

SAMPLE MCQ

Q1. Which research is undertaken for the sake of knowledge without any intention to apply it in Practice?

कोणते संशोधन ~~व्यवहारिक~~ वापराचा उद्देश न ठेवता ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी केले जाते ?

- A. Pure/शुद्ध
- B. Applied/उपयोजित
- C. Descriptive/वर्णनात्मक
- D. Exploratory/अन्वेषण

Q2. Which study is a concurrent evaluation study of an action programme launched for solving a problem for improving an existing situation ?

अस्तित्वात असलेल्या परिस्थितीत सुधारणाकरण्यासाठी व समस्येचे निराकरणकरण्यासाठी सुरु केलेल्या कृती कार्यक्रमाचा कत्रित मूल्यांकन अभ्यास कोणते संशोधन करते ?

- A. Descriptive/वर्णनात्मक
- B. Exploratory/अन्वेषण
- C. Applied/उपयोजित
- D. Action/कृती

Q3. The process of drawing a sample from a larger population is called?

मोठ्या समग्र मधून नमुना काढण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला काय म्हणतात?

- A. Survey सर्वेक्षण
- B. Data/तथ्य
- C. Sampling/नमुना
- D. Test/चाचणी

Q4. Which sampling provides a known non-zero chance of selection for each population element?

कोणत्या नमुना निवड पद्धतीमुळे प्रत्येक समग्रच्या घटकाची निवड शून्य होण्याची संधी असते?

- A. Non probability/असंभाव्यतानमुना
- B. Convenience/सोईचे
- C. Quota sampling/कोटानमुना
- D. Probability sampling/संभाव्यतानमुना

Q5. When some picture is shown and respondent is asked to write a story. The response given by respondent is called as

जेव्हा उत्तर दात्यास काही चित्र दर्शविले जाते आणि प्रतिक्रिया म्हणून एक कथा लिहिण्यास सांगितले जाते. ~~प्रतिसाद~~ कर्त्याने दिलेला ~~प्रतिसाद~~ काय म्हणून ओळखले जातो ?

- A. Open ended/स्वतंत्र
- B. Multiple choice/बहुपर्यायी
- C. Close Ended/बंदिस्त
- D. Check-list/तपास-सूची

Q6. How sampling beneficial in research studies?

संशोधन अभ्यासामध्ये नमुना निवड कशी फायदेशीर आहे?

- A. Reduces the time and cost/ वेळ आणि किंमत कमी करते
- B. Increases cost/ खर्च वाढतो
- C. Extended the time/ वेळ वाढतो
- D. Provide biased results/ पक्षपाती निकाल

Q7. Method of authority is also a highly effective and unmatched method of avoiding----

अधिकाराची पध्दत देखील टाळण्याची अत्यंत प्रभावी आणि न जुळणारी पद्धत आहे ----

- A. certainty of executives/ अधिकारी निश्चितता
- B. flexibility of executives/ कार्यकारी अधिकारी लवचिकता
- C. uncertainty of executives/ अधिकाऱ्यांची अनिश्चितता
- D. relativity/ सापेक्षता

Q8. Any mistake in any decisions will vitiate the -----of his findings

कोणत्याही निर्णयामधील कोणतीही चूक त्याच्या निष्कर्षाबद्दल ----- कडक करेल

- A. expiry/ कालबाह्यता
- B. validity/ वैधता
- C. creditability/ विश्वासार्हता
- D. quality/ गुणवत्ता

Q9. _____ data is also known as recorded data from published sources.

_____ डेटा प्रकाशित स्रोतांकडील रेकॉर्ड डेटा म्हणून देखील ओळखला जातो.

- A. primary/ प्राथमिक
- B. secondary/. दुय्यम
- C. tertiary/ तृतीयक
- D. none of the above/ वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही

Q10. Data _____ refers to organizing of data for data analysis and interpretation.

