

13. Survey is a Study
 - a) Descriptive
 - b) Fact finding
 - c) Analytical
 - d) Systematic
14. Survey is always a study
 - a) Field
 - b) Laboratory
 - c) Office
 - d) Classroom
15. In a survey there is an enumerator and a
 - a) Guide
 - b) Respondent
 - c) Supervisor
 - d) Messenger
16. The first step in a survey is of a problem
 - a) Application
 - b) Rejection
 - c) Selection
 - d) Planning
17. The first purpose of a survey is to
 - a) Description
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Propagation
 - d) Provide Information
18. All surveys are essentially
 - a) Narrative
 - b) Explanatory
 - c) Interdisciplinary
 - d) Communal
19. The chief merit of a survey is
 - a) Adaptability
 - b) Sensibility
 - c) Connectivity
 - d) Versatility
20. A survey is limited by the willingness and of respondent
 - a) Co-operation
 - b) Help
 - c) Access
 - d) Attitude
21. In a survey the number of questions is
 - a) Unlimited
 - b) limited
 - c) Both limited and unlimited
 - d) None of the above
22. Survey is usually
 - a) Cheap
 - b) Expensive
 - c) Moderate
 - d) None of above
23. The final stage in a survey is
 - a) Reporting
 - b) Fieldwork
 - c) Assignment
 - d) Calculation
24. Survey is both intensive and
 - a) Deep
 - b) Wide
 - c) Extensive
 - d) Accurate
25. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types (1) Social survey and (2)
 - a) Economic Survey
 - b) Deep survey
 - c) Intensive Survey
 - d) Extensive Survey
26. In a Three year Research Programme time can be devoted for preliminary works
 - a) 20%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 17%
 - d) 25%

27. For collection of Data..... time is devoted
a) 50% b) 25% c) 75% d) 33%
28. For Data Analysis time can be devoted
a) 25% b) 75% c) 30% d) 100%
29. For Report writing..... % of time is devoted
a) 17% b) 33% c) 25% d) 10%
30. Final stage in the Research Process is
a) Problem formulation b) Data collection
c) Data Analysis Report Writing
31. A Research Report is a formal statement of
a) Research Process b) Research Problem
c) Data collection d) Data Editing
32. A comprehensive full report of the research process is called
a) Thesis b) Summary Report c) Abstract d) Article
33. The reports submitted when there is a time lag between data collection and presentation of result is called
a) Thesis b) Interim Report c) Summary Report d) Article
34. Technical Report is otherwise called
a) Interim Report b) Popular Report c) Thesis d) Summary
35. A short summary of Technical Report is called
a) Article b) Research Abstract
c) Publication d) Guide
- 36..... is called publication in a Research journal
a) Guide b) Popular report c) Research article d) Format
37. Ph.D stands for
a) Doctor of Philosophy b) Degree in Philosophy
c) Doctor of Psychology d) None of the above
38. Bibliography means
a) Foot Note b) Quotations
c) List of Books referred d) Biography
39. The first page of the research report is
a) Appendix b) Bibliography c) Index d) Title Page
40. In Research Report..... is used to acknowledge indebtedness
a) Bibliography b) Index c) Appendix d) Foot-Notes

