

Business Research Methods-104

Multiple Choice Questions

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) None of the above

2. 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

3. A common test in research demands much priority on
 - (A) Reliability
 - (B) Usability
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) All of the above**

4. Action research means
 - (A) A longitudinal research
 - (B) An applied research
 - (C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem**
 - (D) A research with socioeconomic objective

5. 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

6. 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**

7. 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

8. 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

9. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is..... .

(A) Bibliography

(B) Directory

(C) Encyclopedia

(D) Dictionary

10. “Controlled Group” is a term used in..... .

(A) Survey research

(B) Historical research

(C) Experimental research

(D) Descriptive research

11. Testing hypothesis is a

(A) Inferential statistics

(B) Descriptive statistics

(C) Data preparation

(D) Data analysis

12. The method that consists of collection of data through observation and experimentation, formulation and testing of hypothesis is called

(A) Empirical method

(B) Scientific method

(C) Scientific information

(D) Practical knowledge

(E)

13. Information acquired by experience or experimentation is called as

(A) Empirical

(B) Scientific

(C) Facts

(D) Scientific evidences

14. “All living things are made up of cells. Blue whale is a living being. Therefore blue whale is made up of cells”. The reasoning used here is

(A) Inductive

(B) Deductive

(C) Both A and B

(D) Hypothetic-Deductive

15. The reasoning that uses general principle to predict specific result is called

(A) Inductive

(B) Deductive

(C) Both A and B

(D) Hypothetic-Deductive

16. All research process starts with

(A) Hypothesis

(B) Experiments to test hypothesis

(C) Observation

(D) All of these

17. The quality of a research study is primarily assessed on:

(A) The place of publication.

(B) The ways in which the recommendations are implemented

(C) The rigor with which it was conducted

(D) The number of times it is replicated.

18. Which of the following is not an appropriate source for academic research?

(A) An online encyclopedia

(B) A government-based research organization database

(C) A peer reviewed journal article

(D) A text book

19. 'Research methodology' refers to:

(A) The sampling technique

(B) The tools that the researcher use

(C) The chain of association between the research question and the research design

(D) Qualitative methods

20. A researcher should:

(A) Be constrained by the research of others

(B) Use even anonymous sources if they appear relevant

(C) Use only sources that appear credible

21. Research is

(A) A purposeful, systematic activity

(B) Primarily conducted for purely academic purposes

(C) Primarily conducted to answer questions about practical issues

(D) A random, unplanned process of discovery

22. When conducting a review of literature on a particular subject, the researcher should

(A) Read all available material on the subject

(B) Read the whole journal article and then decide whether or not it is useful

(C) Read strategically and critically

(D) Read fully only those texts that appear to agree with his/her point of view

23. The two main styles of research are

(A) Data collection and data coding

(B) Surveys and questionnaires

(C) Sampling and recording

(D) Qualitative and quantitative

24. Qualitative research is:

- (A) Not as rigorous as quantitative research
- (B) Primarily concerned with the collection and analysis of numerical data
- (C) Primarily concerned with in-depth exploration of phenomena**
- (D) Primarily concerned with the quality of the research

25. Quantitative research involves

- (A) Interviewing people to find out their deeply held views about issues
- (B) Collecting data in numerical form**
- (C) More rigor than qualitative research
- (D) Interviewing every member of the target population

26. What is the basis of the scientific method

- (A) To test hypothesis in conditions that are conducive to its success
- (B) To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis
- (C) To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis**
- (D) To test hypothesis and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely

27. Of all the steps in the research process, the one that typically takes the most time is

- (A) Data collection
- (B) Formulating the problem**
- (C) Selecting a research method
- (D) Developing a hypothesis

28. The concepts in a hypothesis are stated as

- (A) Variables**
- (B) Theories
- (C) Indices
- (D) Ideas

29. In order for a variable to be measured, a researcher must provide a

- (A) Operational definition**
- (B) Hypothesis
- (C) Theory
- (D) Scale

30. Which of the following was not identified as a major research design?

- (A) secondary research
- (B) Surveys
- (C) Field Research
- (D) ethnography**

31. When a number of researchers use the same operational definition to measure a variable and achieve the same results, the measure is said to be

- (A) Instrumental
- (B) Reliable**
- (C) Valid

(D) Factual

32. There are various types of research designed to obtain different types of information. What type of research is used to define problems and suggest hypotheses?

