

Research Method

MCQ

1. Comparative research obtaining similarities and differences between events, methods, techniques, etc.
A. True
B. False
2. indicate the different types of research methodology that were used as part of research process for example, case studies, experiments, and surveys.
A. Nature
B. Approach
C. Field
D. All of them
3. Research can be divided into three categories based on three separate perspectives that can be
A. Nature
B. Approach
C. Field
D. All of them
4. It is better to avoid the use of personal pronoun when writing report Like use of I, we and "the author should be "avoided"
A. True
B. False
5. _____, In this stage ,One can concentrate on final touches and finishing
A. First Draft
B. Second Draft
C. Third Draft
6. _____include title of report, acknowledgment, certificate page, list of publication and table of content
A. Main text
B. End Matter
C. Primarily pages
7. The scientific thinking must be more
A. Formal and strict
B. Specific and more over goal oriented

- C. Empirical
- D. All of them**

8. _____ is non-numerical, descriptive, applies reasoning and uses words.

- A. Qualitative research**
- B. Quantitative research
- C. All of them

9. An intelligent guess or for inspiration which is to be tested in the research work rigorously through appropriate methodology.

- A. Research Methodology
- B. Hypothesis**
- C. Research Method

10. Basic research attempts to explain why things happen

- A. True**
- B. False

11. It is not difficult to know the current status of research work in specific topic.

- A. True**
- B. False

12. An Oral report provides a bridge between the researcher and audience and offers greater scope to the researcher for explaining the actual work performed, its outcome and significance

- A. True**
- B. False

13. A systematic review can be qualitative, quantitative, or combination of the two.

- A. True**
- B. False

14. When we are writing the report use "past tense" to describe the data collection and work done by others and you.

- A. True**
- B. False

15. Errors in the spelling or technical or general words show in the poor light an otherwise worthy thesis that tells a vital story

- A. True**
- B. False

16. _____ is concerned with qualitative phenomenon involving quality

A. Qualitative research

- B. Quantitative research
- C. All of them

17. A Ph.D. dissertation is a report of the entire work done by a researcher to a university or an institution for the award of the degree of doctor.

A. True

- B. False

18. Research is **not a logical** and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular topic. It is an investigation of finding solutions to scientific and social problems through objective and systematic analysis.

- A. True

B. False

19. All methods used by a researcher during a research study are termed as research method. They include theoretical procedures, experimental studies, numerical schemes, statistical approaches, etc.

- A. Research

B. Research Method

- C. Research Methodology

20. _____ is a collection of research publications, books and other documents related to the defined problem.

- A. Basic Research
- B. Applied Research
- C. Literature survey**

21. We can evaluate good research work in many ways. Published in international journal.

- A. Cited
- B. Added new information
- C. All of them**

22. Is numerical, non-descriptive, applies statistics or mathematics and uses numbers.

- A. Qualitative research
- B. Quantitative research**
- C. All of them

23. _____ Presentation of one's research work in a scientific meeting is as Oral report. Scientific meetings include conference, seminar, symposium, workshop, departmental weekly seminar, etc.

A. Oral Report

- B. Written Report
- C. All of them

24. Literature Survey Resources can come from

- A. Advanced level book
- B. Proceedings of conferences
- C. Journals
- D. All of them**

25. In the **long-Time** report less informative materials must be dropped

- A. True
- B. False**

26. _____are supplementary contents which are not placed on the main report in order to keep the continuity of the discussion

- A. References
- B. Appendices**
- C. Research publications

27. A good relationship with the supervisor is essential for several reasons, it will greatly influence the quality and progress of your work

- A. True**
- B. False

28. To review the available scientific literature on the topic so that the current study will draw on the heritage of the past research this means; science is

- A. Systematic and cumulative**
- B. empirical
- C. heuristic
- D. Public

29. Researchers are concerned with a world that is knowable and potentially measurable. This mean; science is

- A. empirical**
- B. heuristic
- C. public
- D. objective

30. Researchers must be able to perceive and classify what they study and to reject metaphysical and nonsensical explanations of events. This mean; science is

- A. Systematic and cumulative
- B. empirical**
- C. heuristic
- D. public

31. Scientific advancement depends on freely available information. This

'mean; science is

- A. Systematic and cumulative
- B. empirical
- C. heuristic
- D. public**

32. No single research study stands alone, nor does it rise or fall by itself.

This mean; science is _____

- A. Systematic and cumulative**
- B. empirical
- C. heuristic
- D. public

33. Which Research It is not concerned with solving any practical problems?

- A. Basic research**
- B. Applied Research
- C. Quantitative research
- D. Qualitative research

34. Qualitative research is numerical, non-descriptive, applies statistics or mathematics and uses numbers.

- A. True
- B. False**

35. Qualitative data can be graphed.

- A. True
- B. False**

36. Preparation for oral report is more difficult than written report.

- A. True**
- B. False

37. The hypotheses can be done after the actual work is done

- A. True
- B. False**

38. Research used to describe a change in basic ideas within the ruling theory of science.

- A. Revolutionary**
- B. Normal research
- C. quantitative
- D. Qualitative

39. Research obtaining similarities and differences between events, methods, and techniques.

- A. Exploratory
- B. Explanatory
- C. Action
- D. Comparative**

40. _____ Can be qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of the two.

