

Sub Unit – 1:

1. Which of the following is not an attribute of research?
 - A. Research is systematic process
 - B. Research is not a process**
 - C. Research is problem oriented
 - D. Research is not passive

2. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - A. Discoveries are researches
 - B. Research lead to discovery**
 - C. Invention and Research are related
 - D. None of the above

3. Research is based upon
 - A. Scientific method**
 - B. Experiments
 - C. Scientists
 - D. General principles

4. Ex-post-facto research is another name of
 - A. After-the-fact research**
 - B. Analytical research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Fundamental research

5. The other name of independent variable for an experimental research is/are:
 - A. Treatment variable
 - B. Experimental variable
 - C. Manipulated variable
 - D. All the above**

6. The quality of research is judged by the:
 - A. Experience of the researcher
 - B. Depth of research**
 - C. Methodology followed in conducting the research
 - D. Relevance of research

7. Which of the following is the aim of the research?
- A. Control of concerned matters
 - B. Understanding of concerned matters**
 - C. Human welfare with the help of concerned matters
 - D. Prediction of concerned matters

8. Fundamental research is based on
- A. The basis of objectives
 - B. The basis of outcomes**
 - C. The basis of logic
 - D. None of the above

9. Descriptive research is based on
- A. The basis of objectives**
 - B. The basis of process
 - C. The basis of inquiry mode
 - D. None of the above

10. Deductive research is based on
- A. The basis of concept
 - B. The basis of outcomes
 - C. The basis of logic**
 - D. None of the above

11. Empirical research is based on
- A. The basis of objectives
 - B. The basis of concept**
 - C. The basis of logic
 - D. None of the above

12. Structured research is based on
- A. The basis of objectives**
 - B. The basis of process
 - C. The basis of inquiry mode**
 - D. None of the above

13. Descriptive research is used
- A. To describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied**
 - B. To describe the causal relationship
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. Neither (A) nor (B)

14. Characteristics of a historical research are:

- A. It is a qualitative technique
- B. It studies the meaning of past events in an attempt to interpret the facts
- C. In doing so, researchers rely heavily on primary historical data
- D. All the above**

15. In analytical research

- A. The researcher uses facts or information already available
- B. It attempts to make critical evaluation of the material
- C. Both (A) and (B)**
- D. Neither (A) nor (B)

16. A researcher is generally expected to:

- (A) Study of existing literature in a field.
- (B) Generate new principles and theories.**
- (C) Synthesize the ideas given by others.
- (D) Evaluate the findings of a study.

17. One of the essential characteristics of research is:

- (A) Replicability
- (B) Generalizability
- (C) Usability
- (D) Objectivity**

18. Which of the following is not the objective of research?

- A. Research summarizes what is to be achieved by the study.
- B. The research objectives are the specific accomplishments the researcher hopes to achieve by the study.
- C. A clearly defined research objective will help the researcher to focus on the study.
- D. All the above**

19. In doing action research the usual sequence of steps are:

- (i) Plan
- (ii) Act
- (iii) Observe
- (iv) Reflect

Choose the correct answer:

- A. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- B. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- C. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)**
- D. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

20. All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal. This is an example of

- A. Deductive research**
- B. Analytical research
- C. Experimental research
- D. Fundamental research

21. Socrates is mortal. Alexander is mortal, Pluto is mortal. So all men are mortal. This is an example of

- A. Deductive research
- B. Inductive research**
- C. Experimental research
- D. Fundamental research

22. Characteristics of quantitative research are:

- A. The data is usually gathered using structured research instruments.
- B. The results are based on larger sample sizes that are representative of the population.
- C. Both (A) and (B)**
- D. Neither (A) nor (B)

23. Qualitative Research

- A. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations.
- B. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research.
- C. Both (A) and (B)**
- D. Neither (A) nor (B)

24. Qualitative research is appropriate when:

- A. The intended research area is not well studied or understood.
- B. A subject needs to be studied in depth.
- C. A holistic perspective is needed.
- D. All the above**

25. Characteristics of quantitative research are:

- A. Specific research questions to be answered
- B. Definition of the population, behaviour, or phenomena being studied
- C. Description of the process used to study this population or phenomena
- D. All the above**

26. The process not needed in experimental research is:

- A. Controlling
- B. Manipulation and replication**
- C. Observation
- D. Reference collection

27. Which of the following is the most important characteristic of a research process?

- A. Communicability
- B. Generalization
- C. Repetition
- D. Objectivity**

28. The essential aim of research is

- A. To get a doctoral degree
- B. To publish research papers
- C. To create new knowledge and transmit the existing knowledge**
- D. To study something and write it in summary form

