

**STA630 RESEARCH
METHODS MOST
IMPORTANT ONLY
MCQ'S FILE MIDTERM
PLUS FINAL TERM**

PAGES FILE 1 TO 548

**FIRST OF ALL
SCREENSHOTS ARE
GIVEN AND AT THE END
SOLVED WITH
REFERENCE**

STA630 RESEARCH METHODS MOST IMPORTANT FILE
VUSS FILE (548 PAGES FILE) (LAST FOUR PAGES NEED TO
BE SOLVED WITH REFERENCE) (ONE MCQ DOUBTFUL AS
WELL) (MCQ NO 217)
(MIDTERM AND FINAL TERM MOST IMPORTANT MCQ
FILE)

1. Easiest way to describe the numerical data of one variable is with a:

- a. Frequency distribution
- b. Bar charts
- c. Pie chart
- d. Cumulative percentage distribution table

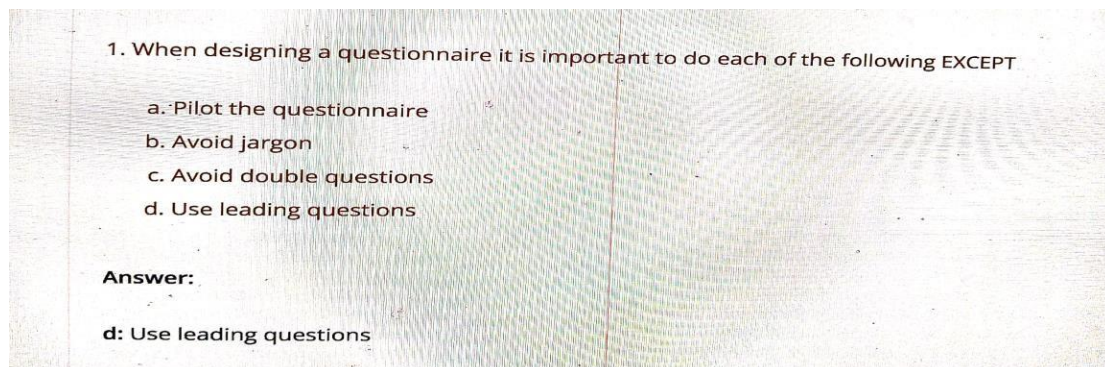
Reference:

The easiest way to describe the numerical data of one variable is with a frequency distribution.

PAGE # 104

2. When constructing a questionnaire, it is imperative to do each of the following EXCEPT _____

- a. Use "leading" or "loading" questions
- b. Use natural language
- c. Understand your research participants
- d. Pilot your test questionnaire

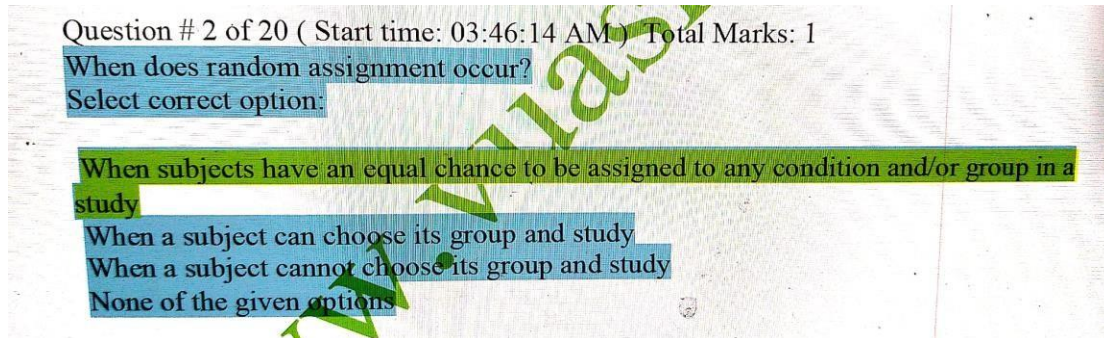


3. Pilot study is _____.

- a. A small scale study (Lesson no 24 Page no 106 Handouts)
- b. A study involving pilots
- c. A study to test the tool of data collection
- d. A large scale study

4. When does random assignment occur?

- a. When subjects have an equal chance to be assigned to any condition and/or group in a study
- b. When a subject can choose its group and study
- c. When a subject cannot choose its group and study
- d. None of the given options



5. In an experiment, a variable manipulated by a researcher is called as _____

- a. Stimulus
- b. Control
- c. Dependent
- d. **Independent (Lesson no 33 Page no 146 Handouts)**

6. An expectant pause is a part of:

- a. Recording the responses
- b. Verbal communication
- c. **Probing tactics (Lesson no 25 Page no 111,112 Handouts)**
- d. In housing training

7. Which of the following is a measure of inflation?

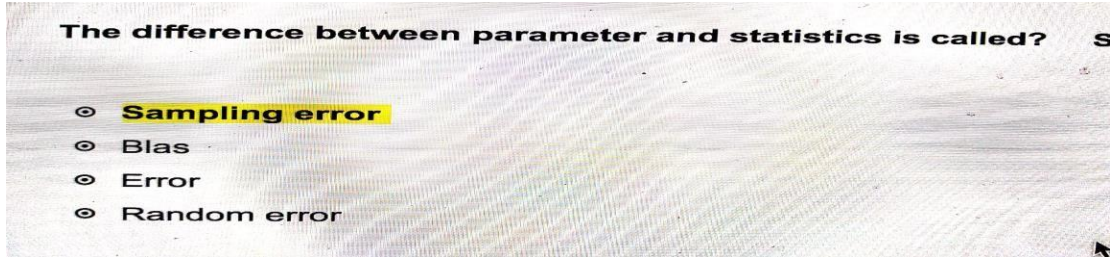
- a. Scale
- b. **Consumer price index**
- c. Weighting
- d. Unidimensionality

Reference:

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of inflation and is widely followed by many investors.