- A. systematic review**
- B. Primary
- C. Meta-analysis
- D. Narrative

41. _____ Are used when you need to find articles by a topic or subject.

- A. Data
- B. database**
- C. journal
- D. publisher

42. The study should be **repeated** to be sure from the result. This is called

- A. Replication**
- B. data collection
- C. Review the literature
- D. data analysis and interpretation

43. When we make the actual investigation of the good research work we can see

- A. Journals which it published
- B. their Citation by other researchers
- C. Originality of this work
- D. All**

44. _____ An intelligent guess or for inspiration which is to be tested in the research work rigorously through appropriate methodology.

- A. Hypothesis**
- B. Abstract
- C. Introduction
- D. Literature review

45. if-then sentences in certain logical forms.

- A. Hypothesis**
- B. Abstract
- C. Introduction

D. Literature review

46. The current status of the chosen topic can be identified by

- A. reading the relevant the recent papers,
- B. discussions in conferences,
- C. discussions in seminars

D. All

47. Type of research fact findings to improve the quality of action in the social world.

- A. Exploratory
- B. Explanatory
- C. Action**
- D. Comparative

48. references are numbered in _____ system

- A. Citation-name
- B. Citation-sequence
- C. A&B**
- D. name-year

49. The Vancouver system (an example of a _____ format

- A. citation-sequence**
- B. Citation-name
- C. name-year.
- D. none

50. The Harvard system (an example of a _____ format

- A. citation-sequence
- B. Citation-name
- C. name-year.**
- D. None

51. shorter feedback time

- A. journal
- B. conference**

52. conference have less number of published pages than journal

- A. true**
- B. False

53. **journal** committees enlist in-experienced graduate students as reviewer of papers in order to meet the quota for reviews.

- A. true
- B. False**

54. Rebuttals an important way for you to exchange ideas and pave the confusion raised by the reviewers.

- A. true**
- B. False

55. _____ are a list of sources chosen by the writers to represent the nest materials related to the research topic

- A. References**
- B. Appendices
- C. Abstract
- D. Conclusion

56. Reference lists are also a collection of resources on the issue being referred, and students and other readers utilize them to find related material to help them comprehend it better.

- A. true**
- B. False

57. the sources in the name-year system are numbers.

- A. true
- B. False**

58. They are relevant for understanding the particular part of the report. Which can be placed at the end of report after references.

- A. Abstract
- B. Acknowledgments
- C. Introduction
- D. Appendices**

59. Which chapter doesn't contain summary and abstract?

- A. Introduction
- B. Conclusion
- C. a&b**
- D. main text

60. At the end of each chapter (except in the introductory chapter(s)), one can place a brief summary of the outcome of the work

A. Conclusion

- B. Related work
- C. Abstract
- D. Framework

61. it should contain a very short statement of the problem, methodology and procedures adapted in the work and results of the study in a very condensed form

- A. Conclusion
- B. Related work
- C. Abstract**
- D. Framework

62. All the preliminary pages should be numbered with lower-case roman numbers.

- A. True**
- B. False

63. Conference publication is more preferred to journal publication in certain areas of computer science.

- A. True**
- B. False

64. Journal doesn't guarantee the expert reviewer

- A. True
- B. False**

65. Many universities evaluate faculty on the basis of journal publications

- A. True**
- B. False

66. _____ is designed as a practice for Ph.D. thesis. It will help the researcher learn and understand the present status of the topic need not be publishable in journals.

