

SHS04-RMIPR-FIRST-QUIZ QUESTION BANK-2025-26

| UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | | |
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| 1. | Research is _____ a). Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem b). Searching continuously and again and again regarding something c). Comparing and analyzing two or more things d). an art and science of searching books, articles and terminologies | 1M |
| 2. | Research is _____ a). A purposeful, systematic activity b). Primarily conducted for purely academic purposes c). Primarily conducted to answer questions about practical issues d). A random, unplanned process of discovery | 1M |
| 3. | Opinion research is an example of _____. a). Qualitative Research b). Quantitative Research c). Fundamental Research d). None of the above | 1M |
| 4. | The research is always _____. a). Verifying the old knowledge b). Exploring new knowledge c). Filling the gap between knowledge d). All of these | 1M |
| 5. | The essential qualities of a researcher are _____. a). Spirit of free enquiry b). Reliance on observation and evidence c). Systematization or theorizing of knowledge d). All the above | 1M |
| 6. | A common test in research demands much priority on _____. a). Reliability b). Usability c). Objectivity d). All of the above | 1M |
| 7. | A researcher should _____. a). Be constrained by the research of others b). Use even anonymous sources if they appear relevant c). Use only sources that appear credible d). None of these | 1M |
| 8. | 'Research methodology' refers to _____. a). The sampling technique b). The tools that the researcher use c). The chain of association between the research question and the research design d). Qualitative methods | 1M |
| 9. | How can we enhance the research objective? a). By making it more valid b). By making it more reliable c). By making it more impartial d). All of the above | 1M |
| 10. | _____ is one of the most common tasks of a researcher. a). Creating specific problem b). Starting business using research data | 1M |

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| | c). Solving specific problems d). Using research for marketing | |
| 11. | Research process generally starts with _____. a). Experiments b). Hypothesis c). Data Analysis d). Observation | 1M |
| 12. | What is the first step in the research process? a). Conducting a literature review b). Formulating a research question c). Collecting data d). Analyzing results | 1M |
| 13. | _____ is the first step in starting the research process. a). Searching online or offline b). Identification of problem c). Idea screening and concept development d). Data collection | 1M |
| 14. | The first step of research is _____. a). Selecting a problem b). Searching a problem c). Finding a problem d). Identifying a problem | 1M |
| 15. | All research process starts with _____. a). Hypothesis b). Experiments to test hypothesis c). Observation d). All of these | 1M |
| 16. | Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process? a). Searching sources of information to locate problem. b). Survey of related literature c). Identification of problem d). Searching for solutions to the problem | 1M |
| 17. | What makes a research title effective? a). It is long and detailed b). It clearly indicates the main topic and scope of the study c). It includes complex jargon d). It focuses on multiple unrelated topics | 1M |
| 18. | Which of the following titles is most likely to be effective for a research study? a). "Effects of Various Treatments on Health" b). "A Comparative Study of the Effects of Exercise and Medication on Blood Pressure in Adults" c). "Study on Treatment Effects" d). "Health Outcomes and Treatments" | 1M |
| 19. | What does a good thesis or research report involve? a). Reducing punctuations as well as grammatical errors to minimalist b). Correct reference citations c). Consistency in the way of thesis writing d). Well defined abstract e). All of the above | 1M |
| 20. | Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process? a). Searching sources of information to locate the problem. | 1M |

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| | b). Survey of related literature c). Identification of the problem d). Searching for solutions to the problem | |
| 21. | Of all the steps in the research process, the one that typically takes the most time is ____. a). Data collection b). Formulating the problem c). Selecting a research method d). Developing a hypothesis | 1M |
| 22. | In the process of conducting research ‘Formulation of Hypothesis’ is followed by a). Statement of Objectives b). Analysis of Data c). Selection of Research Tools d). Collection of Data | 1M |
| 23. | What is the main role of research in education? a). To upsurge one's social status. b). To increase one's job prospects. c). To augment one's personal growth. d). To help an applicant in becoming a renowned educationalist. | 1M |
| 24. | _____ is NOT a part of modern methods of research. a). Basic research b). Conceptual research c). Philosophical research d). Empirical research | 1M |
| 25. | Research can be classified as _____. a). Basic, Applied and Action Research b). Descriptive, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research c). Quantitative and Qualitative Research d). All the above | 1M |
| 26. | How to judge the depth of any research? a). By research title b). By research duration c). By research objectives d). By total expenditure on research | 1M |
| 27. | “Controlled Group” is a term used in _____. a). Survey research b). Historical research c). Experimental research d). Descriptive research | 1M |
| 28. | Research and Development become the index of development of the country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement? a). R&D targets human development b). R&D can enhance people's standard of living in the country c). R&D reflects the actual economic and social conditions being prevailed in the country d). All the above | 1M |
| 29. | By _____ we mean the investigation of problems to further and develop existing knowledge. a). Basic research b). Applied research c). Future research d). Assumptions | 1M |
| 30. | What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research? | 1M |