(A) Descriptive Research

(B) Primary research

(C) Secondary research

(D) Causal research

33. What type of research would be appropriate in the following situation?

Nestlé wants to investigate the impact of children on their parents' decisions to buy breakfast foods.

(A) Quantitative research.

(B) Qualitative research

(C) Secondary Research

(D) Mixed methodology

34. What type of research would be appropriate in the following situation?

A college or university bookshop wants to get some insights into how students feel about the shop's merchandise, prices and service.

(A) Secondary data

(B) Qualitative research

(C) Focus groups

(D) Quantitative research

35. The Internet is a powerful mechanism for conducting research. However it does have its drawbacks. Which of the following signify these drawbacks?

(A) The possible inclusion of individuals not being targeted, that could skew the results

(B) Lack of information about the population responding to the questionnaire.

(C) Eye contact and body language, (two useful research indicators) are excluded from the analysis

(D) All of the above

36. _____ research is the gathering of primary data by watching people.

(A) Experimental

(B) Causal

(C) Informative

(D) Observational

37. Which is the best type of research approach for gathering causal information?

(A) Observational

(B) Informative

(C) Experimental

(D) Survey

38. The outcome of what is being measured is termed:

(A) Independent Variable

(B) Dependent Variable

(C) Predictor variable

(D) Hypothetical Variable

39. Which of the following would occur in a longitudinal study:

(A) Measures are taken from different participants over an extended period of time

(B) Participation is expected to last for a minimum of 24 hours

(C) Measures are taken from same participants on different occasions usually over extended period of time

(D) Measures are taken from participants in at least 6 different countries

40. Endeavors to explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goal of

(A) Scientific method

(B) Tradition

(C) Inductive logic

(D) Deductive logic

41. Ms. Casillas has been coordinating the Halloween Festival at her school for the last several years. She wants to be sure the students and parents enjoy the festival again this year. On which source is she LEAST likely to rely when making decisions about what to do?

(A) Tradition

(B) Research

(C) Personal experience

(D) Expert opinion

42. The scientific method is preferred over other ways of knowing because it is more

(A) Reliable

(B) Systematic

(C) Accurate

(D) All of these

43. Which of the following steps of the scientific method is exemplified by the researcher reviewing the literature and focusing on a specific problem that has yet to be resolved?

(A) Describe the procedures to collect information

(B) Identify a topic.

(C) Analyze the collected information

(D) State the results of the data analysis

44. Which of the following is the LEAST legitimate research problem? The purpose of this study is to

(A) understand what it means to be a part of a baseball team at a high school known for its championship teams.

(B) study whether physical education should be taught in elementary parochial schools.

(C) examine the relationship between the number of hours spent studying and students test scores

(D) examine the effect of using advanced organizers on fifth grade students reading comprehension

45. The research process is best described as a

(A) Method to select a frame of reference

(B) Set of rules that govern the selection of subjects

(C) Series of steps completed in a logical order

(D) Plan that directs the research design

46. A research proposal is best described as a

(A) Framework for data collection and analysis

(B) Argument for the merit of the study

(C) Description of how the researcher plans to maintain an ethical perspective during the study

(D) Description of the research process for a research project

47. The purpose of a literature review is to:

(A) Use the literature to identify present knowledge and what is unknown

(B) Assist in defining the problem and operational definition

(C) Identify strengths and weaknesses of previous studies

(D) All of the above

48. The statement 'To identify the relationship between the time the patient spends on the operating table and the development of pressure ulcers' is best described as a research:

(A) Objective

(B) Aim

(C) Question

(D) Hypothesis

49. An operational definition specifies

(A) The data analysis techniques to be used in the study

(B) The levels of measurement to be used in the study

(C) How a variable or concept will be defined and measured in the study

(D) How the outcome of the research objectives for the study will be measured

50. A statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables is known as the:

(A) Concept definition

(B) Hypothesis

(C) Problem statement

(D) Research question

51. There is no difference in the incidence of phlebitis around intravenous cannulae changed every 72 hours and those changed at 96 hours' is an example of a:

(A) Null hypothesis

(B) Directional hypothesis

(C) Non-directional hypothesis

(D) Simple hypothesis

52. Which of the following statements meets the criteria for a researchable question?

(A) Is the use of normal saline to cleanse wounds harmful to patients?

(B) Do generalist registered nurses meet the mental health needs of general patients?

(C) Do palliative care patients have spiritual needs?

(D) What are the patients perceptions of the effectiveness of pre-operative education for total hip replacement?

53. The researcher needs to clearly identify the aim of the study; the question to be answered; the population of interest; information to be collected, and feasibility in order to decide on the research

- (A) Design and method**
- (B) Design and assumptions
- (C) Purpose and data analysis
- (D) Purpose and assumptions

54. A variable that changes due to the action of another variable is known as the

- (A) Independent variable
- (B) Extraneous variable
- (C) Complex variable
- (D) Dependent Variable**

55. 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

56. Which comes first, theory or research?

- (A) Theory because otherwise you are working in the dark
- (B) Research because that is only the way you can develop a theory
- (C) It depends on your point of view**
- (D) The question is meaningless, because you cannot have one without the other

57. We review the relevant literature to know

- (A) What is already known about the topic
- (B) What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
- (C) Who are the key contributors to the topic
- (D) All of the above**

58. 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

59. Which of the following is not a type of research question?

- (A) Predicting an outcome
- (B) Evaluating a phenomenon
- (C) Developing good practice
- (D) A hypothesis**

60. Because of the number of things that can go wrong in research there is a need for:

- (A) Flexibility and Perseverance**
- (B) Sympathetic supervisors
- (C) An emergency source of finance
- (D) Wisdom to know the right time to quit

61. _____ research seeks to investigate an area that has been under researched with preliminary data that helps shape the direction for future research.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Exploratory**
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Positivist
62. Research questions in qualitative studies typically begin with which of the following words?
- (A) Why
 - (B) How
 - (C) What
 - (D) All of the above**
63. Qualitative researchers seek to analyze which of the following?
- (A) Numerical data derived from the frequency of particular behaviors
 - (B) Statistical associations between variables
 - (C) The social meaning people attribute to their experiences and circumstances**
 - (D) All of the above
64. Which of the following is not a qualitative research methodology?
- (A) Randomized control trial**
 - (B) Ethnography
 - (C) Grounded Theory
 - (D) Phenomenology
65. Which of the following data collecting methods is not normally used in qualitative research?
- (A) Participant observation
 - (B) Focus groups
 - (C) Questionnaire**
 - (D) Semi-structured interview
66. The following journal article would be an example of ----- research.
“ The benefits of florescent lighting on production in a factory setting”
- (A) Applied**
 - (B) Basic
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) Stupid
67. The scientific method is preferred over other ways of knowing because it is more
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Systematic
 - (C) Accurate
 - (D) All of the above**
68. Quantitative researcher’s preoccupation with generalization is an attempt to:
- (A) Develop the law like findings of the natural sciences**
 - (B) Boost their chances of publication
 - (C) Enhance the internal validity of the research
 - (D) Demonstrate the complex techniques of statistical analysis

69. What is the basis of the scientific method?

- (A) To test hypotheses in conditions that are conducive to its success
- (B) To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis
- (C) To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis**
- (D) To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely

70. A literature review requires

- (A) Planning
- (B) Clear writing
- (C) Good writing
- (D) All of the above**

71. The facts that should be collected to measure a variable, depend upon the

- (A) Conceptual understanding
- (B) Dictionary meaning
- (C) Operational definition
- (D) All of the above**

72. Which of the following is the BEST hypothesis?

- (A) Students taking formative quizzes will perform better on chapter exams than students not taking these quizzes
- (B) Taller students will have higher test scores than shorter students
- (C) Students taught in a cooperative group setting should do better than students in a traditional class**
- (D) Students using laptops will do well

73. Which of the following is the best hypothesis statement to address the research question?

“What impact will the new advertising campaign have on use of brand B”?

