

Research Methodology

1. Research means-----

- (a) Search for knowledge (b) Invention (c) Making changes (d) none of these.

2. A good research must be-----.

- (a) Systematic (b) logic (c) Both a & b (d) none of these.

3. Research methodology is a-----.

- (a) Science (b) method (c) invention (d) none of these.

4. ----- is the activity which is directed towards development of science of behavior in educational situations.

- (a) Educational research (b) social research
(c) Managerial research (d) research in business & commerce.

5. ----- includes survey & fact finding enquiries of the different kinds.

- (a) Descriptive research (b) analytical research (c) historical research (d) none of these.

6. The person who in conducting ----- research can only report what has happened or what is happening.

7. ----- research is applicable to phenomena that are measurable so that they can be expressed in terms of quantity.

- (a) Quantitative research (b) qualitative research
(c) Analytical research (d) Empirical research.

8. ----- research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon.

- (a) Qualitative research (b) Quantitative research
(c) Empirical research (d) analytical research.

9. ----- is related to some ideas/theory.

- (a) Empirical research (b) Conceptual research
(c) Analytical research (d) Descriptive research.

10. -----research is generally used by philosophers & thinkers to develop new concepts.

- (a) Analytical research (b) Descriptive research
- (c) Empirical research (d) Conceptual research

11. -----relies on experience or observation alone.

- (a) Conceptual research (b) Empirical research
- (c) Analytical research (d) Descriptive research.

12. Experimental research is based on-----.

- (a) Collected data (b) opinions of experts
- (c) Experiments conducted in a laboratory (d) all of these.

13. -----is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation.

- (a) Descriptive research (b) Experimental research
- (c) conceptual research (d) Analytical

research. 14. What is the first step in research process?

- (a) Developing hypothesis (b) Collection of data
- (c) formulating research problem (d) Developing hypothesis.

15. -----is a brief summary of proposed research

- (a) Research design (b) Research problem (c) Report (d) Primary

synopsis. 16. The variable which has the effect on another variable is called-----.

- (a) Extraneous variables (b) Dependent variable
- (c) Independent variable (d) none of these.

17. The variable where change has affected the other variable is called-----.

- (a) Dependent variable (b) Independent variable
- (c) Extraneous variable (d) none of these.

18. The research work is conducted to test the truth of-----.

- (a) Problem (b) hidden things (c) Hypothesis (d) (-----) issue.

19. What is the last step in research process?

- (a) Execution of the project (b) Preparation of the research report
(c) Testing hypothesis (d) none of these.

20. ----- is a plan that specifies the sources & types of information relevant to the research problem.

- (a) Research problem (b) Research report (c) Research designs (d) none of these.

21. After formulating the research problem the research will prepare-----.

- (a) Sample design (b) Data collection method (c) research designs (d) none of these.

22. ----- refer to the procedure of selecting sampling units from the universe.

- (a) Research design (b) Sample design (c) Research (d) none of

these. 23. One of the following is not included in the method of collecting primary data.

- (a) Observation (b) Questionnaire (c) Schedule method (d) all of the above.

24. ----- consists of classification, tabulation & coding.

- (a) Collecting of data (b) preparation of report
(c) Interpretation of data (d) processing of data

25. The report should contain-----.

- (a) Preliminary section (b) main body (c) end matter (d) all of the above.

26. ----- is the list of books, journals, reports etc.

- (a) Content page (b) Appendix (c) Bibliography (d) list of tables.

27. What is the main source of research problem?

- (a) Contemporary interest (b) Normal topic (c) a & b (d) none of these.

28. (-----) research means-----.

- (a) Mere assumption (b) Supposition to be proved/disproved
(c) A hidden thing (d) Normal question that he intends to solve.

29. ----- is usually considered as the principal instrument in research.

- (a) research design (b) Research problem (c) Sample design (d) hypothesis.

30. -----on a specific presentation of the various steps in the process of research.

- (a) research design (b) Research problem (c) Research report (d) none of these.

31. -----is the plan, structure & strategies of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions & to control "Variance".

- (a) Research design (b) Research problem (c) Research report (d) Sample design

32. After selecting the topic & problems, defining concepts, & framing hypothesis, a researcher has to think about -----.

- (a) Research design (b) Research problem (c) data collection (d) Sample design.

33. -----deal with the method of selecting items to be observed for the given study.

- (a) observational design (b) sampling design (c) Statistical design (d) operational design.

