

1. \*\*What is the primary goal of research methodology?\*\*

- A) To analyze data
- **B) To guide the research process**
- C) To interpret findings
- D) To draw conclusions

2. \*\*Research approaches can be broadly classified into:\*\*

- A) Primary and Secondary
- **B) Quantitative and Qualitative**
- C) Descriptive and Inferential
- D) Experimental and Observational

3. \*\*Which type of research is focused on exploring new phenomena and gaining insights?\*\*

- A) Descriptive research
- **B) Exploratory research**
- C) Analytical research
- D) Applied research

4. \*\*What does the term "objectives" refer to in the context of research?

- **A) The purpose of the research**
- B) The research design
- C) The data collection methods
- D) The research findings

5. \*\*Why is it important to distinguish between research methods and research methodology?

- A) They have the same meaning
- **B) To clarify the research process**
- C) To confuse researchers
- D) To emphasize statistical analysis

### ### Significance of Research, Research Methods versus Methodology

6. \*\*What is the primary distinction between research methods and research methodology? \*\*

**- A) Methods focus on data collection, while methodology guides the research process.**

- B) Methodology involves statistical analysis.
- C) Methods are more important than methodology.
- D) Methodology and methods are interchangeable terms.

7. \*\*The significance of research lies in its ability to: \*\*

- A) Prove hypotheses
- B) Generate income
- C) Solve practical problems**
- D) Discredit existing theories

8. \*\*What is a potential problem when researchers overlook the distinction between research methods and methodology? \*\*

- A) It leads to biased results
- B) It hinders the interpretation of findings**
- C) It simplifies the research process
- D) It enhances the credibility of the study

9. \*\*Why is research considered a scientific method? \*\*

- A) It always involves experiments
- B) It follows a systematic and logical process**
- C) It ignores empirical evidence
- D) It relies solely on intuition

10. \*\*In the context of research, what does "empirical evidence" refer to? \*\*

- A) Theoretical assumptions
- B) Observations and measurements**

- C) Hypothetical scenarios
- D) Ethical considerations

### ### Research and Scientific Method, Research Process

11. \*\*What is the role of observation in the scientific method?\*\*

- A) To conduct experiments
- B) To prove hypotheses
- **C) To collect data systematically**
- D) To form theories

12. \*\*Which is typically the first step in the scientific method?\*\*

- A) Drawing conclusions
- **B) Making observations**
- C) Formulating hypotheses
- D) Conducting experiments

13. \*\*What does the literature review contribute to the research process?\*\*

- A) Establishing causation
- **B) Providing background information**
- C) Conducting statistical analysis
- D) Selecting research participants

14. \*\*In the research process, data analysis usually occurs after:\*\*

- A) Literature review
- B) Formulating hypotheses
- **C) Data collection**
- D) Drawing conclusions

15. \*\*Why is peer review important in the research process?\*\*

- A) To challenge existing theories
- **B) To validate research findings**
- C) To avoid ethical concerns
- D) To encourage plagiarism

### Criteria of Good Research, Problems Encountered by Researchers

16. \*\*What is a fundamental criterion of good research?\*\*

- A) Simplicity
- B) Complexity
- **C) Replication**
- D) Subjectivity

17. \*\*Which of the following is a common ethical consideration in research?\*\*

- A) Falsifying data
- B) Biased sampling
- **C) Informed consent**
- D) Lack of peer review

18. \*\*What is essential for the validity of research findings?\*\*

- A) A small sample size
- **B) Consistent data collection**
- C) Biased interpretation
- D) Lack of literature review

19. \*\*What does the term "triangulation" refer to in research?\*\*

- A) A statistical method
- **B) Gathering data from multiple sources**
- C) Ignoring qualitative research

- D) Excluding quantitative methods

20. \*\*Which is a common problem encountered by researchers in the research process?\*\*

- A) Overemphasis on ethics
- **B) Lack of funding**
- C) Ignoring statistical analysis
- D) Excessive peer review