- (A) The new advertising campaign will impact brand B image**
- (B) The new advertising campaign will impact brand B image trial
- (C) The new advertising campaign will impact brand B usage at the expense of brand C
- (D) The new advertising campaign will impact brand B’s market penetration

74. Qualitative and quantitative research are the classifications of research on the basis of

- (A) Use of the research
- (B) Time dimension**
- (C) Techniques used
- (D) Purpose of the research

75. Rationalism is the application of

- (A) Research Solution
- (B) Logic and arguments
- (C) Reasoning**
- (D) Previous findings

76. 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

77. The application of the scientific method to the study of business problems is called

- (A) Inductive reasoning
- (B) Deductive reasoning
- (C) Business research**
- (D) Grounded Theory

78. An operational definition

- (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) One that refers to opera singers and their work

79. According to empiricism, which of the following is the ultimate source of all our concepts and knowledge?

- (A) Perceptions
- (B) Theory
- (C) Sensory experiences**
- (D) Logics and arguments

80. Which of the following is most beneficial to read in an article?

- (A) Methods
- (B) Introduction
- (C) Figures
- (D) References**

81. Which of the following is not a function of clearly identified research questions?

- (A) They guide your literature search
- (B) They keep you focused throughout the data collection period
- (C) They make the scope of your research as wide as possible**
- (D) They are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument

82. 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**

83. Statistics is used by researchers to

- A. Analyze the empirical data collected in a study**
- B. Make their findings sound better
- C. Operationally define their variables
- D. Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended

84. A literature review is based on the assumption that

A. Copy from the work of others

B. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others

C. Knowledge disaccumulates

D. None of the above option

85. A theoretical framework

A. Elaborates the researchers among the variables

B. Explains the logic underlying these researchers

C. Describes the nature and direction of the researchers

D. All of the above

86. 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

87. Preliminary data collection is a part of the

A. Descriptive research

B. Exploratory research

C. Applied research

D. Explanatory research

88. Conducting surveys is the most common method of generating

A. Primary data

B. Secondary data

C. Qualitative data

D. None of the above

89. After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in Theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is

A. To conduct surveys

B. To generate the hypothesis

C. To focus group discussions

D. To use experiments in an investigation

90. The appropriate analytical technique is determined by

A. The research design

B. Nature of the data collected

C. Nature of the hypothesis

D. Both A & B

91. Discrete variable is also called.....

A. Categorical variable

B. Discontinuous variable

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

92. "Officers in my organization have higher than average level of commitment" Such a hypothesis is an example of.....
- A. **Descriptive Hypothesis**
 - B. Directional Hypothesis
 - C. Relational Hypothesis
 - D. All of the above
93. 'Science' refers to.....
- A. A system for producing knowledge
 - B. The knowledge produced by a system
 - C. **Both A & B**
 - D. None of the above
94. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?
- A. Deterministic
 - B. Rationalism
 - C. Empirical
 - D. **Abstraction**
95. The theoretical framework discusses the interrelationships among the.....
- A. **Variables**
 - B. Hypothesis
 - C. Concept
 - D. Theory
96.research is based on naturalism.
- A. **Field research**
 - B. Descriptive research
 - C. Basic research
 - D. Applied research
97. Rationalism is the application of which of the following?
- A. **Logic and arguments**
 - B. Research solution
 - C. Reasoning
 - D. Previous findings
- 98- 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
- 99- Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?
- A. Opinion
 - B. **Empiricism**
 - C. Speculation
 - D. Rationalism

100. Research method is applicable in all of the following fields, EXCEPT;

A. Health care

B. Religion

C. Business

D. Government offices

101. 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

102. Which of the following is characteristic of action research?

A. Variables are tightly controlled

B. Results are generalizable

C. Data are usually qualitative

D. Results demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships

103. "Income distribution of employees" in a specific organization is an example of which of following type of variable?

