more valid
- b) By making it more reliable
- c) By making it more impartial
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

42. Action-research can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Longitudinal research
- b) Applied research
- c) A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem
- d) All of the above

Answer: c) A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem

43. On what basis can one formulate the assumptions?

- a) The cultural background of the country
- b) Universities
- c) Some specific characteristics of castes
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) The cultural background of the country

44. Which one among the following falls under the category of research development?

- a) Descriptive Research
- b) Philosophical Research
- c) Action Research
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

45. What is the use of Factorial Analysis?

- a) For setting the hypotheses
- b) To understand the difference between two variables
- c) To understand the relationship between two variables
- d) To understand the difference between various variables

Answer: b) To understand the difference between two variables

46. What is the best-suited name for a process that doesn't necessitate experimental research?

- a) Manipulation
- b) Controlling
- c) Content analysis
- d) Observation

Answer: a) Manipulation

47. Which one among the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- a) Numerical Aptitude
- b) Marital Status
- c) Socio-economic Status
- d) Professional Attitude

Answer: d) Professional Attitude

48. The "Sociogram" technique is used to study \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Vocational Interest
- b) Human Relations
- c) Professional Competence
- d) Achievement Motivation

Answer: b) Human Relations

49. Which one among the following phrases does not correspond to the meaning of research as a process?
- a) Problem Solving
  - b) Trial and Error
  - c) Objective Observation
  - d) Systematic Activity

Answer: c) Objective Observation

50. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by
- a) Marshall
  - b) P.V. Young
  - c) Emory
  - d) Kerlinger

Answer c) Emory

51. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by
- a) Young
  - b) Kerlinger
  - c) Kothari
  - d) Emory

Answer a) Young

52. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called
- a) Experiment
  - b) Observation
  - c) Deduction
  - d) Scientific method

Answer d) Scientific method

53. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of
- a) Deduction
  - b) Scientific method
  - c) Observation
  - d) Experience

Answer b) Scientific method

54. Scientific method is committed to .....
- a) Objectivity
  - b) Ethics
  - c) Proposition
  - d) Neutrality

Answer a) Objectivity

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

- a) Induction
- b) B. Deduction
- c) Research
- d) Experiment

Answer a) Induction

56. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is

- a) Belief
- b) Value
- c) Objectivity
- d) Subjectivity

Answer c) Objectivity

57. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called

- a) Induction
- b) deduction
- c) Observation
- d) Experience

Answer b) deduction

58. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by

- a) Caroline
- b) P.V.Young
- c) Dewey John
- d) Emory

Answer b) P.V.Young

59. "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

Answer c) Theory

60. "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

Answer b) PV Young

61. Theory is “a set of systematically related propositions specifying casual relationship among variables” is defined by
- Black James and Champion
  - P.V. Young
  - Emory
  - Gibbes

Answer a) Black James and Champion

62. “Empirically verifiable observation” is
- Theory
  - Value
  - Fact
  - Statement

Answer c) Fact

63. Fact is “empirically verifiable observation” --- is defined by
- Good and Hatt
  - Emory
  - P.V. Young
  - Claver

Answer a) Good and Hatt

64. .... is “systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some schematic form”
- Concept
  - Variable
  - Model
  - Facts

Answer c) Model

65. Social Science deals with .....
- Objects
  - Human beings
  - Living things
  - Non-living things

Answer b) Human beings

66. Science is broadly divided into .....
- Natural and Social
  - Natural and Physical
  - Physical and Mental
  - Social and Physical

Answer a) Natural and Social

67. Social Science try to explain ..... Between human activities and natural laws governing them
- a) Causal Connection
  - b) reason
  - c) Interaction
  - d) Objectives

Answer a) Causal Connection

68. Social Science Research ..... Problems
- a) Explain
  - b) diagnosis
  - c) Recommend
  - d) Formulate

Answer b) diagnosis

69. Social research aims at .....
- a) Integration
  - b) Social Harmony
  - c) National Integration
  - d) Social Equality

Answer a) Integration

70. The method by which a sample is chosen
- a) Unit
  - b) design
  - c) Random
  - d) Census

Answer b) design

71. Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is .....
- a) Objectivity
  - b) Specificity
  - c) Values
  - d) Facts

Answer a) Objectivity

72. Research is classified on the basis of ..... and methods
- a) Purpose
  - b) Intent
  - c) Methodology
  - d) Techniques

Answer b) Intent

73. Research undertaken for knowledge's sake is

- a) Pure Research
- b) Action Research
- c) Pilot study
- d) Survey

Answer a) Pure Research

74. Example for fact finding study is

- a) Pure Research
- b) Survey
- c) Action Research
- d) Long term Research

Answer b) Survey

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

- a) Survey
- b) Action research
- c) Analytical research
- d) Pilot study

Answer c) Analytical research

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

- a) Fundamental Research
- b) Analytical Research
- c) Survey
- d) Action Research

Answer d) Action Research

77. Fundamental Research is otherwise called

- a) Action Research
- b) Survey
- c) Pilot study
- d) Pure Research

Answer d) Pure Research

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

- a) Quantitative
- b) Qualitative
- c) Pure
- d) Applied

Answer b) Qualitative

79. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is

- a) Empirical research
- b) Conceptual Research
- c) Quantitative research
- d) Qualitative research

Answer b) Conceptual Research

80. Research which follows case study method is called
- a) Clinical or diagnostic
  - b) Causal
  - c) Analytical
  - d) Qualitative

Answer a) Clinical or diagnostic

81. Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called
- a) Field study
  - b) Survey
  - c) Laboratory Research
  - d) Empirical Research

Answer c) Laboratory Research

82. Research through experiment and observation is called
- a) Clinical Research
  - b) Experimental Research
  - c) Laboratory Research
  - d) Empirical Research

Answer d) Empirical Research

83. Population Census is an example of ..... Research
- a) Survey
  - b) Empirical
  - c) Clinical
  - d) Diagnostic

Answer a) Survey

84. The author of "The Grammar of Science" is
- a) Ostle
  - b) Richard
  - c) Karl Pearson
  - d) Kerlinger

Answer c) Karl Pearson



85. "The Romance of Research" is authored by

- a) Redmen and Mory
- b) P.V.Young
- c) Robert C meir
- d) Harold Dazier

Answer a) Redmen and Mory

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

- a) Technique
- b) Operations
- c) Research methodology
- d) Research Process

Answer c) Research methodology

87. Good Research is always .....

- a) Slow
- b) Fast
- c) Narrow
- d) Systematic

Answer d) Systematic

88. Good research is .....

- a) Logical
- b) Non logical
- c) Narrow
- d) Systematic

Answer a) Logical

89. "Criteria of Good Research" is written by

- a) Delta Kappan
- b) James Harold Fox
- c) P.V.Young
- d) Karl Popper

Answer b) James Harold Fox

90. Research method is a part of .....

- a) Problem
- b) Experiment
- c) Research Techniques
- d) Research methodology

Answer d) Research methodology

91. 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

Answer b) diagnosis tic study

92. .... helps in social planning
- a) Social Science Research
  - b) Experience Survey
  - c) Problem formulation
  - d) diagnostic study

Answer a) Social Science Research

93. "Foundations of Behavioral Research" is written by
- a) P.V. Young
  - b) Kerlinger
  - c) Emory
  - d) Clover Vernon

Answer b) Kerlinger

94. "Methods and issues in Social Research" is written by
- a) Black James and Champions
  - b) P.V. Young
  - c) Mortan Kaplan
  - d) William Emory

Answer a) Black James and Champions

95. "Scientific Social Survey and Research" is written by
- a) Best John
  - b) Emory
  - c) Clover
  - d) P.V. Young

Answer d) P.V. Young

96. "Doubt is often better than ....."
- a) Belief
  - b) Value
  - c) Confidence
  - d) Overconfidence

Answer d) Overconfidence

97. Research helps in explaining the ..... with which something operates.

- a) Velocity
- b) Momentum
- c) Frequency
- d) Gravity

Answer c) Frequency

98. .... is a motivation for research in students

- a) Research degree
- b) Research Academy
- c) Research Labs
- d) Research Problems

Answer a) Research degree

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

- a) Book
- b) Journal
- c) News Paper
- d) Census Report

Answer c) News Paper

100. Major drawback to researchers in KRG 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

Answer d) Lack of scientific training in research

101. 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

Answer c) Indian Council for Social Science Research

102. UGC Stands for

- a) University Grants Commission
- b) Union Government Commission
- c) University Governance Council
- d) Union government Council

Answer a) University Grants Commission

103. JRF is for

- a) Junior Research Functions
- b) Junior Research Fellowship
- c) Junior Fellowship
- d) None of the above

Answer b) Junior Research Fellowship

104. .... 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

Answer d) Selection of a problem

105. A problem well put is .....

- a) Fully solved
- b) Not solved
- c) Cannot be solved
- d) half- solved

Answer d) half- solved

106. .... is a source of problem

- a) Schools and Colleges
- b) Class Room Lectures
- c) Play grounds
- d) Infra structures

Answer b) Class Room Lectures

107. A question which requires a solution is .....

- a) Observation
- b) Problem
- c) Data
- d) Experiment

Answer b) Problem

108. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called .....

