

M.Sc. Sem IV Paper IV

Research Methodology

Sample Questions

Q 1) In which step do you create a general plan for each paragraph of your paper?

- a) Write a rough draft
- b) Take notes and make an outline
- c) Revise and edit the rough draft
- d) Create a research question

Q 2) What is the difference between revising and editing?

- a) Revising focuses on the mechanical aspects, whereas editing involves rewording sentences or change ideas.
- b) Revising and editing are the same thing.
- c) Revising involves rewording sentences or changing ideas, whereas editing focuses on the mechanical aspects.
- d) Revising means to write a whole new paper, and editing means to fix the grammar.

Q 3) The introductory section of a research report should aim to:

- a) Identify the specific focus of the study
- b) Provide a rationale for the dissertation, or article
- c) Grab the reader's attention
- d) All of the above

Q 4) What is the purpose of the conclusion in a research report?

- a) It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured
- b) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature
- c) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed
- d) It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions

Q 5) Which section needs to grab the reader's attention and explain what the project is about?

- a) The abstract
- b) The discussion
- c) The title
- d) The table of contents

Q 6) Which section contains a short summary about the project?

- a) The title
- b) The abstract
- c) The introduction
- d) The table of contents

Q 7) What is the purpose of doing research?

- a) To identify problem
- b) To find the solution
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

Q 8) Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?

- a) Artifacts (Visual)
- b) People
- c) Media products (Textual, Visual and sensory)
- d) All of these

Q 9) In group interview there are _____

- a) One interviewer and one interviewee
- b) More than one interviewer and one interviewee
- c) One interviewer and more than one interviewee
- d) More than One interviewer and more than one interviewee

Q 10) Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?

- a. Non-verbal analysis
- b. Linguistic analysis
- c. Spatial analysis
- d. All of these

Q 11) Literature review is not usually concerned with helping in:

- (A)subsequent data collection.
- (B)literary appreciation.
- (C)research instrument design.
- (D)objective setting.

Q 12) The starting point for a literature search is:

- (A)tertiary data.
- (B)secondary data.
- (C)primary data.
- (D)some other data.

Q 13) 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

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Q 15) A common test in research demands much priority on

- (A) Reliability
- (B) Useability
- (C) Objectivity
- (D) All of the above

Q 16) 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

Q 17) 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

Q 18) Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- (A) Socio-economic Status
- (B) Marital Status
- (C) Numerical Aptitude
- (D) Professional Attitude

Q 19) 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

Q 20) 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

Q.21 The role of a project supervisor is to:

- A. Give you a reading list.
- B. provide academic support, guidance and critical feedback on your work.
- C. negotiate access to the research setting on the student's behalf.
- D. ensure you keep to your schedule and deadlines.

Q.22 Which of the following should be included in a research proposal?

- A. Your academic status and experience.
- B. The difficulties you encountered with your previous reading on the topic.
- C. Your choice of research methods and reasons for choosing them.
- D. All of the above

Q.23 Why is it helpful to keep a research diary or log book while you are conducting your project?

- A. To give you something to do in the early stages of your research when nothing is happening.
- B. Because funding councils generally demand to see written evidence that you were working every day during the period of the research.
- C. To keep a record of what you did and what happened throughout the research process.
- D. It can be added to your dissertation to ensure that you reach the required word limit

Q.24 An important practical issue to consider when designing research project is

- A. Which theoretical perspective you find most interesting
- B. How much time and money you have, to conduct the research
- C. Which colour of ring binder to present your work in