A. Discontinuous variable

B. Continuous variable

C. Dependent variable

D. Independent variable

104. "There is no relationship between higher motivation level and higher efficiency" is an example of which type of hypothesis?

A. Alternative

B. Null

C. Co relational

D. Research

105. Which of the following is not a role of hypothesis?

A. Guides the direction of the study

B. Determine feasibility of conducting the study

C. Identifies relevant and irrelevant facts

D. Provides framework for organizing the conclusions

106. Which of the following is not the source for getting information for exploratory research?

A. Content analysis

B. Survey

C. Case study

D. Pilot study

107. Which of the following is the main quality of a good theory?

A. A theory that has survived attempts at falsification

B. A theory that is proven to be right

- C. A theory that has been disproved
- D. A theory that has been falsified

108. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is known as:

- A. Discontinuous variable
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Independent variable**
- D. Intervening variable

109. Internal validity refers to.

- a. Researcher's degree of confidence.**
- b. Generalisability
- c. Operationalization
- d. All of the above

110. In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

- a. Experiment**
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Theoretical framework
- d. Research design

111. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the ____.

- a. Dependent variable
- b. Extraneous variable
- c. Independent variable**
- d. Confounding variable

112. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent _____.

- a. Hypothesis
- b. Results**
- c. Procedure
- d. Sensitivity

113. _____ 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**

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

- a. Strong
- b. Linear
- c. Weak
- d. Cause and Effect**

115. In which one of the following stage researcher consult the literature?

- a. Operation test
- b. Response analysis survey
- c. Document design analysis**
- d. Pretest interviews

116. Two variables may be said to be causally related if

- a. they show a strong positive correlation.
- b. all extraneous variables are controlled, and the independent variable creates consistent differences in behavior of the experimental group.**
- c. they are observed to co-vary on many separate occasions.
- d. they have been observed in a laboratory setting.

117. Theories explain results, predict future outcomes, and

- a. rely only on naturalistic observations.
- b. guide research for future studies.
- c. rely only on surveys.
- d. rely only on case studies.

118. Characteristics of the scientific method include

- a. anecdotal definition.
- b. controlled observation.
- c. analysis formulation.
- d. adherence to inductive thinking or common sense reasoning.

119. A scientific explanation that remains tentative until it has been adequately tested is called

- a(n)
- a. theory.
- b. law.
- c. hypothesis.**
- d. experiment.

120. The phrase "a theory must also be falsifiable" means

- a. researchers misrepresent their data.
- b. a theory must be defined so it can be disconfirmed.
- c. theories are a rich array of observations regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
- d. nothing.

121. The products of naturalistic observation are best described in terms of

- a. explanation.
- b. theory.
- c. prediction.
- d. description.

122. A psychologist watches the rapid eye movements of sleeping subjects and wakes them to find they report that they were dreaming. She concludes that dreams are linked to rapid eye movements. This conclusion is based on

- a. pure speculation.
- b. direct observation.
- c. deduction from direct observation.
- d. prior prediction.

123. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an

extraneous variable in this experiment?

a.the presence or absence of music

b.the students' test scores

c.the amount of time allowed for the studying

d.silence

124. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is

a.learning.

b.the size of the group.

c.the material studied.

d.music

125. The most powerful research tool is a (an)

a.clinical study.

b.experiment.

c.survey.

d.correlational study.

126. A major disadvantage of the experimental method is that

a.private funding can never be obtained.

b.APA Ethical Review Committees often do not approve of the research techniques.

c.there is a certain amount of artificiality attached to it.

d.subjects are difficult to find for research projects.

127. In the traditional learning experiment, the effect of practice on performance is investigated. Performance is the _____ variable.

a.independent

b.extraneous

c.dependent

d.control

128. Collection of observable evidence, precise definition, and replication of results all form the basis for

a.scientific observation.

b.the scientific method.

c.defining a scientific problem.

d.hypothesis generation.