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| | a). To over simplify the problem of research b). To bring out the holistic approach to research c). To create a new trend in research methodology d). To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain | |
| 31. | Research can either be _____. a). Basic b). Fundamental or applied. c). Pure d). All of the above | 1M |
| 32. | Action research means _____. a). A research initiated to solve an immediate problem b). A research with socioeconomic objective c). An experimental research conducted by researcher d). Fundamental research which focus on long term problem solving | 1M |
| 33. | Action research means _____. a). A longitudinal research b). An applied research c). A research initiated to solve an immediate problem d). A research with socioeconomic objective | 1M |
| 34. | Examples of fundamental research are investigations into _____. a). Natural phenomena b). Pure mathematics c). Physics or astronomy d). All of the above | 1M |
| 32. | Research relating to pure mathematics is an example of _____. a). Fundamental Research b). Applied Research c). Qualitative Research d). None of the above | 1M |
| 35. | Research to find the preferences of people with respect to a product is an example of _____. a). Qualitative Research b). Quantitative Research c). Fundamental Research d). None of the above | 1M |
| 36. | Which of the following is not an appropriate source for academic research? a). An online encyclopaedia b). A government-based research organization database c). A peer reviewed journal article d). A text book | 1M |
| 37. | The process not needed in experimental research is _____. a). Observation b). Manipulation and replication c). Controlling d). Reference collection | 1M |
| 38. | The two main styles of research are _____. a). Vertical & horizontal process b). Surveys and questionnaires c). Qualitative and quantitative d). Sampling and recording | 1M |
| 39. | The two main styles of research are _____. a). Data collection and data coding | 1M |

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| | b). Surveys and questionnaires c). Sampling and recording d). Qualitative and quantitative | |
| 40. | What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with? a). Several time-periods b). Short-term c). One-time d). None of the above | 1M |
| 41. | 'Analyzing frequency of shopping' is an example of _____. a). Post facto research b). Analytical research c). Fundamental Research d). None of the above | 1M |
| 42. | Which of the following is true regarding research objectives? a). Research objectives, when achieved, will provide sufficient earnings to obtain a reasonable return on investment. b). Research objectives, when obtained, will ensure the viability of the marketing research department. c). Research objectives, when achieved, provide the information necessary to solve the problem. d). Research objectives are seldom achieved but should be stated as goals to be sought. | 1M |
| 43. | The quality of a research study is primarily assessed on _____. a). The place of publication. b). The ways in which the recommendations are implemented c). The rigor with which it was conducted d). The number of times it is replicated. | 1M |
| 44. | 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 | 1M |
| 45. | Research problem is selected from the stand point of _____. a). Researcher's interest b). Financial support c). Social relevance d). Availability of relevant literature | 1M |
| 46. | Who was the author of the book named "Research Methodology: Methods and techniques"? | 1M |
| | a). R Ganeshan b). C R Kothari c). Cooper Donald R d). Davis Hunt | |
| 47. | Final stage in the Research Process is _____. a). Problem formulation b). Data collection c). Data Analysis d). Report Writing | 1M |
| 48. | What is a research problem? a). A general interest area b). A specific issue or question the research aims to address c). A method for data collection | 1M |