- a) Solution
- b) Examination
- c) Problem formulation
- d) Problem Solving

Answer c) Problem formulation

109. While Selecting a problem, problem which is ..... is no taken

- a) Very Common
- b) Overdone
- c) Easy one
- d) Rare

Answer b) Overdone

110. The first step in formulating a problem is

- a) Statement of the problem
- b) Gathering of Data
- c) Measurement
- d) Survey

Answer a) Statement of the problem

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

- a) Professor
- b) Tutor
- c) HOD
- d) Guide

Answer d) Guide

112. Second step in problem formulation is

- a) Statement of the problem
- b) Understanding the nature of the problem
- c) Survey
- d) Answers

Answer b) Understanding the nature of the problem

113. 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

Answer c) Survey the available literature

114. Last step in problem formulation is

- a) Survey
- b) Discussion
- c) Literature survey
- d) Re Phrasing the Research problem

Answer d) Re Phrasing the Research problem

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

- a) Title
- b) Index
- c) Bibliography
- d) Concepts

Answer a) Title

116. Objectives in problem formulation means

- a) Questions to be answered
- b) methods
- c) Techniques
- d) methodology

Answer a) Questions to be answered

117. The problem selected must have

- a) Speed
- b) Facts
- c) Values
- d) Novelty

Answer d) Novelty

118. The formulated problem should have

- a) Originality
- b) Values
- c) Coherence
- d) Facts

Answer a) Originality

119. The purpose of Social Science Research is

- a) Academic and Non academic
- b) Cultivation
- c) Academic
- d) Utilitarian

Answer b) Cultivation

120. The Academic purpose is to have .....

- a) Information
- b) firsthand knowledge
- c) Knowledge and information
- d) models

Answer c) Knowledge and information

121. Social Science Research creates Social .....

- a) Alienation
- b) Cohesion
- c) mobility
- d) Integration

Answer b) Cohesion

122. .... is a quality of Good Researcher

- a) Scientific temper
- b) Age
- c) Money
- d) time

Answer a) Scientific temper

123. Social Science Research in India aims at a ..... State

- a) Secular
- b) Totalitarian
- c) democratic
- d) welfare

Answer d) welfare

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

- a) Hypothesis
- b) Variable
- c) Concept
- d) facts

Answer c) Concept

125. Concept is of two types

- a) Abstract and Coherent
- b) Concrete and Coherent
- c) Abstract and concrete
- d) None of the above

Answer c) Abstract and concrete

126. Concepts are of ..... types

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 10
- d) 2

Answer d) 2

127. There is a concept by .....

- a) Observation
- b) formulation
- c) Theory
- d) Postulation

Answer d) Postulation

128. Another concept is by .....

- a) Formulation
- b) Postulation
- c) Intuition
- d) Observation

Answer c) Intuition

129. Concepts are ..... of Research

- a) guide
- b) tools
- c) methods
- d) Variables

Answer b) tools

130. Concepts are .....

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Symbols
- d) Models

Answer c) Symbols

131. Concepts represent various degree of .....

- a) Formulation
- b) Calculation
- c) Abstraction
- d) Specification

Answer c. Abstraction

132. Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions are ..... concepts

- a) Verbal
- b) Oral
- c) Hypothetical
- d) Operational

Answer c) Hypothetical



133. "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

Answer b) P.V. Young

134. Different people hold ..... of the same thing

- a) Same and different
- b) Same
- c) different
- d) None of the above

Answer c) different

135. Many concepts find their origin from

- a) Greek
- b) English
- c) Latin
- d) Many languages

Answer d) Many languages

136. A tentative proposition subject to test is

- a) Variable
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Data
- d) Concept

Answer b) Hypothesis

137. Analogies are sources of .....

- a) Data
- b) Concept
- c) Research
- d) Hypothesis

Answer d) Hypothesis

138. "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

Answer d) Good and Hatt

139. "A tentative generalization" stated by

- a) Good and Hatt
- b) Lund berg
- c) Emory
- d) Orwell

Answer b) Lund berg

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

- a) Descriptive
- b) Imaginative
- c) Relational
- d) Variable

Answer a) Descriptive

141. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is

- a) Null Hypothesis
- b) Working Hypothesis
- c) Relational Hypothesis
- d) Descriptive Hypothesis

Answer b) Working Hypothesis

142. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called

- a) Relational Hypothesis
- b) Situational Hypothesis
- c) Null Hypothesis
- d) Casual Hypothesis

Answer c) Null Hypothesis

143. The first variable is ..... variable

- a) Abstract
- b) Dependent
- c) Independent
- d) Separate

Answer c) Independent

144. The second variable is called .....

- a) Independent
- b) Dependent
- c) Separate
- d) Abstract

Answer b) Dependent

145. Hypothesis which explains relationship between two variables is

- a) Causal
- b) Relational
- c) Descriptive
- d) Tentative

Answer b) Relational

146. Null means

- a) One
- b) Many
- c) Zero
- d) None of these

Answer c) Zero

147. .... Represent common sense ideas

- a) Statistical Hypothesis
- b) Complex Hypothesis
- c) Common sense Hypothesis
- d) Analytical Hypothesis

Answer c) Common sense Hypothesis

148. Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is

- a) Null Hypothesis
- b) Casual Hypothesis
- c) Barren Hypothesis
- d) Analytical Hypothesis

Answer d) Analytical Hypothesis

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

- a) Null Hypothesis
- b) Barren Hypothesis
- c) Descriptive Hypothesis
- d) Analytical Hypothesis

Answer b) Barren Hypothesis

150. .... from theory leads to Hypothesis

- a) Deduction
- b) induction
- c) Logical deduction
- d) Observation

Answer c) Logical deduction

151. .... is a source of Hypothesis

- a) Intuition
- b) Knowledge
- c) Energy
- d) Survey

Answer a) Intuition

152. Hypothesis ..... Research

- a) Guide
- b) Misguide
- c) Alter
- d) Change

Answer a. Guide

153. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of .....

- a) Theory
- b) Generalization
- c) Evolution
- d) Concept

Answer a) Theory

154. .... Is a quality of Good Hypothesis

- a) Small in size
- b) Conceptual Clarity
- c) durability
- d) applicability

Answer b) Conceptual Clarity

155. A Hypothesis must be .....

- a) Diffuse
- b) Specific
- c) Slow
- d) Speedy

Answer b) Specific

156. Hypothesis must have .....

- a) Applicability
- b) Durability
- c) Testability
- d) Measurement

Answer c) Testability

157. Statistical Hypothesis is derived from

- a) Frame
- b) Data
- c) Sample
- d) Facts

Answer b) Data

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

- a) Caste
- b) Community
- c) Culture
- d) Economy

Answer c) Culture

159. In testing a Hypothesis, the common error is

- a) Type I
- b) Type I and II
- c) Type II
- d) None of these

Answer b) Type I and II

160. Survey is a ..... Study

- a) Descriptive
- b) Fact finding
- c) Analytical
- d) Systematic

Answer b) Fact finding

161. Survey is always a ..... study

- a) Field
- b) Laboratory
- c) Office
- d) Class room

Answer a) Field

162. In a survey there is an enumerator and a .....

- a) Guide
- b) Respondent
- c) Supervisor
- d) Messenger

Answer b) Respondent

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

- a) Application
- b) Rejection
- c) Selection
- d) Planning

Answer c) Selection

164. The first purpose of a survey is to .....

- a) Description
- b) Evaluation
- c) Propagation
- d) Provide Information

Answer d) Provide Information

165. All surveys are essentially .....

- a) Narrative
- b) Explanatory
- c) Interdisciplinary
- d) Communal

Answer c) Interdisciplinary

166. The chief merit of survey is

- a) Adaptability
- b) Sensibility
- c) Connectivity
- d) Versatility

Answer d) Versatility

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

- a) Co-operation
- b) Help
- c) Access
- d) Attitude

Answer a) Co-operation

168. In a survey the number questions is

- a) Unlimited
- b) limited
- c) Both limited and un limited
- d) None of the above

Answer b) limited

169. Survey is usually .....

- a) Cheap
- b) Expensive
- c) Moderate
- d) None of above

Answer b) Expensive

170. The final stage is a survey is .....

- a) Reporting
- b) Field work
- c) Assignment
- d) Calculation

Answer a) Reporting

171. Survey is both intensive and .....

- a) Deep
- b) Wide
- c) Extensive
- d) Accurate

Answer c) Extensive

172. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types Social survey and .....

