

UNIT. I

1. Research is _____
- a) Searching again and again
 - b) Finding solution to any problem
 - c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
 - d) Finding statement to a problem

ANSWER: C

2. Who emphasised on systematic method of analysis in his definition for research?
- a) Webster's dictionary
 - b) M. Stephenson
 - c) George G. Rooly and John W. West
 - d) Francis Bacon

ANSWER: C

3. Quantitative characteristic includes _____
- a) Pictures
 - b) Emotion
 - c) Intelligence
 - d) Data

ANSWER: D

4. Primary data may include which of the following?
- a) Official documents
 - b) E-books
 - c) Archived research data
 - d) Personal interview

ANSWER: D

5. 'Science of society is possible' is assumed by _____ approach.
- a) Humanist
 - b) Positivist
 - c) Functionalist
 - d) Feminist

ANSWER: B

6. For the positivist approach to research, a theory looks like:

- a) A series of positive statements about the world.
- b) A logical system of laws, axioms, and propositions.
- c) A critique which claims that people are being misled.
- d) A political program of action and social change.

ANSWER: B

7. An essential criterion of scientific study is _____

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

ANSWER: C

8. Quantitative researchers fail to _____ people and social institutions from ‘the world of nature’.

- a) distinguish
- b) measure
- c) ignore
- d) validate

ANSWER: A

9. Below are the three steps that are followed to deploy a Big Data solution, except,

- a) Data Ingestion
- b) Data Processing
- c) Data dissemination
- d) Data storage

ANSWER: C

10. In the context of Big Data which one is odd?

- a) Hard to comprehend
- b) Access
- c) Organize
- d) Ready for analysis

ANSWER: D

11. The word paradigm means:

- a) a theoretical framework
- b) being forced to do something
- c) a branch of physics
- d) a type of sampling

ANSWER: A

12. A deductive theory is one that:

- a) Allows theory to emerge out of the data
- b) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
- c) Allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
- d) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible

ANSWER: B

UNIT- II

1. _____ refers to previous research studies, reference books and other published sources.

- a) Literature Review
- b) Research design
- c) Research report
- d) Research Problem

ANSWER: A

2. Second step in problem formulation is _____.

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

ANSWER: B

3. Fourth step in problem formulation is _____.

- a) Develop ideas through discussions
- b) Survey
- c) Statement of problem
- d) Enactment

ANSWER: A

4. A Research Report is a formal statement of _____.

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

ANSWER: A

5. Operationalization in quantitative research is also known as _____.

- a) Measures of the concept
- b) Evaluation
- c) Conclusion
- d) Summary

ANSWER: A

6. The problem statements involve more than information gathering. They suggest _____ and provide a focus of activity.

- a) Solution
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Problems
- d) Directions

ANSWER: B

7. Administration of the research instruments is a step in _____

- a) Quantitative research
- b) Qualitative research
- c) Mixed Method
- d) Analysis

ANSWER: A

8. _____ consists of three parts: Subjects, procedures and data analysis.

- a) Methods
- b) Writing review
- c) Instrument
- d) Tools

ANSWER: A

9. The _____ is the outline of the report.

- a) Rough draft
- b) Final draft
- c) Target audience
- d) Logical analysis

ANSWER: A

10. _____ should be checked before the final draft is presented.

- a) Grammar, spellings and usages
- b) Sampling plan and sources of data
- c) Data processing and analysis
- d) Instruments of data collection

ANSWER: A

11. When planning to do social research, it is better to:

- a) Approach the topic with an open mind

- b) Do a pilot study before getting stuck into it
- c) Be familiar with the literature on the topic
- d) Forget about theory because this is a very practical undertaking

ANSWER: C

12. _____ 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

UNIT. III

1. _____ can be done by personal interviews, mailing questionnaires and telephone interviews.

- a) Survey
- b) Interview
- c) Focus group
- d) Questionnaire

ANSWER: A

2. In a survey there is an enumerator and a _____

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

ANSWER: B

3. _____ is a problem associated with survey research.

