

PAST MCQs ALL IN ONE**QUIZ NO 1****GRAND QUIZ****MID TERM****QUIZ NO 2****FINAL TERM****QUIZ NO 1**

1. There are ----- broad steps in conducting surveys. **Six**
2. In ----- researchers read other people's researches. **Review**
3. Every human knowledge is ----- science. **Not a**
4. Theoretically there is ----- degree of control on the research situation. **High**
5. Moving up the ladder of abstraction the basic concept becomes more abstract ----- in scope and less measurable. **Wider**
6. ----- is a document that present a plan for project to reviewer of evaluation. **Research proposal**
7. Students of resaerch methodolgy must conduct the research by following the ----- research process. **Complete**
8. Effect of 2 variables together is likely to be ----- than the individual effect of each. **Greater**
9. We are surrounded by ----- research. **Social**
10. The nature of relationship is not specified in -----, **Non directional relationship**
11. ----- estimate the likely consequences of planned change. **Impact assessment**
12. There are ----- the basic components of theoretical framework. **Six**
13. Methods and ----- sections are most critical. **Results**
14. Parsimony is defined as the minimum no of variables that explain -----, **Variance**
15. By repeating the observation, researchers want to be -----, **Positive**
16. Experments, surveys, ccontent analysis and ----- are research techniques used in quantitative research. **Using existing statistics**
17. There are mostly ----- parties in resrarch. **Three**
18. ----- also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling. **Convenience**

GRAND QUIZ

1. In research extraneous variables (EV) also known as Confounding factors that may effect XY relationship are to be identified by the _____ **researcher**
 2. is a document that presents a plan for a project to the reviewers for evaluation.
_____ **Research Proposal**
 3. If the relationship among variables refers to an observable reality, the proposition may testable we can then call it a/an **hypothesis.**
 4. Research produces knowledge which can be used
to solve problem and generate theories principles and laws.
 5. Which of the following is not a type of observation tool...? _____ **Stratification.**
 6. Is essentially a process of describing a phenomena at increasingly high levels of extraction
_____ **Theory development**
 7. Proposition is a statement concern with the Relationships among concepts. _____ **Logical**
 8. A research design includes **Experiments, Observation techniques, Communication analysis, Case study, Focus group discussions.**
 9. The type of non-probability sampling in which the researcher lays down the criteria for the subject is called..... **Purposive Sampling**
 10. Select the most appropriate **study of research method provides you the knowledge and skills you need to analysis a problem and find a solution accordingly.**
- Following is a type of confounding factors that affects the relationship between X AND Y variables and is unknown..... **Extraneous Variables**
11. If under aged children are engaged in research, which can provide informed consent on behalf of them **parent or other person with legal standing**
 12. is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interrupt and make science of the experiences and the world in which they live. _____ **Qualitative research**
 13. In order to establish cause and effect relationship between two variables we perform _____ **Experiment.**
 14. Why variable is the depend variable, variation of which is accounted for by X variable. Do you think the variation in dependent variable could also be caused by factors other than Y variable?
_____ **YES**

15.Strong relationship between the library facility (x) and performance of students (Y) depends on the interest and inclination of students which modifies the original relationship in the given determine what is the type of variable that modifies the original relationship _____ **Moderating Variable**

16.Statistic is different from statistics in a scène that _____ **A statistic is the summary description of a given variable in a survey sample**

17..... Is a unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis _____ **Element**

18.For Exploratory research, the researcher may use different sources for getting information like _____ **1 experience surveys, (2) secondary data analysis, (3) case studies, and (4) pilot studies**

19.The goal of ethics in research is to insure that _____ **that no one is harmed from research activities**

20.The type of relationship in which the nature of relationship is not specified is called _____ **non-directional**

21.Which of the following is an ethical issue in performing lab experiments_ **Not allowing**

22.subjects to withdraw from the experiment when they want to. _

23..... Are the two purposes of developing a theory? _____ **Prediction and understanding**

24.4 day work week will lead to higher productivity (dependent variable) by increasing job satisfaction in this example 4 day work week is a..... **Intervening Variables**

25..... is a coherent set of general proposition used as principals of explanations of the apparent relationship of certain observed phenomena _____ **Theory**

26.Science is a method to produce knowledge theories law and principles through **observation and re-observation**

27.Interviews, telephone interviews, computer-assisted interviews, and interviews through electronic media; questionnaires that personally administered, sent through mail, or electronically administered; observation of individuals..... **Data collection.**

28.A/an....is the one which can take on an uncountable set of values? _____ **Continuous variable**

29. Pretests and posttests are performed to measure.....variable during an experiment:_____ **dependent variable**

30. Science is a way to produce knowledge, which could be...? _____ **Based on truth and probably to be universal**

31.Responsible researchers anticipate ethical dilemmas and attempt to _____ **adjust the design, procedures, and protocols**

32.Which of the following is an Ethical Issues performing in Lab Experiments _____ **all of the given option**

33.Also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling . _____ **Convenience Sampling**