8. The difference between parameter and statistics is called

- a. Random Error
- b. **Sampling Error**
- c. Bias
- d. Error



9. Which of the following experimental designs has only one group, a pretest, a treatment, and a posttest?

- a. One-shot case study Design
- b. **One Group Pretest-posttest Design (Lecture no 34 Page no 119 Handouts)**
- c. Pretest and Posttest Experimental and Control Group Design
- d. None of the given options

10. Which of the following number of variables involved in Descriptive Statistics?

- a. Bivariate
- b. Multivariate
- c. Univariate
- d. **All of the given options**

Reference: Descriptive statistics describe numerical data. They can be categorized by the number of variables involved: univariate, bivariate, or multivariate. Page # 105

11. The group that receives the experimental treatment condition is called as _____

- a. **Experimental group (Lecture no 33 Page no 148 Handouts)**
- b. Control group
- c. Participant group
- d. Independent group

12. Which of the following measures of central tendency is referred as 'the middle point of the data'?

- a. Mean
- b. **Median (Lecture no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**
- c. Mode
- d. All of the given options

13. Which of the following describes the situation in which the control variable intervenes between the original independent variable and the dependent variables?

- a. Replication pattern
- b. Suppressor variable pattern
- c. Negative linear relationship
- d. **Interpretation pattern (Lecture no 32 Page no 144 Handouts)**

14. Coding categories should be:

- a. Mutually inclusive and dependent
- b. **Mutually exclusive and independent (Lecture no 29 Page no 101 Handouts)**
- c. Mutually exclusive and dependent
- d. Mutually inclusive and independent

15. Which of the following best defines the population element/unit of study?

- a. **The subject on which the measurement is being taken (Lecture no 19 Page no 83 Handouts)**
- b. The total collection of elements about which we wish to make some inferences
- c. The count of all elements in a population
- d. Some selected elements from a population through which we can draw conclusions about all population

16. "How much time is needed to locate the respondents?" is a part of _____ aspect which needs to be evaluated during pilot testing

- a. Reactions of Respondents
- b. Discovering errors in the instrument
- c. **Sampling procedure can be checked (Lesson no 24 Page no 82 Handouts)**
- d. Staffing and activities of research team can be checked

17. Asking neutral questions is a part of:

- a. **Probing tactics (Lesson no 25 Page no 85 Handouts)**
- b. Recording the responses
- c. Verbal communication
- d. In house training

18. Which one of the following aspect needs to be evaluated during “Pilot Testing”?

- a. Reactions of Respondents
- b. Discovering error in the instrument
- c. Sampling procedure can be checked
- d. **All of the given options (Lesson no 24 Page no 106, 107 Handouts)**

19. Which of the following issues should not be mentioned in an introductory statement?

- a. The information will be kept confidential.
- b. **What the findings of the research are.**
- c. Who is funding the research?
- d. Why the respondent has been chosen.

Reference: It is not possible to indicate the findings of the research during the data collection period. It is very important that the other issues are mentioned in an introductory statement.

20. How often do you watch TV drama?

Occasionally

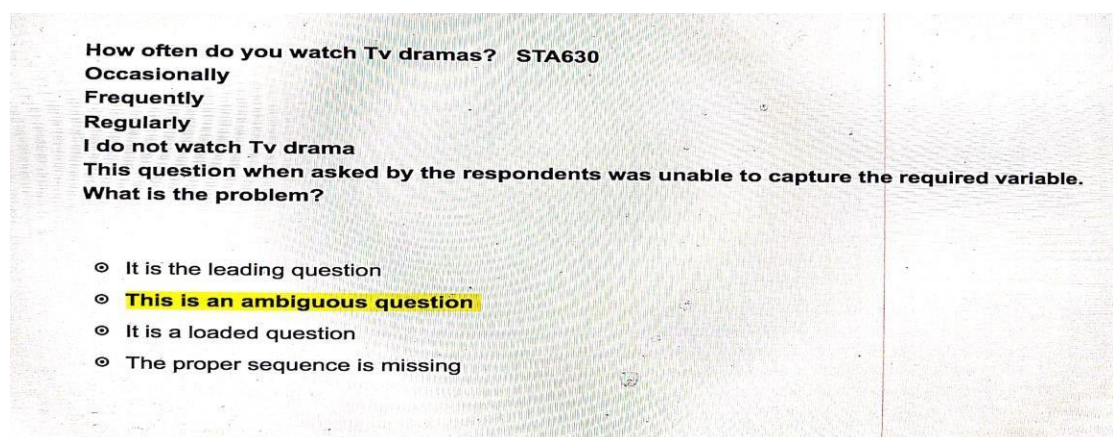
Frequently

Regularly

I do not watch TV drama

This question when asked from the respondents

- a. It is a leading question
- b. It is a loaded question
- c. Proper sequence is missing
- d. **This is an ambiguous question (Lesson no 23 Page no 103 Handouts)**



21. In non-experimental research, a researcher controls for alternative explanations with;

a. Statistics (Lesson no 32 Page no 110 Handouts)

b. Instruments

c. Laboratories

d. None of the given options

22. The summary description of a given variable in a population is called as:

a. Statistic

b. Sampling unit

c. Observation unit

d. Parameter

Reference:

Page No. 89: A parameter is the summary description of a given variable in a population. The mean income of all families in a city and the age distribution of the city's population are parameters.