34. -----concern with the quantitative, & statistical aspects of the designs such as technique of study, the methods of model building etc.

- (a) Sample design (b) Observation design (c) Statistical design (d) operational design.

35. -----deal with the operational part of a research work.

- (a) Sampling design (b) Observational design (c) Statistical design (d) operational design.

36. Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counselors, & other professionals to answer questions they have & to specifically help them solve local problems?

- (a) Action research (b) Basic research (c) (-----) (d) (-----).

37. (-----)

(a) you should completely trust a (-----) research study.

(b) you should trust research findings after different researchers have found the same

findings. (c) Neither a nor b

(d) Both a & b.

38. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?

(a) The collection of non-numerical data.

(b) An attempt to confirm the researchers

hypothesis. (c) Research that is exploratory.

(d) research that attempts to generate a new theory.

39. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values/categories is called-----.
- (a) A constant (b) A variable (c) A cause and effect relationship (d) A descriptive relationship.
40. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called
- (a) Categorical variable (b) Dependent variable
(c) Independent variable (d) Intervening variable.
41. All of the following are common characteristics of experimental research report.
- (a) It relies primarily on the collection of numerical data.
(b) It can produce important knowledge about cause & effect.
(c) It was the deductive scientific method.
* (d) It rarely is conducted in a controlled setting.
42. Qualitative research is often exploratory & has all of the following characteristics except.
- (a) It is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest.
(b) It relies on the collection of non-numerical data such as words and pictures.
(c) It is used to generate hypothesis & develop theory about phenomena in the world.
(d) It uses the inductive scientific method.
43. (-----)
- (a) Extraneous variables are never present. (b) A positive correlation usually exists.
(c) Negative correlation usually exists. (d) Manipulation of the independent variable.
44. What is the defining characteristic of experimental research?
- (a) Resistance to manipulation (b) Manipulation of the independent variable.
(c) The use of open-ended questions. (d) Focuses only on local problems.
45. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables?
- (a) Age, temperature, income, height. (b) Grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance.
(c) Gender, religion. (d) Both a & b.
46. What is the opposite of a variable?
- (a) A constant (b) An extraneous variable (c) A dependent variable (d) A dataset.

47. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a-----.

- (a) Variable (b) Method (c) Constant
(d) Control group.

48. Which of these is not a method of data collection.

- (a) Questionnaires (b) Interviews (c) Experiments (d) Observations.

49. Secondary data may include which of the following?

- (a) official documents (b) personal documents (c) Research data (d) all of the above.

50. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?

- (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data (c) experimental data (d) field notes.

51. Researchers use both open-ended & closed questions to collect data. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researcher's predetermined response categories.

(b) Closed-ended questions provide quantitative data in the participant's own words.

(c) Open-ended questions provide qualitative data in the participant's own words.

52. Open-ended questions provide primacy-----.

- (a) Confirmatory data (b) Qualitative data (c) Predictive data (d) none of these.

53. Which of the following is true concerning observation?

(a) It takes less time than self-report approaches.

(b) It costs less money than self-report approaches.

(c) It is often not possible to determine exactly why the people behave as they

do. (d) All of the above.

54. Which of the following is not one of the six major methods of data collection that are used by educational researchers?

- (a) Observations (b) Interviews (c) Questionnaire (d) Checklists.

55. Which one of the following is not a major method of data collection?

- (a) Questionnaires (b) Interviews (c) Secondary data (d) Focus groups (e) All of the above.

64. Which of the following sampling methods is the best way to select a group of people for a study if you are interested in making statements about the larger population?

- (a) Convenience sampling (b) Quota sampling (c) Purposive sampling (d) Random sampling.

65. ----- is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.

- (a) Sample (b) Population (c) Statistic (d) Element.

66. The non-random sampling type that involves selecting a convenience sample from a population with a specific set of characteristics for your research study is called-----.

- (a) Convenience sampling (b) Quota sampling (c) Purposive sampling (d) Snowball sampling.

67. (-----)

- (a) Research (b) Research problem (c) Report (d) Research design.

68. The selection of a sample is known as-----.

- (a) Sampling (b) Population (c) Research method (d) Sample design.

69. To get an insight into the research topic is known as-----.

- (a) Descriptive research (b) Exploratory research
(c) Diagnostic research (d) Experimental research.

70. Survey of literature, the experience survey & case study method are the methods of-----.

- (a) Descriptive (b) Diagnostic (c) Experimental (d) Exploratory.

71. ----- means the survey of people who have practical experience with the problem.