129. Which of the following is not characteristic of qualitative data?

a. Rich descriptions

b. Concise

c. Voluminous

d. Unorganized

130. An interview conducted by a trained moderator among a small group of respondents in an unstructured and natural manner is a -----

a. Depth Interview

b. Case Study

c. Focus Group

d. None of the above

131. Which of the following is not a longitudinal study?

a. Cohort Study

- b. Trend Study
- c. Panel Study
- d. Census Study**

132. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent -----

- a. Hypothesis
- b. Results**
- c. Procedure
- d. Sensitivity

133. Following are the characteristics of the research except:

- a. Systematic
- b. Data Based
- c. Subjective Approach**
- d. Scientific Inquiry

134. Which of the following similarity is found in qualitative research and survey research?

- a. Examine topics primarily from the participant's perspectives
- b. They are guided by predetermined variables to study
- c. They are descriptive research methods**
- d. Have large sample sizes

135. As a researcher you need not to:

- a. Master the literature**
- b. Take numerous detailed notes
- c. Create a bibliography list
- d. Learn your findings

136. The final step in the research process is to:

- a. Conduct a statistical analysis of data
- b. Report the research results**
- c. Dismantle the apparatus
- d. Clean the laboratory

137. The two functions of a research design are

- (A) theory testing and model building.
- (B) exploratory data collection and hypothesis testing**
- (C) hypothesis testing and theory testing
- (D) exploratory data collection and model building

138. _____ involves evaluating potential explanations for observed behavior

- (A) Exploratory data collection
- (B) Data analysis
- (C) Theory testing
- (D) Hypothesis testing**

139. In a _____ relationship, changes in one variable produce changes in another..

- (A) causal**
- (B) correlational
- (C) confounded
- (D) unidirectional

140. The two defining characteristics of experimental research are:

- (A) measuring predictor and criterion variables.

- (B) random assignment of participants and measuring dependent variables
- (C) manipulation of independent variables and control over extraneous variables**
- (D) random assignment of participants and control over extraneous variables

141. In an experiment on the effects of noise on problem solving, you have some participants solve a problem while being exposed to noise, whereas other participants do the same problems while not being exposed to noise. In this example, exposing or not exposing participants to the noise constitutes a(n).

- (A) independent variable**
- (B) dependent variable
- (C) extraneous variable
- (D) correlational variable.

142. In an experiment on visual perception, you make sure that your laboratory is the same temperature and has the same level of lighting throughout the experiment. This is an example of:

- (A) holding extraneous variables constant.**
- (B) manipulating an independent variable
- (C) randomly assigning participants to conditions
- (D) ignoring extraneous variables

143 According to your text, extraneous variables can be dealt with in an experiment by.

- (A) holding their values constant across conditions
- (B) random assignment of subjects to condition
- (C) increasing the power of your independent variables
- (D) All of the above

(E) Both a and b

144. which of the following is the greatest strength of the experimental approach?

- (A) the ability to study relationships under naturally occurring conditions
- (B) the ability to identify and describe causal relationships**
- (C) the ability to generalize results beyond the original research situation
- (D) All of the above

145. A disadvantage of the experimental approach is that

- (A) you cannot adequately control extraneous variables.
- (B) causal relationships among variables cannot be established
- (C) your results may have limited generality**
- (D) All of the above

146. If your experimental design measures what it is intended to measure, we say that the design has a high level of:

- (A) reliability.
- (B) internal validity.**
- (C) ecological validity.
- (D) external validity

147. Alternative explanations for the findings of a study that may become viable because of flaws in the design are termed:

- (A) rival hypotheses**
- (B) experimental hypotheses
- (C) theoretical possibilities
- (D) goofs

148. Which of the following was listed in your text as a factor affecting external validity?

- (A) history
- (B) reactive testing**
- (C) statistical regression

(D) All of the above

149. you would be most concerned with external validity if you were conducting

(A) applied research

(B) basic research

(C) a demonstration

(D) None of the above

150. Power of the test of significance means probability of what?

(a) Incorrect rejection of the null hypothesis

(b) Correct rejection of the null hypothesis

(c) Incorrect acceptance of the null hypothesis

(d) Correct acceptance of the null hypothesis.