23. Which of the following is not something a researcher will have to consider when thinking about their sample size?

a. Time and cost.

b. Non-response.

c. Length of questionnaire.

d. Heterogeneity of population.

Reference: In general bigger is better when considering sample size however all researchers need to be aware of the limitations of their resources.

24. In quasi-experimental research designs, causal interpretations can be made_____.

a. Only when rival explanations have been shown to be plausible

b. Only when rival explanations have been shown to be implausible.

(From Book Chapter no 10, B Confirm)

c. Only when the participants have been randomly selected

d. Only when there is a single participant in the experiment

25. _____ is a set of rules stating that certain numbers are assigned to variable attributes

a. Information

b. Coding

c. Data

d. Coding procedure (Lesson no 29 Page no 100 Handouts)

26. What is the main purpose of pilot testing?

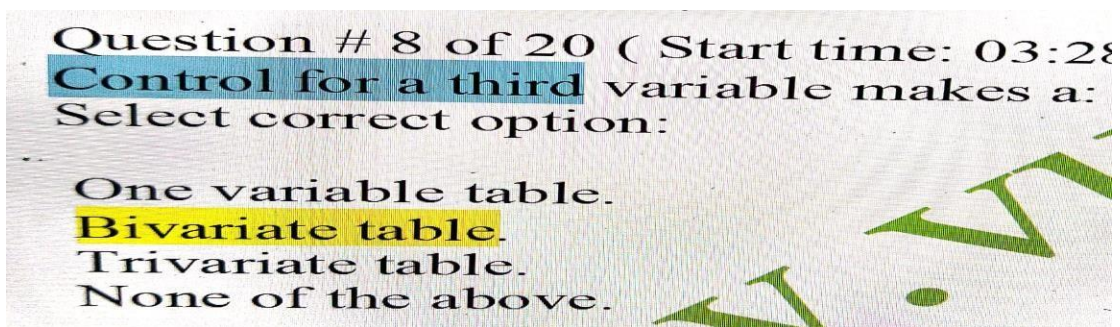
- a. To accumulate responses
- b. To identify respondent
- c. To identify potential problems**
- d. To evaluate the research

Reference:

Pilot testing is to identify potential problems with the methods, logistics, and the questionnaire. PAGE # 80

27. Control for a third variable makes a:

- a. One variable table
- b. **Bivariate table**
- c. Trivariate table
- d. None of the above



28. The final stage in the coding process is

- a. Data entry
- b. Data cleaning (Lesson no 29 Page no 101 Handouts)**
- c. Production coding
- d. Code construction

29. _____ sampling techniques, the researcher asks the participants to identify other potential research participants

- a. Snowball**
- b. Convenience
- c. Purposive
- d. Quota

4 In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?

- A Quota
- B Purposive
- C Convenience
- D Snowball

[View Answer](#)

Answer: Snowball

30. Which of the following experimental designs has two groups, both the groups are exposed to pretest and posttest, the experimental group is exposed to treatment while the control group is not?

- a. **Pretest and Posttest Experimental and Control Group Design (Lesson no 34 Page no 153 Handouts)**
- b. Solomon's Four Group Design
- c. Classical Experimental Design
- d. Two Groups Posttest-only Design

31. In frequency tables total of columns and rows are called:

- a. Body of table
- b. Cell of table
- c. Area of table
- d. **Marginal PG 107**

REFERENCE:

THE PARTS OF THE TABLE

1. Give each table a number.
2. Give each table a title, which names variables and provides background information
3. Label the row and columns variables and give name to each of the variable categories.
4. Include the totals of the columns and rows. These are called marginals. They equal the univariate frequency distribution for the variable.
5. Each number or place that corresponds to the intersection of a category for each variable is a cell of a table.
6. The numbers with the labeled variable categories and the totals are called the body of the table.
7. If there is missing information, report the number of missing cases near the table to account for all original cases.

32. You wish to make a precise estimate about the characteristics of a population of individuals. You should use:

- a. Quota sampling
- b. **Probability sampling (Practice Quiz, Chapter 7 Asking People About Themselves: Survey Research)**
- c. Accidental sampling
- d. Snowball sampling

33. Threat to internal validity of an experiment arises because of a change in the measuring instrument between pretest and posttest, and not because of the instrument's differential impact at the end, is termed as:

- a. Testing Effect
- b. Maturation Effect
- c. Statistical Regression
- d. **Instrumentation Effect (Lesson no 35 Page no 157 Handouts)**

34. _____ is a measure in which the researcher captures the level of a variable construct.

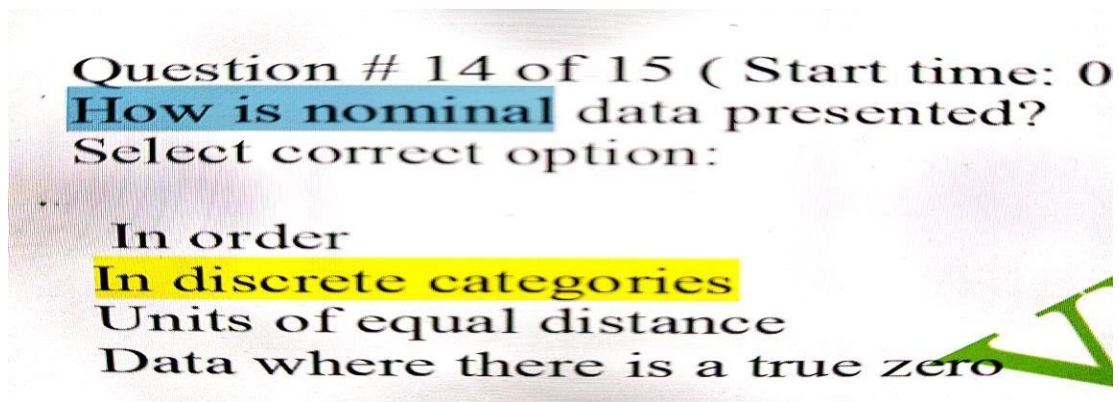
- a. **Scale (Lesson no 30 Page no 133 Handouts)**
- b. Index
- c. Collapsing
- d. Combining