- (a) Exploratory research design (b) Survey of literature
(c) Experience survey (d) Case study.

72. ----- is the procedure for gaining knowledge by conducting observation under controlled techniques.

- (a) Exploratory design (b) Descriptive design (c) Diagnostic design (d) Experimental design.

73. A finite subset of a population, selected from it with the objective of investigating its properties is called-----.

- (a) Population (b) Universe (c) Sample (d) Census.

74. Representative, adequate size, free from bias, conformity to subject matter are the characteristics of-----.

- (a) Research (b) Research problem (c) Research design (d) Good sample.

75. -----is a method of collecting data in which information are collected from every individual of the population.

- (a) Census (b) sample (c) Sampling (d) none of these.

76. "Data are obtained from each & every unit of the population" is an advantage of-----.

(a)

77. Obtaining information about an entire population by examine only a part of it.

- (a) Census (b) Primary data collection (c) Secondary data collection (d) Sampling.

78. Representative part of universe is called-----.

- (a) Population (b) Element (c) Unit (d) Sample.

79. -----is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.

- (a) Research design (b) Sample design (c) Research (d) none of these.

80. In-----method each item has its own chance for being selected.

- (a) Non-probability method. (b) Probability sampling method
(c) Census method. (d) None of these.

81. -----may be simpler random sampling & complex random sampling.

- (a) Probability sampling (b) Non -probability
sampling (c) Census method (d) none of these.

82. -----is the sampling procedure which does not afford tiny basis for estimating the probability for each item to be included in the sample.

- (a) Probability sampling (b) Non -probability
sampling (c) Census method (d) none of these.

83. ----- is a sample selected from a population in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected & the selection of any individual does not influence the selection of any other.

- (a) stratified sample (b) non-random
sample (c) Simpler random sample (d) complex random sample.

*84. (-----)

- (a) Stratified sampling (b) Systematic sampling
(c) Cluster sampling (d) multiphase sampling.

85. -----is a sampling procedure in which the elements for the sample are chosen from the population in groups.

- (a) Stratified sampling (b) Systematic sampling (c) Cluster sampling (d) multiphase sampling.

86. Clustersamplingconsistsinformingsuitable-----ofunits.

- (a)parts (b)Elements (c)Strata (d)Clusters.

87.-----isobtainedbyselectingaconvenientpopulation.(a)S

tratifiedsampling

- (b)Conviencencesampling(c)Quotasampling (d)

Sequentialsampling.

88. In-----theinterviewsaresimplygivenquotastobefilledfromthedifferentstratawithsomerestricti
ontheyaretobe filled

- (a)Quotasampling (b)Cluster sampling (c)Stratifiedsampling (d)Sequentialsampling.

89.-----isaverbalmethodofsecuringdatainthefieldofsurveys.

- (a)Questionnairemethod (b)observation
method(c)Interviewmethod (d) none ofthese.

90. -----isacombinationofquestionnaire&interviewmethod.

- (a)Schedulemethod (b)Stratifiedsampling (c)Quotasampling (d)Cluster sampling.

91. -----isadetaileddescriptionofwhathasbeendone&howithasbeendonewithrespecttoapartic
ular area ortopic.

- (a)Researchdesign (b)Researchdocument (c)researchreport (d)Researchproblem.

92. Thepurposeof-----isto communicatetothereadersthemethodology&theresultsofthestudy

- (a)researchdesign (b)Researchproblem (c)Research (d)Researchreport.

93.(-----) & end matter are the lay out

- of-----.(a)Researchdesign (b)Sample design
(c)Researchreport (d)noneofthese.

94.-----searchforknowledge.

- (a)Research (b)Researchdesign (c)Sampledesign (d)Researchreport.

95. ----- is essential for the researchers to acquire & familiarize himself with various tools
ofresearch.

- (a)Researchproblem (b)Researchdesign (c)Samplecollection (d)research.

96. The primary aim of ----- is to understand social life & thereby to gain a greater measure of control over social behavior.

- (a) Educational research (b) Social research
(c) Managerial research (d) None of these.

97. ----- relates to the condition under which the observations are to be made while conducting research studies.

- (a) Sampling design (b) Observational design (c) Statistical design (d) Operational design.

98. The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as -----.

- (a) Sampling (b) Census (c) Survey (d) None of these.

99. ----- is a method that can be used to solve the research problem.

- (a) Research methodology (b) Research problem (c) Research design (d) None of these.

100. ----- is empirical & practical.

