

1. _____ is referred to as "the father of research on teaching"?
- A. N. L. Gage
 - B. David Berliner
 - C. Egon Brunswik
 - D. Donald T. Campbell

Answer: A

2. The main purpose of research in education is to _____
- A. Increase social status of an individual
 - B. Increase job prospects of an individual
 - C. Help in the personal growth of an individual
 - D. Help the candidate become an eminent educationist

Answer: D

3. _____ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part.
- A. Pseudo-inference
 - B. Objective inference
 - C. Inductive inference
 - D. Deductive inference

Answer: C

4. Sampling is advantageous as it _____
- A. Saves time
 - B. Helps in capital-saving
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. Increases accuracy

Answer: C

5. Random sampling is helpful as it is _____.
- A. Reasonably accurate
 - B. Free from personal biases
 - C. An economical method of data collection
 - D. All the above

Answer: D

6. Tippit table refers to _____
- A. Table of random digits
 - B. Table used in sampling methods

- C. Table used in statistical investigations D. All the above

Answer: D

7. Type-I Error occurs if _____
- A. the null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true B. the null hypothesis is accepted even though it is false
- C. both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are rejected D. None of the above

Answer: A

8. _____ is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size.
- A. Systematic sampling B. Purposive sampling
- C. Cluster sampling D. Area sampling

Answer: A

9. Research and Development become the index of development of country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?
- A. Because R&D targets the human development B. Because R&D can improve the standard of living of the people in a country
- C. Because R&D reflect the true economic and social conditions prevailing in a country D. All the above

Answer: D

10. The data of research is _____
- A. Qualitative only B. Quantitative only
- C. Both (a) and (b) D. Neither (a) nor (b)

Answer: C

11. The longitudinal approach of research deals with _____.



- A. Short-term researches
- B. Long-term researches
- C. Horizontal researches
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

12. Dramaturgical interviewing is carried out through _____
- A. Debating
 - B. Sampling
 - C. Case study
 - D. Role playing

Answer: D

13. The word 'Anusandhan' implies _____
- A. Goal Orientation
 - B. Following an aim
 - C. Attaining an aim
 - D. Praying to achieve an aim

Answer: B

14. Survey research studies _____
- A. Events
 - B. Processes
 - C. Populations
 - D. Circumstances

Answer: C

15. Evaluation research is concerned with _____
- A. Why are we doing?
 - B. What are we doing?
 - C. How well are we doing?
 - D. None of the above

Answer: C

16. A college wants to give training in use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this the college should organize:
- A. Lecture
 - B. Seminar
 - C. Workshop
 - D. Conference



Answer: C

17. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a research?

- A. Research is systematic
- B. Research is not passive
- C. Research is not a process
- D. Research is problem oriented

Answer: C

18. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Discoveries are researches
- B. Researches lead to discovery
- C. Invention and Research are related
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

19. One of the following is not a quality of researcher:

- A. Keeness in enquiry
- B. He must be of alert mind
- C. His assertion to outstrip the evidence
- D. Unison with that of which he is in search

Answer: C

20. A satisfactory statistical quantitative method should not possess one of the following qualities

- A. Flexibility
- B. Measurability
- C. Comparability
- D. Appropriateness

Answer: A

21. Books and records are the primary sources of data in:

- A. clinical research
- B. historical research
- C. laboratory research
- D. participatory research

Answer: B

22. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. objectives should be pin-pointed
- B. another word for problem is variable
- C. objectives can be written in statement or question form
- D. all the above

Answer: A

23. 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, pre-conceived notions

Answer: B

24. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

- A. to discover new things
- B. to keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
- C. to systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations/sources with objectivity
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

25. What do you consider as the main aim of inter disciplinary research?

- A. To over simplify the problem of research
- B. To bring out holistic approach to research
- C. To create a new trend in research methodology
- D. To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain

Answer: B

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

- A. confirm triangulation
- B. introduce new variables
- C. improve data interpretation
- D. eliminate spurious relations

Answer: D

27. The depth of any research can be judged by:



- A. title of the research
- B. duration of the research
- C. objectives of the research
- D. total expenditure on the research

Answer: C

28. Research can be conducted by a person who:

- A. is a hard worker
- B. holds a postgraduate degree
- C. has studied research methodology
- D. possesses thinking and reasoning ability

Answer: C

29. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Variability is the source of problem
- B. Researcher must possess analytical ability
- C. Objectives of research are stated in first chapter of the thesis
- D. All the above

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: C

31. 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

Answer: D

32. The first step of research is:

- A. Finding a problem
- B. Selecting a problem
- C. Searching a problem
- D. Identifying a problem



Answer: D

33. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses:

- A. X
- B. t test
- C. ANOVA
- D. factorial analysis

Answer: C

34. A research problem is feasible only when:

- A. it is researchable
- B. it has utility and relevance
- C. it is new and adds something to knowledge
- D. all the above

Answer: D

35. Bibliography given in a research report:

- A. has no relevance to research
- B. shows vast knowledge of the researcher
- C. helps those interested in further research
- D. all the above

Answer: C

36. Fundamental research reflects the ability to:

- A. Expound new principles
- B. Synthesize new ideals
- C. Evaluate the existing material concerning research
- D. Study the existing literature regarding various topics

Answer: A

37. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:

- A. Survey Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. Summative Research
- D. 'Ex-post Facto' Research

Answer: D

38. A ratio represents the relation between:

- A. Part and Part
- C. Whole and Whole
- B. Part and Whole
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

39. Circle graphs are used to show:

- A. How one part is related to other parts?
- C. How one whole is related to other whole?
- B. How various sections share in the whole?
- D. How various parts are related to the whole?