- a) Economic Survey
- b) Deep survey
- c) Intensive Survey
- d) Extensive Survey

Answer a) Economic Survey

173. In a Three-year Research Programmed ..... time can be devoted for preliminary works

- a) 20%
- b) 50%
- c) 17%
- d) 25%

Answer c) 17%

174. For collection of Data ..... time is devoted

- a) 50%
- b) 25%
- c) 75%
- d) 33%

Answer d) 33%

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

- a) 25%
- b) 75%
- c) 30%
- d) 100%

Answer a) 25%

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

- a) 17%
- b) 33%
- c) 25%
- d) 10%

Answer c) 25%

177. Final stage in the Research Process is

- a) Problem formulation
- b) Data collection
- c) Data Analysis
- d) Report Writing

Answer d) Report Writing

178. A Research Report is a formal statement of .....

- a) Research Process
- b) Research Problem
- c) Data collection
- d) Data Editing

Answer a) Research Process

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

- a) Thesis
- b) Summary Report
- c) Abstract
- d) Article

Answer a) Thesis

180. 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

Answer b) Interim Report



181. Technical Report is otherwise called

- a) Interim Report
- b) Popular Report
- c) Thesis
- d) Summary

Answer c) Thesis

182. A short summary of Technical Report is called

- a) Article
- b) Research Abstract
- c) Publication
- d) Guide

Answer b) Research Abstract

183. .... is called publication in a Research journal

- a) Guide
- b) Popular report
- c) Research article
- d) Format

Answer c) Research article

184. Ph.D. stands for

- a) Doctor of Philosophy
- b) Degree in Philosophy
- c) Doctor of Psychology
- d) None of the above

Answer a) Doctor of Philosophy

185. Bibliography means

- a) Foot Note
- b) Quotations
- c) List of Books referred
- d) Biography

Answer c) List of Books referred

186. The first page of the research report is

- a) Appendix
- b) Bibliography
- c) Index
- d) Title Page

Answer d) Title Page

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

- a) Bibliography
- b) Index
- c) Appendix
- d) Foot-Notes

Answer d) Foot-Notes

188. 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

Answer d) Plagiarism

189. A Blue print of Research work is called

- a) Research Problem
- b) Research design
- c) Research tools
- d) Research methods

Answer b) Research design

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

- a) Data
- b) Sample
- c) Variable
- d) Proposition

Answer c) Variable

191. 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

Answer a) Exploratory or Formulative study

192. The main objective of ..... studies to acquire knowledge

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Descriptive and Diagnostic

Answer b) Descriptive

193. .... 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

Answer c) Diagnostic

194. .... 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

Answer a) Exploratory

195. .... is compared to Mariner's Compass in sea voyage
- a) Research Problem
  - b) Data collection
  - c) Sampling
  - d) Research design

Answer d) Research design

196. .... prevent a researcher from blind search and intellectual wandering
- a) Data
  - b) Sample
  - c) Research tools
  - d) Research design

Answer d) Research design

197. Research design is a blue print, outline and a .....
- a) Plan
  - b) System
  - c) Strategy
  - d) Guide

Answer a) Plan

198. Facts, figures and other relevant materials serving as bases for a study is called
- a) Sample
  - b) Method
  - c) Data
  - d) Theory

Answer c) Data

199. There are mainly..... sources of data

- a) 10
- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 4

Answer b) 2

200. The original source from which researcher collects information is

- a) Primary Source
- b) Secondary Source
- c) Both primary and Secondary
- d) None of these

Answer a) Primary Source

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

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Primary and Secondary
- d) None of the above

Answer b) Secondary

202. Data related to human beings are called

- a) Territorial data
- b) Organizational data
- c) Peripheral data
- d) Demographic data

Answer d) Demographic data

203. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called

- a) Demographic Data
- b) Territorial Data
- c) Personal Data
- d) Organizational Data

Answer b) Territorial Data

204. .... is the raw materials for Analysis

- a) Variables
- b) Problem
- c) Data
- d) Sample

Answer c) Data

205. Readymade and readily available data is .....

- a) Primary
- b) Personal
- c) Organizational
- d) Secondary

Answer d) Secondary

206. The way or mode of gathering data is

- a) Tool
- b) method
- c) Technique
- d) Observation

Answer b) method

207. An instrument used in method is called

- a) Sample
- b) Technique
- c) Tool
- d) Survey

Answer c) Tool

208. Observation is a Physical and ..... activity

- a) Mental
- b) Social
- c) Psychological
- d) Personal

Answer a) Mental

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

- a) P.V. Young
- b) Sidney Webb
- c) Kaplan
- d) Rose

Answer b) Sidney Webb

210. In a ..... observation researcher is a part of observation

- a) Non participant
- b) Participant
- c) Structural
- d) Unstructured

Answer b) Participant

211. In a ..... observation researcher stands apart and does not participate

- a) Structural
- b) Unstructured
- c) Non-Participant
- d) Participant

Answer c) Non-Participant

212. Observation of an event personally by the observer is .....

- a) Indirect observation
- b) Direct observation
- c) Controlled observation
- d) Uncontrolled observation

Answer b) Direct observation

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

- a) Casual
- b) Mechanical
- c) Technical
- d) Manual

Answer b) Mechanical

214. Observation is of no use in collecting .....

- a) Full events
- b) Past events
- c) Present events
- d) all of the above

Answer b) Past events

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

- a) Observation
- b) Schedule
- c) Interview
- d) Simulation

Answer c) Interview

216. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called

- a) Clinical Interview
- b) Structural Interview
- c) Group Interview
- d) Direct Interview

Answer b) Structural Interview

217. 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

Answer b) Structural Interview

218. Interview which require "Probing" is called

- a) Clinical Interview
- b) Depth Interview
- c) Group Interview
- d) Telephone Interview

Answer b) Depth Interview

219. The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called

- a) Morale
- b) Management
- c) Rapport
- d) Conclusion

Answer c) Rapport

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

- a) Observation
- b) Interview
- c) Sample
- d) Data

Answer b) Interview

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

- a) Interview
- b) Group Interview
- c) Schedule
- d) Telephone Interview

Answer d) Telephone Interview

222. A method 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

Answer d) Group Interview

223. 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

Answer a) Mail Survey

224. Schedule is used as a .....

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Tool
- c) Method
- d) technique

Answer b) Tool

225. Schedule is filled by .....

- a) Respondent
- b) Enumerator
- c) Everybody
- d) None of the above

Answer b) Enumerator

226. Questionnaire is filled by .....

- a) Respondent
- b) Everybody
- c) Enumerator
- d) None of the above

Answer a) Respondent

227. 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

Answer c) Structural questions

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

- a) Multiple choice questions
- b) Dichotomous questions
- c) Open ended questions
- d) Structured questions

Answer b) Dichotomous questions



229. Questions which seek information is called

- a) Factual question
- b) Opinion question
- c) Hypothetical question
- d) Marginal question

Answer a) Factual question

230. 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

Answer c) Leading question

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

- a) Population or universe
- b) Unit
- c) Sample
- d) Frame

Answer a) Population or universe

232. A member of the population is called .....

- a) Element
- b) Census
- c) Sample
- d) Group

Answer a) Element

233. Sample value is called.....

- a) Parameter
- b) Core Value
- c) Statistic
- d) Variable

Answer c) Statistic

234. Population value is called .....

- a) Statistic
- b) Parameter
- c) Variable
- d) Core value

Answer b) Parameter

235. Probability sampling is otherwise called

- a) Multiple choice
- b) Uni-variate Analysis
- c) Random Sampling
- d) Bi-variate Analysis

Answer b) Uni-variate Analysis

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

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non probability sampling
- c) multiple Choice
- d) analysis

Answer a) Probability sampling

237. An example of probability sampling is

- a) Quota Sampling
- b) Snow-ball sampling
- c) Purposive sampling
- d) Lottery method

Answer d) Lottery method

238. .... are used for Random Sample when the population is very large

- a) Calculator
- b) Telescope
- c) Computer
- d) Typewriter

Answer c) Computer

239. 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

Answer c) Stratified sampling

240. 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

Answer b) Proportioned stratified sampling

241. 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

Answer a) Convenience or Accidental sampling

242. 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

Answer c) Snow ball Sampling

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

- a) Software
- b) Hard ware
- c) Firm Ware
- d) Circuit

Answer b) Hard ware

244. Computer operations are through .....

- a) Binary digits
- b) Decimal
- c) Reminder
- d) Fraction

Answer a) Binary digits

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

- a) Lab editing
- b) Field Editing
- c) Class Roam Editing
- d) Book Editing

Answer b) Field Editing

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

- a) Editing
- b) Coding
- c) Transcription
- d) Tablet ion

Answer b) Coding

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

- a) Tabulation
- b) Coding
- c) Transcription
- d) Editing

Answer a) Tabulation

248. 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

Answer d) A tentative statement about the relationship

249. A literature review requires

- a) Planning
- b) Good and clear writing
- c) Lot of rewriting
- d) All of the above

Answer d) All of the above

250. 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

Answer c) A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project

251. Conducting Surveys is the most common method of generating

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data
- c) Qualitative data
- d) None of these

Answer a) Primary data

252. After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next process in research process is
- a) a. To conduct surveys
  - b) B. To generate hypothesis
  - c) c. To focus group Answers
  - d) d. To use experiments in an investigation

Answer b) To generate hypothesis

253. The appropriate analytical technique is determined by
- a) The research designs
  - b) Nature of data collected
  - c) Nature of hypothesis
  - d) Both A and B

Answer d) Both A and B

254. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
- a) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
  - b) Survey of related literature
  - c) Identification of problem
  - d) Searching for solutions to the problem

Answer c) Identification of problem

255. Action research means
- a) Longitudinal research
  - b) Applied research
  - c) Research initiated to solve an immediate problem
  - d) Research with socioeconomic objective

Answer c) research initiated to solve an immediate problem

256. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
- a) Deductive Reasoning
  - b) Inductive Reasoning
  - c) Abnormal Reasoning
  - d) Transcendental Reasoning

Answer b) Inductive Reasoning

257. The essential qualities of a researcher are
- a) Spirit of free enquiry
  - b) Reliance on observation and evidence
  - c) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
  - d) All the above