### ### Defining a Research Problem

1. \*\*What is the first step in the research process?\*\*

- A) Data collection
- B) Literature review
- **C) Defining a research problem**
- D) Conducting experiments

2. \*\*Why is it crucial to clearly define a research problem?\*\*

- A) To impress peers
- B) To avoid ethical issues
- **C) To ensure a focused study**
- D) To eliminate data collection

3. \*\*Which statement is true about a well-defined research problem?\*\*

- A) It restricts the scope of the study
- B) It limits creativity
- C) It hinders data analysis
- **D) It enhances the research process**

4. \*\*What does the term "operationalization" mean in the context of defining a research problem?\*\*

- **A) Translating variables into measurable indicators**

- B) Narrowing down the scope of the study
- C) Ignoring ethical considerations
- D) Generalizing findings

5. \*\*Which technique involves exploring a broad area to identify potential research problems?\*\*

- A) Survey research
- B) Hypothesis testing
- C) Experimentation
- **D) Literature review**

### ### Selecting a Research Problem

6. \*\*What is the primary criterion for selecting a research problem?\*\*

- A) Its popularity in academic circles
- **B) Its relevance and significance**
- C) Its complexity
- D) Its alignment with personal interests

7. \*\*Why is it important to conduct a literature review when selecting a research problem?\*\*

- A) To plagiarize existing ideas
- B) To avoid originality
- **C) To identify gaps in existing knowledge**
- D) To discourage further research

8. \*\*What role does curiosity play in selecting a research problem?\*\*

- A) It hinders the research process
- B) It is irrelevant
- **C) It stimulates interest and exploration**
- D) It leads to biased findings

9. \*\*Which technique involves consulting experts in the field when selecting a research problem?\*\*

- A) Survey research
- **B) Delphi method**
- C) Hypothesis testing
- D) Meta-analysis

10. \*\*What is the significance of pilot studies in selecting a research problem?\*\*

- A) To establish causation
- B) To finalize research questions
- **C) To test the research instrument**
- D) To conduct statistical analysis

### ### Necessity and Techniques Involved in Defining the Research Problem

11. \*\*Why is it necessary to justify the importance of a research problem?\*\*

- A) To attract media attention
- B) To align with personal preferences
- **C) To secure funding and support**
- D) To discourage further research

12. \*\*Which technique involves discussing the research problem with a small group of experts or peers?

- **A) Delphi method**
- B) Survey research
- C) Experimentation
- D) Meta-analysis

13. \*\*What is the role of a research hypothesis in defining the research problem?

- A) To complicate the study
- **B) To guide the research process**
- C) To avoid statistical analysis

- D) To replace the research problem

14. \*\*What is the purpose of conducting a feasibility analysis when defining a research problem?\*\*

- A) To avoid ethical concerns

- B) To test the research instrument

**- C) To assess the practicality of the study**

- D) To increase the complexity of the problem

15. \*\*Which term refers to the process of clearly specifying the variables of interest in a research problem?\*\*

**- A) Operationalization**

- B) Generalization

- C) Simplification

- D) Extrapolation

No.1 The term “WIPO” stands for:-

(a). World Investment policy organization

**(b). World intellectual property organization**

(c). Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization

(d). World institute for Prevention of organized crime

Q. No.2 Which of the following is an „intellectual property“ as per IPR Laws in India.

(a). Original literary work;

(b). Industrial Design of Maruti800 car;

(c). Trademark of Tata company

**(d). All the above**

No.3 A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.

(a). Copy rights

**(b). Trade mark**

(c). Patent



- (d). Industrial designs
- (e). Geographical indications

Q. No.4. A singer wishes to assign the rights to reproduce a video she has made of her concert.

**(a). Copy rights**

- (b). Trade mark
- (c). Patent
- (d). Industrial designs
- (e). Geographical indications

No.5 A new way to process milk so that there is no fat in any cheese made from it.

