

1. What is Research?

- Searching Again And Again
 - Finding Solution To Any Problem
 - Working In A Scientific Way To Search For Truth Of Any Problem
 - None Of The Above
-

2. In the process of conducting research formulation of hypothesis is followed by:

- Statement Of Objectives
 - Analysis Of Data
 - Selection Of Research Tools
 - Collection Of Data
-

A formal document that presents the

3. A formal document that presents the research objectives design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called

_____.

- Research Design
- Research Proposal
- Research Hypothesis
- Research Report

4. How to judge the depth of any research?

- By Research Title
- By Research Objectives
- By Total Expenditure On Research
- By Research Duration

5. In order to pursue the research which of the following is priorly required

- Developing A Research Design
- Formulating A Research Question
- Deciding About The Data Analysis Procedure
- Formulating A Research Hypothesis

6. An image perception or concept that is capable of measurement is called

- Scale
- Hypothesis
- Type
- Variable

—

7. Why do you need to review the existing literature?

- To Make Sure You Have A Long List Of References
- Because Without It You Could Never Reach The Required Word Count
- To Find Out What Is Already Known About Your Area Of Interest
- To Help In Your General Studying

8. What do you mean by unit of analysis?

- Main Parameter
- Variables
- Sample
- Constructs

9. One of the terms given below is defined as a bundle of meanings or characteristics associated with certain events, objects, conditions situations and the like

- Construct
 - Definition
 - Concept
 - Variable
-

10. Concepts are _____ of research

- Guide
 - Tools
 - Methods
 - Variables
-



11. Concept is of two types.

- Abstract And Coherent
- Concrete And Coherent
- Abstract And Concrete
- None Of The Above

12. A formal document, that presents the research objectives, design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called

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13. Survey is which type of Study?

- Descriptive
- Fact Finding
- Analytical
- Systematic

14. In a survey, there is an enumerator, and a

- _____ .
- Guide
 - Respondent
 - Supervisor
 - Messenger



15. The first purpose of a survey is to

_____.

- Description
- Evaluation
- Access
- Provide Information

16. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is _____.

- Field Study
- Diagnostic Study
- Action Study

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17. Second step in problem formulation is

_____.

- Statement Of The Problem
- Understanding The Nature Of The Problem
- Survey
- Discussions

18. What does the term longitudinal design mean?

- A study completed far away from where the researcher lives
- A study which is very long to read
- A study with two contrasting cases
- A study completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena

19. The existing company information is an example of which data?

- Primary
- Secondary
- Both a and b
- None of the above

20. The main problem in questionnaire is _____.

- Accessible to Diverse Respondent
- Greater Anonymity
- Shows An Inability Of Respondent To Provide Information
- None of these

21. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called _____.

- Multiple Choice Questions
- Dichotomous Questions
- Open Ended Questions
- Structured Questions

22. What is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation?

- Exploratory
- Descriptive
- Diagnostic
- Descriptive And Diagnostic

23. A statement of the quantitative research question should:

- Extend the statement of purpose by specifying exactly the questions the researcher will address.
- Help the research in selecting appropriate participants research methods, measures and materials.
- Specify the variables of interest
- All the above

24. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?

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- 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.

25. The research of the people, objects, firms or groups to paint a picture of a given situation is known as _____.

- Exploratory Research
- Rigid Research
- Analytical Research

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- Rigid Research
- Analytical Research
- Descriptive Research

26. A technique of research in which a sample is interviewed and the behavior of respondents is noticed and described in some way is called _____.

- Sampling
- Pretest
- Linkage
- Survey

27. Which of the following should not be a criterion for a good research project?

- Demonstrates the abilities of the researcher
- Is dependent on the completion of other projects
- Demonstrates the integration of different fields of knowledge
- Develops the skills of the researcher

28. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?

- Objective Reasoning
- Positivistic Reasoning
- Inductive Reasoning
- Deductive Reasoning

29. Research that seeks to examine the findings of a study by using the same design, but a different sample is which of the following?

- An exploratory study
- A replication study
- An empirical study
- Hypothesis testing

30. A researcher designs an experiment to test how variables interact to influence job-seeking behaviours. The main purpose of the study was:

- Description
- Prediction
- Exploration
- Explanation

31. Cyber bullying at work is a growing threat to employee job satisfaction. Researchers want to find out why people do this and how they feel about it. The primary purpose of the study is:

- Description
- Prediction
- Exploration
- Explanation

32. A theory _____.

- Is an accumulated body of knowledge
- Includes inconsequential ideas
- Is independent of research methodology
- Should be viewed uncritically

33. Which research method is a bottom-up approach to research?

- Deductive method
 - Explanatory method
 - Inductive method
 - Exploratory method
-

34. How much confidence should you place in a single research study?

- You should trust research findings after different researchers have replicated the findings
- You should completely trust a single research study
- Neither a nor b

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35. A qualitative research problem statement:

- Expresses a relationship between variables
- Conveys a sense of emerging design
- Specifies the research methods to be utilized
- Specifies a research hypothesis

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36. Which of the following is a good research question?