Answer d) All the above

258. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by
- a) Statement of Objectives
  - b) Analysis of Data
  - c) Selection of Research Tools
  - d) Collection of Data

Answer c) Selection of Research Tools

259. Hypothesis which explains the relationship between two variables is known as
- a) Causal
  - b) Rational
  - c) Tentative
  - d) Descriptive

Answer b) Rational

260. ----- is quality of a good researcher
- a) Scientific temper
  - b) Age
  - c) Money
  - d) Time

Answer a) Scientific temper

261. Fundamental research aims at
- a) Action research
  - b) Survey
  - c) Pure research
  - d) Pilot survey

Answer c) Pure research

262. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
- a) Clinical interview
  - b) Structured interview
  - c) Direct interview
  - d) Group interview

Answer b) Structured interview

263. "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

Answer c) Theory

264. 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

Answer d) Lack of scientific training in research

265. .... 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

Answer d) Selection of a problem

266. A question which requires a solution is .....

- a) Observation
- b) Problem
- c) Data
- d) Experiment

Answer b) Problem

267. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called

- a) Solution
- b) Examination
- c) Problem formulation
- d) Problem Solving

Answer c) Problem formulation

268. Survey is a ..... Study

- a) Descriptive
- b) Fact finding
- c) Analytical
- d) Systematic

Answer b) Fact finding

269. A short summary of Technical Report is called

- a) Article
- b) Research Abstract
- c) Publication
- d) Guide

Answer b) Research Abstract

270. A Blue print of Research work is called

- a) Research Problem
- b) Research design
- c) Research tools
- d) Research methods

Answer b) Research design

271. The main objective of ..... Study is to acquire Knowledge

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Descriptive and Diagnostic

Answer b) Descriptive

272. .... 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

Answer c) Diagnostic

273. 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

Answer b) Mall intercept interviews

274. Randomization of test units is a part of .....

- a) Pretest
- b) Posttest
- c) Matching
- d) Experiment

Answer d) Experiment

275. 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

Answer c) Sampling error



276. In each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.

- a) a. Purposive sampling
- b) B. Quota sampling
- c) c. Stratified sampling
- d) d. Simple random sampling

Answer d) Simple random sampling

277. 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

Answer d) Validity

278. Experimental design is the only appropriate design where relationship can be established

- a) Strong
- b) Linear
- c) Weak
- d) Cause and Effect

Answer d) Cause and Effect

279. 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

Answer a) Logical understanding

280. Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?

- a) Opinion
- b) Empiricism
- c) Speculation
- d) Rationalism

Answer b) Empiricism

281. 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

Answer c) Results are generalizable

282. 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

Answer d) Evaluation

283. 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

Answer c) Self-study reviews

284. Why do you need to review the existing literature?
- a) To give 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.

Answer c) To find out what is already known about your area of interest.

285. Which of the following is a discrete variable?
- a) height
  - b) age
  - c) miles per gallon
  - d) number of children

Answer d) number of children

286. Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of study, but may affect the dependent variables are called
- a) Extraneous variable
  - b) Independent variable
  - c) Confounded variable
  - d) All the above

Answer a) Extraneous variable

287. When the dependent variable is not free from the influence of extraneous variable, the relationships known as

- a) Interrogative
- b) Exceptional
- c) Confounded
- d) None of the above

Answer c) Confounded

288. The different conditions under which experimental and control groups are put usually referred to as

- a) Treatment
- b) Control
- c) Causation
- d) Experiment

Answer a) Treatment

289. what is the process of assigning numerals or symbols to answer so that all questions can be put into limited number of categories or classes

- a) Coding
- b) Editing
- c) Data cleaning
- d) Tabulation

Answer a) Coding

290. Which of the following is a Non parametric test

- a) Z test
- b) F test
- c) ANOVA
- d) Chi-square

Answer d) Chi-square

291. 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) None of the above

Answer c) A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures

292. Sampling method which is preferred for population with finite size

- a) Systematic sampling
- b) Cluster sampling
- c) Area sampling
- d) Random sampling

Answer a) Systematic sampling

293. Mean, Median and Mode are:

- a) Measures of deviation
- b) Ways of sampling
- c) Measures of central tendency
- d) None of the above

Answer c) Measures of central tendency

294. A common test in research demands much priority on

- a) Reliability
- b) Useability
- c) Objectivity
- d) All of the above

Answer d) All of the above

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

- a) Tabulation
- b) Coding
- c) Transcription
- d) Editing

Answer a) Tabulation

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

- a) Purposive sampling
- b) Accidental sampling
- c) Stratified sampling
- d) Systematic sampling

Answer b) Accidental sampling

297. 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

Answer b) Proportioned stratified sampling

298. Population value is called .....

- a) Statistic
- b) Parameter
- c) Core value
- d) Variable

Answer b) Parameter

299. 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

Answer c) Structural questions

300. Questionnaire is filled by .....

- a) Respondent
- b) Everybody
- c) Enumerator
- d) None of the above

Answer a) Respondent

301. 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

Answer a) Mail Survey

302. Theory is “a set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationship among variables” is defined by

- a) Black James and Champion
- b) P.V. Young
- c) Emory
- d) Gibbes

Answer a) Black James and Champion

303. A researcher intends to explore the effect of possible factors for the organization of effective mid- day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?

- a) Historical method
- b) Descriptive survey method
- c) Experimental method
- d) Ex-post-facto method

Answer d) Ex-post-facto method

304. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research?

- a) Developing a research design
- b) Formulating a research question
- c) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
- d) Formulating a research hypothesis

Answer b) Formulating a research question

305. In qualitative research paradigm, which of the following features may be considered critical?

- a) Data collection with standardized research tools.
- b) Sampling design with probability sample techniques.
- c) Data collection with bottom-up empirical evidences.
- d) Data gathering to take place with top-down systematic evidences.

Answer c) Data collection with bottom-up empirical evidences.

306. .... is “systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some schematic form”

- a) Concept
- b) Variable
- c) Model
- d) Facts

Answer c) Model

307. which of the following is not a comparative scaling technique?

- a) Paired comparison
- b) Rank order
- c) Constant sum
- d) Itemized rating

Answer d) Itemized rating

308. Which of the following is unipolar rating scale developed by John Stapel

- a) Stapel scale
- b) Likert scale
- c) Semantic differential scale
- d) Graphic rating scale

Answer a) Stapel scale

309. An extension of pantry audit approach on a regular basis for data collection is known as

- a) Warranty cards
- b) Pantry audits
- c) Store audits
- d) Consumer panel

Answer d) Consumer panel

310. The pictorial technique of data collection which uses ten cards having prints of Ink blots arranged symmetrically

- a) Holtzman inkblot test
- b) Rorschach test
- c) Thematic appreciation test
- d) Rosenzweig test

Answer b) Rorschach test

311. Which of the following is not a projective technique of data collection

- a) Word association test
- b) Sentence completion test
- c) Story completion test
- d) Pantry audit

Answer d) Pantry audit

312. The test which is used to judge the randomness of a sample on the basis of the order in which the observations are taken.

- a) Run test
- b) Kruskal Wallis test
- c) Spearman's Rank correlation
- d) None of the above

Answer a) Run test

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

- a) Focused Interview
- b) Structured Interview
- c) Unstructured Interview
- d) Clinical Interview

Answer c) Unstructured Interview

314. The process of examining the collected raw data to detect errors and omissions and to correct these when possible

- a) Editing
- b) Coding
- c) Tabulation
- d) Classification

Answer a) Editing

315. The statistical test used when we want to test the significance of difference among more than two samples at the same time

- a) Ztest
- b) F test
- c) Chi-square test
- d) ANOVA

Answer d) ANOVA

316. In a ..... observation researcher stands apart and does not participate

- a) Structured
- b) Unstructured
- c) Non-Participant
- d) Participant

Answer c) non-Participant

317. Observation of an event personally by the observer is .....

- a) Indirect observation
- b) Direct observation
- c) Controlled observation
- d) Uncontrolled observation

Answer b) Direct observation



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

- a) Qualitative measure
- b) Variable
- c) Object
- d) Data

Answer c) Object

319. Formulation of hypothesis may not be necessary in

- a) Survey studies
- b) Historical studies
- c) Normative studies
- d) Experimental studies

Answer b) Historical studies

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

- a) Should increase the number of sample
- b) Should be honest and unbiased
- c) Should resort to ethical procedures
- d) all the above

Answer d) all the above

321. Research means -----

- a) Search for knowledge
- b) Invention
- c) Making changes
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Search for knowledge

322. Good research must be -----.

- a) Systematic
- b) logic
- c) Both a &b
- d) none of these.

Answer c) Both a &b

323. Research methodology is a -----.

- a) Science
- b) method
- c) invention
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Science

324. ----- is the activity which is directed towards development of science of behavior in educational situations.

- a) Educational research
- b) social research
- c) Managerial research
- d) research in business & commerce.

Answer a) Educational research

325. ----- includes survey & fact-finding enquiries of the different kinds.

- a) Descriptive research
- b) analytical research
- c) historical research
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Descriptive research

326. ----- research is applicable to phenomena that are measurable so that they can be expressed in terms of quantity.

- a) Quantitative research
- b) qualitative research
- c) Analytical research
- d) Empirical research.

Answer a) Quantitative research

327. ----- research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon.

