

# TOP 100 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is referred to as "the father of research on teaching"?

- a) N. L. Gage
  - b) David Berliner
  - c) Egon Brunswik
  - d) Donald T. Campbell
- Answer: **a. N. L. Gage**

2. The main purpose of research in education is to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Increase social status of an individual
  - b) Increase job prospects of an individual
  - c) Help in the personal growth of an individual
  - d) Help the candidate become an eminent educationist
- Answer: **d. Help the candidate become an eminent educationist**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part

- a) Pseudo-inference
  - b) Objective inference
  - c) Inductive inference
  - d) Deductive inference
- Answer: **c. Inductive inference**

4. Sampling is advantageous as it \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Saves time
  - b) Helps in capital-saving
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) Increases accuracy
- Answer: **c. Both (a) and (b)**

5. Random sampling is helpful as it is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Reasonably accurate
  - b) Free from personal biases
  - c) An economical method of data collection
  - d) All the above
- Answer: **d. All the above**

6. Tippit table refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Table of random digits
  - b) Table used in sampling methods
  - c) Table used in statistical investigations
  - d) All the above
- Answer: **d. All the above**

7. Type-I Error occurs if \_\_\_\_\_

- a) The null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true
  - b) The null hypothesis is accepted even though it is false
  - c) Both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are rejected
  - d) None of the above
- Answer: **a. the null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size

- a) Systematic sampling
  - b) Purposive sampling
  - c) Cluster sampling
  - d) Area sampling
- Answer: **a. Systematic sampling**

9. Research and Development become the index of development of country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?

- a) Because R&D targets the human development
- b) Because R&D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country
- c) Because R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country
- d) All the above

Answer: **d. All the above**

**10. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?**

- a. Research Methodology
- b. Reference
- c. Conclusion
- d. None of these

Answer: **d. None of these**

**11. Testing hypothesis is a \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Inferential statistics
- b. Descriptive statistics
- c. Data preparation
- d. Data analysis

Answer: **a. inferential statistics**

**12. Is it possible to apply projective techniques for exploratory investigation?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer: **a. Yes**

**13. 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

Answer: **c. Both a and b**

**14. 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

Answer: **d. All of these**

**15. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?**

- a. Snowball
- b. Random
- c. Cluster
- d. Stratified

Answer: **a. Snowball**

**16. 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

Answer: **c. one interviewer and more than one interviewee**

**17. Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?**

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

Answer: **d. All of these**

**18. Uniting various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as.....**

- a. Coalesce
- b. Triangulation
- c. Bipartite
- d. Impassive

Answer: **b. Triangulation**

19. Multistage sampling is a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Probability sampling
- b. Non-Probability sampling

Answer: a. **Probability sampling**

20. Hypothesis is.....

- a) Conclusion drawn from existing literature
- b) Interpretation of data
- c) Relation between variables
- d) Comparison of assumptions

Answer: (B) **Interpretation of data**

21. In which of the following research methodologies, manipulation and control of variables and randomization of sample are 2 of the basic necessities.....

- a) Ex-post facto research
- b) Descriptive research
- c) Case study research
- d) Experimental research

Answer: (d) **Experimental research**

22. Which one of the following is the main feature of qualitative research?.....

- a) Avoids positivist assumptions and data analysis
- b) Subscribe to pre-existing categories
- c) Collects data in numerical form
- d) Uses the empirical methods of data analysis

Answer: (a) **Avoids positivist assumptions and data analysis**

23. Which of the following methodology is being used in empirical researches? .....

- a) Inductive method
- b) Deductive method
- c) Initiative method
- d) Scientific method

Answer: (d) **Scientific method**

24. In which research methodology, manipulation of independent variable and control of extraneous variables are neither possible nor desirable? .....

- a) Experimental method
- b) Ex post facto method
- c) Historical method
- d) Descriptive survey method

Answer: (b) **Ex post facto method**

25. In which of the following, there is a greater flexibility in both the methodologies and process of research? .....

- a) Ethnography and phenomenology
- b) Descriptive survey and impact studies
- c) Experimental and observation based studies
- d) Ex-post facto and historical studies

Answer: (a) **Ethnography and phenomenology**

26. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the steps of research using a quantitative paradigm? .....

- a) Hypothesis framing, hypothesis testing, conclusion, and reporting
- b) Establishing a research problem, hypothesis framing, hypothesis testing, generalization and conclusions and implications of result.
- c) Problem identification, sample selection, developing a research design and field work.
- d) Defining a problem, survey of related studies, sampling, data collection, and data analysis.