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| | d). A conclusion drawn from previous studies | |
| 49. | What is the primary goal of problem formulation in research? a). To write a research proposal b). To identify the main variables and research design c). To generate hypotheses and design the study d). To review existing literature | 1M |
| 50. | How can a researcher identify a research problem? a). By reading abstract sections of journals b). By reviewing existing literature to find gaps c). By discussing topics with colleagues d). By selecting the most popular research topic | 1M |
| 51. | What is an example of a poorly formulated research problem? a). Investigating the impact of climate change on agriculture in a specific region b). Exploring how social media affects modern communication c). Examining the effects of a new teaching method on student performance in a high school d). Studying how various unrelated factors influence human behavior | 1M |
| 52. | What is the importance of a well-defined research problem in a research study? a). It guides the selection of research methods and design b). It determines the research budget c). It establishes the research team's hierarchy d). It decides the publication timeline | 1M |
| 53. | What is the role of a research question in the formulation of a research problem? : a). It helps in breaking down the research problem into specific inquiry statements b). It determines the statistical tests to be used in the research study c). It defines the population for the research study d). It guides the selection of the research methodology | 1M |
| 54. | What is the initial step in the research process related to formulating a research problem? a). Conducting a literature review b). Selecting the research methodology c). Identifying the research objectives d). Defining the research scope | 1M |
| 55. | In the formulation of a research problem, what does "problem identification" involve? a). Recognizing and understanding the gap in knowledge or an issue that needs investigation b). Determining the timeline for the research study c). Defining the research objectives d). Selecting the research methodology | 1M |
| 56. | Why is it important to ensure that a research problem is feasible? a). Feasibility ensures that the research can be completed within available resources and constraints b). Feasibility determines the complexity of the research problem c). Feasibility affects the significance of the research problem d). Feasibility determines the publication potential of the research | 1M |
| 57. | What is a characteristic of a well-defined research problem? a). It is specific and clear b). It has a broad scope to cover various aspects c). It is difficult for others to understand d). It is only relevant to a narrow audience | 1M |
| 58 | What is a common criterion for evaluating the appropriateness of a research problem? a). Relevance to current societal trends | 1M |

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| | b). Complexity of the research questions c). The number of stakeholders involved d). The amount of funding available for the research | |
| 59. | What is a potential consequence of a poorly formulated research problem? a). Ambiguity in research objectives and outcomes b). Overestimation of research findings c). Difficulty in recruiting participants for the study d). Simplification of data analysis | 1M |
| 60. | What does the term "research problem" mean in the context of a research study? a). A clear statement that identifies the gap in knowledge that the research aims to address b). Any obstacle encountered during the research process c). A general topic of interest for research d). A predefined set of research questions | 1M |
| 61. | What is a key step in refining and narrowing down a research problem? a). Conducting pilot studies b). Engaging in brainstorming sessions with peers and mentors c). Expanding the scope of the research problem d). Avoiding feedback from others to maintain the originality of the research problem | 1M |
| 62. | What does the term "scope of the study" refer to in the formulation of a research problem? a). The boundaries and extent to which the research problem will be explored and addressed b). The number of participants in the research study c). The expected outcomes of the research study d). The timeline for completing the research study | 1M |
| 63. | What should a well-defined research problem include? a). A broad topic and general assumptions b). A detailed literature review and data analysis plan c). A clear, specific question or statement addressing the research focus d). A summary of the research findings | 1M |
| 65. | Which one is called non-probability sampling? a). Cluster sampling b). Quota sampling c). Systematic sampling d). Stratified random sampling | 1M |
| 66. | When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is _____. a). Cluster Sampling b). Stratified Sampling c). Convenient Sampling d). Lottery Method | 1M |
| 67. | Cluster sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling are types of _____. a). Direct sampling b). Indirect sampling c). Probability sampling d). Non random sampling | 1M |
| 68. | Deliberate sampling and Quota sampling are types of _____. a). Direct sampling b). Indirect sampling c). Non-probability sampling d). Probability sampling | 1M |

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| 69. | Random sampling is also called _____. a). Availability sampling b). Probation sampling c). Probability sampling d). Prospect sampling | 1M |
| 70. | 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 | 1M |