- a) Qualitative research
- b) Quantitative research
- c) Empirical research
- d) analytical research.

Answer a) Qualitative research

328. ----- is related to some ideas / theory.

- a) Empirical research
- b) Conceptual research
- c) Analytical research
- d) Descriptive research.

Answer b) Conceptual research

329. ----- research is generally used by philosophers & thinkers to develop new concepts.

- a) Analytical research
- b) Descriptive research
- c) Empirical research
- d) Conceptual research

Answer d) Conceptual research

330. ----- relies on experience or observation alone.

- a) Conceptual research
- b) Empirical research
- c) Analytical research
- d) Descriptive research.

Answer b) Empirical research

331. Experimental research is based on -----.

- a) Collected data
- b) opinions of experts
- c) Experiments conducted in a laboratory
- d) all of these.

Answer c) Experiments conducted in a laboratory

332. ----- is a fact-finding investigation with adequate interpretation.

- a) Descriptive research
- b) Experimental research
- c) conceptual research
- d) Analytical research.

Answer d) Analytical research.

333. What is the first step in research process?

- a) Developing hypothesis
- b) Collection of data
- c) formulating research problem
- d) Developing hypothesis.

Answer c) formulating research problem

334. ----- is a brief summary of proposed research

- a) Research design
- b) Research problem
- c) Report
- d) Primary synopsis.

Answer d) Primary synopsis.

335. The variable which has the effect on another variable is called -----.

- a) Extraneous variables
- b) Dependent variable
- c) Independent variable
- d) none of these.

Answer b) Dependent variable

336. The variable where change has affected the other variable is called -----.

- a) Dependent variable
- b) Independent variable
- c) Extraneous variable
- d) none of these.

Answer b) Independent variable

337. The research work is conducted to test the truth of -----.

- a) Problem
- b) hidden things
- c) Hypothesis
- d) issue.

Answer c) Hypothesis

338. What is the last step in research process?

- a) Execution of the project
- b) Preparation of the research report
- c) Testing hypothesis
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Execution of the project

339. ----- is a plan that specifies the sources & types of information relevant to the research problem.

- a) Research problem
- b) Research report
- c) Research designs
- d) none of these.

Answer c) Research designs

340. After formulating the research problem, the research will prepare -----.

- a) Sample design
- b) Data collection method
- c) research designs
- d) none of these.

Answer c) research designs

341. ----- refers to the procedure of selecting sampling units from the universe.

- a) Research design
- b) Sample design
- c) Research
- d) none of these.

Answer b) Sample design

342. One of the following is not included in the method of collecting primary data.

- a) Observation
- b) Questionnaire
- c) Schedule method
- d) all of the above.

Answer d) all of the above.

343. ----- consists of classification, tabulation & coding.

- a) Collecting of data
- b) preparation of report
- c) Interpretation of data
- d) processing of data

Answer d) processing of data

344. The report should contain -----.

- a) Preliminary section
- b) main body
- c) end matter
- d) all of the above.

Answer d) all of the above.

345. ----- is the list of books, journals, reports etc.

- a) Content page
- b) Appendix
- c) Bibliography
- d) list of tables.

Answer c) Bibliography

346. What is the main source of research problem?

- a) Contemporary interest
- b) Normal topic
- c) a & b
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Contemporary interest

347. Research means -----.
- a) Mere assumption
  - b) Supposition to be proved/disproved
  - c) A hidden thing
  - d) Normal question that he intends to resolve.

Answer d) Normal question that he intends to resolve.

348. ----- is usually considered as the principal instrument in research.
- a) research design
  - b) Research problem
  - c) Sample design
  - d) hypothesis.

Answer d) hypothesis.

349. ----- on a specific presentation of the various steps in the process of research.
- a) research design
  - b) Research problem
  - c) Research report
  - d) none of these.

Answer a) research design

350. ----- is the plan structure & strategies of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions & to control "Variance".
- a) Research design
  - b) Research problem
  - c) Research report
  - d) Sample design

Answer a) Research design

351. After selecting the topic & problems, defining concepts, & framing hypothesis, a researcher has to think about -----.
- a) Research design
  - b) Research problem
  - c) data collection
  - d) Sample design.

Answer a) Research design

352. ----- deal with the method of selecting items to be observed for the given study.
- a) observational design
  - b) sampling design
  - c) Statistical design
  - d) operational design.

Answer a) observational design

353. ----- concern with the quantitative, & statistical aspects of the design such as technique of study, the methods of model building etc.
- a) Sample design
  - b) Observation design
  - c) Statistical design
  - d) operational design.

Answer c) Statistical design

354. ----- deal with the operational part of a research work.
- a) Sampling design
  - b) Observational design
  - c) Statistical design
  - d) operational design.

Answer d) operational design.

355. Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counselors, other professionals to answer questions they have & to specifically help them solve local problems?
- a) Action research
  - b) Basic research
  - c) Original research
  - d) main Research

Answer a) Action research

356. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?
- a) The collection of non-numerical data.
  - b) An attempt to confirm the researcher's hypothesis.
  - c) Research that is exploratory.
  - d) research that attempts to generate a new theory.

Answer b) An attempt to confirm the researcher's hypothesis.

357. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values / categories is called ----  
-----.
- a) A constant
  - b) A variable
  - c) A cause-and-effect relationship
  - d) A descriptive relationship.

Answer b) A variable

358. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called

- a) Categorical variable
- b) Dependent variable
- c) Independent variable
- d) Intervening variable.

Answer c) Independent variable

359. What is the defining characteristic of experimental research?

- a) Resistance to manipulation
- b) Manipulation of the independent variable.
- c) The use of open-ended questions.
- d) Focuses only on local problems.

Answer d) Focuses only on local problems.

360. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables?

- a) Age, temperature, income, height.
- b) Grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance.
- c) Gender, religion.
- d) Both a & b.

Answer d) Both a & b.

361. What is the opposite of variable?

- a) a constant
- b) An extraneous variable
- c) A dependent variable
- d) A data set.

Answer a) a constant

362. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a -----.

- a) Variable
- b) Method
- c) Constant
- d) Control group.

Answer c) Constant

363. Which of these is not a method of data collection?

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Interviews
- c) Experiments
- d) Observations.

Answer c) Experiments



364. Secondary data may include which of the following?

- a) official documents
- b) personal documents
- c) Research data
- d) all of the above.

Answer d) all of the above.

365. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by originally collected at an earlier time by different person for a different purpose?

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data
- c) experimental data
- d) field notes.

Answer d) field notes.

366. Researchers use both open-ended & closed-questions to collect data. which of the following statements is true?

- a) Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researchers predetermined response categories.
- b) Closed ended questions provide quantitative data in the participants own words.
- c) open -ended questions provide qualitative data own words.
- d) none

Answer b) Closed ended questions provide quantitative data in the participants own words.

367. Open-ended questions provide primacy -----.

- a) Confirmatory data
- b) Qualitative data
- c) Predictive data
- d) none of these.

Answer c) Predictive data

368. Which of the following is true concerning observation?

- a) It takes less time than self-report approaches.
- b) It costs less money than self-report approaches.
- c) It is often not possible to determine exactly why the people behave as they do.
- d) All of the above.

Answer b) It costs less money than self-report approaches.

369. Which of the following is not one of the six major methods of data collection that are used by educational researchers?

- a) Observations
- b) Interviews

- c) Questionnaire
- d) Checklists.

Answer c) Questionnaire

370. Which one of the following is not a major method of data collection?

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Interviews
- c) Secondary data
- d) All of the above.

Answer d) All of the above.

371. A census taken often collects data through which of the following?

- a) Standardized tests
- b) Interviews
- c) Secondary data
- d) observations.

Answer b) Interviews

372. Which of the following is not a major method of data collection?

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Focus group
- c) co relational method
- d) Secondary data.

Answer c) co relational method

373. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected this is called.

- a) A nonrandom sampling
- b) A Quota sample
- c) A snowball sample
- d) A equal probability selection method.

Answer d) A equal probability selection method.

374. Which of the following will give more accurate representation of the population from which a sample has been taken?

- a) A large sample based on the convenience sampling technique.
- b) A small sample based on simple random sampling.
- c) A large sample based on simple random sampling.
- d) A small cluster sample.

Answer b) A small sample based on simple random sampling.

375. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?

- a) Cluster sampling
- b) Simple random sampling
- c) Systematic sampling
- d) Proportional stratified sampling.

Answer a) Cluster sampling

376. Which of the following sampling methods is the best way to select a group of people for a study if you are interested in making statements about the larger population?

- a) Convenience sampling
- b) Quota sampling
- c) Purposive sampling
- d) random sampling.

Answer d) random sampling.

377. ----- is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.

- a) Sample
- b) Population
- c) Statistic
- d) Element.

Answer a) Sample

378. the non-random sampling type that involves selecting a convenience sample from a population with a specific set of characteristics for your research study is called-----.

- a) convenience sampling
- b) Quota sampling
- c) purposive sampling
- d) Snowball sampling.

Answer c) purposive sampling

379. The selection of sample known as -----.

- a) Sampling
- b) Population
- c) Research method
- d) Sample design.

Answer a) Sampling

380. To get an insight into the research topic is known as -----.

- a) Descriptive research
- b) Exploratory research
- c) Diagnostic research
- d) experimental research.