- (a). Copy rights
- (b). Trade mark

**(c). Patent**

- (d). Industrial designs
- (e). Geographical indications

Q. No.6 A company decides to use a logo that has the same shape as its competitor but with a different color

- (a). Copy rights
- (b). Trade mark
- (c). Patent

**(d). Industrial designs**

- (e). Geographical indications

No.7 Which of the following is not an intellectual property law?

- (a). Copyright Act, 1957
- (b). Trademark Act, 1999
- (c). Patent Act, 1970

**(d). Customs Act, 1962**

No.8 Copyright law applies to forms of expression contained in,-

- (a). Song lyrics and musical compositions
- (b). Sculptures and paintings
- (c). Dramatic and literary works

**(d). All of the above**

No. 9: The term of copyright for an author lasts how long?

- (a). The life of the author

**(b). The life of the author plus 70 years**

- (c). 95 years
- (d). 75 years

No. 10 The rights provided by copyrights are

- (a). Reproduction of the work in various forms
- (b). Public performance and translate into other languages

**(c). Broadcasting by radio or cable**

- (d). All of the above

.No.11 The rights of a patentee are

- (a). Sell or distribute
- (b). License
- (c). Assign the property to others

**(d). All of the above**

No.12 In your view, who can be the right holder of IPR?

- (a). Owner of the intellectual property.
- (b). The successor in title of the owner of intellectual property.
- (c). A licensee duly authorized by the owner of the intellectual property.

**(d). All the above**

13. In which article is intellectual property rights outlined?

a) Article 15

**b) Article 27**

c) Article 13

d) Article 20

14. Which of the following can you copyright?

**a) Literary work**

b) Ideas

c) Choreographic work

d) Fashion

15. Which of the following identifies as a trademark?

a) Name, symbol

b) Symbol, logo

c) Logo, name

**d) Name, symbol, logo**

16. What is the subject matter of a patent?

a) Art

**b) Invention**

c) Goods

d) Ideas

17. Which of the following is (are) included in Geographical indications of Good?

a) Handicraft

b) Foodstuff and handicrafts

c) Manufactured and foodstuff

**d) Handicraft, foodstuff, and manufactures**

18. Design does not include \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Features of shape
- b) Composition of lines or colours

**c) Mode or principle of construction**

- d) Principle of colours

19. The following can not be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.

- a. Patents
- b. Designs

**c. Trademark**

- d. All of the above

20. In 'quid-pro-quo', quo stands for

- a. knowledge disclosed to the public

**b. monopoly granted for the term of the patent**

- c. exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention
- d. None of the above

21. Symbol of Maharaja of Air India is

- a. Copyright
- b. Patent

**c. Trademark**

- d. All of the above

22. The agreement that is enforceable by law is known as

**a. Valid agreement**

- b. Void agreement

- c. Illegal agreement
- d. Unenforceable agreement

23. Which of the following is (are) included in Geographical indications of Goods

- a. Handicraft
- b. Foodstuff
- c. Manufactured
- d. All of the above**

24. Which of the following is not a reason for revocation of patent

- a. Obvious to a skilled person
- b. Invention not useful
- c. Applied by the employer to whom it is assigned**
- d. False representation

25. Biological Diversity Act, came into force

- A. 1999
- B. 2002**
- C. 2000
- D. 2005

26. A new way to process milk so that there is no fat in any cheese made from it ?

- (A) Copy rights
- (B) Trade mark
- (C) Patent**
- (D) Industrial designs

27. A singer wishes to assign the rights to reproduce a video she has made of her concert

- (A) Copy rights**

- (B)Trade mark
- (C)Patent
- (D)Industrial designs

28. Read the sentences given below and find which one is False ?

- (A)Customs holder normally takes action against infringing goods at the initiative of right holder
- (B)It is only the right holder, who can tell the officer as to whether the particular imported goods are infringing or not
- (C)If any counterfeit imported goods are being sold at any shop, the jurisdictional Customs officers can seize such goods**
- (D)Customs law empower customs officers to take action against IPR infringing goods at the time of import

29. Which of the following is an “intellectual property” as per IPR Laws in India ?

- (A)Original literary work
- (B)Industrial Design of Maruti800 car
- (C)Trademark of Tata company
- (D)All the above**

30. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (A)Trademark registrations can be renewed for an unlimited number of ten year periods**
- (B)Trademark law is intended to protect the owner original work
- (C)To qualify for federal protection, a mark must be distinctive and have a "secondary meaning"
- (D)Surnames alone can be trademarked

31. Data processing involves the following steps:

- a) Editing

- b) Coding
- c) Classification
- d) All the above**

32. A hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is known as:

- a. Positive hypotheses
- b. Absolute hypotheses
- c. Null hypotheses**
- d. Hybrid Hypotheses

33. Which of the following are the diagrammatic representations in research:

- a. Graph
- b. Bar diagram
- c. Pie chart
- d. All the above**

34. The measure of central tendency indicates:

- A. Measure of asymmetry
- b. Measure of average**
- c. Measure of variables
- d. None of the above

35. The method of standard deviation is used in:

- a. Measure of relationship
- b. Measure of asymmetry
- c. Measure of dispersion**
- d. All the above

36. Editing data can be done by

- a. Interference

- b. Recall
- c. Going back to the respondents

**d. All of the above**

37. A cross tabulation is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. A frame of analysis
- b. A distribution of frequencies for one variable

**c. Analysis of two variables to ascertain a relationship between them**

- d. None of the above

38. Content analysis is used to \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Identify main themes in order to understand the meaning of answers
- b. Assign codes to the main themes to classify responses
- c. Integrate themes and responses into the text of the report

**d. All of the above**

39. The process of making segments of data with symbols, descriptive words, or category names is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Concurring

**b. Coding**

- c. Colouring
- d. Segmenting

40. What is a hypothesis?

**A. A statement that the researcher wants to test through the data collected in a study**

- B. A research question the results will answer
- C. A theory that underpins the study
- D. A statistical method for calculating the extent to which the results could have happened by chance



41. Data Analysis is a process of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Inspecting data
- B. Data Cleaning
- C. Transforming of data

**D. All of the mentioned above**

42. Linear-regression models are relatively simple and provide an easy-to-interpret mathematical formula that can generate

**A. Predictions**

- B. Interpretation
- C. Conclusion
- D. None of the mentioned above

43. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability to turn your data useful for business.

**A. Value**

- B. Variety
- C. Velocity
- D. None of the mentioned above

44. Which measure of central tendency includes the magnitude of scores?

**a. Mean**

- b. Mode
- c. Median
- d. Range

45. The two methods of finding mode in a discrete series are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Grouping method and ascending method
- b. Table method and midpoint method

**c. Grouping method and inspecting method**

- d. None of the above

46. To calculate the median, all the items of a series have to be arranged in

a/an

a. Descending order

b. Ascending order

**c. Ascending or descending order**

d. None of the above

47. Mode refers to the value within a series that occurs \_\_\_\_\_ number of times.

**a. Maximum**

b. Minimum

c. Zero

d. Infinite

48. A study in Statistics that helps to interpret the variability of data is known as \_\_\_\_\_

A. Standard Deviation

B. The measurer of Central tendency

**C. The measurer of dispersion**

D. None of the above

49. Which of these is simply the difference between the maximum and minimum values given in a data set?

**A. Range**

B. Mean Deviation

C. Standard Deviation

D. All of these

50. In Statistics of dispersion, the Measure of dispersion can never be \_\_\_\_\_

A. Positive

B. Zero

C. Equal to

**D. Negative**

51. In the dispersion study, the relative measure of dispersion is expressed by using.

A. Quartiles

**B. Percentage**

C. Numbers

D. Same unit

52. What is the arrangement of data in rows and columns known as?

(A) Frequency distribution

(B) Cumulative frequency distribution

**(C) Tabulation**

(D) Classification

53. When the quantitative and qualitative data are arranged according to a single feature, what is the tabulation known as?