151. In evaluating the significance of the research problem, an important social consideration is

(a) The genuine interest of the researcher in the problem.

(b) Practical value of the findings to educationists, parents and social workers, etc.

(c) Necessary skills, abilities and background of knowledge of the researcher.

(d) Possibility of obtaining reliable and valid data by the researchers.

152. Thinking analogously about hypothesis, a researcher should

(a) First bet and then roll the dice.

(b) First roll the dice and then bet.

(c) Change his bet after the data are in.

(d) Have no bets, but dice only.

153. Why is research in education important for teachers?

(a) It adds to their academic qualifications.

(b) It makes them wiser

(c) It makes them better teachers

(d) It enables them to make best possible judgments about what should be taught and how.

154. Action research is ordinarily concerned with problems

(a) Of general nature.

(b) Constituting universal truths.

(c) Are of immediate concern and call for immediate solutions.

(d) Have long-range implications.

155. Which of the following is not a correct statement?

(a) A test can be reliable without being valid

(b) A test cannot be valid without being reliable

(c) A test can be reliable and valid both

(d) A test can be valid without being reliable.

156. Projective technique is used for measuring

(a) Individual's need for self-actualization.

(b) Individual's inventoried interests.

(c) Individual's dominant feelings, emotions, conflicts, needs which are, generally, repressed by the individual and are stored up in the unconscious mind.

(d) Individual's value-system.

157.. Which of the following is not a projective technique?

- (a) Rorschach
- (b) T.A.T.
- (c) Sentence-Completion Test
- (d) Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI).**

158. Which of the following is not measured by the T.A. T. test?

- (a) Personality needs
- (b) Emotions
- (c) Personality adjustment.
- (d) Reasoning ability.**

159. Which is a projective test?

- (a) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS)
- (b) Allport Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values.
- (c) Rorschach Test**
- (d) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).

160. What is a research describing developmental changes in personality characteristics by studying the same group at different age- levels?

- (a) Developmental study
- (b) Trend study
- (c) Longitudinal growth study**
- (d) Cross-sectional growth study.

161. What is studying different groups of children of different ages simultaneously and describing their developmental characteristics?

- (a) Longitudinal growth study
- (b) Trend study
- (c) Time series study
- (d) Cross-sectional growth study.**

162. When is type-I error increased?

- (a) When alpha-level decreases**
- (b) When alpha-level increases
- (c) When the sample size increases
- (d) When the sample size decreases.

163. What is the modern method of acquiring knowledge?

- (a) Authority
- (b) Personal experience
- (c) Scientific method**
- (d) Expert opinion

164. What is NOT the goal of scientific method of acquiring knowledge?

- (a) Explanation
- (b) Fact-finding
- (c) Control**
- (d) Prediction.

165. Theory, as an aspect of research, does not

- (a) Serve as a tool for providing a guiding framework for observation and discovery.
- (b) Describe the facts and relationships that exist.**
- (c) Serve as a goal providing explanation for specific phenomena with maximal probability and exactitude.
- (d) Discard facts, specific and concrete observations.