Answer b) Exploratory research

381. Survey of literature, the experience survey & cast study method are the methods of ---  
-----.

- a) Descriptive
- b) Diagnostic
- c) Experimental
- d) Exploratory.

Answer d) Exploratory.

382. ----- means the survey of people who have practical experience with the problem.

- a) Exploratory research design
- b) Survey literature
- c) Experience survey
- d) Case study.

Answer c) Experience survey

383. ----- is the procedure for gaining knowledge by conducting observation under controlled techniques.

- a) Exploratory design
- b) Descriptive design
- c) Diagnostic design
- d) Experimental design.

Answer d) Experimental design.

384. A finite subset of a population, selected from it with the objective of investigating its properties is called -----.

- a) Population
- b) Universe
- c) Sample
- d) Census.

Answer c) Sample

385. Representative, adequate size, free from bias, conformity to subject matter are the characteristic of -----.

- a) Research
- b) Research problem
- c) Research design
- d) Good sample.

Answer d) Good sample.

386. ----- is a method of collecting data in which information are collected from every individual of the population.

- a) Census
- b) sample
- c) Sampling
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Census

387. Obtaining information about an entire population by examine only a part of it.

- a) Census
- b) Primary data collection
- c) Secondary data collection
- d) Sampling.

Answer a) Census

388. Representative part of universe is called-----.

- a) Population
- b) Element
- c) Unit
- d) Sample.

Answer d) Sample.

389. ----- is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.

- a) Research design
- b) Sample design
- c) Research
- d) none of these.

Answer b) Sample design

390. In ----- method each item has its own chance for being selected.

- a) a. Non-probability method.
- b) B. Probability sampling method
- c) c. Census meth
- d) None of these.

Answer b) Probability sampling method

391. ----- may be simple random sampling & complex random sampling.

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non –probability sampling
- c) Census method
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Probability sampling

392. ----- is the sampling procedure which does not afford tiny basis for estimating the probability for each item to be included in the sample.

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non –probability sampling
- c) Census method
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Probability sampling

393. ----- is a sample selected from a population in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected & the selection of any individual does not influence the selection of any other.

- a) stratifies sample
- b) non-random sample
- c) Simple random sample
- d) complex random sample.

Answer c) Simple random sample

394. ----- is a sampling procedure in which the elements for the sample are chose from the population in groups.

- a) Stratified sampling
- b) Systematic sampling
- c) Cluster sampling
- d) multiphase sampling.

Answer c) Cluster sampling

395. Cluster sampling consists in forming suitable ----- of units.

- a) parts
- b) Elements
- c) Strata
- d) Clusters.

Answer d) Clusters.

396. ----- is obtained by selecting a convenient population.

- a) Stratified sampling
- b) Convenience sampling
- c) Quota sampling
- d) Sequential sampling.

Answer b) Convenience sampling

397. In----- the interviews are simply given quotas to be filled from the different strata with some restriction they are to be filled

- a) Quota sampling
- b) Cluster sampling
- c) Stratified sampling
- d) Sequential sampling.

Answer a) Quota sampling

398. ----- is a verbal method of securing data in the field of surveys.

- a) Questionnaire method
- b) observation method
- c) Interview method
- d) none of these.

Answer c) Interview method

399. ----- is a combination of questionnaire & interview method.

- a) Schedule method
- b) Stratified sampling
- c) Quota sampling
- d) Cluster sampling.

Answer a) Schedule method

400. ----- is a detailed description of what has been done & how it has been done with respect to a particular area or topic.

- a) Research design
- b) Research document
- c) research report
- d) Research problem.

Answer c) research report

401. The purpose of ----- is to communicate to the readers the methodology & the results of the study

- a) research design
- b) Research problem
- c) Research
- d) Research report.

Answer d) Research report.

402. ----- is essential for the researchers to acquire & familiarize himself with various tools of research.

- a) Research problem
- b) Research design
- c) Sample collection
- d) research.

Answer d) research.

403. The primary aim of ----- is to understand social life & thereby to gain a greater measure of control over social behavior.

- a) Educational research
- b) Social research
- c) managerial research
- d) none of these.

Answer b) Social research

404. ----- relate to the condition under which the observation are to be made while conducting research studies.

- a) Sampling design
- b) observational design
- c) statistical design
- d) operation design.

Answer b) observational design

405. The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as -----.

- a) Sampling
- b) Census
- c) Survey
- d) none of these.

Answer a) Sampling



406. ----- is a method that can be used to solve the research problem.

- a) research methodology
- b) Research problem
- c) Research design
- d) none of these.

Answer a) research methodology

407. ----- is empirical & practical.

- a) Historical
- b) Applied research
- c) Descriptive
- d) Empirical.

Answer b) Applied research

408. primary purpose of ----- is to provide insight unexplored areas.

- a) Descriptive research design
- b) Diagnostic research design
- c) Exploratory research design
- d) Experimental research design.

Answer c) Exploratory research design

409. ----- research design is more specific.

- a) Conclusive research design
- b) Descriptive research design
- c) Diagnostic research design
- d) Exploratory research design.

Answer a) Conclusive research design

410. ----- is conducted with the purpose of gaining a better insight into a problem.

- a) Conclusive research design
- b) Descriptive research design
- c) Diagnostic research design
- d) Exploratory research design.

Answer d) Exploratory research design.

411. ----- is of great use when a researcher has only a vague idea of the problem.

- a) Exploratory research design.
- b) Conclusive research design
- c) Diagnostic research design
- d) Descriptive research design

Answer a) Exploratory research design.

412. Research study is to learn who, what, when, where & how of atopic.

- a) Descriptive research design
- b) Exploratory research design.
- c) Conclusive research design
- d) Diagnostic research design.

Answer a) Descriptive research design

413. ----- research design is used to describe the characteristics of relevancy group.

- a) Descriptive research design
- b) Exploratory research design.
- c) Conclusive research design
- d) Diagnostic research design

Answer a) Descriptive research design

414. ----- research design is used to study or estimate the proportion of people in a particular population who hold certain specific attitudes.

- a) Exploratory research design.
- b) Conclusive research design
- c) Descriptive research design
- d) Diagnostic research design.

Answer c) Descriptive research design

415. correlation study is a type of -----

- a) Exploratory study
- b) Descriptive study
- c) experimental study.
- d) none

Answer b) Descriptive study

416. -----tries to correlate the dependent variables with the independent variables.

- a) Correlation study
- b) Descriptive study
- c) exploratory study.
- d) none

Answer a) Correlation study

417. In ----- study, a cross section of a community is studied at a particular period of time.

- a) Cross-sectional study
- b) Correlation study
- c) Experimental study.
- d) none

Answer a) Cross-sectional study

418. ----- studies involve the collection of data from a sample at different points in time.

- a) Cross-sectional study
- b) Longitudinal study
- c) experimental study.
- d) none

Answer b) Longitudinal study

419. The purpose of ----- is to examine changes or continuity in the samples characteristics.

- a) Longitudinal study
- b) Cross-sectional study
- c) experimental study.
- d) none

Answer a) Longitudinal study

420. ----- may adopt a descriptive / diagnostic research design.

- a) Social research
- b) Experimental
- c) Exploratory.
- d) none

Answer a) Social research

421. ----- is the procedure for forming knowledge by collecting observation under controlled condition.

- a) Experimental research design
- b) Exploratory research design
- c) Diagnostic research design.
- d) none

Answer a) Experimental research design

422. ----- refers to the aggregate of all units which possess a certain set of characteristics.

- a) Population
- b) Sample
- c) none of these.
- d) none

Answer a) Population

423. All the elements of target population from which the sample is to be draw.

- a) sampling frame
- b) Sample unit
- c) sampling design.
- d) none

Answer a) sampling frame

424. ----- is the blue print for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame.

- a) Sampling frame
- b) Research report
- c) Sampling design.
- d) none

Answer c) Sampling design.

425. Sampling is the ----- for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame.

- a) Research
- b) Research report
- c) blue print.
- d) none

Answer c) blue print.

426. Sampling design is the blue pint for obtaining ----- from the sampling frame.

- a) Sample
- b) data
- c) Population.
- d) none

Answer a) Sample

427. Sampling design is the blue print of for obtaining sample from -----.

- a) sampling frame
- b) Population
- c) Research.
- d) none

Answer a) sampling frame

428. Every individual has a known & equal chance of being selected is known as -----.

- a) Probability sampling
- b) non-probability sampling
- c) Research design.
- d) none

Answer a) Probability sampling

429. Probability sampling means-----.

- a) Every individual has chance of being selected.
- b) No probability is associated with an individual of being selected.
- c) none of these.
- d) none

Answer a) Every individual has chance of being selected.

430. No probability is associated with an individual of being selected is known as -----.

- a) Non-probability sampling
- b) Probability sampling
- c) none of these.
- d) none

Answer a) Non-probability sampling

431. Stratified sampling is ----- sampling.

- a) Probability
- b) Non-probability
- c) none of these.
- d) none

Answer a) Probability

432. Systematic sampling is ----- sampling.

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non-Probability
- c) none of these.
- d) none

Answer a) Probability sampling

433. ----- sampling is sampling.

- a) Stratified
- b) Judgment
- c) Quota.
- d) none

Answer a) Stratified

434. ----- sampling is a probability sampling.