MIDTERM MCQS

1. There are mostly ----- parties in the research. _____ **Three**
2. Moving up the ladder of abstraction the basic concept becomes abstract ----- in scope and less measurable. _____ **Wider**
3. Effect of 2 variables together is likely to be ----- than the individual effect of each. ____ **Greater**
4. In resaerch work it is easier to manage ----- group. _____ **Small**
5. There are ----- broad steps in conducting survery. _____ **Six**
6. Students of research methodology must conduct the research by the following the ----- research process. _____ **Complete**
7. ----- document that presents a plan for a project to reviewers for evalution. _____ **Research proposal**
8. ----- estimate the likely consequences of planned change. _____ **Impact assessment**
9. Every human knowledge is ----- sciene. _____ **Not a**
10. There are ----- basic components of theoritical framework. _____ **Six**
11. The nature of relationship is not specified in ----- . _____ **Non directional relationship**
12. We are surrounded by the ----- research. _____ **Social**
13. Experiments, surveys, content analysis and ----- are the researchtechnique used in quantitative research. _____ **Using existing statistics**
14. Methods and ----- sections are the most critical. _____ **Results**
15. In ----- researchers read other people research. _____ **Review**
16. Proposition is a statement concerned with the ----- relationship among concepts. ____ **Logical**
17. By repeating the observation researcher wants to be ----- . _____ **Positive**
18. Parsimony is defined as minimum no of variables that explain ----- . _____ **Variance**
19. ----- is also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling . ____ **convenience sampling**
20. Theoretically there is a ----- degree of control on the research situations. _____ **High**
21. ----- is the process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions logically and consistance. _____ **Editing**
22. ----- phenomenology is focussed less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on a description of the experiences ofparticipants. _____ **Transcendental or psychological**
23. The ----- ethnography is a traditional approach used by cultural anthropologists. ____ **Realist**
24. Researcher read percentage tables to make----- . _____ **Comparisons**
25. Tables and graphs are----- . _____ **Pictorial presentation of data.**
26. ----- process of changing data from orignal form that is more suitable to perform data analysis. _____ **Data transformation**
27. ----- is a form of social inquiry that focusses on the way people interpret and make sense of the experience and the world in which they live. _____ **Qualitative research**
28. The intent of the ground theory is ----- . _____ **To move beyond description**
29. The intent in enthography is to ----- . _____ **determine how the culture work**

30. A ----- is a form of narrative study in which the researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life. _____ **Biographical study**
31. Observation, Repetition, Re-observation _____ **(process of sensory experiences)**
32. One of the following is not property of independent variable _____ **(attendant)**
33. A technical term used for UN answered questions on the otherwise complete question is _____ **(non response)**
34. When the bivariate table suggest Independence of x and y but the relationship appears in one or more parties then it is called _____ **(the suppressor variable pattern)**
35. Moving up the ladder abstract a basic concept becomes _____ **(more abstract)**
36. A statement concerned with the logical relationship among concept is called _____ **(proposition)**
37. Which one of the following is not depicted through review of literature-----
38. Focus group discussion are _____ **(6_12 persons assisted by a moderator)**
39. In order to get informed consent concerning children _____ **(parents to sign)**
40. Re-observation, Repetition □ □ Process of "sensory experiences" _____ **(Observation)**
41. Which of the following is NOT referred to "Sensory experiences (verifiable referred others are not) (Descriptive) Research designed to describe characteristics of the phenomenon under study. Which is not referred to basic research _____ **(payoff)**
42. A coherent set of general propositions used as principles of explanation of the apparent relationships of certain observed phenomena _____ **(theory)**
43. Referred to ethical activities: Violating nondisclosure agreements. _____ **(increasing respondent confidentiality).**
44. Discussion of an issue by ... persons assisted by a moderator. _____ **(6-12)**
45. First step in research process (Starts with a broad area of interest) **(Ex-post-facto design)** No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening Divide subjects into 2 or more groups for purposes of comparison in (Experimental and Control groups) First Step in conducting an Experiment is **(hypothesis)**, collecting data, theory
46. Not an unethical Issues in Lab Experiments _____ **(Putting pressure on subjects to participate)**
47. Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis _____ **(element)**
48. In case population is heterogeneous, then stratify. Each stratum in itself becomes homogeneous. Researcher's Decision about homogeneity of the population. Is referred to _____ **-(Stratified Random Sampling)**
49. Subject many react differently in an experiment then they would in real life due to -----
50. With..... Design, investigator have to control over the variable in the sense of being able to manipulation them-----
51. Level of job commitment of the officer with the efficiency is-----
52. What a researcher does not record after locate a source -----
53. Impact Assessment: Estimate the likely **consequences** of planned change.
54. ----- also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling
_____ **Convenience sampling**
55. ----- is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis. _____ **Element**

56. Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. _____ **Co-relational hypothesis**
57. No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening. _____ **Ex-post-facto design**
58. The ----- pattern: When the bivariate table suggests independence of X and Y but the relationship appears in one or more partials. _____ **suppressor variable**
59. To gain more confidence, it is advisable to set up 2 expr groups and 2 cont. groups
_____. **Solomon 4 Group Design**
60. Testing Effect include -----, _____. **Pretests.**
61. Heterogeneity with in clusters but homogeneity between clusters -----, _____. **Cluster Sampling:**