Answer: D

40. Which of the following methods will you choose to prepare choropleth map of India showing urban density of population:

- A. Quintiles
- C. Break - point
- B. Quartiles
- D. Mean and SD

Answer: B

41. Which of the following methods is best suited to show on a map the types of crops being grown in a region?

- A. Isopleth
- C. Chorochromatic
- B. Choropleth
- D. Choroschematic

Answer: B

42. Generalised conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as:

- A. Statistical inference
- C. Data analysis and interpretation
- B. Parameter inference
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

43. The experimental study is based on:

- A. Survey of literature
- C. Replication of research
- B. Conceptual parameters
- D. The manipulation of variables



Answer: D

44. The main characteristic of scientific research is:

- A. empirical
- B. theoretical
- C. experimental
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

45. Authenticity of a research finding is its:

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

Answer: B

46. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?

- A. Systematic Sampling Technique
- B. Purposive Sampling Technique
- C. Area Sampling Technique
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

47. Research problem is selected from the stand point of:

- A. Social relevance
- B. Financial support
- C. Researcher's interest
- D. Availability of relevant literature

Answer: A

48. Which one is called non-probability sampling?

- A. Quota sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Stratified random sampling

Answer: A

49. Formulation of hypothesis may NOT be required in:

- A. Survey method
- B. Historical studies
- C. Normative studies
- D. Experimental studies

Answer: B

50. Field-work based research is classified as:

- A. Historical
- B. Empirical
- C. Biographical
- D. Experimental

Answer: B

51. Which of the following sampling method is appropriate to study the prevalence of AIDS amongst male and female in India in 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2006?

- A. Quota sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Stratified random sampling

Answer: C

52. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as:

- A. Inference
- B. Statistics
- C. Sample parameter
- D. None of these

Answer: B

53. The importance of the correlation co-efficient lies in the fact that:

- A. It is one of the most valid measure of statistics.
- B. It is a non-parametric method of statistical analysis.
- C. There is a linear relationship between the correlated variables.
- D. It allows one to determine the degree or strength of the association between two variables.

Answer: D

54. The F-test:

- A. is essentially a two tailed test.
- B. is essentially a one tailed test.

- C. can be one tailed as well as two tailed depending on the hypothesis.
- D. can never be a one tailed test.

Answer: C

55. Which one of the following is the most comprehensive source of population data?
- A. Census
- B. National Sample Surveys
- C. Demographic Health Surveys
- D. National Family Health Surveys

Answer: A

56. Which one of the following principles is not applicable to sampling?
- A. Sample units must be clearly defined
- B. Sample units must be dependent on each other
- C. Same units of sample should be used throughout the study
- D. Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner

Answer: B

57. The research is always -
- A. exploring new knowledge
- B. verifying the old knowledge
- C. filling the gap between knowledge
- D. all of these

Answer: D

58. The research that applies the laws at the time of field study to draw more and more clear ideas about the problem is:
- A. Experimental research
- B. Applied research
- C. Action research
- D. None of these

Answer: A

59. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is



- A. Lottery Method
- C. Stratified Sampling
- B. Cluster Sampling
- D. Convenient Sampling

Answer: C

60. The process not needed in experimental research is:

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

Answer: B

61. A research problem is not feasible only when:

- A. it is researchable
- C. it is new and adds something to knowledge
- B. it has utility and relevance
- D. it consists of independent and dependent variables

Answer: D

62. How can the objectivity of the research be enhanced?

- A. Through its validity
- C. Through its impartiality
- B. Through its reliability
- D. All of these

Answer: D

63. Action-research is:

- A. An applied research
- C. A research carried out to solve immediate problems
- B. A longitudinal research
- D. All the above

Answer: C

64. The basis on which assumptions are formulated:

- A. Universities
- C. Specific characteristics of the castes
- B. Cultural background of the country
- D. All of these

Answer: B

65. Which of the following is classified in the category of the developmental research?

- A. Action research
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Philosophical research
- D. All the above

Answer: D

66. We use Factorial Analysis:

- A. To test the Hypothesis
- B. To know the difference between two variables
- C. To know the relationship between two variables
- D. To know the difference among the many variables

Answer: B

67. A null hypothesis is

- A. subjective in nature
- B. the same as research hypothesis
- C. when there is difference between the variables
- D. when there is no difference between the variables

