

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY MODEL QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
 - a. Research hypothesis
 - b. Synopsis of Research
 - c. Research paradigm
 - d. Research design
2. How is random sampling helpful?
 - a. Reasonably accurate
 - b. An economical method of data collection
 - c. Free from personal biases
 - d. All of the above
3. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
 - a. The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
 - b. The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true
 - c. Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
 - d. None of the above
4. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
 - a. Casual Comparative Research
 - b. Historical Research
 - c. Descriptive Research
 - d. Experimental Research
5. Which of the following is not the method of Research?
 - a. Survey
 - b. Historical
 - c. Observation
 - d. Philosophical
6. "Sampling Cases" can be defined as
 - a. Sampling using a sampling frame
 - b. Identifying people who are suitable for research
 - c. Literally the researcher's brief case
 - d. A sampling of people, newspapers, television programs etc.
7. Random sampling is helpful as it is _____.
 - a) An economical method of data collection
 - b) Free from personal biases
 - c) Reasonably accurate
 - d) All the above
8. Primary data for the research process be collected through _____.
 - a) Experiment
 - b) Survey
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
9. 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

10. Hypothesis is.....

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

11. 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

12. Quantitative research is otherwise known as

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

13. In image, perception, or concept that is capable of measurement is called _____

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

14. What is plagiarism?

- A) Original Writing
- B) Proper Citation
- C) Using someone else's work without acknowledgment
- D) Peer Review

15. What is the purpose of a conceptual framework?

- A) Present raw data
- B) Show relationships among research concepts
- C) Generate citations
- D) Conduct interviews

16. Concept is of two types

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

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

- A) Data Collection
- B) Hypothesis Testing
- C) Problem Identification
- D) Report Writing

18. To test the null hypothesis, a researcher uses:

- (a) t-test
- (b) ANOVA
- (c) X²

(d)factorial analysis

19. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?

- (a)Area Sampling Technique
- (b)Purposive Sampling Technique
- (c)Systematic Sampling Technique
- (d)None of the above

20. In research, AI-assisted analysis is mainly used for:

- A) Data fabrication
- B) Data collection and analysis support
- C) Replacing researchers entirely
- D) Eliminating literature review

21. A Comprehensive full report of the research process is called

- a)A proposal
- b)A Review paper
- c)A thesis
- d)All of the above

22. The objective of a literature review is—

- A) Studying previous research
- B) Removing data
- C) Altering results
- D) Removing citations

23. The benefit of data sharing is—

- A) Transparency increases
- B) Theft increases
- C) Research halts
- D) Citations decrease

24. The most important principle in Research and Publication Ethics is—

- A) Honesty
- B) Haste
- C) Breaching confidentiality
- D) Copying

25. What is quantitative research based on?

- A) Numerical data
- B) Stories
- C) Poems
- D) Pictures

26. In Random Sampling—

- A) Each unit gets an equal opportunity
- B) Only teachers are selected
- C) Only students are selected
- D) Selection is based on convenience

27. Why is a pilot study conducted?

- A) For testing prior to the main study
- B) For publication
- C) For citation

D) For an award

28. Manuscript means—

- A) Research article ready for publication
- B) Question paper
- C) Book list
- D) News

29. What is the main purpose of providing a reference?

- A) To give credit to the original author
- B) To increase the length of the article
- C) To confuse the reader
- D) To hide data

30. What is a characteristic of a predatory journal?

- A) Publishing without proper review
- B) Maintaining high quality
- C) Publishing free of charge
- D) Being a government journal only

31. What is the benefit of providing a citation?

- A) The original author receives credit
- B) The article becomes shorter
- C) Data is removed
- D) The review concludes

32. Where is the reference list provided?

- A) At the end of the research
- B) At the beginning
- C) After the title
- D) Before the conclusion

33. What does the H-index indicate?

- A) A researcher's impact
- B) The price of a book
- C) Examination marks
- D) A university's rank