Answer: (b) **Establishing a research problem, hypothesis framing, hypothesis testing, generalization and conclusions and implications of result.**

27. A researcher administers an achievement test to assess and indicate the possible effect of an independent variable in his/her study. The distribution of scores on the test is found to be negatively skewed. On the basis of this, what can be started with regard to the difficulty level of the test? .....

- a) The test is very easy
- b) The test is very difficult
- c) The test is neither easy nor difficult
- d) The test is easy and needs normalization

Answer: (a) **The test is very easy**

28. The personalized and contextualized references are permissible in which type of reporting of researches? .....

- a) Experimental research
- b) Historical research
- c) Ethnographic research
- d) Survey based research

Answer: (c) Ethnographic research

29. In which of the following methodology of research, hypotheses are usually implied rather than being explicit? .....

- a) Descriptive survey method
- b) Historical method
- c) Experimental method
- d) Ex-post facto method

Answer: (b) Historical method

30. Which is the research methodology predominantly used to study cultural anthropology? .....

- a) Interview
- b) Panel discussion
- c) Participant observation
- d) Focus group discussion

Answer: (c) Participant observation

31. Which among the following is NOT related to qualitative research? .....

- a) Thematic analysis
- b) Case study
- c) Discourse analysis
- d) Survey method

Answer: (d) Survey method

32. Experimental researches are aimed to.....

- a) Establish association between variables
- b) Describe variables
- c) Study the application of theory
- d) Study trend analysis

Answer: (a) Establish association between variables

33. Through which of the following methodologies of research “cause and effect” relationship is focused?.....

- a) Historical method
- b) Experimental method
- c) Ex-post facto method
- d) Case study method

Answer: (b) Experimental method

34. Quantitative research is otherwise known as .....

- a) Ethnographic approach
- b) Unstructured approach
- c) Descriptive approach
- d) Structured approach

Answer: (d) Structured approach

35. The main purpose of research in education is to.....

- a) Increase social status of an individual
- b) Increase job prospects of an individual
- c) Help in the personal growth of an individual
- d) Help the candidate become an eminent educationist

Answer: (d) Help the candidate become an eminent educationist

36. Sampling is advantageous as it.....

- a) Saves time
- b) Helps in capital-saving
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Increases accuracy

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

37. Random sampling is helpful as it is.....

- a) Reasonably accurate
- b) Free from personal biases
- c) An economical method of data collection

d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

38. ----- refers to inferring about the whole population on the basis of the observations made on a small part

- a) Pseudo-inference
- b) Objective inference
- c) Inductive inference
- d) Deductive inference

Answer: (c) Inductive inference

39. Different people hold ----- of the same thing

- a) Same and different
- b) Same
- c) Different
- d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Different

40. In "RESEARCH" "R" means.....

- a) Role
- b) Retain
- c) Rely
- d) Round

Answer: (b) Retain

41. Which technique is generally followed when a population is finite? .....

- a) Purpose sampling technique
- b) Area sampling technique
- c) Systematic sampling technique
- d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Systematic sampling technique

42. Which of the following is a non-probability sample?

- a) Quota sample
- b) Simple random sample
- c) Purposive sample
- d) (a) and (c) both

Answer: (d) (a) and (c) both

43. A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is .....

- a) A cluster sample
- b) A random sample
- c) A systematic sample
- d) A stratified sample

Answer: (b) A random sample

44. A good hypothesis must be .....

- a) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- b) Precise, specific, and consistent with most known facts
- c) Of limited scope and must not have global significance
- d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

45. Field study is related to .....

- a) Real life situations
- b) Laboratory situations
- c) Experimental situations
- d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Real life situations

46. In the word "RESEARCH" "A" means.....

- a) Articulate
- b) Artist
- c) Article
- d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Articulate

47. Research is based upon .....

- a) Rating scale
- b) Experiments
- c) General principles
- d) Scientific methods

Answer: **(d) Scientific methods**

**48. The main condition which must be followed by research is .....**

- a) Honest exploration
- b) Knowledge of facts and principles
- c) Standardized findings and conclusions
- d) All of the above

Answer: **(d) All of the above**

**49. Researches are generally treated as “identity symbols” of a nation because, .....**

- a) Researches reflect the progress of a nation
- b) Researches focus on human development
- c) Researches help in acquiring international prestige
- d) All of the above