- A. research paper
- B. Ph.D. dissertation
- C. Master dissertation**
- D. none

67. When we put only the content of which you done in the theses we make

- A. first draft**
- B. second draft
- C. final draft
- D. polishing draft

68. How Does a Reader Decide Whether to Read the Content of a Paper or Not from

- A. Abstract**
- B. introduction
- C. related work
- D. framework

69. This is the ' most important and difficult part of the writing we can make polishing of the content

- A. first draft
- B. second draft**
- C. final draft
- D. sketching

70. In this stage, one can concentrate on final touches and finishing.

- A. first draft
- B. second draft
- C. third draft**
- D. sketching

71. Use **present** tense to describe the data collection and work done by others and you.

- A. True
- B. False**

72. It are written to thank those who have helped the researcher during their course of investigation.

- A. Abstract
- B. Acknowledgments**
- C. References
- D. Appendices

73. Type of research seeks generalization

- A. Applied
- B. Basic**
- C. quantitative
- D. primary

74. You should skip the outline when we present the oral report

- A. True
- B. False**

75. Is an oral or a written presentation of important and useful aspects of the research work done.

- A. Research reporting**
- B. research design

- C. survey
- D. literature review

76. is a report published in a journal or magazine or conference

- A. research paper**
- B. Ph.D. dissertation
- C. Master dissertation
- D. none

77. _____ is a report of the entire work done by a researcher to a university or an institution for the award of the degree of doctor.

- A. research paper
- B. Ph.D. dissertation**
- C. Master dissertation

78. _____ indicate the different types of research methodologies that were used as part of the research process for example, case studies, experiments, and surveys.

- A. approach**
- B. Field
- C. Nature

79. The scientific thinking must be more _____

- A. formal and strict
- B. empirical
- C. specific and more over goal oriented
- D. All of them**

80. It is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research this Known as ...

- A. Research Methods
- B. Research Methodology**
- C. All of Them
- D. None of Them

81. The scope of Research Methodology is wider than Research Methods

- A. True**
- B. False

82. A series of activities are performed one after another as a fixed, linear series of stages.

- A. sequential**

- B. generalized
- C. Circulatory

83. A specified series of actions is carried out one after the other in a sequential fashion.

- A. sequential
- B. generalized**
- C. Circulatory

84. The generalized research process is similar to the sequential research process.

- A. true**
- B. False

85. Is fast publication important to you? Have you checked the publication times for the journal or conference?

- A. Relevance
- B. Timeliness**
- C. Reputation
- D. Scope

86. Does the journal or conference provide a peer review service? Peer review is considered a stamp of quality from the research community.

- A. Relevance
- B. Timeliness
- C. Reputation
- D. Peer review**

87. The attributes or skills of a good research scholar can be:

- A. Self-confidence
- B. Analytical mind
- C. Presentation skills and Writing skills.
- D. All of them**

88. _____ is obtaining similarities and differences between events, methods, techniques, etc.

- A. Comparative research**
- B. Explanatory Research
- C. research publications
- D. Exploratory research

89. _____ is of the report generally consists of References, Appendices and research publications

- A. Main text
- B. End matters**

- C. Preliminary pages
- D. All of them

90. Secondary Research can be _____

- A. Narrative
- B. Systematic
- C. Meta-analysis
- D. All of them**

91. Does the journal or conference publish other papers similar to the one you are preparing? Does it publish theoretical, experimental or applied research? This is knowing as:

- A) Relevance**
- B) Peer review
- C) Reputation
- D) Scope

92. Is the journal or conference broad in its scope or is it a specialist journal read mainly by a particular community? This is knowing as

- A. Relevance
- B. Peer review
- C. Reputation
- D. Scope**

93. is containing introduction, Actual research work performed and the findings and summary and conclusion.

- A) Main text**
- B) End matters
- C) Preliminary pages
- D) All of them

94. When reading a research article, what is the most important part first to read?

- A) Abstract**
- B) Introduction
- C) Discussion
- D) Conclusion

95. Basic research is known as:

- A) Applied research
- B) Fundamental research**

- C) Descriptive research
- D) analytical research

96. The last stage of research process is

- A) Review of literature
- B) Report writing**
- C) Research design
- D) analysis of data

97. include title of the report, acknowledgment, certificate page, list of publications and table of contents.

- A) main text
- B) preliminary pages**
- C) End matters
- D) None of them

98. Preparation of a report passed through three stages which stage concerned with what has been done in the research study. Procedure, methods, theory, and technique applied.

- A) first draft**
- B) second draft
- C) third draft
- D) main text

99. What are the possible approaches to be followed by a researcher?

- A) Discussing
- B) Reading
- C) Reviewing
- D) All of them**

100. The attributes or skills of a good research scholar can be:

- A) Self-confidence
- B) presentation skills and writing skills
- C) Analytical mind
- D) all of them**

101. the of benefits of literature survey are:

- A) Sharpen the problem
- B) Get proper understanding the problem
- C) Acquire proper theoretical and practical knowledge
- D) All of them**

102. The format of thesis writing is the same as:

- A) Writing a seminar representation
- B) Preparation of research paper/article
- C) research dissertation**
- D) Presenting a workshop/conference paper