34. A hypothesis is:

- A) A confirmed fact
- B) A random guess
- C) A testable statement about relationships between variables
- D) A literature summary

35. A literature review is mainly used to:

- A) Replace the methodology
- B) Identify research gaps and build the study rationale
- C) Increase page count
- D) Avoid citations

36. Chi-square test is generally used for:

- A) Comparing means of two groups (continuous data)
- B) Correlation between two continuous variables

- C) Association between categorical variables
- D) Forecasting time series

37. Which of the following factors make the compliance of research ethics difficult?
- a. Societal norms
 - b. Respect for confidentiality
 - c. Lack of Checks**
 - d. Self-check
38. The final aim of every research is a
- a. Ethical research
 - b. Research report**
 - c. Sponsorship
 - d. Future research
39. Copying the work of other authors in whole pieces is called as
- a. Self-plagiarism
 - b. Indirect plagiarism
 - c. Direct plagiarism
 - d. Patch writing**
40. Which of the following must be mentioned by the researcher in the report:
- a. Problems in collecting the data
 - b. Possible discrepancies in data collection
 - c. Suggestions to subsequent investigators on the same topic in the same context
 - d. All of the above**
41. The first step of research is:
- (A) Selecting a problem
 - (B) Searching a problem
 - (C) Finding a problem
 - (D) Identifying a problem**
42. A research problem is feasible only when:
- (A) it has utility and relevance
 - (B) it is researchable
 - (C) it is new and adds something to knowledge
 - (D) all the above**
43. Fundamental research reflects the ability to:
- (A) Synthesize new ideals
 - (B) Expound new principles**
 - (C) Evaluate the existing material concerning research
 - (D) Study the existing literature regarding various topics
44. The research is always –
- (A) verifying the old knowledge
 - (B) exploring new knowledge
 - (C) filling the gap between knowledge
 - (D) all of these**
45. Manipulation is always a part of
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Fundamental research

- (C) Descriptive research
- (D) Experimental research**

46. A null hypothesis is
(A) when there is no difference between the variables
(B) the same as research hypothesis
(C) subjective in nature
(D) when there is difference between the variables
47. The basis on which assumptions are formulated:
(A) Cultural background of the country
(B) Universities
(C) Specific characteristics of the castes
(D) All of these
48. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
(A) Cluster sampling
(B) Quota sampling
(C) Systematic sampling
(D) Stratified random sampling
49. The research that applies the laws at the time of field study to draw more and more clear ideas about the problem is:
(A) Applied research
(B) Action research
(C) Experimental research
(D) None of these
50. What do you mean by synopsis of a research project?
(A) The blue print of research
(B) Extracts from the research observations
(C) A plan of the research
(D) Summary of the findings of the research
51. The method of Randomization involves
(A) lottery
(B) Coin method
(C) Tippit's table of random digits
(D) All of the above
52. Type-1 Error occurs when
(A) The null hypothesis is rejected even when it is true
(B) The null hypothesis is accepted even when it is false
(C) The null hypothesis as well as Alternative hypothesis, both are rejected
(D) None of the above
53. Which of the following is a step of research design?
(A) Defining the problem and formulating a hypothesis
(B) Collecting data
(C) Drawing inferences from the data
(D) All of the above
54. In which of the following cases, the formation of hypothesis may not be necessary?
(A) Investigative historical studies
(B) Experimental studies
(C) Normative studies
(D) Survey studies

55. Who put forward the statement, "Research is an honest effort carried out through insight"?

(A) Watson

(B) Binet

(C) Best

(D) Cook

56. Survey research methods come under

(A) Pre-empirical research methods

(B) Descriptive research methods

(C) Experimental research methods

(D) All of the above

57. Objective or unbiased observation is most vital in

(A) All walks of life

(B) Performing experiments

(C) Normal behaviour

(D) Research methods

58. Which of the following have a direct bearing on research tools and techniques?

(A) Concepts

(B) Knowledge

(C) Aspirations

(D) Processes

59. Hypothesis relate generally or specifically

(A) Variables to variables

(B) Constant to variables

(C) Variables to constant

(D) Constant to constant.