_____ डेटा विश्लेषण आणि अर्थ लावणे यासाठी डेटा आयोजित करणे संदर्भित करते.

- A. collection/ संग्रह
- B. report/. अहवाल
- C. processing/ प्रक्रिया
- D. analysis/ विश्लेषण

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternative from the bracket :

1. _____ research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem concerning society or for business organization.
(Basic, Empirical, Applied)
2. _____ research is concerned with generalizations and formulation of theory.
(Basic, Empirical, Applied)
3. _____ research attempts to describe systematically a situation or an event.
(Descriptive, Basic, Empirical, Applied)
4. _____ research involves use of facts or information already available, and analyzing them.
(Basic, Empirical, Analytical)
5. _____ research relies on experience or observation.
(Empirical, Descriptive, Basic)
6. _____ is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted.
(Sample, Universe, Research design)
7. _____ involves studying of previous work or research done in an area of knowledge.
(Research design, Sampling, Review of literature)
8. _____ is a tentative statement about the solution of the problem.
(Research design, Sampling, Hypothesis)
9. _____ hypothesis states negative relationship among variables.
(Null, Alternate, Analogical)
10. _____ hypothesis is formulated on the basis of similarities among variables.
(Null, Alternate, Analogical)
11. _____ is a part of the universe actually selected for data collection.
(Sample, Hypothesis, Research design)
12. In _____ sampling technique probability or chance of every unit in the population being included in the sample is known.
(Non-probability, Probability, Convenience)
13. In case of _____ sampling method the probability of inclusion of any unit of population in a sample is not known.
(Non-probability, Probability, Cluster)
14. _____ can be formed on the basis of some common characteristics that have a correlation with the main variable of the study.
(Clusters, design, class)
15. When hypothesis is formulated on the basis of similarities it is called _____ hypothesis.
(analogical, descriptive, null)



16. The hypothesis which describes the characteristics of a variable is known as _____ hypothesis.
(analogical, descriptive, null)

17. _____ hypothesis is a statement derived from a sample.
(Statistical, analogical, descriptive)

18. _____ studies involve study of population at one particular time.
(Cross-sectional, descriptive, longitudinal)

19. _____ studies involve study of the same population over a different period of time.
(Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, descriptive)

(Ans. : (1) Applied, (2) Basic, (3) Descriptive, (4) Analytical, (5) Empirical (6) Research design, (7) Review of literature, (8) Hypothesis, (9) Null, (10) Analogical, (11) Sample, (12) Probability, (13) Non-probability, (14) Clusters, (15) analogical, (16) descriptive, (17) Statistical, (18) Cross-sectional, (19) Longitudinal)

II. State whether the following statements are True or False :

1. Basic research is aimed at generalizations and formulation of theory. \top
2. Analytical research involves use of facts or information already available, and analyzing them. \top
3. Research problem is a tentative statement about the solution of the problem. F
4. Universe is a part of the total population actually selected for data collection. F
5. Review of literature involves studying of previous work or research done in an area of knowledge. \top
6. Research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. \top
7. In non-probability sampling technique chance of every unit in the population being included in the sample is known. F
8. Research is a careful biased investigation of a problem. F
9. Scientific research is empirical in nature. \top
10. Sales research is the analysis of purchase records. F
11. Research in the field of business may lead to competitive advantage. \top
12. Basic research is undertaken to discover a solution for a particular problem concerning society or business organization. F
13. Analytical research involves use of facts or information already available. \top
14. Empirical research relies on experience or observation. \top
15. Snowball sampling is the process of selecting a sample using networks. \top
16. Probability sampling techniques is also known as random sampling. \top
17. In disproportionate stratified sampling the fixed percentage of each stratum is taken to represent the sample. F

(Ans. : True : 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16; False : 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 17)

III. Match the following :

A		B	
1. Research	(e)	a) Tentative solution to research problem	
2. Research Design	(d)	b) Part of universe selected for study	
3. Review of literature	(c)	c) Study of previous work	
4. Sample	(b)	d) Blue print of research plan	
5. Hypothesis	(a)	e) Careful, Critical Investigation	

(Ans. : (1 - e), (2 - d), (3 - c), (4 - b), (5 - a))