29. A research problem is feasible only when

- A. It has utility and relevance
- B. It is new and adds something to knowledge
- C. It is researchable
- D. All of the above**

30. Field study is related to

- A. Laboratory situation
- B. Real life situation**
- C. Experimental situation
- D. None of the above

Sub Unit – 2:

1. Which of the following method implies the collection of information by way of investigators own examination, without interviewing the respondents?
A. Observations
B. Mail Questionnaire
C. Schedule method
D. None of these

2. The Government of India conducts Census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is:
(A) Case study.
(B) Developmental.
(C) Survey.
(D) Experimental.

3. Which is not a characteristic of a good experimental method?
A. It emphasizes objectivity and accuracy in the collection of the data and treatment part of it.
B. It emphasizes control of conditions and the experimentation of certain variables in controlled conditions.
C. It eliminates spurious relations between variables or factors.
D. It leads to the testing of a specific hypothesis and experimental evidences so called as to accept the hypothesis.

4. Match List A with List B and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

List A	List B
(a) Historical Method	(i) Past event
(b) Survey Method	(ii) Vision
(c) Philosophical Method	(iii) Present event
(d) Experimental Method	(iv) Exceptional Cases
	(v) Future action

Code:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(v)
B.	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
C.	(i)	(iv)	(ii)	(v)
D.	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

5. Which of the following is not the Method of Research?

- A. Observation
- B. Historical**
- C. Survey
- D. Philosophical

6. Research can be classified as:

- A. Basic, applied and action research
- B. Quantitative and qualitative research
- C. Philosophical, historical, survey and experimental research
- D. All the above**

7. The sequential operations in scientific research are

- A. Co-variation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Generalization, Theorization**
- B. Generalization, Co-variation, Theorization, Elimination of Spurious Relations
- C. Theorization, Generalization, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Co-variation
- D. Elimination of Spurious Relations, Theorization, Generalization, Co-variation.

8. The important pre-requisites of a researcher in sciences, Social sciences and humanities are:

- A. Laboratory skills, records, supervisor, topic
- B. Supervisor, topic, critical analysis, patience**
- C. Archives, supervisor, topic, flexibility in thinking
- D. Topic, supervisor, good temperament, preconceived notions

9. One of the aims of the scientific method-in research is to:

- A. Improve data interpretation
- B. Eliminate spurious relations**
- C. Confirm triangulation
- D. Introduce new variables

10. Which of the following is/are the advantages of the survey method?

- A. Quick and low cost in comparison to observation method
- B. Survey method can be administered to collect many different types of information
- C. Both (A) and (B)**
- D. Neither (A) nor (B)

11. Suppose, a researcher takes entire community as a unit in his study. What is this type of method called?

A. Population method

B. Census method

C. Individual study of community

D. Sampling method

Sub Unit – 3:

1. Steps of research are:

- A. Selecting a topic
- B. Framing research questions
- C. Surveying the research topic
- D. All of the above**

2. Which sampling procedure gives each item an equal probability of being selected?

- A. Systematic sampling
- B. Simple random sampling**
- C. Quota sampling
- D. Stratified sampling

3. The development of hypothesis is known as

- A. Exploration**
- B. Formalization
- C. Field setting
- D. Simulation

4. What is a primary source of data?

- A. Oral testimony of traditions and customs
- B. Official records – governments' documents, information preserved by society – religious organizations etc.
- C. Personal records, letters, diaries, autobiographies, wills, etc.
- D. All the above**

5. What is/are the recorded sources of data?

- A. Books
- B. Journals
- C. Internet clippings
- D. All the above**

6. Which of the following are the examples of qualitative variables?

- A. Religion and castes
- B. Sex
- C. Both (A) and (B)**
- D. None of the above

7. What are the criteria for a good hypothesis?

- A. It should be precise, specific and consistent with most facts
- B. It should be formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- C. It should be limited scope and should not have go bad significance

D. All the above

8. In research, the steps required to design and administer a questionnaire include:

- A. Defining the objectives of the survey
- B. Determining the sampling group
- C. Interpretation of the results

D. All the above

9. Attribute of objects, events or things which can be measured are called

A. Variables

- B. Data
- C. Qualitative measure
- D. None of the above

10. Which is/are the probability technique/ techniques used in survey research?

- A. Simple random sampling
- B. Stratified random sampling
- C. Cluster sampling