Answer: **(d) All of the above**

**50. Validity of a research can be improved by .....**

- a) Taking the true representative sample of the population
- b) Eliminating extraneous factors
- c) Both of the above measures
- d) None of the above

Answer: **(c) Both of the above measures**

**51. “One of the methods of logical reasoning process” is called**

- a) Induction
- b) Deduction
- c) Research
- d) Experiment

Answer: **(d) Experiment**

**52. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is called**

- a) Belief
- b) Value
- c) Objectivity
- d) Subjective

Answer: **(c) Objectivity**

**53. “Reasoning from general to particular “is called**

- a) Induction
- b) deduction
- c) Observation
- d) experience

Answer: **(b) deduction**

**54. “Deduction and induction are a part of the system of reasoning” – stated by**

- a) Caroline
- b) P.V. Young
- c) Dewey John
- d) Emory

Answer: **(b) P.V. Young**

**55. .... is “systematically conceptual structure of interrelated elements in some schematic form”**

- a) Concept
- b) Variable
- c) Model
- d) Facts

Answer: **(c) Model**

**56. The method by which a sample is chosen**

- a) Unit
- b) design
- c) Random
- d) Census

u) Census

Answer: **b) design**

**57. Research conducted to find the solution for an immediate problem is .....**

- a) Fundamental Research
- b) Analytical Research
- c) Survey
- d) Action Research

Answer: **d) Action Research**

**58. Fundamental Research is otherwise called**

- a) Action Research
- b) Survey
- c) Pilot study
- d) Pure Research

Answer: **d) Pure Research**

**59. Research which follows a case study method is called**

- a) Clinical or diagnostic
- b) Causal
- c) Analytical
- d) Qualitative

Answer: **a) Clinical or diagnostic**

**60. Research through experiment and observation is called**

- a) Clinical Research
- b) Experimental Research
- c) Laboratory Research
- d) Empirical Research

Answer: **d) Empirical Research**

**61. ....is a way to systematically solve the research problem**

- a) Technique
- b) Operations
- c) Research methodology
- d) Research Process

Answer: **c) Research methodology**

**62. Good Research is always .....**

- a) Slow
- b) Fast
- c) Narrow
- d) Systematic

Answer: **d) Systematic**

**63. The research method is a part of .....**

- a) Problem
- b) Experiment
- c) Research Techniques
- d) Research methodology

Answer: **d) Research methodology**

**64. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solutions to a problem is**

- a) Field Study
- b) diagnostic study
- c) Action study
- d) Pilot study

Answer: **b) diagnostic study**

**65. .... is a motivation for research in students**

- a) Research degree
- b) Research Academy
- c) Research Labs
- d) Research Problems

Answer: **a) Research degree**

**66. Which of the following is an example of primary data?**

- a) Book
- b) Journal
- c) News Paper
- d) Census Report

Answer: **c) News Paper**

**67. A question which requires a solution is .....**

- a) Observation
- b) Problem
- c) Data
- d) Experiment

Answer: **b) Problem**

**68. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called .....**

- a) Solution
- b) Examination
- c) Problem formulation
- d) Problem-Solving

Answer: **d) Problem-Solving**

**69. The first step in formulating a problem is**

- a) a Statement of the problem
- b) Gathering of Data
- c) Measurement
- d) Survey

Answer: **a) a Statement of the problem**

**70. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is**

- a) a Null Hypothesis
- b) a Working Hypothesis
- c) a Relational Hypothesis
- d) a Descriptive Hypothesis

Answer: **a) Null Hypothesis**

**71. An image, perception, or concept that is capable of measurement is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Scale.
- b) Hypothesis.
- c) Type.
- d) Variable

Answer: **d) Variable**

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

- a) The null hypothesis get accepted even if it is false
- b) The null hypothesis gets rejected even if it is true
- c) Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
- d) None of the above

Answer: **b) The null hypothesis gets rejected even if it is true**

**73. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priority required?**

- a) Developing a research design
- b) Formulating a research question
- c) Deciding on the data analysis procedure
- d) Formulating a research hypothesis

Answer: **b) Formulating a research question**

**74. How to judge the depth of any research?**

- a) By research title
- b) By research duration
- c) By research objectives
- d) By total expenditure on research

