

**GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY,SHRI BHAUSAHEB VARTAK ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**Program: -TY BBI**

**Sem: - V**

**Course: - Research Methodolgy**

| <b>Sr. No</b> | <b>Question</b>  | <b>A</b>        | <b>B</b>          | <b>C</b>          | <b>D</b>           | <b>Answer</b> |
|---------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1             | _____ of research is to identify the problem.  | Basic           | Goal              | Objective         | Aim                | C             |
| 2             | _____ research establishes cause and effect relationship.                                      | Descriptive     | Explanatory       | Causal            | Historical         | C             |
| 3             | Applied research is _____ .  | Result oriented | Solution oriented | Customer oriented | Objective oriented | A             |
| 4             | Research is for _____ .  | Objective       | Solution          | Answer            | Knowledge          | D             |
| 5             | Qualitative research is _____ .  | Economical      | Costly            | Profitable        | Loss-making        | A             |
| 6             | Research design is a _____ of whole research activity.   | Plan            | Blueprint         | Method            | Structure          | B             |
| 7             | Sampling involves both design and choice and _____ size.                                       | Qualitative     | Research          | Sample            | Quantitative       | C             |
| 8             | In _____ sampling method, sampling units are selected at random.                               | Probability     | Snowball          | Non-probability   | Quota              | A             |
| 9             | Two variables are called _____ variables.  | Continuous      | Dependent         | Independent       | Static             | C             |
| 10            | _____ hypothesis establishes no relationship among variables.                                  | Null            | Complex           | Empirical         | Analytical         | A             |
| 11            | Observation method gathers _____ data.   | Secondary       | Primary           | Requisite         | Tertiary           | B             |
| 12            | _____ question offers limited choice.  | Alternative     | Multiple          | Dichotomous       | Open ended         | C             |
| 13            | Primary data is _____ .  | Economical      | Costly            | Affordable        | Cheap              | B             |
| 14            | In _____ observation, subjects do not know they are being observed.                            | Unstructured    | Structured        | Disguised         | Undisguised        | C             |
| 15            | Social media is the collection of _____ communication.   | Offline         | Personal          | Non-personal      | Online             | D             |
| 16            | _____ data should be used after careful scrutiny and should not be accepted at its face value. | Secondary       | Primary           | Raw               | Impartial          | A             |
| 17            | The backbone of personal interview is _____ .  | Interviewer     | Questionnaire     | Setting           | Onsite Scenario    | B             |
| 18            | For telephonic survey, the questionnaire should be _____ .                                     | Detailed        | Comprehensive     | Short             | Long               | C             |

**GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY,SHRI BHAUSAHEB VARTAK ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**Program: -TY BBI**

**Sem: - V**

**Course: - Research Methodolgy**

| <b>Sr. No</b> | <b>Question</b>  | <b>A</b>             | <b>B</b>         | <b>C</b>            | <b>D</b>                        | <b>Answer</b> |
|---------------|--|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 19            | Experimental method of data collection is _____ and _____.   | Quick and Economical | Easy and Safe    | Costly and Lengthy  | Flexible and Safe               | C             |
| 20            | Traditional mail panels are now replaced by _____.   | Internet panels      | Telephone panels | Radio panels        | Both telephone and Radio panels | A             |
| 21            | _____ implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data.  | Data processing      | Data analysis    | Data interpretation | Data calculation                | A             |
| 22            | _____ is truth in processing   | Validity             | Reliability      | Consistency         | Objectivity                     | A             |
| 23            | Accuracy of data means the degree to which bias is absent from _____.  | Data processing      | Data analysis    | Data collection     | Data interpretation             | A             |
| 24            | The first task in data processing is data _____  | Tabulation           | Coding           | Editing             | Interpretation                  | C             |
| 25            | _____ is the process of eliminating errors in the raw data collected so that the data may subsequently undergo tabulation and classification | Tabulation           | Classification   | Editing             | Coding                          | C             |
| 26            | _____ editing means editing of data at record level  | Micro                | Major            | Purposive           | Field                           | A             |
| 27            | The ultimate purpose of _____ of data is to see that data selected for analysis is accurate, complete, error free, consistent and relevant   | Coding               | Editing          | Processing          | Tabulating                      | C             |
| 28            | _____ editing is also possible at the level of supervisor  | Field                | Laboratory       | Executive           | Managerial                      | A             |
| 29            | Coding is next to _____ of data.   | Editing              | Classification   | Tabulation          | Calculation                     | A             |
| 30            | _____ is the procedure of classifying the answers to a question into meaningful categories.  | Tabulation           | Coding           | Editing             | Classification                  | B             |
| 31            | _____ is a technique or process of summarizing and arranging the data in a compact form for further analysis.                                | Graphic presentation | Processing       | Tabulation          | Classification                  | C             |
| 32            | In _____ tabulation only one variable is involved.   | Univariate           | Bivariate        | Multivariate        | Random Variate                  | A             |
| 33            | _____ is used to measure the relationship between two variables.   | Correlation          | ANOVA            | Factor analysis     | Cluster analysis                | A             |

**GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY,SHRI BHAUSAHEB VARTAK ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**Program: -TY BBI**

**Sem: - V**

**Course: - Research Methodolgy**

| <b>Sr. No</b> | <b>Question</b>   | <b>A</b>         | <b>B</b>       | <b>C</b>        | <b>D</b>       | <b>Answer</b> |
|---------------|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 34            | Mean is a measure of _____.   | Central tendency | Dispersion     | Segregation     | Regression     | A             |
| 35            | Median is the_____value that separates the higher half from the lower half of the data set.                                 | Repeated         | Middle         | Highest         | Lowest         | B             |
| 36            | _____ is the most frequently occurring value in the data set.   | Mean             | Mode           | Median          | Spread         | B             |
| 37            | _____is the average of the squares of the deviation of each measurement from the mean.                                      | Observed value   | Range          | Frequency       | Variance       | B             |
| 38            | Standard deviation is the square root of the_____of a set of scores.  | Variance         | Range          | Frequency       | Mean           | A             |
| 39            | Variability is also called _____.   | Dispersion       | Range          | Mean            | Frequency      | A             |
| 40            | Alternative statement to null hypothesis is called as_____hypothesis.   | Complex          | Null           | Statistical     | Alternative    | D             |
| 41            | Type 1 error is when the null hypothesis is rejected when it is _____.  | Sometimes False  | Sometimes True | FALSE           | True           | D             |
| 42            | A small p- value is an indication that the null hypothesis is _____   | TRUE             | FALSE          | Sometimes false | Sometimes true | B             |
| 43            | _____value is the value which separates the critical region from the non critical region.                                   | Original         | Logical        | Critical        | Observed       | C             |
| 44            | Chi - square test is used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the expected and _____frequencies. | Hypothetical     | Observed       | Original        | Logical        | B             |
| 45            | _____is the outcome of the entire research process.   | Hypothesis       | Report         | Abstract        | Interpretation | B             |
| 46            | Footnote is a_____to a published or unpublished source.   | Introduction     | Conclusion     | Reference       | Inference      | C             |
| 47            | _____constitute supplementary material to the report.   | Appendices       | Index          | Statistics      | Inferences     | A             |

**GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY,SHRI BHAUSAHEB VARTAK ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**Program: -TY BBI**

**Sem: - V**

**Course: - Research Methodolgy**

| <b>Sr. No</b> | <b>Question</b>  | <b>A</b>     | <b>B</b>    | <b>C</b>    | <b>D</b>       | <b>Answer</b> |
|---------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 48            | _____ showing various topics and the relevant page numbers in the report | Appendices   | Index       | Statistics  | Inferences     | B             |
| 49            | _____ are based upon the analysis and interpretation of data.            | Introduction | Conclusions | Reference   | Inference      | B             |
| 50            | Footnotes basically offer convenience to _____.                          | Researcher   | Readers     | Respondents | Research staff | B             |
|               |  |              |             |             |                |               |