41. Failure to acknowledge the borrowed material is called (Take and use of others as one's own)
- a) Acknowledgement
 - b) Footnote
 - c) Index
 - d) Plagiarism
42. A blueprint of research work is called
- a) Research Problem
 - b) Research design
 - c) Research tools
 - d) Research methods
43. The concrete observable events which represent the abstract concepts or constructs are called
- a) Data
 - b) Sample
 - c) Variable
 - d) Proposition
44. In the main purpose is to formulate a problem for more precise investigation
- a) Exploratory or Formulative study
 - b) Descriptive study
 - c) Diagnostic study
 - d) None of the above
45. The main objective of study's to acquire knowledge
- a) Exploratory
 - b) Descriptive
 - c) Diagnostic
 - d) Descriptive and Diagnostic
46. 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
47. is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation
- a) Exploratory
 - b) Descriptive
 - c) Diagnostic
 - d) None of the above
48. is compared to Mariner's Compass in seavoyage
- a) Research Problem
 - b) Data collection
 - c) Sampling
 - d) Research design
49. prevent a researcher from blind search and intellectual wandering
- a) Data
 - b) Sample
 - c) Research tools
 - d) Research design
50. Research design is a blueprint, outline and a
- a) Plan
 - b) System
 - c) Strategy
 - d) Guide
51. Facts, figures and other relevant materials serving as bases for a study is called
- a) Sample
 - b) Method
 - c) Data
 - d) Theory
52. There are mainly sources of data
- a) 10
 - b) 2
 - c) 5
 - d) 4

53. The original source from which researcher collects information is
- a) Primary Source
 - b) Secondary Source
 - c) Both primary and Secondary
 - d) None of these
54. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Primary and Secondary
 - d) None of the above
55. Data related to human beings are called
- a) Territorial data
 - b) Organizational data
 - c) Peripheral data
 - d) Demographic data
56. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called
- a) Demographic Data
 - b) Territorial Data
 - c) Personal Data
 - d) Organizational Data
57. is the raw material for Analysis
- a) Variables
 - b) Problem
 - c) Data
 - d) Sample
58. Ready made and readily available data is
- a) Primary
 - b) Personal
 - c) Organizational
 - d) Secondary
59. The way or mode of gathering data is
- a) Tool
 - b) method
 - c) Technique
 - d) Observation
60. An instrument used in method is called
- a) Sample
 - b) Technique
 - c) Tool
 - d) Survey
61. Observation is a Physical and activity
- a) Mental
 - b) Social
 - c) Psychological
 - d) Personal
62. "Social Science research begins and ends with observation" stated by
- a) P.V. Young
 - b) Sidney Webb
 - c) Kaplan
 - d) Rose
63. In a observation researcher is a part of observation
- a) Non participant
 - b) Participant
 - c) Structural
 - d) Unstructured
64. In a observation researcher stands apart and does not participate
- a) Structural
 - b) Unstructured
 - c) Non Participant
 - d) Participant
65. Observation of an event personally by the observer is
- a) Indirect observation
 - b) Direct observation
 - c) Controlled observation
 - d) Uncontrolled observation
66. Camera, tape recorder, videotape etc are Devices of observation
- a) Casual
 - b) Mechanical
 - c) Technical
 - d) Manual

67. Observation is of house in collecting
a) Full events b) Past events c) Present events d) All of the above
68. A two-way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called
a) Observation b) Schedule c) Interview d) Simulation
69. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
a) Clinical Interview b) Structural Interview
c) Group Interview d) Direct Interview
70. An interview in which interviewer encourages the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is
a) Focused Interview b) Structural Interview
c) Unstructured Interview d) Clinical Interview
71. Interview which requires "Probing" is called
a) Clinical Interview b) Depth Interview
c) Group Interview d) Telephone Interview
72. The friendly relationship between interviewer and respondent is called
a) Morale b) Management c) Rapport d) Conclusion
73. Inadequate response, interviewer bias, non-response etc. is the limitation of.....
a) Observation b) Interview c) Sample d) Data
74. An example of non-personal method of data collection is
a) Interview b) Group Interview
c) Schedule d) Telephone Interview
75. A method of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact is called
a) Telephone Interview b) Clinical Interview
c) Focused Interview d) Group Interview
76. Sending questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called
a) Mail Survey b) Interview c) Observation d) Panel
77. Schedule is used as a.....
a) Questionnaire b) Tool c) Method d) Technique
78. Schedule is filled by.....
a) Respondent b) Enumerator c) Everybody d) None of the above
79. Questionnaire is filled by.....
a) Respondent b) Everybody c) Enumerator d) None of the above