35. A process of changing data from their original form to a format that is more suitable to perform a data analysis is called as _____

- a. Data creation
- b. Information transformation
- c. Information creation
- d. **Data transformation (Lesson no 30 Page no 132 Handouts)**

36. How is nominal data presented?

- a. In order
- b. **In discrete categories**
- c. Units of equal distance
- d. Data where there is a true zero



37. Which of the following is not true about stratified random sampling?

- a. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
- b. **Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions (100% Sure)**
- c. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
- d. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

38. All of the following options are ethical issues in lab experiment EXCEPT;

- a. Exposing participants to physical or mental stress
- b. Deceiving subjects by deliberately misleading them
- c. **Debriefing the participants accurately after the experiment is over (Lecture no 35 Page no 159 Handouts)**
- d. Using research results to disadvantage the participants

39. Which of the following measures of central tendency is referred as 'the most common or frequently occurring number'?

- a. Mean
- b. Median
- c. Mode (Lesson no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**
- d. None of the given options

40. Researchers read percentage tables to make:

- a. Differences
- b. Relationships
- c. Comparison (Lecture no 32 Page no 140 Handouts)**
- d. None of the above

41. The group that does not receive the treatment is called the;

- a. Experimental group
- b. Control group (Lecture no 33 Page no 148 Handouts)**
- c. Independent group
- d. None of the given options

42. Which of the following would allow me to have the MOST control over environmental variables when conducting a research study?

- a. True experimental design (100% Sure) (1200 MCQS File Solved By Hafiz Salman Majeed)**
- b. Quasi-experimental design
- c. Survey
- d. Case study

43. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?

- a. Cluster sampling**
- b. Simple random sampling
- c. Systematic sampling
- d. Proportional stratified sampling

REFERENCE:

http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=_sOSAXTuy8cC&pg=PA289&lpg=PA289&dq=Cluster+sampling+generally+require+the&source=bl&ots=24kbJjfsnN&sig=2cXkHinKU67Cj5RXFL7Qd2EFac&hl=en&ei=XAhQTdnqGsyraeSp5zaBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q&f=false

44. Which of the following techniques yields a simple random sample?

- a. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
- b. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random.
- c. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table.**
- d. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school.

Jain Prabhu
3 years ago

Which of the following techniques yields a simple random sample?

- A. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
- B. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random
- C. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table**
- D. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school

Answer: Option C

45. A form of the nonequivalent comparison-group design is recommended when_____.

- a. It is not possible to control for a basic history effect
- b. It is not possible to randomly assign participants to groups**
- c. It is not possible to identify two groups
- d. All of the above

Solution:- (B) The one-group pretest-posttest design is called a pre-experimental design or a bad experiment because it has so little internal validity.... [View the full answer](#) >

46. Which of the following elements are NOT included in Observation in Non Reactive research?

- a. External Appearance
- b. Accretion (Lesson no 36 Page no 161 Handouts)**
- c. Count Behaviors
- d. Time Duration

47. Assigning numbers or other symbols to answers so the responses, to group them into limited number of categories is called _____

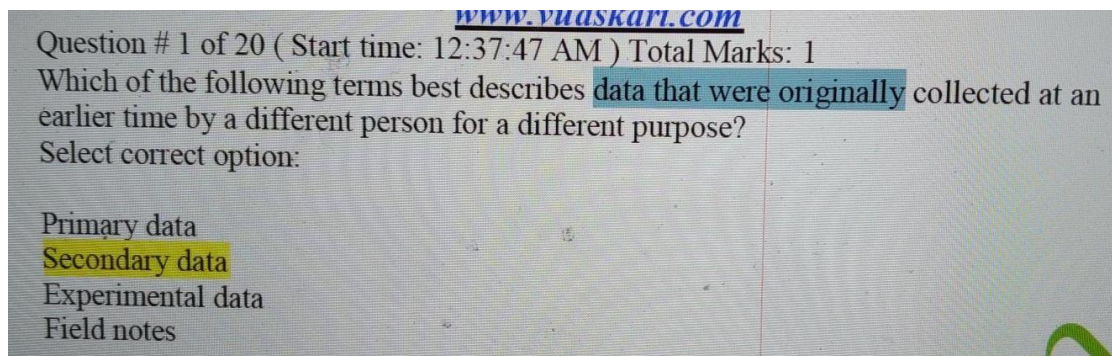
- a. Information
- b. Coding (Lesson no 29 Page no 129 Handouts)**
- c. Data
- d. Editing

48. In order to read a table, students should first look at;

- a. **Variable labels (Lesson no 32 Page no 140 Handouts)**
- b. Direction
- c. Percentages
- d. Summation

49. Which of the following terms BEST describes Data that were originally collected at an earlier time for a different purpose?