A		B
1. Research	(g)	a) Non-probability sampling
2. Empirical Research	(f)	b) Small- study of sample
3. Cluster Sampling	(d)	c) Based on past studies
4. Pilot Study	(b)	d) Probability sampling
5. Review of literature	(c)	e) Tentative solution
6. Hypothesis	(e)	f) Relies on experience or observation
7. Quota- Sampling	(a)	g) Search again and again

(Ans. : (1 - g), (2 - f), (3 - d), (4 - b), (5 - c), (6 - e), (7 - a))

12. Wordings

Questionnaire should be courteously worded without arousing feelings of resentment/irritation. Questions should be able to elicit the desired information without any prejudices of respondents.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Briefly state the stages in research process.
2. Explain different sources of primary data collection.
3. What are the limitations of primary data?
4. What are the sources of secondary data?
5. State limitations of secondary data.
6. What are the factors affecting choice of method of data collection?
7. What are the different types of questionnaire?
8. What are the steps in designing questionnaire?
9. What are the essentials of good questionnaire?

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. **Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternative from the bracket :**
 1. Collection of first hand information in order to find out the solution of a specific problem is called a _____.
(primary data, Secondary data, reports)
 2. _____ are the data that are in actual existence, in records, having been already collected and also treated statistically.
(primary data, Secondary data, reports)
 3. When the data are available within the company, in its records, and is used as a source of information, it is called _____ source.
(internal, external, secondary)
 4. _____ is a set of questions, a systematic list of questions, which are expected to be answered by the respondents.
(Questionnaire, Survey, Sampling)
 5. _____ questionnaires are those in which questions are definite.
(Structured, Un-structured, close-ended, open-ended)
 6. _____ questions are free response questions which require respondents to answer in words, style and diction.
(Structured, Un-structured, close-ended, open-ended)
 7. In _____ questionnaire, codes are assigned to each option of the answer.
(Structured, un-codified, codified)
 8. _____ is the method of primary data collection.
(Observation, internal sources, published sources)
 9. _____ involves application of different statistical tools such as percentages, coefficients on organized data.
(Data analysis, Data Collection, interpretation)
 10. When a researcher silently employs his vision as its main source of data collection it is called _____.
(Observation, Interview, Questionnaire)

11. _____ is designed to allow free responses on the research objective.
(Open-ended questionnaire, closed-ended, structured)
12. _____ are those in which pre-decided questions are not served.
(Unstructured questionnaire, closed-ended, structured)
13. In _____ fixed alternative answers are given.
(Unstructured questionnaire, closed-ended, structured)
- (Ans. : (1) primary data, (2) Secondary data, (3) internal, (4) Questionnaire, (5) Structured, (6) open-ended, (7) codified, (8) Observation, (9) Data analysis, (10) Observation, (11) Open-ended questionnaire, (12) Unstructured questionnaire, (13) closed-ended)

II. Choose Multiple Answers from the given options :

1. Which of the following are methods of primary data collection?
- a) Survey
b) Experimentation
c) Observation
d) Published sources
2. Which of the Following are sources of secondary data?
- a) Government Reports
b) Schedules
c) Annual reports of the companies
d) Census Reports
3. Which of the following are limitations of primary data?
- a) Expensive
b) Time-Consuming
c) Readily available
d) All of the above
4. Which of the following are limitations of secondary data?
- a) May not be relevant
b) Less Accuracy
c) Expensive
d) None-of the above

(Ans. : (1 - a, b, c); (2 - a, c, d); (3 - a, b); (4 - a, b)

III. State whether the following statements are True or False :

1. Collection of first hand information in order to find out the solution of a specific problem is called primary data. \checkmark
2. Secondary data are information that are already available. \checkmark
3. When the data are available within the company, in its records, and is used as a source of information, it is called as external sources. \checkmark
4. Un-structured questionnaires are those in which questions are definite. \checkmark
5. Close - ended questions are free response questions which require respondents to answer in words, style and diction. \checkmark
6. Observation is one of the important methods of primary data collection. \checkmark
7. Observation is a method of secondary data. \checkmark
8. Observation means accurate watching of cause and effect relationship. \checkmark
9. Interview method is the method of primary data collection. \checkmark

P.P.P.