- a) Systematic
- b) Judgment
- c) Quota
- d) none

Answer a) Systematic

435. ----- sampling is a probability sampling.

- a) Sequential
- b) Judgment
- c) Quota
- d) none

Answer a) Sequential

436. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- a) Purposive
- b) Stratified
- c) Systematic.
- d) none

Answer a) Purposive

437. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- a) Judgmen
- b) Stratified
- c) Systematic
- d) none

Answer a) Judgmen

438. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- a) Quota
- b) Stratified
- c) Systematic
- d) none

Answer a) Quota

439. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- a) a. Snowbal
- b) B. Stratified
- c) c. Systematic
- d) d. none

Answer a) Snowbal

440. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- a) Convenience
- b) Stratified
- c) Systematic.
- d) none

Answer a) Convenience

441. ----- is called first hand data.

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data
- c) information.
- d) none

Answer a) Primary data

442. Primary data is ----- data.

- a) First hand
- b) Secondary data
- c) information.
- d) none

Answer a) First hand

443. Descriptive research design is -----.

- a) General
- b) Specific
- c) informative.
- d) none

Answer b) Specific

444. ----- is the tangible product of a research effort.

- a) Research report
- b) Primary data
- c) Secondary data.
- d) none

Answer a) Research report

445. ----- Is documentary evidence of the research effort.

- a) Research report
- b) Primary data
- c) Secondary data.
- d) none

Answer a) Research report

446. ----- is an ant of scientific investigation.

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data.
- c) Research .
- d) none

Answer c) Research

447. ----- is a systematized effort to gain new knowledge.

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data.
- c) Research.
- d) none

Answer c) Research.

448. ----- comprises defining & redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solution.

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data.
- c) Research
- d) none

Answer a) Primary data

449. The main aim of ----- is to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work.

- a) Research
- b) Report
- c) none of these.
- d) none

Answer a) Research

450. ----- includes surveys & fact-finding enquiries of different kinds.

- a) Descriptive
- b) Analytical
- c) Applied
- d) none

Answer a) Descriptive

451. The major purpose of ----- is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present.

- a) Descriptive
- b) Analytical
- c) Applied
- d) none

Answer a) Descriptive

452. ----- aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society

- a) Applied research
- b) Descriptive
- c) Analytical.
- d) none

Answer a) Applied research



453. ----- research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount.

- a) Qualitative
- b) Quantitative
- c) Applied
- d) none

Answer b) Quantitative

454. ----- research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon.

- a) Qualitative
- b) Quantitative
- c) Applied
- d) none

Answer a) Qualitative

455. Quantitative research is based on -----.

- a) Measurement of quantity
- b) Measurement of quality
- c) All of the above.
- d) none

Answer a) Measurement of quantity

456. ----- is a way to systematic ally solve the research problem.

- a) Research methodology
- b) Report
- c) Data collection.
- d) none

Answer a) Research methodology

457. Decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an enquiry is known as -----.

- a) Research design
- b) Research methodology
- c) Data collection.
- d) none

Answer a) Research design

458. A concept which a quantitative value is called -----.

- a) Variable
- b) Data
- c) report
- d) research.

Answer a) Variable

459. Independent variable that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable are termed as -----.

- a) Extraneous variable
- b) Dependent variable
- c) independent variable.
- d) none

Answer a) Extraneous variable

460. ----- are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable are termed as extraneous variable.

- a) Independent variable
- b) Information
- c) Primary data.
- d) none

Answer a) Independent variable

461. Independent variable that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the ----- are termed as extraneous variable.

- a) Dependent variable
- b) information
- c) data.
- d) none

Answer a) Dependent variable

462. All items in any field of inquiry constitute -----.

- a) Universe/population
- b) Sample
- c) Unit.
- d) none

Answer a) Universe/population

463. ----- is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.

- a) research
- b) sample design
- c) report.
- d) none

Answer a) research

464. ----- is a technique /procedure the researchers would adapt in selecting hands for the sample.

- a) Research design
- b) sample design
- c) research report.
- d) none

Answer b) sample design

465. First step in developing any sample design is to clearly define the sets of objects, technically called -----.

- a) Sample
- b) Universe
- c) Report.
- d) none

Answer b) Universe

466. ----- refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe.

- a) Sample
- b) Population
- c) Sampling frame.
- d) none

Answer a) Sample

467. ----- result in a truly representative sample.

- a) Sample design
- b) Research design
- c) population.
- d) none

Answer a) Sample design

468. ----- is that sampling procedure which does not affect any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample.

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non- probability sampling
- c) research design.
- d) none

Answer b) Non- probability sampling

469. ----- is a method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal sterile &reply in terms of oral-verbal responses.

- a) a. Interview method
- b) B. observation
- c) c. research.
- d) d. none

Answer a) Interview method

470. ----- consists of a number of questions.

- a) Information
- b) Questionnaire
- c) research.
- d) none

Answer b) Questionnaire

471. Questionnaire consists of -----.

- a) Information
- b) Questions
- c) Data.
- d) none

Answer b) Questions

472. The combination of interview &questionnaire is known as -----.

- a) Schedule
- b) observation
- c) research.
- d) none

Answer a) Schedule

473. The combination of ----- & questionnaire is known as schedule method.

- a) Observation
- b) interview
- c) research.
- d) none

Answer b) interview

474. The combination of interview &----- is known as schedule method.

- a) Observation
- b) questionnaire
- c) Data.
- d) none

Answer b) questionnaire

475. Primary purpose of exploratory research design is providing ----- to the unexplored area.

- a) Knowledge
- b) Awareness
- c) Insight.
- d) none

Answer c) Insight.

476. Descriptive research design is -----.

- a) Specific
- b) General
- c) Providing knowledge.
- d) none

Answer a) Specific

477. In terms of reasoning, which of the following research is dialectic & inductive?

- a) Outcome research.
- b) Qualitative research.
- c) Quantitative research.
- d) None of the above

Answer b) Qualitative research.

478. Which of the following research utilizes statistics to make generalization?

- a) Outcome research.
- b) Qualitative research.
- c) Quantitative research.
- d) None of the above

Answer c) Quantitative research.

1 . \_\_\_\_\_ is referred to as "the father of research on teaching"?

**A.** N. L. Gage

**B.** David Berliner

**C.** Egon Brunswik

**D.** Donald T. Campbell

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

2 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

3 . \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

4 . Sampling is advantageous as it \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Saves time

**B.** Helps in capital-saving

**C.** Both (a) and (b)

**D.**Increases accuracy

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** C

5 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

6 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

7 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

8 . \_\_\_\_\_ is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size.

**A.** Systematic sampling

**B.** Purposive sampling

**C.** Cluster sampling

**D.** Area sampling

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

9 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

10 . The data of research is \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Qualitative only

**B.** Quantitative only



**C.** Both (a) and (b)

**D.** Neither (a) nor (b)

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

11 . The longitudinal approach of research deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Short-term researches

**B.** Long-term researches

**C.** Horizontal researches

**D.** None of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

12 . Dramaturgical interviewing is carried out through \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Debating

**B.** Sampling

**C.** Case study

**D.** Role playing

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

13 . The word 'Anusandhan' implies \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Goal Orientation

**B.** Following an aim

**C.** Attaining an aim

**D.** Praying to achieve an aim

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: B**

14 . Survey research studies \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: C**

15 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: C**

16 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: C**

17 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

18 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

19 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

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

**A.** Flexibility

**B.** Measurability

**C.** Comparability

**D.** Appropriateness

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

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

**A.**clinical research

**B.**historical research

**C.**laboratory research

**D.**participatory research

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

22 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

23 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

24 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

25 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

26 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

27 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

28 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

29 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

30 . Which of the following is not the Method of Research?

- A.** Survey
- B.** Historical
- C.** Observation
- D.** Philosophical

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

31 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

32 . The first step of research is:

- A.**Finding a problem

**B.** Selecting a problem

**C.** Searching a problem

**D.** Identifying a problem

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

33 . To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses:

**A.**  $\chi^2$

**B.** t test

**C.** ANOVA

**D.** factorial analysis

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

34 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

35 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

36 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

37 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

38 . A ratio represents the relation between:

**A.** Part and Part

**B.** Part and Whole

**C.** Whole and Whole

**D.** All of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

39 . 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?

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

40 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

41 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

42 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

43 . The experimental study is based on:

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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

44 . The main characteristic of scientific research is:

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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

45 . Authenticity of a research finding is its:

- A.** Validity
- B.** Objectivity

**C.** Originality

**D.** All of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

46 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

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

**A.**Social relevance

**B.**Financial support

**C.**Researcher's interest

**D.**Availability of relevant literature

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

48 . Which one is called non-probability sampling?