- (a) Historical (b) Applied research (c) Descriptive (d) Empirical.

101. Primary purpose of ----- is to provide insight into unexplored areas.

- (a) Descriptive research design (b) Diagnostic research design
(c) Exploratory research design (d) Experimental research design.

102. ----- research design is more specific.

- (a) Conclusive research design (b) Descriptive research design
(c) Diagnostic research design (d) Exploratory research design.

103. ----- is conducted with the purpose of gaining a better insight into a problem.

- (a) Conclusive research design (b) Descriptive research design
(c) Diagnostic research design (d) Exploratory research design.

104. ----- is of great use when a researcher has only a vague idea of the problem. (a) Exploratory research design. (b) Conclusive research design

- (c) Diagnostic research design (b) Descriptive research design

105. (-----) study is to learn who, what, when, where & how of a topic.

- (a) Descriptive research design (b) Exploratory research design.
(c) Conclusive research design (d) Diagnostic research design.

106. -----research design is used to describe the characteristics of relevant group.

(a) Descriptive research design (b) Exploratory research design.

(c) Conclusive research design (d) Diagnostic research design

107. -----research design is used to study or estimate the proportion of people in a particular population who hold certain specific attitudes.

(a) Exploratory research design. (b) Conclusive research design

(c) Descriptive research design (d) Diagnostic research

design. 108. correlation study is a type of -----

(a) Exploratory study (b) Descriptive study (c) experimental study.

109. -----tries to correlate the dependent variables with the independent

variables. (a) Correlation study (b) Descriptive study (c) exploratory study.

110. In ----- study, a cross-section of a community is studied at a particular period of time.

(a) Cross-sectional study (b) Correlation study (c) Experimental study.

111. ----- studies involve the collection of data from a sample at different points in time.

(a) Cross-sectional study (b) Longitudinal study (c) experimental study.

112. The purpose of ----- is to examine changes or continuity in the sample characteristics.

(a) Longitudinal study (b) Cross-sectional study (c) experimental study.

113. ----- may adopt descriptive/diagnostic research design.

(a) Social research (b) Experimental (c) Exploratory.

114. ----- is the procedure for forming knowledge by collecting observation under controlled condition.

(a) Experimental research design (b) Exploratory research

design (c) Diagnostic research design.

115. ----- refers to the aggregate of all units which possess a certain set of

characteristics. (a) Population (b) Sample (c) none of these.

116. All the elements of target population from which the sample is to be drawn.

(a) sampling frame (b) Sample unit (c) sampling design.

117. -----istheblueprintforobtainingasamplefromthesamplingframe.
 (a)Samplingframe (b)Researchreport (c)Samplingdesign.
118. Sampling is the ----- for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame.(a)Research (b)Researchreport (c)blue print.
119. Samplingdesignistheblueprintforobtaining-----fromthesamplingframe.(a)Sample (b)data (c) Population.
120. Samplingdesignistheblueprintofforobtainingasamplefrom-----.
 (a)samplingframe (b)Population (c)Research.
121. everyindividualhasaknown&equalchanceofbeingselectedisknownas-----.
 (a)Probabilitysampling (b)non-probabilitysampling
 (c)Researchdesign.122.Probabilitysamplingmeans-----
 -----.
- (a) Everyindividualhaschanceofbeingselected.
 (b) No probability is associated with an individual of being selected.(c)noneofthese.
123. Noprobabilityisassociatedwithanindividualofbeingselectedisknownas-----.
 (a)Non-probabilitysampling (b)Probabilitysampling (c)noneofthese.
124. Stratifiedsamplingis-----sampling.
 (a)Probability (b)Non-probability (c)noneof these.
125. Systematicsamplingis-----sampling.
 (a)Probabilitysampling (b)Non-Probability (c)noneofthese.
126. Clustersamplingis-----sampling.
 (a)Probabilitysampling (b)Non-probabilitysampling.
127. Sequentialsamplingis-----sampling.
 (a)Probability (b)Non-probability.
128. judgmentsamplingis-----sampling.
 (a)Probability (b)Non-probability

129. Purposive sampling is ----- sampling.

- (a) Probability (b)

Non-probability. 130. Quota sampling is -----

----- sampling.

- (a) Probability (b) Non-probability

131. Snowball sampling is ----- sampling.

- (a) Probability (b)

Non-probability. 132. ----- sampling is sampl

ing.

- (a) Stratified (b) Judgment (c) Quota.

133. ----- sampling is a probability sampling.