Answer: D

68. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called

- A. Content analysis
- B. Historical research
- C. Mythological research
- D. Philosophical research

Answer: B

69. Action research is

- A. An applied research
- B. Simulative research
- C. A longitudinal research
- D. A research carried out to solve immediate problems



Answer: D

70. The process not needed in Experimental Researches is

- A. Controlling
- B. Observation
- C. Manipulation
- D. Content Analysis

Answer: C

71. Manipulation is always a part of

- A. Historical research
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Fundamental research
- D. Experimental research

Answer: B

72. Which correlation co-efficient best explains the relationship between creativity and intelligence?

- A. 0.3
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.6
- D. 1.00

Answer: D

73. Action research means

- A. An applied research
- B. A longitudinal research
- C. A research with socioeconomic objective
- D. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem

Answer: D

74. Research is

- A. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
- B. Finding solution to any problem
- C. Searching again and again
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

75. A common test in research demands much priority on

- A. Objectivity
- B. Reliability
- C. Useability
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

76. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?

- A. Identification of problem
- B. Survey of related literature
- C. Searching for solutions to the problem
- D. Searching sources of information to locate problem

Answer: D

77. If a researcher conducts a research on finding out which administrative style contributes more to institutional effectiveness ? This will be an example of

- A. Applied Research
- B. Action Research
- C. Basic Research
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

78. Normal Probability Curve should be

- A. Zero skewed
- B. Positively skewed
- C. Negatively skewed
- D. Leptokurtic skewed

Answer: A

79. Which one of the following is the oldest Archival source of data in India ?

- A. Census
- B. Vital Statistics
- C. Agricultural Statistics
- D. National Sample Surveys

Answer: D

80. In a large random data set following normal distribution, the ratio (%) of number of data points which are in the range of (mean \pm standard deviation) to the total number of data points, is

- A. ~ 47%
- B. ~ 50%
- C. ~ 67%
- D. ~ 97%

Answer: C

81. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- A. Marital Status
- B. Numerical Aptitude
- C. Professional Attitude
- D. Socio-economic Status

Answer: C

82. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of dengue fever. His research would be classified as

- A. Case Study
- B. Ethnography
- C. Descriptive Survey
- D. Experimental Research

Answer: D

83. The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of

- A. Correlational Study
- B. Analysis of Variance
- C. Probability Sampling
- D. Qualitative Research

Answer: D

84. The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study

- A. Human Relations
- B. Vocational Interest
- C. Achievement Motivation
- D. Professional Competence

Answer: A

85. Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables?

- A. Two-way table
- B. Scatter Diagram
- C. Frequency Distribution
- D. Coefficient of Rank Correlation

Answer: D

86. Which of the following phrases is not relevant to describe the meaning of research as a process?

- A. Trial and Error
- B. Problem Solving
- C. Systematic Activity
- D. Objective Observation

Answer: D

87. Which of the following is not an example of a continuous variable?

- A. Height
- B. Attitude
- C. Family size
- D. Intelligence

Answer: D

88. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- A. Primary Data only
- B. Secondary Data only
- C. Both Primary and Secondary Data
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

89. Newton gave three basic laws of motion. This research is categorized as

- A. Sample Survey
- B. Applied Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Fundamental Research

Answer: D

90. A group of experts in a specific area of knowledge assembled at a place and prepared a syllabus for a new course. The process may be termed as

- A. Seminar
- B. Workshop
- C. Conference
- D. Symposium

Answer: B

91. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by



- A. Analysis of Data
- B. Collection of Data
- C. Statement of Objectives
- D. Selection of Research Tools

Answer: B

92. Which one of the following methods is best suited for mapping the distribution of different crops as provided in the standard classification of crops in India ?

- A. Dot method
- B. Pie diagram
- C. Isopleth technique
- D. Chorochromatic technique

Answer: D

93. Which one of the following does not come under the methods of data classification ?

- A. Spatial
- B. Normative
- C. Qualitative
- D. Quantitative

Answer: A

94. Which one of the following is not a source of data ?

- A. GIS
- B. Sample survey
- C. Population census
- D. Administrative records

Answer: D

95. The essential qualities of a researcher are

- A. systematization or theorizing of knowledge
- B. reliance on observation and evidence
- C. spirit of free enquiry
- D. all the above

Answer: D

96. Research is conducted to

- A. Generate new knowledge
- B. Obtain research degree
- C. Reinterpret existing knowledge
- D. All of the above



Answer: D

97. A hypothesis is a

- A. law
- B. canon
- C. postulate
- D. supposition

Answer: D

98. Suppose you want to investigate the working efficiency of nationalized bank in India, which one of the following would you follow?

- A. Area Sampling
- B. Quota Sampling
- C. Sequential Sampling
- D. Multi-stage Sampling

Answer: D

99. Controlled group condition is applied in

- A. Survey Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Experimental Research

Answer: D

100. Workshops are meant for

- A. giving lectures
- B. multiple target groups
- C. showcase new theories
- D. hands on training/experience

Answer: D