- a. Primary data
- b. **Secondary data**
- c. Experimental data
- d. Field notes



50. _____ is a researcher adds or combines several distinct indicators

- a. Scale
- b. **Index (Lesson no 17 Page no 74 Handouts)**
- c. Collapsing
- d. Combining

51. All of the given options are parts of experiment EXCEPT;

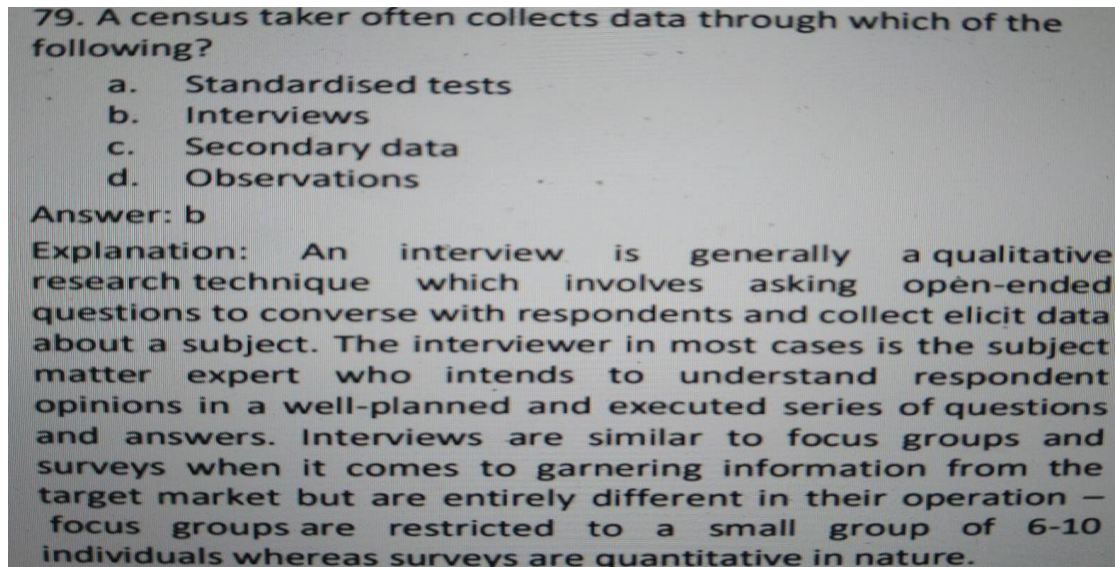
- a. Treatment variable
- b. Dependent variable
- c. Experimental group
- d. **Statistical control (Lesson no 33 Page no 147 Handouts)**

52. To establish that variable X cause's variable Y, all of the following conditions should be met, EXCEPT;

- a. Both X and Y should co-vary
- b. X (the presumed causal factor) should precede Y
- c. **Other factors should possibly cause the change in the dependent variable Y (Lesson no 33 Page no 146 Handouts Read Carefully Handouts)**
- d. None of the given options

53. A census taker often collects data through which of the following?

- a. Standardized tests
- b. Interviews
- c. Secondary data
- d. Observations



79. A census taker often collects data through which of the following?

- a. Standardised tests
- b. Interviews
- c. Secondary data
- d. Observations

Answer: b

Explanation: An interview is generally a qualitative research technique which involves asking open-ended questions to converse with respondents and collect elicited data about a subject. The interviewer in most cases is the subject matter expert who intends to understand respondent opinions in a well-planned and executed series of questions and answers. Interviews are similar to focus groups and surveys when it comes to garnering information from the target market but are entirely different in their operation – focus groups are restricted to a small group of 6-10 individuals whereas surveys are quantitative in nature.

54. The recorded measures of certain phenomenon, is called _____.

- a. Information
- b. Editing
- c. **Data (Lesson no 29 Page no 127 Handouts)**
- d. Coding

55. Which of the following is a measure in which a researcher adds or combines several distinct indicators of a construct into a single score?

- a. Scale
- b. **Index (Lesson no 17 Page no 74 Handouts)**
- b. Unidimensionality
- d. Weighting

56. Threat to internal validity of an experiment arises when some subjects do not continue throughout the experiment, is referred as;

- a. Selection Bias Effect
- b. Maturation Effect
- c. Testing Effect
- d. **Mortality (Lesson no 35 Page no 158 Handouts)**

57. Which of the following groups does not receive the experimental treatment condition?

- a. Experimental group
- b. **Control group (Lecture no 33 Page no 148 Handouts)**
- c. Treatment group
- d. Independent group

58. Which of the following is the most damaging problem for the researcher with secondary data?

- a. It may not be accurate
- b. It may be biased
- c. It may not address the aims**
- d. It may only provide part of the answer

Reference: The objectives (or purpose) must be central to any research project, otherwise irrelevant data will be generated. Page reference: 70

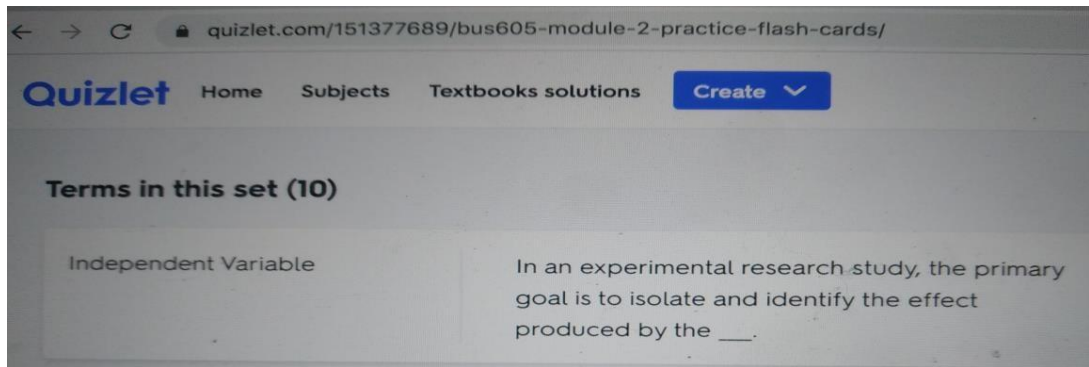
59. Which of the following is more operational with the help of coding system?