- (a) Systematic (b) Judgment
(c) Quota 134. -----

sampling is a probability sampling. (a) Cluster (b) Judgment

(c) Quota

135. ----- sampling is a probability

sampling. (a) Sequential (b) Judgment (c) Quota

136. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- (a) Purposive (b) Stratified (c) Systematic.

137. ----- sampling is a non-probability

sampling. (a) Judgment (b) Stratified (c) Systematic

138. ----- sampling is a non-probability

sampling. (a) Quota (b) Stratified (c) Systematic

139. ----- sampling is a non-probability

sampling. (a) Snowball (b) Stratified (c) Systematic

140. ----- sampling is a non-probability sampling.

- (a) Convenience (b) Stratified (c) Systematic.

141. ----- is called first hand data.

- (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data (c) information.

142. Primary data is ----- data.

- (a) Firsthand (b) Secondary data (c) information.

143. Descriptive research design is -----.

- (a) General (b) Specific (c) informative.

144. ----- is the tangible product of a research effort.

- (a) Research report (b) Primary data (c) Secondary data.

145. ----- is documentary evidence of the research effort.

- (a) Research report (b) Primary data (c) Secondary

data. 146. ----- is an act of scientific investigation.

- (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data. (c) Research.

147. ----- is a systematized effort to gain new knowledge.

- (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data. (c) Research.

148. ----- comprises defining & redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solution.

- (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data. (c) Research.

149. The main aim of ----- is to get intellectual joy of doing some creative

- work. (a) Research (b) Report (c) none of these.

150. ----- includes surveys & fact finding enquiries of different kinds.

- (a) Descriptive (b) Analytical (c) Applied.

151. The major purpose of ----- is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present.

- (a) Descriptive (b) Analytical (c) Applied.

152. ----- aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a

- society. (a) Applied research (b) Descriptive (c) Analytical.

153. ----- research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount.

- (a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative (c) Applied.

154. ----- research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon.

- (a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative (c) Applied.

155. Quantitative research is based on-----.

- (a) Measurement of quantity (b) Measurement of quality (c) none of these.

156. ----- is a way to systematically solve the research problem.

- (a) Research methodology (b) Report (c) Data collection.

157. Decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an enquiry is known as-----.

- (a) Research design (b) Research methodology (c) Data collection.

158. A concept which has quantitative values is called-----.

- (a) Variable (b) Data (c) report (d) research.

159. A concept which can take on different----- is called variable.

- (a) Values (b) Quantitative value (c) Data.

160. Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable are termed as -----.

- (a) Extraneous variable (b) Dependent variable (c) independent variable.

161. ----- are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable and are termed as extraneous variables.

- (a) Independent variable (b) Information (c) Primary data.

162. Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the-----
--- are termed as extraneous variables.

- (a) Dependent variable (b) information (c) data.

163. All items in any field of inquiry constitute-----.

- (a) Universe/population (b) Sample (c) Unit.

164. ----- is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.

- (a) research (b) sample design (c) report.

165. ----- is a technique / procedure the researchers would adapt in selecting hands for the sample.

- (a) Research design (b) sample design (c) research report.

166. first step in developing any sample design is to clearly define the set of objects, technically called-----.

(a) Sample (b) Universe (c) Report.

167. First step in developing ----- s to clearly define the sets of objects, technically called the universe.

(a) Sample design (b) Research design.

168. (-----)

(a) Source list (b) Population (c) Sample.

169. ----- refer to the number of items to be selected from the universe.

(a) Sample (b) Population (c) Sampling frame.

170. ----- result in a truly representative sample.

(a) Sample design (b) Research design (c) population.

171. ----- is that sampling procedure which does not affect any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample.

(a) Probability sampling (b) Non-probability sampling (c) research design.

172. ----- is a method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal sterile & reply in terms of oral-verbal responses.

(a) Interview method (b) observation (c)

research. 173. ----- consists of a number of questions.

(a) Information (b) Questionnaire (c)

research. 174. Questionnaire consists of -----.

(a) Information (b) Questions (c) Data.

175. The combination of interview & questionnaire is known as -----.

(a) Schedule (b) observation (c) research.

176. The combination of ----- & questionnaire is known as schedule method.

(a) Observation (b) interview (c) research.

177. The combination of interview & ----- is known as schedule method.

(a) Observation (b) questionnaire (c) Data.

178. Primary purpose of exploratory research design is providing ----- to the unexplored area.

(a) Knowledge (b) Awareness (c) Insight.