Unit II: Literature Survey and Data Collection

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| 1. | Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report? a). Results b). Abstract c). Research Methods d). Footnotes | 1M |
| 2. | Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report? a). Results b). Abstract c). Research Methods d). Footnotes | 1M |
| 3. | What are the core elements of a dissertation or research report? a). Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations b). Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography c). Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References d). Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions | 1M |
| 4. | Why do you need to review the existing literature? a). To make sure you have a long list of references b). Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count c). To find out what is already known about your area of interest d). To help in your general studying | 1M |
| 5. | What is the main aim of the literature review? a). It helps develop a story line b). It proves that a researcher is knowledgeable in their chosen area c). It shows that there are unanswered questions in a researcher's area of research d). All of these | 1M |
| 6. | Which of the following is a primary objective of conducting a literature survey? a). To collect new, original data for an experiment. b). To identify and eliminate gaps in previous research and show how a new study adds to the field. c). To create an annotated bibliography of all available sources. d). To finalize the results and conclusions of a completed study. | 1M |
| 7. | When doing your background reading for your literature review it is important to _____. a). Keep detailed reference of the full publication information of anything that you read b). be critical while reading c). take good notes to jot down any ideas that occur to you during the reading process d). All of these | 1M |
| 8. | Which of the following statements is not true with regard to the literature review? | 1M |

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| | a). The literature review shows why research questions are important b). It is important to get everything a researcher has read into the literature review c). Students should continue the research for and reading of the relevant literature throughout the whole research process d). A literature review helps researchers to build up an argument | |
| 9. | Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the systematic literature review process? a). It is a very transparent approach b). It is used by quantitative as well as qualitative researchers c). It provides a more reliable foundation on how to design research because it is based on a more comprehensive understanding of the subject d). The systematic review is concerned with trying to understand the effects of a particular variable or intervention which has been found in previous studies | 1M |
| 10. | What would be the reason of a post-positivist researcher for reviewing the literature? a). Post-positivist researchers want to enrich the human discourse. Therefore, by conducting a literature review they want to gain an initial impression of the topic area that they intend to understand through their research. b). They want to gain detailed knowledge of their research field and conduct a systematic review to do so c). They want to find out what their research project can add to existing knowledge in their research field d). All of these | 1M |
| 11. | What is the most important reason to include references in a literature review? a). To avoid plagiarism and to acknowledge within the literature review the various sources used which have contributed to the subject area b). The supervisor wants to know if the student cited the major article c). Researchers wants to be cited in as many publications as possible d). None of these | 1M |
| 12. | What is a narrative literature review? a). A summary of all literature which was ever published in the field under investigation b). A researcher's initial impression of a topic, which will be more fully understood as the research progresses c). A historically based review that intends to give an overview of the development of a certain topic d). All of these | 1M |
| 13. | There are three key aspects to a literature review: summarizing, synthesizing and _____ a). Referencing b). Citing c). Paraphrasing d). Evaluating | 1M |
| 14. | Which source of information is rarely cited in academic publications? a). Conference proceedings b). Dissertation or thesis c). Encyclopaedia d). Textbooks | 1M |
| 15. | Bibliography given in a research report _____ a). Shows vast knowledge of the researcher b). Helps those interested in further research c). Has no relevance to research d). All the above | 1M |

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| 16. | Sources of Literature review are all, except? a). Books b). Journals c). Articles d). Discussion | 1M |
| 17. | When determining the reliability of a website resource in a literature review, it is important to determine: a). accessibility of the website information. b). costs of retrieving website information. c). sponsorship of website information. d). whether website information is also published conventionally. | 1M |
| 18. | A review of empirical literature will yield information obtained from: a). concept analyses. b). descriptions of models and frameworks. c). research studies. d). theories. | 1M |
| 19. | What is an important limitation of secondary sources in literature reviews? a). The authors do not have high levels of expertise. b). They are usually not peer-reviewed sources. c). They do not contain unique or original information. d). They may contain misinterpreted information. | 1M |
| 20. | When reviewing articles in a peer-reviewed publication, the reader is assured that the articles are: a). landmark studies. b). primary sources. c). seminal studies. d). trustworthy sources. | 1M |
| 21. | Which of the following best describes a "research gap"? a). An error in the data collection process b). A section of the literature review c). An area where existing research is lacking or incomplete d). A detailed explanation of the research methodology | 1M |
| 22. | A research paper is a brief report of research work based on _____. a). Secondary data b). Primary Data c). Researchers behavior d). Both A & B | 1M |
| 23. | An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is _____. a). Bibliography b). Directory c). Encyclopaedia d). Dictionary | 1M |
| 24. | Information acquired by experience or experimentation is called as a). Empirical b). Scientific c). Facts d). Scientific evidences | 1M |
| 25. | Information acquired by experience or experimentation is known as _____. a). Factual b). Scientific evidences | 1M |