166. "Theory" helps the researcher in

- (a) Understanding the research procedure.
(b) Identifying the facts needed to be considered in the context of the research problem.
(c) Understanding the technical terms used in research.
(d) Determining how to make or record observations.
167. Exploratory investigation of management question adapts the following approaches except
a. Films, photographs, and videotape
b. In-depth interviewing
c. Document analysis
d. Street ethnography
e. Survey method
168. ----- are Questions the researcher, must answer to satisfactory arrive at a conclusion about the research question.
a) Investigate questions
b) Research question
c) Measurement question
d) Fine-tuning the research question
169. research should be _____
a) accessible
b) transparent
c) transferable
d) all of the above
170. A _____ is conducted to detect weaknesses in research instrument's design
a) Pilot study
b) Questionnaire
c) Interview
d) Sampling
171. What are the two types of arguments
a) deduction and induction
b) exploratory and deductive
c) dejection and injection
d) none of the above
172. What are the qualities of a good hypothesis
a) adequate for the purpose
b) testable
c) better than its rivals
d) all of the above
- 173.** Data collection that focuses on providing an accurate description of the variables in a situation forms the basis of which type of study
a) exploratory study
b) descriptive study
c) causal study
d) All of the above
174. A condition that exists when an instruments measures what it is supposed to measure is called
a) validity
b) accuracy

- c) reliability
d) none of the above
175. The major disadvantage with in depth interviews is that because of their time consuming nature it is usually only possible to carry out a relatively small number of such interviews and as such the results are likely to be highly _____
- a) subjective
b) objective
c) **questionable**
d) objectionable
176. A critical review of the information, pertaining to the research study, already available in various sources is called
- a) Research review
b) **Research design**
c) Data review
d) Literature review
177. _____ presents a problem, discusses related research efforts, outlines the data needed for solving the data and shows the design used to gather and analyze the data.
- a.) Research Question
b.) **Research Proposal**
c.) Research Design
d.) Research Methodology
178. The purpose of _____ research is to help in the process of developing a clear and precise statement of the research problem rather than in providing a definitive answer.
- a.) Marketing
b.) Causal
c.) **Exploratory**
d.) Descriptive
179. A systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypothesis is called _____
- a.) Applied Research
b.) Basic Research
c.) **Scientific Research**
d.) None Of The Above
180. _____ is the determination of the plan for conducting the research and as such it involves the specification of approaches and procedures..
- a.) Strategy
b.) **Research Design**
c.) Hypothesis
d.) Deductive
181. A proposal is also known as a:
- a) Work plan
b) Prospectus
c) Outline
d) Draft plan

e) **All of the above**

182. Every research proposal, regardless of length should include two basic sections. They are:

- a) **Research question and research methodology**
- b) Research proposal and bibliography
- c) Research method and schedule
- d) Research question and bibliography

183. The following are the synonyms for independent variable except

- a) Stimulus
- b) Manipulated
- c) **Consequence**
- d) Presumed Cause

184. The following are the synonyms for dependent variable except

- a) Presumed effect
- b) Measured Outcome
- c) Response
- d) **Predicted from...**

185. Which of the following is not a characteristic of research?

- a. **It requires the collection of new data**
- b. It is reiterative
- c. It requires reasoned arguments to develop conclusions
- d. It aims to increase understanding

186. How many stages are there to the research process?

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7
- d. **8**

187. What would NOT be a consideration during the research design stage?

- a. **The availability of literature**
- b. The availability of participants
- c. The type of methods that would be used
- d. The type of analysis that would take place

188. Your conceptual framework is normally developed?

- a. Before your literature review
- b. **During your literature review**
- c. After data collection
- d. After data analysis

190. When assessing a research question, which is not an element of 'CAFÉ'?

- a. **Control**
- b. Access
- c. Facilities and resources
- d. Expertise

191. What should not be included in a research proposal?

- a. A summary of existing work in the area

- b. The proposed methods to collect data
- c. The results that will be obtained**
- d. An acknowledgement of any ethical issues

192. Reliability in quantitative research refers to

- a. The consistency of any measure**
- b. The suitability of any measure
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A or B

193. Reliability in qualitative research refers to

- a. The consistency of any measure
- b. The consistency of the methods used to collect data**
- c. The suitability of the measure used
- d. All of these

194. An experimental research design normally involves

- a. Manipulating the independent variable**
- b. Manipulating the dependent variable
- c. A number of repeated measures
- d. Data collected over an extended time period

195. Which of the following are not normally a requirement for experimental research design?

- a. Demonstrating co variation
- b. Demonstrating time order
- c. Demonstrating repeated measures**
- d. Demonstrating non spuriousness

LEWADI