80. Questions which allow only a few alternative ways of answering is called.....
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Open ended questions | b) Unstructured questions |
| c) Structural questions | d) Dichotomous questions |
81. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Multiple choice questions | b) Dichotomous questions |
| c) Open ended questions | d) Structured questions |
82. Questions which seek information is called
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Factual question | b) Opinion question |
| c) Hypothetical question | d) Marginal question |
83. The question which by its content structure or wordings leads the respondent in the direction of a certain answer is called
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) Factual question | b) Opinion question |
| c) Leading question | d) Structural question |
84. The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| a) Population or universe | b) Unit |
| c) Sample | d) Frame |
85. A member of the population is called.....
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| a) Element | b) Census | c) Sample | d) Group |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
86. Sample value is called.....
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) Parameter | b) Core Value | c) Statistic | d) Variable |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
87. Population value is called.....
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| a) Statistic | b) Parameter | c) Variable | d) Core value |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
88. Probability sampling is otherwise called
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Multiple choice | b) Uni-variate Analysis |
| c) Random Sampling | d) Bi-variate Analysis |
89. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Probability sampling | b) Non probability sampling |
| c) Multiple Choice | d) Analysis |
90. An example of probability sampling is
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Quota Sampling | b) Snow-balls sampling |
| c) Purposive sampling | d) Lottery method |
- 91..... are used for Random Sample when the population is very large
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| a) Calculator | b) Telescope | c) Computer | d) Typewriter |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|

92. In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?
 a) Quota Sampling
 b) Snowball sampling
 c) Stratified sampling
 d) Purposive Sampling
93. Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called
 a) Stratified sampling
 b) Proportioned stratified sampling
 c) Disproportionate sampling
 d) Quota sampling
94. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called
 a) Convenience or Accidental sampling
 b) Purposive sampling
 c) Stratified sampling
 d) Proportionate sampling
95. A technique of building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called
 a) Quota sampling
 b) Convenience Sampling
 c) Snowball Sampling
 d) Purposive sampling
96. All the physical components of the computer are collectively called
 a) Software
 b) Hardware
 c) Firm Ware
 d) Circuit
97. Computer operations are through.....
 a) Binary digits
 b) Decimal
 c) Reminder
 d) Fraction
98. Office Editing and..... are two types of Editing in Research
 a) Lab editing
 b) Field Editing
 c) Class Room Editing
 d) Book Editing
99. Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
 a) Editing
 b) Coding
 c) Transcription
 d) Tabulation
100. Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis is
 a) Tabulation
 b) Coding
 c) Transcription
 d) Editing

Short Answers.

1. Difference between sampling and sampling error?
2. Define T-test?
3. Define f-test and Z-test?
4. What is report writing?
5. ANOVA test?

6. Experimental research?
7. Quantitative and Quantitative Research?
8. Chi-Square test?
9. Random sampling?
10. One way ANOVA, two way ANOVA?

ANSWER KEY

1	D	26	C	51	C	76	A
2	B	27	D	52	B	77	B
3	C	28	A	53	A	78	B
4	A	29	C	54	B	79	A
5	A	30	D	55	D	80	C
6	A	31	A	56	B	81	B
7	B	32	A	57	C	82	A
8	B	33	B	58	D	83	C
9	C	34	C	59	B	84	A
10	B	35	B	60	C	85	A
11	C	36	C	61	A	86	C
12	B	37	A	62	B	87	B
13	B	38	C	63	B	88	B
14	A	39	D	64	C	89	A
15	B	40	D	65	B	90	D
16	C	41	D	66	B	91	C
17	D	42	B	67	B	92	C
18	C	43	C	68	C	93	B
19	D	44	A	69	B	94	A
20	A	45	B	70	B	95	C
21	B	46	C	71	B	96	B
22	B	47	A	72	C	97	A
23	A	48	D	73	B	98	B
24	C	49	D	74	D	99	B
25	A	50	A	75	D	100	A