D. All the above

11. The non-probability techniques are used in which survey method?

- A. Purposive sampling
- B. Accidental sampling
- C. Quota sampling

D. All the above

12. Which sampling involves picking up of cases that are judged to be 'typical' of the population?

A. Purposive sampling

- B. Accidental sampling
- C. Quota sampling
- D. Cluster sampling

13. Close-ended questions are questions calling for

- A. Multiple choice types of responses
- B. Simple 'yes', 'no'
- C. Multiple type answers

D. None of the above

14. In open-ended questions, the respondent is provided with

- A. No answers**
- B. Objective type answers
- C. Multiple type answers
- D. None of the above

15. The increase in per capita income of India from 1950 to 1990 is four times. This study is:

- A. Social
- B. Longitudinal**
- C. Horizontal
- D. Factorial

16. The increase in per capita income of India from 1950 to 1990 is four times. This study is:

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- D. Factorial

17. Nine-year-old children are taller than seven-year-old ones. It is an example of

- A. Vertical studies
- B. Experimental studies
- C. Case studies
- D. Cross sectional studies**

18. Bibliography given in a research report

- A. Help those interested in future research and studying the problem from another angle**
- B. Shows the vast knowledge of the researcher
- C. Makes the report authentic
- D. None of the above

19. If the sample drawn does not specify any condition about the parameter of the population, it is called

- A. Selected statistics
- B. Distribution free statistics**
- C. Census
- D. None of the above

20. Independent variables are not manipulated in

- A. Normative research
- B. Ex-post-facto research
- C. Both of the above**
- D. None of the above

Sub Unit – 4:

1. A research paper is a piece of academic writing that requires:
 - A. A more abstracts
 - B. Critical and thoughtful
 - C. Both (A) and (B)**
 - D. None of the above

2. An academic association assembled at one place to discuss the progress of its work and future plans. Such an assembly is known as a:
 - A. Conference**
 - B. Seminar.
 - C. Workshop.
 - D. Symposium.

3. An investigator studied the census data for a given area and prepared a write-up based on them. Such a write up is called:
 - A. Research paper.
 - B. Article.**
 - C. Thesis.
 - D. Research report.

4. Which of the following is most appropriate to impart training for handling a statistical package used for statistical analysis?
 - A. Seminar
 - B. Conference
 - C. Workshop**
 - D. Research paper

5. Which of the following is essential for an academic meeting?
 - A. Colloquium**
 - B. Conference
 - C. Symposium
 - D. All the above

6. Which of the following is required to cite sources in a bibliography at the end?
 - A. Research paper.**
 - B. Conference
 - C. Colloquium
 - D. Seminar

7. Which of the following is most likely to make use of the Internet?

- A. Seminar
- B. Symposium
- C. Web conference**
- D. None of the above

8. Which of the following is published in a journal?

- A. Research paper.
- B. Article.
- C. Both the above**
- D. None of the above

9. Which of the following completes the research process?

- A. Research note
- B. Summary writing
- C. Report writing**
- D. Preface writing

10. Which of the following is a suggested outline for report writing?

- A. Prefatory material**
- B. Primary material
- C. Analytical material
- D. Secondary material.

11. Which of the following is the most eye-catching part of the research paper?

- A. Summary
- B. Preface
- C. Conclusion**
- D. Glossary of terms

12. A research paper is the presentation of

- A. Positive evidences
- B. Negative evidences
- C. Both the above**
- D. None of the above

Sub Unit – 5:

1. Main important areas of applications of ICTs in research in higher education's research function:
 - A. The steady increases in bandwidth and computing power available have made it possible to conduct complex calculations on large data sets.
 - B. Communication links make it possible for research teams to be spread across the world instead of concentrated in a single institution.
 - C. The combination of communications and digital libraries is equalizing access to academic resources, greatly enriching research possibilities for smaller institutions and those outside the big cities.
 - D. All the above**

2. The general benefits of ICT in research work are:
 - A. ICT provides opportunities for the teaching of historical enquiry
 - B. ICT and multimedia fit well with the multi-source nature of history
 - C. Both (A) and (B)**
 - D. Neither (A) nor (B)

3. The benefits of ICT for researchers are:
 - A. ICT helps to alleviate the constraints of writing and allows researchers to concentrate on the specific topic for discussion
 - B. The use of hypertexts (documents embedded with hyperlinks) to investigate sets of historical documents and sources can help develop researchers' understanding and interpretation skills
 - C. Both (A) and (B)**
 - D. Neither (A) nor (B)