- a. External Appearance
- b. Count Behaviors
- c. Content analysis**
- d. Time Duration

Reference: Constructs in content analysis are operationalizing with a coding system, a set of instructions or rules on how to systematically observe and record content from text.

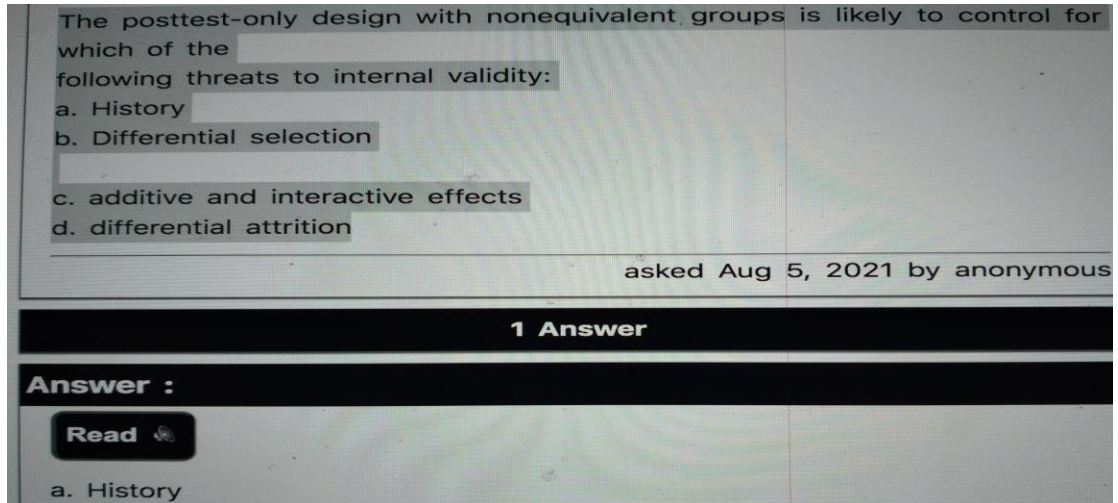
60. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the ____.

- a. Dependent variable
- b. Extraneous variable
- c. Independent variable**
- d. Confounding variable



61. The posttest-only design with nonequivalent groups is likely to control for which of the following threats to internal validity:

- a. **History**
- b. Differential selection
- c. Additive and interactive effects
- d. Differential attrition



62. A collection of related records is called_____.

- a. Data
- b. Knowledge
- c. Information
- d. **File (Lesson no 29 Page no 129 Handouts)**

63. Which of the following is an example of a Likert scale?

- a. Agree/disagree
- b. Male/female
- c. 0 to 100
- d. **Strongly agree/agree/neutral/disagree/strongly disagree (Lesson no 30 Page no 134 Handouts)**

64. The purpose of experimental research is to allow the researcher to control the research situation to evaluate which type of relationship?

- a. **Causal relationship (Lesson no 33 Page no 113 Handouts)**
- b. Correlationship
- c. Linear relationship
- d. Multivariate relationship

65. Which of the following occurs when one partial replicates the initial bivariate relationship but other partials do not?

- a. Replication pattern
- b. Specification pattern PG 111**
- c. Negative linear relationship
- d. Suppressor variable pattern

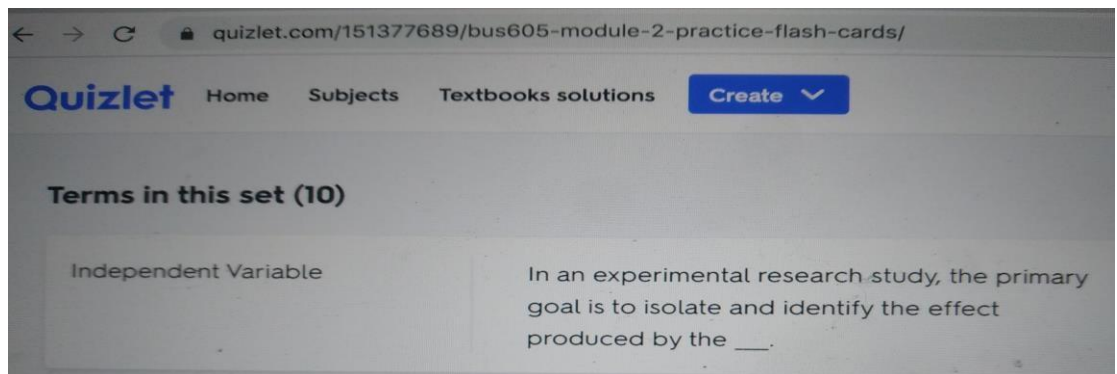
REFERENCE: The specification pattern is the next easiest pattern. It occurs when one partial replicate the initial bivariate relationship but other partials do not.

66. Which of the table is based on cross-tabulation and the cases are organized in the table on the basis of two variables at the same time?

- a. Bivariate Tables (Lesson no 31 Page no 106 Handouts)**
- b. Frequency Distribution Table
- c. SPSS Table
- d. MINITAB Table

67. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by which of the following?