BT406 Quiz 2

1. ----- usually mean the researcher's act to find out what people do. _____ **Observation**
2. ----- phenomenology is focussed less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on description of the experiences of participants. _____ **Transcendental or psychological**
3. ----- is form a social inquiry that focusses on the way people interpret aand make sense of the experiences and the word in which they live. _____ **Qualitative research**
4. The ----- should be written only after the rest of the report is completed. _____ **Summary**
5. In ----- the inquirer focuss on the stories told from the individual and arranges three stories in chronological order. _____ **Narrative research**
6. Which of the following is/are variety / varieties of non- reactive observations. _____ **Physical traces**
7. Quantative research produced hard data numbers. It follows a ----- approach to research in which the researcher speaks the language of variables and hypothesis. ____ - _____ **Postivist**
8. The ----- ethnography is a traditional approach used by cultural entthropologists. ____ **Realist**
9. A/an ----- is a form of narrative study in which the researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life. _____ **Biographical study**
10. The intent in ethnography is to determine -----, _____ **How the culture work**
11. Giving bibilography in refreshing is -----, _____ **A must**
12. ----- research is suited for examining the combination of special factors that produce a specific outcome (e.g civil war). _____ **Historical comparative**
13. The ----- should be written only after the rest of the report is completed. _____ **Summary**
14. A distinct historical comparative research method avoids the excesses of -----
_____. **None of given options**
15. Regarding the field research and entering the field and establish social relations with members which of the following must be done. _____ **All of given options**
16. The intent of a grounded theory study is a -----, _____ **All of given options**
17. Regarding use of secondary data, which of the following is not an advantage. _____ **Bias**
18. Researchers read percentage table to make -----, _____ **Comparisons**
19. ----- is a process of changing data from their original form to a format that is more suitable to perform data analysis that will achieve the research objective. _____ **Data transformation**
20. Tables and graphs are -----, _____ **Pictoral presentation of data.**

21. ----- is the process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions, legibility and consistency.
_____ **Editing**

FINAL TERM

1. Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is ---- **Uni-dimensionality**
2. Presented data have to be interpreted. The **interoperation** means explain meanings of -----
--- **data**
3. ----- to percentage a bivariate table: by row, column, and for the total. **Three ways**
4. **Ethnography** is a qualitative design in which the researcher describes and interprets the shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of a -----
_____ **culture-sharing group**
5. In step first, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the -----
_____ **research problem**
6. ----- interviewing is interviewing with an interview guide **Semi-structured**
7. Those being studied are not aware that they are part of research project.
8. ----- also referred to as field research, ethnography, or anthropological study.
_____ **Observation studies**
9. Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research are
_____ **1-Confidentiality 2-Deception 3-Involvement of researcher in the social lives of people**
10. ----- is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence. **Historiography**
11. Max Weber used the German term verstehen ----- **"understanding."**
12. Sources of historical-comparative research data:
_____ **1-Primary sources 2-Secondary sources 3-Running records 4-Recollections**
13. A focus group discussion is a group discussion of ----- persons **6-12**
14. Duration of ----- is between one hour to one hour and a half. **FGD**
15. Procedure that ensures certain characteristics of a population sample will be represented is -----
---- **quota sampling.**
16. ----- is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis. **Element**
17. Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other.
_____ **Co-relational hypothesis:**
18. ----- within clusters but homogeneity between clusters. **Heterogeneity**
19. Non-reactive research includes: **Largely based on positivist principles, Quantitative.**
20. Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research are ----- **Confidentiality**
21. Sources of historical-comparative research data----- **ALL**

22. Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is ----- **Uni-dimensionality**
23. Presented data have to be interpreted. The interpretation means explain meanings of --- **data**
24. Three ways to percentage a ----- by row, column, and for the total. **bivariate table:**
25. ----- is a qualitative design in which the researcher describes and interprets the shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of a culture-sharing group
----- **Ethnography**
26. In step first, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the -----
----- **research problem**
27. Semi-structured interviewing is interviewing with an----- **interview guide**
28. -----also referred to as field research, ethnography, or anthropological study.
----- **Observation studies**
29. Adopt a ----- learn the ropes, and get along with members. **social role,**
30. Preexisting versus created roles. ----- to the roles chosen because of age, race, gender, attractiveness. **Limits**
31. Also the -----Complete observer, observer as participant, participant as observer, complete participant. **level of involvement**
32. -----is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence. **Historiography**
33. -----used the German term verstehen – “understanding.” **Max Weber**
34. A -----discussion is a group discussion of 6-12 persons **focus group**
35. Duration of FGD is between one hour to ----- **one hour and a half.**
36. Procedure that ensures certain characteristics of a -----will be represented is quota sampling. **population sample**
37. Element is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of ----- **analysis.**
38. Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. -----
----- **Co-relational hypothesis:**
39. No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening. -----
----- **Ex-post-facto design**
40. Testing Effect include ----- **Pretests.**
41. Heterogeneity within clusters but -----between clusters. **Homogeneity**
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