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| | c). Scientific d). Empirical | |
| 26. | Which of the following examples are of plagiarism? a). The act of passing off a thesis as new when the argument has been used elsewhere b). To use another person's words, ideas, thoughts, as one's own c). To use another person's inventions and designs as one's own d). All of these | 1M |
| 27. | How can plagiarism be avoided? a). When researching, it is important to make careful notes of all sources b). Avoid paraphrase whole sentences without putting them into quotation marks c). When submitting your own work, be sure to acknowledge the ideas that have been explored by others d). All of these | 1M |
| 28. | Which of the following is a primary data collection method? a). Reviewing existing literature b). Analyzing secondary data c). Conducting surveys d). Using historical records | 1M |
| 29. | What is a key characteristic of qualitative data collection? a). It focuses on numerical data b). It involves statistical analysis c). It provides in-depth, non-numerical insights d). It uses large sample sizes | 1M |
| 30. | What type of data collection is conducted through direct observation of behavior in natural settings? a). Experimental research b). Case studies c). Field research d). Surveys | 1M |
| 31. | What is a common challenge in data collection related to participant response? a). Ensuring accuracy of secondary data b). Avoiding sampling bias c). Dealing with non-response or incomplete data d). Designing an effective survey tool | 1M |
| 32. | What is an important consideration when designing survey questions? a). Ensuring questions are ambiguous b). Using technical jargon c). Keeping questions clear and unbiased d). Including irrelevant questions | 1M |
| 33. | _____are generally information gathered or generated by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately at hand. a). Primary data b). Secondary data c). Tertiary data d). Ready-made data | 1M |
| 34. | Data that have already been collected for some other purpose is termed a). Primary data b). Secondary data c). Tertiary data d). Ready-made data | 1M |
| 35. | Generally, existing literature is a good source of _____. | 1M |

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| | a). Primary b). Secondary c). Tertiary d). Ready-made | |
| 36. | When conducting a review of literature on a particular subject, the researcher should a). Read all available material on the subject b). Read the whole journal article and then decide whether or not it is useful c). Read strategically and critically d). Read fully only those texts that appear to agree with his/her point of view | 1M |
| 37. | _____ data provide a first-hand account of the situation. a). Primary b). Secondary c). Tertiary d). Ready-made | 1M |
| 38. | The information is more reliable in a). Primary data b). Secondary data c). Tertiary data d). Ready-made data | 1M |
| 39. | Collecting is expensive in terms of both time and money. a). Ready-made data b). Secondary Data c). Primary data d). Tertiary data | 1M |
| 40. | _____ is the method of collecting primary data. a). Observation b). Survey c). Interview d). All of the above | 1M |
| 41. | _____ is treated as the 'heart of the survey operation'. a). Observation b). Secondary data c). Interview d). Questionnaire | 1M |
| 42. | _____ is the characteristic of research. a). Direct experience or observation b). Cyclical c). Precise judgment d). All of the above | 1M |
| 43. | _____ is an important components of scientific enquiry. a). Observation b). Hypothesis c). Verification d). All of the above | 1M |
| 44. | After collecting research data, it is necessary to a). Conclude b). Analyse c). Write findings d). Observe | 1M |
| 45. | A research paper is a brief report of research work based on _____. a). Primary Data only | 1M |

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| | b). Secondary Data only c). Both Primary and Secondary Data d). None of the above | |
| 46. | A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called _____. a). Deductive Reasoning b). Inductive Reasoning c). Abnormal Reasoning d). Transcendental Reasoning | 1M |
| 47. | Qualitative research is: a). Not as rigorous as quantitative research b). Primarily concerned with the collection and analysis of numerical data c). Primarily concerned with in-depth exploration of phenomena d). Primarily concerned with the quality of the research | 1M |
| 48. | Quantitative research involves a). Interviewing people to find out their deeply held views about issues b). Collecting data in numerical form c). More rigor than qualitative research d). Interviewing every member of the target population | 1M |
| 49. | What is the basis of the scientific method a). To test hypothesis in conditions that are conducive to its success b). To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis c). To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis d). To test hypothesis and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely | 1M |
| 50. | The concepts in a hypothesis are stated as a). Variables b). Theories c). Indices d). Ideas | 1M |