- a. Dependent variable
- c. Independent variable**
- b. Extraneous variable
- d. Confounding variable



68. Which of the following experimental designs has only one group, a treatment, and a posttest?

- a. One-shot Case Study Design (Lesson no 34 Page no 118 Handouts)**
- b. One Group Pretest-posttest Design
- c. Two Groups Posttest-only Design
- d. None of the given options

69. Which of the following is known as the pool of all available elements?

- a. Sample
- b. Record
- c. Parameter
- d. Population (Lesson no 26 Page no 89 Handouts)**

70. All the items in a scale or index fit together, or measure a single construct are known as:

- a. Reduction
- b. Condensing
- c. Reliability
- d. Unidimensionality (Lesson no 30 Page no 103 Handouts)**

71. The process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions, legibility, and consistency is known as:

- a. Editing (Lesson no 29 Page no 127 Handouts)**
- b. Analysis
- c. Sampling
- d. Adjusting

72. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of quota sampling?

- a. Speed of data collection
- b. Lower costs
- c. Convenience
- d. Lack of business (Lesson no 27 Page no 120 Handouts)**

73. Indexes are mostly measured at which level:

- a. Nominal or ordinal level
- b. Interval or ratio level (Lesson no 30 Page no 133 Handouts)**
- c. Concrete or abstract level
- d. Ordinal or concrete level

74. Which of the following represents the reference:

Leshin, C. B. (1997). Management on the World Wide Web. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

- a. Book by more than one author
- b. Edited book
- c. Book by a single author (Lesson no 45 Page no 208 Handouts)**
- d. Journal Article

75. The two ways to introduce control variables trivariate percentage tables and _____

- a. Multiple regression analysis (Lesson no 32 Page no 143 Handouts)**
- b. Correlation
- c. Mean
- d. Mode

76. The experimental design that uses one group, and a pretest and posttest is called _____

- a. **One-group pretest posttest design (Lesson no 34 Page no 153 Handouts)**
- b. Posttest only control group design
- c. One-shot case study
- d. Solomon's Four Group Design

77. Which one is NOT the part of non reactive research?

- a. Physical Traces
- b. Archives
- c. Observations
- d. **Interviews (Lesson no 36 Page no 161 Handouts)**

78. An aggregation of study elements is known as:

- a. Parameter
- b. Record
- c. **Population (Lesson no 26 Page no 116 Handouts)**
- d. Sample

79. Which of the following is one of the measures of central tendency?

- a. **Mean (Lesson no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**
- b. Correlation
- c. Variance
- d. Standard deviation

80. Univariate means:

- a. **One variable (Lesson no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**
- b. Two variables
- c. Three variables
- d. Many variables

81. Which of the following is the factor in conducting content analysis research?

- a. Question Formulation
- b. Unit of Analysis
- c. Sampling
- d. **All of the given options (Lesson no 36 Page no 164,165 Handouts)**

82. Which of the following is about understanding of the culture of people from their own perspective?

- a. **Ethnography (Lesson no 38 Page no 173 Handouts)**
- b. Non-Participant Observation
- c. Phenomenology
- d. None of the given

83. Which of the following is Ethical Dilemma of Field Research?

- a. Deception
- b. Confidentiality
- c. Involvement with deviants
- d. **All of the given (Lesson no 39 Page no 179 Handouts)**

84. In which of the following research methods, the beginning and ending is not clear?

- a. Survey interview
- b. Historical-Comparative interview
- c. **Field Interview (Lesson no 39 Page no 178 Handouts)**
- d. Phenomenology Interview

85. In which of the following research methods, there is always one respondent:

- a. Field interview
- b. **Survey Interview (Lesson no 39 Page no 178 Handouts)**
- c. Historical-Comparative interview
- d. Phenomenology Interview

86. Which type of research addresses that, what fundamental features are common to most societies?

- a. Experimental Research
- b. **Historical-Comparative research (Lesson no 40 Page no 181 Handouts)**
- c. Action Research
- d. None of the given

87. A collection of related records is called_____.

- a. **File (Lesson no 29 Page no 129 Handouts)**
- b. Field
- c. Record
- d. Code book

88. All of the given options are types of Quasi experimental design, EXCEPT:

- a. One-shot Case Study Design
- b. One Group Pretest-posttest Design
- c. Two Groups Posttest-only Design
- d. Pretest and Posttest Experimental and Control Group Design (Lesson no 34 Page no 118,119 Handouts)**

89. A person who is involved in the data collection and its' process supervision is called:

- a. Author
- b. Scientist
- c. Editor
- d. Fieldworker (Lesson no 25 Page no 109 Handouts)**

90. All of the following are the types of non-probability sampling technique EXCEPT:

- a. Snowball Sampling
- b. Convenience Sampling
- c. Quota Sampling
- d. Cluster Sampling (Lesson no 27 Page no 119,120 Handouts)**

91. Historical-Comparative research focuses on:

- a. Broad historical processes
- b. Comparing forms
- c. Tracing the development of social forms
- d. All of the given (Lesson no 40 Page no 181 Handouts)**

92. The process of changing the original form to a format suitable to perform a data analysis is:

- a. Data editing
- b. Data transformation (Lesson no 30 Page no 132 Handouts)**
- c. Data analysis
- d. Data accuracy

93. A graphical representation which consists of upright bar graphs for interval or ratio data is known as:

- a. Line chart
- b. Pie chart
- c. Histogram (Lesson no 31 Page no 136 Handouts)**
- d. Frequency distribution

94. The total of columns and rows of a table is called:

- a. Cell
- b. **Marginal (Lesson no 32 Page no 140 Handouts)**
- c. Header
- d. Footer

95. Mr. Ashraf is counting the number of vehicles crossing a particular traffic light, this type of study is called:

- a. Ethnography
- b. **Non-Participant observation (Lesson no 38 Page no 172 Handouts)**
- c. Participant Observation
- d. Experimental