10. Researcher can solve the problem only with the help of secondary data. T
 11. Structured questionnaires are those in which questions are indefinite. T
 12. Pilot study acts as an elimination process. T
 13. In un-codified questionnaire options to answer is assigned with the codes. F

(Ans. : True : 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 ; False : 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13)

IV. Match the following :

A		B
1. Primary Data	(c)	a) Sales and performance records
2. Secondary Data	(d)	b) Census Reports
3. Questionnaire	(c)	c) Set of questions
4. External Source	(b)	d) Already available data
5. Internal Source	(a)	e) First hand information

(Ans. : (1 - e), (2 - d), (3 - c), (4 - b), (5 - a))

A		B
1. Research Methodology	(c)	a) Plan of the research
2. Research design	(a)	b) Application of statistical tools
3. Data analysis	(b)	c) To solve research problem systematically
4. Research report	(e)	d) First-hand information
5. Primary data	(d)	e) Summary of research work
6. Secondary data	(g)	f) Pre-determined questions
7. Structured	(f)	g) Data exist in records

(Ans. : (1 - c), (2 - a), (3 - b), (4 - e), (5 - d), (6 - g), (7 - f))

P.P.P.

14. Explain the various kinds of statistical averages.
 15. Discuss the relative merits and demerits of various types of averages used in statistical analysis.
 16. What are the important measures of Dispersion?
 17. Explain the significance of measures of dispersion.
 18. What is correlation? What are the various types of correlation?
 19. Write a note on regression analysis as a tool of statistical data analysis.
 20. Explain different parametric tests of hypothesis testing.
 21. Explain different non-parametric tests of hypotheses testing.
 22. State the importance of interpretation and discuss the precautions that a researcher should take while interpreting his findings.
- OR
23. "Interpretation of data is critical stage in the research process" Explain.
 24. Discuss the precautions that a researcher should take while interpreting his findings.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ means fact, observation, assumption or occurrence.
2. _____ is the act of handling or manipulating data.
3. _____ of data refers to consolidation, recasting or regrouping of data.
4. _____ of data is a process of examining the collected raw data.
5. _____ refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols.
6. The process of organizing data into groups and classes is known as the _____.
7. _____ is the process of summarizing raw data in tabular form.
8. The presentation of data could be tabular, statistical and _____.
9. _____ are statistical constant which condense data in a single value.
10. The points which divide the data into equal parts are called _____ values.
11. The data divided into four equal parts by three points known as _____.
12. _____ are nine points which divided the data into ten equal parts.
13. _____ are ninety- nine points which divided the data into hundred equal parts.
14. _____ is the value of the variable which is predominant in the given data series.
15. _____ is a quantity that measures the variability among the data.
16. _____ is a difference between largest value and smallest value.
17. _____ is a difference between largest quartile value and smallest quartile value.
18. _____ is defined as positive square root of variance.
19. The _____ allows to state mathematically the relationship that exists between two variables.
20. _____ involves identifying the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

(Ans. : (1) Data, (2) Data processing, (3) Processing, (4) Editing, (5) Coding, (6) classification of data, (7) Tabulation, (8) cartographic, (9) Measures of central tendency, (10) partition, (11) quartiles, (12) Deciles, (13) Percentiles, (14) Mode, (15) Dispersion Analysis, (16) Range, (17) Quartile deviation, (18) Standard deviation, (19) correlation coefficient, (20) Regression analysis)