60. In which of the following selection depends on chance?

(A) Probability selection

(B) Purposive method

(C) Mixed sample

(D) None of the above

61. A researcher should consider himself as

(A) Open minded and radical

(B) A status-quo maintainer

(C) Fairly knowledgeable

(D) Entirely dependent on the teacher

62. Determining the relationships between two or more variables comes under

(A) Naturalistic observation

(B) Correctional research

(C) Survey research

(D) Action research

63. Which of the following is the goal of evaluation research?

(A) Situation-based decision making

(B) People-based decision making

(C) Data-based decision making

(D) Trend-based decision making

64. A research report is the presentation of

(A) Positive evidences.

(B) Negative evidences

(C) Both 'A' and 'B'

(D) None of the above

65. Ethical principle is available in which report

(A) Belmont Report

(B) Finance report

- (C) Research Report
(D) None of the above

66. The branch dealing with ultimate reality is:

- A) Metaphysics B) Ethics
C) Logic D) Aesthetics

Answer: A

67. Logic is concerned with:

- A) Beauty B) Reasoning
C) Morality D) Religion

Answer: B

68. Ethics is also known as:

- A) Moral philosophy B) Social philosophy
C) Political philosophy D) Natural philosophy

Answer: A

69. Ethics helps in:

- A) Moral decision-making B) Physical training
C) Data collection D) Coding

Answer: A

70. Moral reactions involve:

- A) Approval or disapproval B) Measurement
C) Calculation D) Observation only

Answer: A

71. Which philosopher is known for virtue ethics?

- A) Aristotle B) Newton
C) Darwin D) Einstein

Answer: A

72. Research integrity is:

- A) Adherence to ethical principles in research B) Publishing more papers
C) Obtaining grants D) Using advanced instruments

Answer: A

73. Which of the following is a scientific misconduct?

- A) Accurate reporting B) Fabrication
C) Proper citation D) Peer review

Answer: B

74. FFP stands for:

- A) Facts, Findings, Publications B) Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism
C) Fairness, Fidelity, Precision D) Funding, Findings, Projects

Answer: B

75. Fabrication means:

- A) Making up data or results B) Correcting errors
C) Reporting negative results D) Using statistics

Answer: A

76. The foundation of good scientific conduct is:

- A) Honesty B) Competition
C) Secrecy D) Profit

Answer: A

77. Research integrity promotes:

- A) Trust in science B) Misconduct
C) Data fabrication D) Bias

Answer: A

78. Authorship should be based on:

- A) Significant intellectual contribution B) Seniority only
C) Friendship D) Financial support alone

Answer: A

79. Contributors who do not meet authorship criteria should be:
- A) Listed as authors
 - B) Mentioned in acknowledgments
 - C) Ignored
 - D) Made corresponding authors

Answer: B

80. The corresponding author is responsible for:
- A) Communication with the journal
 - B) Funding only
 - C) Statistical analysis only
 - D) Laboratory management only

Answer: A

81. Plagiarism in publications is:
- A) Ethical conduct
 - B) Using others' work without proper credit
 - C) Open access publishing
 - D) Peer review

Answer: B

82. Self-plagiarism refers to:
- A) Copying another person's work
 - B) Reusing one's own published work without disclosure
 - C) Citing previous studies
 - D) Publishing a review article

Answer: B

83. Identification of publication misconduct may involve:
- A) Peer review
 - B) Plagiarism detection software
 - C) Editorial investigation
 - D) All of these

Answer: D

84. Complaints regarding publication ethics are usually handled by:
- A) Editors and ethics committees
 - B) Advertisers
 - C) Readers only
 - D) Printers