**A.**Quota sampling

**B.**Cluster sampling

**C. Systematic sampling**

**D. Stratified random sampling**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: A**

49 . Formulation of hypothesis may NOT be required in:

**A. Survey method**

**B. Historical studies**

**C. Normative studies**

**D. Experimental studies**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: B**

50 . Field-work based research is classified as:

**A. Historical**

**B. Empirical**

**C. Biographical**

**D. Experimental**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: B**

51 . 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**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: C**

52 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

53 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

54 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

55 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

56 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

57 . The research is always -

**A.**exploring new knowledge

**B.**verifying the old knowledge

**C.**filling the gap between knowledge

**D.**all of these

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

58 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

59 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

60 . The process not needed in experimental research is:

**A.**Controlling

**B.**Observation

**C.**Reference collection

**D.**Manipulation and replication

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

61 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

62 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

63 . Action-research is:

**A.**An applied research

**B.**A longitudinal research

**C.**A research carried out to solve immediate problems

**D.**All the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

64 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

65 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

66 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: B**

67 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

68 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: B**

69 . Action research is

**A.**An applied research

**B.**Simulative research

**C.**A longitudinal research

**D.** A research carried out to solve immediate problems

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

70 . The process not needed in Experimental Researches is

**A.** Controlling

**B.** Observation

**C.** Manipulation

**D.** Content Analysis

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** C

71 . Manipulation is always a part of

**A.** Historical research

**B.** Descriptive research

**C.** Fundamental research

**D.** Experimental research

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** B

72 . Which correlation co-efficient best explains the relationship between creativity and intelligence?

**A.** 0.3

**B.** 0.5

**C.** 0.6

**D.** 1.00

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

73 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

74 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

75 . A common test in research demands much priority on

- A.** Objectivity
- B.** Reliability
- C.** Useability
- D.** All of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

76 . Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?

- A.**Identification of problem

**B.**Survey of related literature

**C.**Searching for solutions to the problem

**D.**Searching sources of information to locate problem

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

77 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

78 . Normal Probability Curve should be

**A.**Zero skewed

**B.**Positively skewed

**C.**Negatively skewed

**D.**Leptokurtic skewed

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

79 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

80 . 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.**  $\sim$  47%

**B.**  $\sim$  50%

**C.**  $\sim$  67%

**D.**  $\sim$  97%

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

81 . Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

**A.** Marital Status

**B.** Numerical Aptitude

**C.** Professional Attitude

**D.** Socio-economic Status

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

82 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

83 . The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of

**A.** Correlational Study

**B.** Analysis of Variance

**C.** Probability Sampling

**D.** Qualitative Research

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

84 . The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study

**A.** Human Relations

**B.** Vocational Interest

**C.** Achievement Motivation

**D.** Professional Competence

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

85 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

86 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

87 . Which of the following is not an example of a continuous variable?

**A.** Height

**B.** Attitude

**C.** Family size

**D.** Intelligence

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

88 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

89 . Newton gave three basic laws of motion. This research is categorized as

**A.** Sample Survey

**B.** Applied Research

**C.** Descriptive Research

**D.** Fundamental Research

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

90 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

91 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

92 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

93 . Which one of the following does not come under the methods of data classification ?

**A.** Spatial

**B.** Normative

**C.** Qualitative

**D.** Quantitative

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

94 . Which one of the following is not a source of data ?

**A.**GIS

**B.**Sample survey

**C.**Population census

**D.**Administrative records

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

95 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

96 . Research is conducted to

**A.**Generate new knowledge

**B.**Obtain research degree

**C.**Reinterpret existing knowledge

**D.**All of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

97 . A hypothesis is a

**A.** law

**B.** canon

**C.** postulate

**D.** supposition

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

98 . 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**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

99 . Controlled group condition is applied in

**A. Survey Research**

**B. Historical Research**

**C. Descriptive Research**

**D. Experimental Research**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

100 . Workshops are meant for

**A. giving lectures**

**B. multiple target groups**

**C. showcase new theories**

**D. hands on training/experience**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

101 . Which one of the following is a research tool?

**A. Graph**

**B. Diagram**

**C. Illustration**

**D. Questionnaire**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

102 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

103 . The research that aims at immediate application is

**A.** Action Research

**B.** Empirical Research

**C.** Conceptual Research

**D.** Fundamental Research

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: A**

104 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: D**

105 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

106 . Conferences are meant for

**A.**Group discussions

**B.**Multiple target groups

**C.**Show-casing new Research

**D.**All the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

107 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

108 . Research ethics do not include

**A.** Integrity

**B.** Honesty

**C.** Objectivity

**D.** Subjectivity

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

109 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

110 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

111 . Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability?

**A.** Quota sampling



**B.** Stratified sampling

**C.** Judgement sampling

**D.** Convenience sampling

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

112 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

113 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

114 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

115 . Which of the following sampling methods is not based on probability?

- A.** Quota Sampling
- B.** Cluster Sampling
- C.** Stratified Sampling
- D.** Simple Random Sampling

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

116 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

117 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

118 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

119 . Which one of the following is not a non-parametric test ?

- A.** t-test
- B.** Run test
- C.** Sign test
- D.** Chi-square test

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

120 . 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, interpretation of findings

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

121 . Deconstruction is a popular method of research in

- A.** Literature
- B.** Basic Science
- C.** Social Science
- D.** Applied Science

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

122 . With which one of the following techniques communality is associated?

- A.** Case studies
- B.** SWOT analysis

**C. Factor analysis**

**D. Univariate analysis**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: C**

123 . 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**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: A**

124 . Which one of the following is a non-probability sampling method?

**A. Quota Sampling**

**B. Cluster Sampling**

**C. Stratified Sampling**

**D. Simple Random Sampling**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: A**

125 . The population information is called parameter while the corresponding sample information is known as

**A. Universe**

**B. Statistics**

**C. Inference**

**D. Sampling design**

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer: B**

126 . 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-variation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Generalisation, Theorisation
- D.** Generalisation, Co-variation, Theorisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

127 . In sampling, the lottery method is used for

- A.** Theorisation
- B.** Randomisation
- C.** Interpretation
- D.** Conceptualisation

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

128 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

129 . Sampling error decreases with the

- A.**Process of analysis
- B.**Increase in sample size
- C.**Decrease in sample size
- D.**Process of randomization

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

130 . The Principles of fundamental research are used in

- A.**Action research
- B.**Applied research
- C.**Historical research
- D.**Philosophical research

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

131 . In a thesis, figures and tables are included in

- A.**The text itself
- B.**The appendix
- C.**A separate chapter
- D.**The concluding chapter

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

132 . A thesis statement is

- A.** A fact
- B.** A discussion
- C.** An assertion
- D.** An observation

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

133 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

134 . Which one of the following is a non probability sampling?

- A.** Stratified
- B.** Purposive
- C.** Systematic
- D.** Simple Random

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

135 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** A

136 . The research stream of immediate application is

**A.** Action research

**B.** Empirical research

**C.** Conceptual research

**D.** Fundamental research

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** A

137 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** C

138 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

139 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

140 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

141 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

142 . Media is known as

**A.** First Estate

**B.** Second Estate

**C.** Third Estate

**D.** Fourth Estate

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

143 . 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

It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification  
**C.**of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done

**D.**All of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

144 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

145 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

146 . "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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

147 . 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**

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** C

148 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

149 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** C

150 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

151 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

152 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

153 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

154 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

155 . Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for:

- A.**Copyright
- B.**Thesis format
- C.**Patenting policy
- D.**Data sharing policies

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

156 . A definition that has a meaning that is deliberately assigned to some symbol is called:

**A.** Lexical

**B.** Precising

**C.** Stipulative

**D.** Persuasive

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

157 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

158 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

159 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

160 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

161 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

162 . In a Ph.D. thesis which one is the correct sequence for showing scheme of Chapterisation?

Introduction, Design of study, Data Analysis and Interpretation,  
**A.** Generalizations, Conclusions and Survey of related studies and suggestions for further research, References and Appendix

Survey of related studies, Introduction, Design of the study, Data-  
**B.** Analysis and interpretation, Conclusions and generalisations, suggested further study, References, Appendix

Survey of related studies, References, Introduction, Design of study,  
**C.** Data analysis and interpretation, Conclusions and generalizations, Suggestions for further research, Appendix

Introduction, Survey of related studies, Design of study, Data-  
**D.** presentation; analysis & Interpretation, Formulation of generalization & Conclusions, Suggestions for further research, References & Appendix

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

163 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

164 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

165 . 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.

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

166 . For advancing knowledge, the latest strategy used by mankind is

**A.** scientific thinking

**B.** inductive reasoning

**C.** deductive reasoning

**D.** consulting an authority

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

167 . Action research is a type of \_\_\_\_\_

**A.**Survey research

**B.**Applied research

**C.**Quantity research

**D.**Population research

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

168 . Hypothesis relates \_\_\_\_\_

**A.**Constant to constant

**B.**Constant to variables

**C.**Variables to constant

**D.**Variables to variables

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

169 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

170 . Primary data for the research process be collected through \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Survey

**B.** Experiment

**C.** Both (a) and (b)

**D.** None of the above

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

171 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** D

172 . Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.**Survey research

**B.**Action research

**C.**Correlational research

**D.**Naturalistic observation

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

173 . Participant observation is the process of immersing yourself in the study of \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** People

**B.** Options

**C.** Methods

**D.** Outcomes

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

174 . 'Ethnography' describes \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Way of life

**B.** Culture

**C.** Both (a) and (b)

**D.** Progeny

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

175 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** A

176 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

177 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** D

178 . 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

Answer & Explanation

**Answer:** C

179 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** C

180 . \_\_\_\_\_ is not required for an effective communication

**A.** Speech modulation

**B.** Charming personality

**C.** Appropriate gestures

**D.** Good knowledge of the content

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

181 . 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 humorous speaker

**D.** The one who can speak in many languages

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B

182 . 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

**Answer & Explanation**

**Answer:** B