II. State whether the following statements are True or False :

1. Data are representations of facts pertaining to people, things, ideas and events. \top
2. Data processing is the act of handling or manipulating data in some fashion. \top
3. Coding of data is a process of examining the collected raw data. F
4. Editing refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols. F
5. Tabulation is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying the same in table form. \top
6. Classification helps in making comparisons among the categories of observations. \top
7. Median is the point or the value which divides the data into three equal parts. F
8. Quartiles can be divided into four equal parts by three points. \top
9. Deciles are nine points which divided the data into ten equal parts. \top
10. Mode is the most frequent data value. \top
11. Standard deviation is an arithmetic mean of square deviation of observation about their arithmetic mean. F
12. Correlation refers to any of a broad class of statistical relationship involving dependence. \top
13. T- test is a non-parametric test. F
14. Chi square test is a non-parametric test. \top
15. F-test is a parametric test. \top

(Ans. : True : 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 ; False : 3, 4, 7, 11, 13)

III. Match the following :

A	B
1. Data	a) χ^2
2. Classification	b) Analysis of Variance
3. Tabulation	c) Fisher test
4. Alternative hypothesis	d) Parametric test
5. T test	e) H_0
6. F test	f) H_1
7. Chi square test	g) Summarizing data in tabular form
8. ANOVA	h) Assigning numerals
9. Null hypothesis	i) Plural of datum
10. Coding	j) Organizing data into groups and classes

(Ans. : (1 - i), (2 - j), (3 - g), (4 - f), (5 - d), (6 - c), (7 - a), (8 - b), (9 - e), (10 - h))

12. Explain the role of computers in data sheet preparation (coding) while conducting research.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. A _____ is a statement of facts and figures, prepared for the purpose of information and action.
2. _____ can be written or oral.
3. _____ is basically used by the non-technical users.
4. _____ is also known as thesis report.
5. _____ is used for publication in a professional journal.
6. _____ gives a guidance to make the final draft.
7. _____ styles refer to the rules and conventions established by the American Psychological Association.
8. Newspaper and magazines articles may be cited in _____ text.
9. _____ should list the relevant sources used in the research for the paper.
10. _____ are the acceptable method of acknowledging material.
11. _____ are norms or standards of behaviour that guide moral choices.
12. _____ occurs when the participants are told only part of the truth or not aware of his right and protection.
13. The primary ethical _____ issues in cyberspace are privacy and consent.
14. _____ is the act of taking another person's writing, conversation, song, or even idea as own.
15. _____ is a windows based program that can be used to perform data entry and analysis.

(Ans. : (1) report, (2) Reports, (3) Popular report, (4) Technical report, (5) Research Article, (6) Redrafting, (7) APA citation, (8) running, (9) Bibliography, (10) Footnotes, (11) Ethics, (12) Deception, (13) data-mining, (14) Plagiarism, (15) SPSS)

II. State whether the following statements are True or False :

1. A research is statement of facts and figures, prepared for the purpose of information.
2. The hypothesis is research conducted on previous studies done.
3. APA citation style established by Modern Language Association.
4. MLA citation style established by Modern Language Association.
5. Bibliography is the list of relevant sources used in the research for the paper.
6. Informed consent occurs when the participants are told only part of the truth or he is not aware of his right and protections.
7. Respondents do not have a right to privacy.
8. Researchers should restrict access to information that reveals names, telephone numbers or other identifying features.
9. Plagiarism is sometimes moral and ethical rather than a legal one.
10. SPSS is capable of handling only small amounts of data.

(Ans. : True : 4, 5, 8, 9; False : 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10)

III. Match the following :

A		B	
1. Report	(d)	a) Final draft	
2. Bibliography	(e)	b) Technical report	
3. Popular report	(c)	c) Non- technical report	
4. Thesis report	(b)	d) A record of ascertained facts	
5. Interim report	(f)	e) List of all references	
6. Re- drafting	(a)	f) Time gap between data collection and presentation	
7. APA	(h)	g) Rights and protection	
8. Deception	(g)	h) Citation style	
9. Plagiarism	(j)	i) Data analysis	
10. SPSS	(i)	j) Moral and ethical offence	

(Ans. : (1 - d), (2 - e), (3 - c), (4 - b), (5 - f), (6 - a), (7 - h), (8 - g), (9 - j), (10 - i))