Answer: A

85. Journal selection tools help improve:
- A) Chances of finding an appropriate journal
 - B) Fabrication of data .
 - C) Duplicate publication
 - D) Predatory publishing

Answer: A

86. The ultimate objective of Open Access publishing is:
- A) Free and widespread dissemination of scholarly knowledge
 - B) Restricting research access
 - C) Increasing subscription barriers
 - D) Limiting scientific communication

Answer: A

87. The hypothesis that states there is no significant relationship between variables is called:
- A. Research hypothesis
 - B. Alternative hypothesis
 - C. Null hypothesis**
 - D. Working hypothesis

88. The variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called:
- A. Dependent variable
 - B. Independent variable**
 - C. Extraneous variable
 - D. Control variable

89. The variable that is measured as an outcome is called:
- A. Independent variable
 - B. Dependent variable**
 - C. Moderator variable

90. A research gap refers to:
- A. A gap between two chapters
 - B. An area that has not been adequately studied**
 - C. A printing error
 - D. A gap in a questionnaire
91. Which is a primary source of data?

A. Textbook

B. Researcher's interview

C. Encyclopedia

D. Review article

92. Which is a secondary source of data?

A. Personal interview

B. Observation by researcher

C. Published government report

D. Experiment conducted by researcher

93. Observation in which the researcher becomes a member of the group being studied is called:

A. Non-participant observation

B. Participant observation

C. Controlled observation

D. Mechanical observation

94. A population in research means:

A. Only the people who answer the questionnaire

B. The entire group about which the researcher wants to draw conclusions

C. A small sample

D. Only experimental subjects

95. A sample is:

22. A research design is:

A. The title of a research paper

B. A blueprint or plan for conducting research

C. A bibliography

D. A statistical table

96. Which research design is primarily concerned with cause-and-effect relationships?

A. Experimental design

B. Historical design

C. Descriptive design

D. Case study

97. Descriptive research mainly aims to:

A. Establish causation

B. Describe characteristics or phenomena

C. Manipulate variables

D. Develop mathematical formulas

98. A case study is an intensive study of:

A. A large population only

B. A particular case, individual, group, institution or event

C. Statistical data only

D. A hypothesis

99. What is a pilot study?

A. A small preliminary study conducted before the main research

B. The final research report

C. A study without participants

D. A literature review

100. Which of the following is a research tool?

A. Questionnaire

B. Dictionary

C. Newspaper

D. Novel

101. What is data?

A. Information collected for research

B. Only numerical information

- C. Only books
 - D. Only opinions
102. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?
- A. Personal experiences and opinions**
 - B. Height in centimetres
 - C. Age in years
 - D. Examination marks
103. Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?
- A. Examination marks**
 - B. Personal experiences
 - C. Feelings
104. A citation is used to:
- A. Increase the length of a paper
 - B. Give credit to the source of information or ideas**
 - C. Replace the research question
 - D. Present raw data
105. A bibliography generally contains:
- A. Only research findings
 - B. Sources consulted or referred to in research**
 - C. Only tables
 - D. Only questionnaires
106. Research ethics primarily concerns:
- A. The design of the cover page
 - B. Responsible and ethical conduct of research**
 - C. Increasing the sample size
 - D. Statistical calculations
107. Informed consent means that participants:
- A. Must participate in research
 - B. Understand the study and voluntarily agree to participate**
 - C. Are paid for participation
 - D. Cannot withdraw from the study
108. Confidentiality in research means:
- A. Publishing participants' personal information
 - B. Protecting participants' private information**
 - C. Avoiding data collection
 - D. Hiding research findings
109. A peer-reviewed journal article is evaluated by:
- A. Friends of the researcher
 - B. Experts in the relevant academic field**
 - C. Newspaper editors
 - D. General readers only
110. A DOI in academic publishing is primarily used to:
- A. Identify a research participant
 - B. Provide a persistent identifier for a scholarly publication**
 - C. Calculate statistical significance
 - D. Measure sample size