

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
II SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-II EXAMINATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

1. Facts, figures and other relevant materials serving as bases for a study is called
a) Sample b) Method c) Data d) Theory
2. There are mainly sources of data
a) 10 b) 2 c) 5 d) 4
3. The original source from which researcher collects information is
a. Primary Source b) Secondary Source
c) Both primary and Secondary d) None of these
4. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called
a. Primary b) Secondary
c) Primary and secondary d) None of the above
5. Data related to human beings are called
a. Territorial data b) Organizational data
c) Peripheral data d) Demographic data
6. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called
a. Demographic Data b) Territorial Data
c) Personal Data d) Organizational Data
7. is the raw materials for Analysis
a) Variables b) Problem c) Data d) Sample
8. Ready made and readily available data is.....
a) Primary b) Personal c) Organizational d) Secondary
9. The way or mode of gathering data is
a) Tool b) method c) Technique d) Observation
10. An instrument used in method is called
a) Sample b) Technique c) Tool d) Survey
11. Observation is a Physical and activity
a) Mental b) Social c) Psychological d) Personal
12. "Social Science research begins and ends with observation" stated by
a) P.V.Young b) Sidney Webb c) Kaplan d) Rose
13. In a observation researcher is a part of observation
a) Nonparticipant b) Participant c) Structural d) Unstructured
14. In a observation researcher stands a part and does not participate
a. Structural b) Unstructured c) Non Participant d) Participant

15. Observation of an event personally by the observer is.....
 - a. Indirect observation
 - b)Direct observation
 - c)Controlled observation
 - d)Uncontrolled observation

16. Camera, taperec order, video tapeet careDevices of observation
 - a. Casual
 - b)Mechanical
 - c)Technical
 - d)Manual
17. Observation is of no use in collecting
 - a. Full events
 - b)Past events
 - c)Present events
 - d)All of the above
18. A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called
 - a. Observation
 - b)Schedule
 - c)Interview
 - d)Simulation
19. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
 - a. Clinical Interview
 - b)Structural Interview
 - c)Group Interview
 - d)Direct Interview
20. An Interview in which interviewer encourage the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is
 - a. Focused Interview
 - b)Structural Interview
 - c) Un Structured Interview
 - d)Clinical Interview
21. Interview which require "Probing" is called
 - a. Clinical Interview
 - b)Depth Interview
 - c)Group Interview
 - d)Telephone Interview
22. The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called
 - a. Morale
 - b)Management
 - c)Rapport
 - d)Conclusion
23. In adequate response, Interviewers bias non response etc is the limitations of.....
 - a. Observation
 - b)Interview
 - c)Sample
 - d)Data
24. An example of non- personal method of Data collection is
 - a. Interview
 - b)Group Interview
 - c)Schedule
 - d)Telephone Interview
25. A methods of collecting primary data in which an umber of individuals with a common interest interact is called
 - a. Telephone Interview
 - b)Clinical Interview
 - c)Focused Interview
 - d)Group Interview
26. Sending Questionnaire to are spondent with are question complete and return by post is called
 - a. Mail Survey
 - b)Interview
 - c)Observation
 - d)Panel
27. Schedule is used as a.....
 - a. Questionnaire
 - b)Tool
 - c)Method
 - d)technique
28. Schedule is filled by.....
 - a. Respondent
 - b)Enumerator
 - c)Everybody
 - d)None of the above
29. Questionnaire is filled by.....

- a. Respondent b)Everybody c)Enumerator d)None of the above

30. Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called.....

- a. Openended questions b)Unstructured questions
c)Structural questions d)Dichotomous questions

31. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called

- a. Multiple choice questions b)Dichotomous questions
c)Openended questions d)Structured questions

32. Questions which seek information is called

- a. Factual question b)Opinion question
c)Hypothetical question d)Marginal question

33. 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

34. The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called

- a. Population or universe b)Unit
c)Sample d)Frame

35. A member of the population is called.....

- a. Element b)Census c)Sample d)Group

36. Sample value is called.....

- a. Parameter b)Core Value c)Statistic d)Variable

37. Population value is called.....

- a. Statistic b)Parameter c)Variable d)Core value

38. Probability sampling is other wise called

- a. Multiple choice b)Uni- variate Analysis
c)Random Sampling d)Bi- variate Analysis

39. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is

- a. Probability sampling b)Non probability sampling
c)multiple Choice d)analysis

40. An example of probability sampling is

- a. Quota Sampling b)Snow-ball sampling
c)Purposive sampling d)Lottery method

41. are used for Random Sample when the population is very large

- a) Calculator b)Telescope c)Computer d)Typewriter

42. In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?

- a. Quota Sampling b)Snow ball sampling
c)Stratified sampling d)Purposive Sampling

43. Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called
- Stratified sampling
 - Proportioned stratified sampling
 - Disproportionate sampling
 - Quota sampling
44. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called
- Convenience or Accidental sampling
 - Purposive sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Proportionate sampling
45. 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
- Quota sampling
 - Convenience Sampling
 - Snowball Sampling
 - Purposive sampling
46. All the physical components of the computer are collectively called
- Software
 - Hardware
 - Firm Ware
 - Circuit
47. Computer operations are through.....
- Binary digits
 - Decimal
 - Reminder
 - Fraction
48. Office Editing andare two types of Editing in Research
- Lab editing
 - Field Editing
 - Class Roam Editing
 - Book Editing
49. Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
- Editing
 - Coding
 - Transcription
 - Tabletion
50. Summarizing raw data and displaying the non compact statistical tables for analysis is
- Tabulation
 - Coding
 - Transcription
 - Editing

Short Answers.

1. Define primary Data?

2. Types of rating scales?
3. Difference between primary and secondary data ?
4. Define measures of central tendency ?
5. What are the types of Co- Relations ?
6. Define Regression equation?
7. Analysis of variance ?
8. Chi-Square test ?
9. What is mean by paired t- test & Unpaired t-test ?
10. Define F test ?

ANSWER KEY

1	C	26	A
2	B	27	B
3	A	28	B
4	B	29	A
5	D	30	C
6	B	31	B
7	C	32	A
8	D	33	C
9	B	34	A
10	C	35	A
11	A	36	C
12	B	37	B
13	B	38	B
14	C	39	A
15	B	40	D
16	B	41	C
17	B	42	C
18	C	43	B
19	B	44	A
20	B	45	C
21	B	46	B
22	C	47	A
23	B	48	B
24	D	49	B
25	D	50	A