- a) The problem of objectivity
- b) The problem of “going native”
- c) The problem of omission
- d) The problem of robustness

ANSWER: C

4. Survey research studies _____

- a) Circumstances
- b) Events
- c) Populations
- d) Processes

ANSWER: C

5. A _____ survey is a process by which quantitative facts are collected about the social aspect of a community's composition and activities.

- a) Political
- b) Social
- c) Cultural
- d) Economics

ANSWER: B

6. In _____ survey a good deal of organizational work is required.

- a) Qualitative Survey
- b) Pragmatic Survey
- c) Quantitative Survey
- d) Marketing Survey

ANSWER: C

7. _____ is self-administered.

- a) Survey
- b) Questionnaire
- c) Sampling
- d) Tabulation

ANSWER: B

8. _____ Questionnaire is flexible.

- a) Structured
- b) Unstructured
- c) Semi-structured
- d) In-depth

ANSWER: B

9. Respondents should be assured that the information they give will be treated as _____

- a) Technical
- b) Confidential
- c) Advisable
- d) Loaded

ANSWER: B

10. The _____ of the questions should be well planned.

- a) Sequence
- b) Date
- c) Foot note
- d) Reference

ANSWER: A

11. An example of probability sampling is _____.

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

ANSWER: D

12. The merits of Non-probability sampling is _____

- a) Simplicity, convenience and low cost
- b) Sampling bias, representativeness and non-zero chance of selection
- c) Time consuming, estimation of error, zero chance of selection
- d) Representativeness, sampling bias, time consuming

ANSWER: A

13. A survey in which information is collected from each and every individual of the population is known as _____

- a) Sample Survey
- b) Pilot Survey
- c) Biased Survey
- d) Census Survey

ANSWER: D

UNIT IV

1. The measure of dispersion which uses only two observations is called _____

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Range
- d) Co-efficient of variation

ANSWER: C

2. Any measure indicating the centre of a set of data, arranged in an increasing or decreasing order of magnitude, is called a measure of _____

- a) Skewness
- b) Symmetry
- c) Central Tendency
- d) Dispersion

ANSWER: C

3. The 'mean' is _____.

- a) a set of something (e.g., students, stars, elephants, etc.).
- b) a specific type of graph.
- c) a measure of dispersion.
- d) a measure of central tendency.

ANSWER: D

4. The easiest average to compute is the _____.

- a) Mode
- b) Mean
- c) Range
- d) Measures of Dispersion

ANSWER: A

5. Which of the following is the locational/positional average?

- a) Arithmetic Mean
- b) Mode
- c) Median
- d) Range

ANSWER: C

6. Which amongst the following is the demerit of Arithmetic Mean?

- a) It is rigidly defined
- b) It is based on all observations
- c) It lends further algebraic treatment
- d) It gets affected by extreme values

ANSWER: D

7. The middle value of an ordered array of numbers is the _____.

- a) Mode
- b) Mean
- c) Median
- d) Midpoint

ANSWER: C

8. The important statistical tools used to measure correlation are _____.

- a) Sketch
- b) Scatter diagrams
- c) Picture
- d) Drawing

ANSWER: B

9. Correlation analysis studies the relation between _____ variables.

- a) Two
- b) One
- c) Half
- d) Single

ANSWER: A

10. _____ used to make predictions about the variables studies.

- a) Correlation
- b) Graphs
- c) Diagrams
- d) Pictures

ANSWER: A

11. SPSS stands for _____.

- a) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
- b) Statistics Problem solved Smart
- c) Simple Package for Science Statistics
- d) Simple Program for statistics and Science

ANSWER: A

12. SPSS is commonly used in the _____ and in the business world.

- a) Social Sciences
- b) Languages
- c) Medicine
- d) Technical

ANSWER: A

13. Interquartile range is the difference between _____

- a) Median and mean
- b) Third and the first quartile
- c) First and the fourth quartile
- d) The highest and the lowest value

ANSWER: B