179. (-----) is to provide insight into-----.

- (a) Data (b) Research (c) unexplored area.

180. Descriptive research design is-----.

- (a) Specific (b) General (c) Providing knowledge.

181. Exploratory research design is of great use when researcher has only ----- of the problem.

- (a) Vague idea (b) Clear idea (c) none of these.

182. ----- is a type of descriptive study.

- (a) Correlation study (b) Detailed research (c) none of these.

183. Correlation study tries to correlate the dependent variables with-----.

- (a) Information (b) Independent variable (c) extraneous variable.

184. ----- has a known & equal chance of being selected as known as probability sampling.

- (a) Some people (b) Some elements (c) Every individual.

185. ----- comprises defining & redefining problems.

- (a) Research (b) report (c) data.

186. ----- comprises of formulating hypothesis.

- (a) Report (b) Research (c) Data.

187. ----- comprises of collecting, organizing & evaluating data.

- (a) research (b) Report (c) Data.

188. ----- comprises of making research conclusions & at last carefully testing hypothesis.

- (a) Report (b) design (c) Research.

189. ----- comprises of making & testing conclusions to determine (-----) the formulating (-----).

- (a)-----).

190. ----- is carried on both for discovering new facts & verification of old ones.

- (a) Research (b) Sampling (c) reporting.

191. The main objective of ----- is to find out the truth which is hidden & which has not been discovered yet.

- (a) Report (b) Research (c) Sampling.

192. The primary aim of ----- is to understand social life & there by to gain a greater measure of control over social behavior.

- (a) Social research (b) educational research (c) experimental research.

193. The objective of ----- is to provide an educational program in the accumulated knowledge of group dynamics, in skills of research.

- (a) Social research (b) educational research (c) Experimental research.

194. ----- forms the fundamental basis of study.

- (a) Data (b) Report (c) Research.

195. ----- refers to some kind of problem which a researcher experiences in the context of study.

- (a) Research problem (b) Research (c) Report.

196. ----- is inevitable in scientific

research. (a) Questionnaire (b) Hypothesis (c) Interview.

197. ----- is one that states the cause & effect relationships between variables.

- (a) Casual research design (b) exploratory (c) descriptive.

198. ----- refers to the framework or structure of an experiment.

- (a) Experimental research design

- (b) Exploratory research design

- (c) Casual research design.

199. ----- is a method of collecting data in which information are collected from every individual of the population.

- (a) ----- method (b) sampling (c) research.

200. ----- may be defined as the process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it.

- (a) Sampling (b) Census (c) Research.

ANSWERS

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.A	6.A	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.D	11.B	12.C
13.D	14.C	15.D	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.C	21.C	22.B	23.D	24.D
25.D	26.C	27.A	28.D	29.D	30.A	31.A	32.A	33.A	34.C	35.D	36.A
37.B	38.B	39.B	40.C	41.D	42.A	43.D	44.D	45.D	46.A	47.C	48.C
49.D	50.D	51.B	52.C	53.B	54.C	55.D	56.B	57.C	58.D	59.B	60.E
61.E	62.B	63.A	64.D	65.A	66.C	67.D	68.A	69.B	70.D	71.C	72.D
73.C	74.D	75.A	76.C	77.A	78.D	79.B	80.B	81.A	82.A	83.C	84.B
85.C	86.D	87.B	88.A	89.C	90.A	91.C	92.D	93.C	94.A	95.D	96.B
97.B	98.A	99.A	100.B	101.C	102.A	103.D	104.A	105.A	106.A	107.C	108.B
109.A	110.A	111.B	112.A	113.A	114.A	115.A	116.A	117.C	118.C	119.A	120.A
121.A	122.A	123.A	124.A	125.A	126.A	127.A	128.B	129.B	130.B	131.B	132.A
133.A	134.A	135.A	136.A	137.A	138.A	139.A	140.A	141.A	142.A	143.B	144.A
145.A	146.C	147.C	148.A	149.A	150.A	151.A	152.A	153.B	154.A	155.A	156.A
157.A	158.A	159.B	160.A	161.A	162.A	163.A	164.A	165.B	166.B	167.A	168.A
169.A	170.A	171.B	172.A	173.B	174.B	175.A	176.B	177.B	178.C	179.C	180.A
181.A	182.A	183.B	184.C	185.A	186.B	187.A	188.A	189.C	190.A	191.B	192.A
193.B	194.A	195.A	196.B	197.A	198.A	199.A	200.A				