4. The benefits of ICT for teachers are:
 - A. It gives teachers access to a wide range of information, historical sources and media types
 - B. The use of computer-mediated communications including online discussion groups, allows teachers to identify misconceptions in researchers' historical thinking
 - C. ICT can enable teachers to present historical materials in ways most suited to individual and personal needs
 - D. All the above**

5. Factors for effective use of ICT are
 - A. ICT use in history teaching is most beneficial
 - B. Researchers need to be taught how to interpret information and make judgments and inferences
 - C. When using a word processor to investigate a text, teachers must ensure the activity encourages effective comprehension of the content
 - D. All the above**

6. Effects of ICT on research are:

- A. Article Availability
- B. Content Search
- C. Literature Tracking
- D. All the above**

7. Application of ICT in data analysis includes:

- A. Quantitative data analysis
- B. Qualitative data analysis
- C. Both (A) and (B)**
- D. Neither (A) nor (B)

8. Application of ICT in post-data analysis refers:

- A. References and bibliography compilation
- B. Plagiarism detection
- C. Journal manuscripts submission
- D. All the above**

Sub Unit – 6:

1. Authenticity of a research finding its:

- A. Originality
- B. Validity
- C. Objectivity
- D. All of the above**

2. Research is not considered ethical if it

- A. Tries to prove a particular point.
- B. Does not ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondent.**
- C. Does not investigate the data scientifically
- D. Is not of a very high standard.

3. 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 of the above**

4. Research ethics do not include:

- (A) Honesty
- (B) Subjectivity**
- (C) Integrity
- (D) Objectivity

5. Good 'research ethics' means:

- A. Not disclosing the holdings of shares stocks in at company that sponsors your research.**
- B. Assigning a particular research problem to one Ph.D./research student only
- C. Discussing with your colleagues confidential data from a research paper that you are reviewing for an academic Journal.
- D. Submitting the same research manuscript for publishing in more than one Journal.

6. Which one of the following belongs to the category of good "research ethics"?

- A. Publishing the same paper in two research journals without telling the editors.
- B. Conducting a review of the literature that acknowledges the contributions of other people in the relevant field or relevant prior work**
- C. Trimming outliers from a data set without discussing your reasons in a research paper
- D. Including a colleague as an author on a research paper in return for a favour even though the colleague did not make a serious contribution to the paper

7. The issue of 'research ethics' may be considered pertinent at which stage of research?

- A. At the stage of problem formulation and its definition
- B. At the stage of defining the population of research
- C. At the stage of data collection and interpretation**
- D. At the stage of reporting the findings.

8. Which of the following is susceptible to the issue of research ethics?

- A. Inaccurate application of statistical techniques
- B. Faulty research design
- C. Choice of sampling techniques
- D. Reporting of research findings**

9. The problem of 'research ethics' is concerned with which aspect of research activities?

- A. Following the prescribed format of a ethics
- B. Data analysis through qualitative or quantitative technique
- C. Defining the population of research
- D. Evidence based research reporting**

10. Ethical evil is

- A. Defying ethical principles**
- B. Following ethical principles
- C. Defining ethics
- D. None of the above

11. Which of the following ideas is not associated with the stance of situation ethics?

- A. The end justifies the means
- B. Anything goes
- C. No choice
- D. All of the above**

12. Which of the following is a form of harm that might be suffered by research participants?

- A. Impaired development
- B. Physical injury
- C. Stress and anxiety
- D. All of the above**

13. The act of publishing the same content in more than one journal or publication refers to which of the following professional issues?

- A. Partial publication
- B. Full publication
- C. Duplicate publication**
- D. None of the above

14. Why is it important that personal data about research participants be kept within secure, confidential records?

- A. To observe principle of research ethics**
- B. To keep secrecy from other researchers
- C. To sell the data at a later stage to recover the cost of research
- D. None of the above

15. It is important that academics produce research that can be widely used and valued by academic community around the world. This is termed as:

- A. Research impact
- B. Ethics impact
- C. Citation impact**
- D. None of the above

16. Which of the following is published in a journal?

- A. Research Paper
- B. Research article
- C. Both of the above**
- D. None of the above

17. Which of the following is not a component of ethical research?

- A. Completeness
- B. Suitability**
- C. Consent
- D. Voluntariness

18. Ethics in research implies:

- A. Being reliable and valid
- B. Not killing animals
- C. Not quoting research of others
- D. None of the above**

19. Photocopy of books is not considered appropriate, as it is

- A. Violation of intellectual property
- B. An act of plagiarism
- C. Difficult to read
- D. Both (A) and (B)**