- Do students with high levels of self-efficacy demonstrate more active job searching behaviours?
- Students with higher levels of self-efficacy will demonstrate more active job searching behaviours
- To identify the relationship between self-efficacy and student job searching behaviours
- To produce a report on student job searching

37. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to :

- Provide an up-to-date understanding of the subject, its significance, and structure
- Guide the development of research questions
- Present the kinds of research methodologies used in previous studies
- All of the above

38. The feasibility of a research study should be considered in light of:

- Cost and time required to conduct the study
- Access to gatekeepers and respondents
- Potential ethical concerns
- All of the above

39. . Research that uses qualitative methods for one phase and quantitative methods for the next phase is known as:

- Action research
 - Mixed-method research
 - Quantitative research
 - Pragmatic research
-

40. Research hypotheses are:

- Formulated prior to a review of the literature
 - Statements of predicted relationships between variables
 - Both A and B
 - B but not A
-

41. Which research paradigm is most concerned about generalizing its findings?

- Quantitative research
- Qualitative research
- Mixed-methods research
- All of the above

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

- An intervening variable
- A dependent variable
- An independent variable
- A Moderator

43. A study of teaching professionals posits that their performance-related pay increases their motivation which in turn leads to an increase in their job satisfaction. What kind of variable is 'motivation' in this study?

- Extraneous
- Confounding
- Intervening
- Manipulated

44. When interpreting a correlation coefficient expressing the relationship between two variables, it is important not to:

- Assume causality
- Choose X and Y values that are normally distributed
- Measure the values for X and Y independently

45. Which of the following can be described as a nominal variable?

- Annual income
- Age
- Annual sales
- Geographical location of a firm

46. A positive correlation occurs when:

- Two variables remain constant
- Two variables move in the same direction
- One variable goes up and the other goes down
- Two variables move in opposite directions

47. The key defining characteristic of



47. The key defining characteristic of experimental research is that:

- The independent variable is manipulated
- Hypotheses are proved
- A positive correlation exists
- Samples are large

48. Qualitative research is used in all the following circumstances, EXCEPT:

- It is based on a collection of non-numerical data such as words and pictures
- It often uses small samples
- It is typically used when a great deal is



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48. Qualitative research is used in all the following circumstances, EXCEPT:

- It is based on a collection of non-numerical data such as words and pictures
 - It often uses small samples
 - It is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest
 - It uses the inductive method
-

49. In an experiment, the group that does not receive the intervention is called:

- The experimental group
 - The participant group
 - The control group
 - The treatment group
-



50. What do we call data that are used for a new study but which were collected by an earlier researcher for a different set of research questions?

- Secondary data
 - Field notes
 - Qualitative data
 - Primary data
-

51. When each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected, this is called:

- A snowball sample
 - A stratified sample
 - A random probability sample
 - A non-random sample
-



52. Which of the following statements are true?

- The larger the sample size, the larger the confidence interval
 - The smaller the sample size, the greater the sampling error
 - The more categories being measured, the smaller the sample size
 - A confidence level of 95 percent is always sufficient
-

53. Which of the following will produce the least sampling error?

- A large sample based on convenience sampling
- A small sample based on random sampling
- A large snowball sample
- A large sample based on random sampling



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 - A large snowball sample
 - A large sample based on random sampling
-

54. When people are readily available, volunteer, or are easily recruited to the sample, this is called:

- Snowball sampling
 - Convenience sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Random sampling
-



55. In qualitative research, sampling that involves selecting diverse cases is referred to as:

- Typical-case sampling
- Critical-case sampling
- Intensity sampling
- Maximum variation sampling

56. One advantage of using a questionnaire is that:

- Probe questions can be asked
- Respondents can be put at ease
- Interview bias can be avoided
- Response rates are always high



57. Which of the following is true of observations?

- It takes less time than interviews
 - It is often not possible to determine exactly why people behave as they do
 - Covert observation raises fewer ethical concerns than overt
 - All of the above
-

58. Secondary data can include which of the following?

- Government statistics
 - Personal diaries
 - Organizational records
 - All of the above
-



59. An ordinal scale is:

- The simplest form of measurement
 - A scale with an absolute zero point
 - A rank-order scale of measurement
 - A scale with equal intervals between ranks
-

60. Which term measures the extent to which scores from a test can be used to infer or predict performance in some activity?

- Face validity
 - Content reliability
 - Criterion-related validity
 - Construct validity
-

61. The 'reliability' of a measure refers to the

61. The 'reliability' of a measure refers to the researcher asking:

- Can the results be generalized?
 - Does it have face reliability?
 - Does it give consistent results?
 - Does it measure what it is supposed to measure?
-

62. Which of the following is incorrect when naming a variable in SPSS?

- Must end in a full stop
 - Cannot exceed 64 characters
 - Cannot include symbols such as ?, & and %
 - Must begin with a letter and not a number
-



63. Which of the following is not an SPSS Type variable?

- Word
 - Numeric
 - String
 - Date
-

64. The significance level

- Is set after a statistical test is conducted
- Is always set at 0.05
- Measures the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis
- Results in a p-value



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65. To predict the value of the dependent variable for a new case based on the knowledge of one or more independent variables, we would use

- Regression analysis
 - Correlation analysis
 - Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
 - One-way analysis of variance
-

66. The format of thesis writing is the same as in

- Writing of Seminar representation
- Preparation of research paper/article
- A research dissertation
- Presenting a workshop/conference paper