**(A) One-way**

(B) Bivariate

(C) Manifold division

(D) Dichotomy

54. What was the first tabulation method known as?

(A) Quine-McCluskey

(B) Cluskey

**(C) McQuine**

**(D) None of the above**

55. In measures of skewness, the absolute skewness is equal to

a. mean+mode

**b. mean-mode**

c. mean-median

d. mean+median

1. Research means to observe the phenomena again and again from different

**b. angles**

2. In a research study conclusions are based on

**d. b & c (Data collected and Analysis of data)**

3. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?

**c) Research paradigm**

4. Research is directed towards the

**b. Knowledge**

5. Surveys and fact-finding enquiries are

**a. Descriptive**

6. Qualitative research uses a \_\_\_\_\_ semi-structured data collection method.

**a. Semi-structured**

7. Who was the author of the book named "Research Methodology- Methods & techniques"?

**b. CR Kothari**

8. Concerned with generalizations and formulation of a theory is

**a. Fundamental**

9. Qualities of a good research study is it should be

**a) replicable**

10. Lack of scientific training in the methodology of research is the problem encountered by researchers

**a. TRUE**

11. The term "data" came from the Latin root term

**c. Datum**

12. Which one is the true example of primary data from the following options?

**a. Journal**

13. Primary data is also known as first-hand or original data. This statement is

**a. True**

14. The primary data is gathered through

**c. Both a & b (Survey and Experiment)**

15. Data collected from an archive or the records of an organization is called

**b. Secondary**

16. A telephonic interview takes less time than a mailed questionnaire. This statement is

**d. Partially false**

17. Sources of Secondary data are

**d) Books**

18. Information of research is called

**d) none a & b**

19. What comes right before the formulation of the hypothesis in the research?

**a. Collection of data**

20. Solving a social problem can be done with

**d. Case Study**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of data is a process of examining the collected raw data (especially in surveys) to detect errors and omissions and to correct these when possible.

**Data cleaning**

- 2) Two Types of editing are:

**1) Substantive Editing**

**2) Copy Editing**

- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes.

**a) Coding**

- b) Editing
- c) Field editing
- d) Central editing

- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of data which happens to be the process of arranging data in groups or classes on the basis of common characteristics.

**Classification**

- 5) Types of Attributes are:

**1) Categorical Attributes**

**2) Numerical Attributes**

- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is process of summarizing raw data and displaying the same in compact form (i.e., in the form of statistical tables) for further analysis.

**a) Tabulation**

- b) Classification
- c) Coding
- d) Editing

7) Measures of central tendency

- a) Mode
- b) Median
- c) Mean
- d) All

8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the simplest possible measure of dispersion and is defined as the difference between the values of the extreme items of a series.

**Range**

9) Give the full form of IPR.

**Intellectual Property Rights**

10) \_\_\_\_\_ is a right that gives exclusive right to the owner to protect the creative work.

- a) **Copyright**
- b) Patent
- c) Trademark

11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a right that gives its owner legal right to protect his invention.

- a) Copyright
- b) **Patent**
- c) Trademark

12) \_\_\_\_\_ is a design, symbol or phrase that identifies your products and distinguish them from the product of other companies.

- a) Copyright
- b) Patent
- c) **Trademark**

13) \_\_\_\_\_ is the capability or act of conceiving something original or unusual.

**Innovation**

14) \_\_\_\_\_ is the implementation of something new.

**Innovation**

15) \_\_\_\_\_ creates something useful.

**Invention**

16) I \_\_\_\_\_ refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs and symbols, names and images used in commerce.

- a) Creativity
- b) Innovation
- c) Invention

**d) Intellectual property**

17) IPR'S can be divided into two main categories.

**a) TRUE**

b) FALSE

18) Common types of IPR are

- a) Patents
- b) Copyright
- c) Trademarks

**d) All the three**

19) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a name or sign used on certain products indicating a specific geographical location or origin (town, region, country).

**Geographical indication (GI)**

20) The usual steps involved in writing the report are:

- a) Logical analysis of the subject-matter
- b) Preparation of the final outline
- c) Preparation of the rough draft

**d) All the three**