Answer: **c) By research objectives**

**75. Which of the following is not the method of Research?**

- a) Survey
- b) Historical
- c) Observation
- d) Observation



Answer: **c)Observation**

**76. 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

Answer: **c)Working in a scientific way to search for the truth of any problem**

**77. 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

Answer: **c)Selection of Research Tools**

**78..... is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation**

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Descriptive and diagnostic

Answer: **c)Diagnostic**

**79.The main objective of .....studies to acquire knowledge**

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Descriptive and Diagnostic

Answer: **B)Descriptive**

**80. 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**

- a) Construct
- b) Definition
- c) Concept
- d) Variable

Answer: **c)Concept**

**81. Concepts are ..... of Research**

- a) Guide
- b) Tools
- c) Methods
- d) Variables

Answer: **b)Tools**

**82. Concept is of two types**

- a) Abstract and Coherent
- b) Concrete and Coherent
- c) Abstract and concrete
- d) None of the above

Answer: **c)Abstract and concrete**

**83. Why do you need to review the existing literature?**

- a) To make sure you have a long list 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

Answer: **c)To find out what is already known about your area of interest**

**84. What do you mean by Unit of Analysis?**

- a) Main parameter
- b) Variables
- c) Sample
- d) Constructs

Answer: **a)Main parameter**

**85. A statement of the quantitative research question should:**

- a) Extend the statement of purpose by specifying exactly the question (s the researcher will address
- b) Help the research in selecting appropriate participants, research methods, measures, and materials
- c) Specify the variables of interest
- d) All the above

Answer: **d)All the above**

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

- a)Research design
- b)Research proposal
- c)Research hypothesis
- d)Research report

Answer: **B)Research proposal**

**87.Survey is a ..... Study**

- a) Descriptive
- b) Fact finding
- c) Analytical
- d) Systematic

Answer: **b)Fact finding**

**87.Survey is a ..... Study**

- a) Descriptive
- b) Fact finding
- c) Analytical
- d) Systematic

Answer: **b)Fact finding**

**88.In a survey there is an enumerator and a .....**

- a)Guide
- b)Respondent
- c)Supervisor
- d)Messenger

Answer: **b)Respondent**

**89. The first purpose of a survey is to .....**

- a)Description
- b)Evaluation
- c)Pratior
- d)Provide Information

Answer: **d)Provide Information**

**90. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called**

- a)Multiple-choice questions
- b)Dichotomous questions
- c)Open-ended questions
- d)Structured questions

Answer: **b)Dichotomous questions**

**91. What are the core elements of a Research Process?**

- a)Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
- b)Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
- c)Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
- d)Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions

Answer: **d)Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions**

**92. Identifying the causes of a problem and possible solutions to a problem is**

- a)Field Study
- b)Diagnostic study
- c>Action study
- d)Pilot study

Answer: **b)Diagnostic study**

**93. Second step in problem formulation is**

- a)Statement of the problem

b)Understanding the nature of the problem

c)Survey

d)Discussions

Answer: **b)Understanding the nature of the problem**

**94. Questionnaire is filled by .....**

a)Respondent

b)Everybody

c)Enumerator

d)None of the above

Answer: **b)Respondent**

**95. The main problem with the questionnaire is**

a)Accessible to Diverse Respondents

b)Greater Anonymity

c)Shows an inability of the respondent to provide information

d)None of these

Answer: **c)Shows an inability of the respondent to provide information**

**96. What does the term 'longitudinal design' mean?**

a) A study completed far away from where the researcher lives.

b) A study that is very long to read.

c) A study with two contrasting cases.

d) A study completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena.

Answer: **d) A study completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena.**

**97. Which of the following is true regarding research objectives?**

a) Research objectives, when achieved, will provide sufficient earnings to obtain a reasonable return on investment.

b) Research objectives, when obtained, will ensure the viability of the marketing research department.

c) Research objectives, when achieved, provide the information necessary to solve the problem.

d) Research objectives are seldom achieved but should be stated as goals to be sought.

Answer: **c) Research objectives, when achieved, provide the information necessary to solve the problem.**

**98. Wrong questionnaire is an example of .....**

a)Primary data collection problem

b)Secondary collection problem

c)A and B both

d)None of the above

Answer: **a)Primary data collection problem**

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

a)Primary

b)Secondary

c)Both a and b

d)None of the above

Answer: **b)Secondary**

**100. Your colleague is confused about using the marketing research process, as he knows that something is wrong but is not sure of the specific causes to investigate. He seems to be having problems with \_\_\_\_\_, which is often the hardest step to take.**

a)Developing the research plan

b)Determining a research approach

c)Defining the problem and research objectives

d)Selecting a research agency

Answer: **c)Defining the problem and research objectives**

