



## **Final 2022-2023 (Solved)**



**Choose the correct answer:**

1. **All the methods used** by a researcher during a research study and termed as research methods. They include theoretical procedures, experimental studies, numerical schemes, statistical approaches, etc. This is known as:  
**A) Research Methods**   B) Research Methodology   C) Research   D) None
2. .... is the type of contribution that research contributes to knowledge Is determined by the **nature** of the investigation.  
A) Approach   B) Field   **C) Nature**   D) None
3. .... is **numerical**, non-descriptive, applies statistics or mathematics and uses numbers.  
A) Qualitative research   **B) Quantitative research**   C) All of them   D) None
4. .... is a **collection of research publications**, Books and other documents related to the defined problem.  
**A) Literature survey**   B) Basic research   C) Applied research   D) None
5. .... the of **benefits** of literature survey are:  
A) Sharpen the problem   B) Get proper understanding the problem  
**C) All of them**   D) None of them
6. Research can be divided into categories based on **three separate perspectives** that can be  
A) Field   B) Approach   C) Nature   **D) All of them**
7. .... 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   D) None of them
8. ....is an investigation on **basic principles** and reasons for occurrence of a particular event or process or phenomenon.  
**A) Basic research**   B) Applied research   C) Revolutionary research   D) None of them
9. ....is an **intelligent guess** or for inspiration which is to be tested in the research work rigorously through appropriate methodology.  
**A) Hypothesis**   B) Research Methods  
C) Research Methodology   D) None of them
10. The **scientific thinking** must be more .....  
A) formal and strict   B) specific and more over goal-oriented  
C) empirical   **D) All of them**



11. What are the possible approaches to be followed by a researcher?  
A) Discussing                      B) Reading  
C) Reviewing                      **D) All of them**
12. 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**
13. .... is the presentation of one's research work in a **scientific meeting**. Scientific meetings include conference, seminar, symposium, workshop, departmental weekly seminar, etc.  
A) Written report              **B) Oral report**  
C) hypothesis                  D) All of them
14. .... is a report published in a **journal or magazine** or conference proceedings, etc.  
A) Long Report                  B) An Oral report  
**C) A research paper**              D) All of them
15. .... 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) A. Ph.D. dissertation      **B) master dissertation**  
C) A research paper              D) None of them
16. 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
17. .... 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
18. Literature survey resources can come from  
A) journals                          B) proceedings of conferences  
C) advanced level books      **D) All of them**
19. In **non-numerical**, descriptive, applies reasoning and uses words  
**A) Qualitative research**      B) Quantitative research  
C) All of them                      D) None of them



20. We can evaluate a good research work in many ways  
 A) published B) Cited  
**C) All of them** D) None of them
21. .... 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
22. .... Are **supplementary contents** which are not placed in the main report in order to keep the continuity of the discussion.  
 A) References **B) Appendices** C) research publications D) Main text
23. .... is obtaining **similarities and differences** between events, methods, techniques, etc.  
**A) Comparative research** B) Explanatory Research  
 C) research publications D) Exploratory research
24. **Secondary** Research can be .....  
 A) Narrative B) Systematic C) Meta-analysis **D) All of them**
25. A **systematic** review can be .....  
 A) qualitative B) Quantitative **C) All of them** D) None of them
26. .... Are written to **thank** those who have **helped the researcher** during their course of investigation.  
 A) References B) Appendices **C) Acknowledgments** D) End matters
27. 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
28. 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**
29. .... In this stage, one can concentrate on **final touches** and finishing.  
 A) First draft B) Second draft **C) Third draft** D) References
30. .... 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



31. The format of **thesis** writing is the same as:
- A) Writing a seminar representation
  - B) Preparation of research paper/article
  - C) A research dissertation**
  - D) Presenting a workshop/conference paper
32. Which of the following **does not correspond** to characteristics of research?
- A) Research is not passive
  - B) Research is systematic
  - C) Research is not a process**
  - D) None of them
33. Which of the following does options are the **main tasks of research** in modern society?
- A) To learn new things
  - B) To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
  - C) To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
  - D) All of them**
34. What does a **good thesis** involve?
- A) Correct reference citations
  - B) Consistency in the way of thesis writing
  - C) Well defined abstract
  - D) All of them**
35. What are the **core elements of a dissertation**?
- A) Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusion 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**
36. 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
37. 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 them**



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

**A) Abstract**

B) Introduction

C) Discussion

D) Conclusion

39. **Basic research** is known as:

A) Applied research

**B) Fundamental research**

C) Descriptive research

D) analytical research

40. The last stage of research process is .....

A) Review of literature

**B) Report writing**

C) Research design

D) analysis of data

### True/False:

1. The sources in the name-year system are **not** listed alphabetically in the reference list at the conclusion of the research paper. **(F)**
2. The scope of research method is lesser than research methodology. **(T)**
3. Citation style is a holistic set of rules and guidelines for creating an academic paper. **(T)**
4. References are a list of sources chosen by the writers to represent the nest materials related to the research topic. **(T)**
5. Errors in the spelling or technical or general words show in the poor light an otherwise worthy thesis that tells a vital story. **(T)**
6. Many universities evaluate faculty on the basis of journal publications because, in most scientific fields, journals have higher standards than conferences. **(T)**
7. Journal may have longer page limits and journal reviews tend to be more detailed. **(T)**
8. A Ph.D. dissertation is a report of the entire work done by a researcher to a university on an institution for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. **(T)**
9. In the **long-time** report less informative materials must be dropped. **(F)**
10. Between various stages in writing the report it is advisable to give gap of few days so that you can leisurely think of the manuscript and record how to revise it. **(T)**
11. When we are writing the report use “past tense” to describe the data collection and work done by others and you. **(T)**
12. Is it better to avoid the use of personal pronoun when writing report, like use of I, we, and “the author: should be avoided. **(T)**
13. Each reference should contain name(s) of author(s), title of the paper, journal name, volume number of the issue in which the article appeared, starting page number, end page number, end page number and year of publication. **(T)**
14. 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. **(T)**
15. A good relation with the supervisor is essential for several reasons. It will greatly influence the quality and progress of your work. **(T)**