96. Accidental sampling is another name of _____

- a. Cluster sampling
- b. **Convenience sampling (Lesson no 27 Page no 119 Handouts)**
- c. Snowball sampling
- d. Quota sampling

97. A set of rules stating that certain numbers are assigned to variable attributes is called:

- a. **A coding procedure (Lesson no 29 Page no 100 Handouts)**
- b. An observation unit
- c. Data cleaning
- d. Data analysis

98. Which of the following is true regarding snowball sampling?

- a. It is useful where respondents are difficult to identify
- b. Respondents are best located through referral networks
- c. It helps to gather subjects as it rolls along
- d. **All of the given options (Lesson no 27 Page no 120,121 Handouts)**

99. Sequential and theoretical sampling techniques are the example of:

- a. Probability sampling technique
- b. Survey sampling technique
- c. Statistical sampling technique
- d. **Non probability sampling technique (Lesson no 27 Page no 121 Handouts)**

100. In which of the following, open-ended questions are common, and probes are frequent?

- a. Survey Interview
- b. Field Interview (Lesson no 39 Page no 178 Handouts)**
- c. Observations
- d. None of the given options

101. Another name of purposive sampling is _____

- a. Simple random sampling
- b. Judgmental sampling (Lesson no 27 Page no 120 Handouts)**
- c. Cluster sampling
- d. Systematic sampling

102. A linear relationship looks like larger percentages in the:

- a. Horizontal cell
- b. Diagonal cell (Lecture no 32 Page no 140 Handouts)**
- c. Vertical cell
- d. None of the above

103. Which of the following is NOT one of the measures of central tendency?

- a. Mean
- b. Median
- c. Mode
- d. Correlation (Lecture no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**

104. Which type of content focuses on words, pictures and images that are directly countable?

- a. Obtrusive
- b. Latent
- c. Manifest (Lecture no 36 Page no 164 Handouts)**
- d. Limited

105. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of secondary data?

- a. Spontaneity
- b. Longitudinal analysis
- c. Low cost
- d. Selective survival (Lesson no 37 Page no 167 Handouts)**

106. Which of the following options is an example of a true experimental design?

- a. Two groups posttest-only design
- b. One-shot case study design
- c. One group pretest-posttest design
- d. Pretest and posttest experimental and control group design (Lecture no 34 Page no 153 Handouts)**

107. Which of the following is a probability sampling technique?

- a. Quota Sampling
- b. Purposive Sampling
- c. Snowball Sampling
- d. Random Sampling (Lecture no 28 Page no 122 Handouts)**

108. The researcher examining descriptive statistics for any particular variable is using which type of statistics?

- a. Bivariate
- b. Trivariate
- c. Multivariate
- d. Univariate**

Reference:

ANS:D PTS:1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 364
OBJ:14-2NAT:AACSB Reflective Thinking| CB&E Model Research| Blooms Comprehension

109. Different instruments are used in a pretest from those used in the posttest and this produces different results in the study. This is an example of :

- a. History effect
- b. Mortality effect
- c. Instrumentation effect**
- d. Cohort effect

Reference:

Instrumentation Effects: Instrumentation effects are yet another source of threat to internal validity. These might arise because of a change in the measuring instrument between pretest and posttest, and not because of the instrument's differential impact at the end. For example, in a weightloss experiment, the springs on the scale weaken during the experiment, giving lower readings in the posttest. A change in the wording of questions (may be done to avoid testing effects), change in interviewers, or change in other procedures to measure the dependent variable can cause instrumentation effect. Performance of the subjects measured by the units of output in the pretest, but when measuring the out put in posttest the researcher measures it by "the number of units rejected, and the amount of resources expended to produce the units. Page # 121

110. In which of the following techniques *Closed-ended questions* are common, with rare probes?

- a. **Survey (Lesson no 39 Page no 178 Handouts)**
- b. Field Interview
- c. Case study
- d. Ethnography

111. "Does package size affect consumption rates in snack products?" is a typical question in what type of research design?

- a. Longitudinal research
- b. Time-series research
- c. **Experimental research**
- d. Correlational surveys

Reference: C) experimental research Explanations: Experimental research is a study that strictly adheres to a scientific research design. It includes a hypothesis, a variable that can be manipulated by the researcher, and variables that can be measured, calculated and compared.

112. Pilot testing of questionnaire helps to identify potential problems with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Methods
- b. Logistics
- c. Questionnaire
- d. **References (Lecture no 24 Page no 106 Handouts)**

113. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles for asking questions during the interview?

- a. Read each question very slowly.
- b. Repeat questions that are misunderstood or misinterpreted
- c. Ask the question in the order in which they are presented in the questionnaire
- d. **Always try to get all personal information from the interviewee (Lecture no 25 Page no 111 Handouts)**

114. If a researcher observes a shift from folk society to urban society, which type of research technique he is using?

- a. Experimental Research
- b. **Historical-Comparative research (Lecture no 40 Page no 182 Handouts)**
- c. Action Research
- d. Social Research

115. If Mr. Zain is observing the behavior of shoppers in a departmental store through a closed circuit TV, it is called_____.

- a. Ethnography
- b. Non-Participant observation (Lecture no 38 Page no 172 Handouts)**
- c. Participant Observation
- d. Experimental

116. Secondary/existing data may include which of the following?

- a. Official documents
- b. Personal documents
- c. Archives
- d. All of the given options**

80. Secondary/existing data may include which of the following?

- A. Archived research data
- B. Personal documents
- C. Official documents
- D. All of the above

Hide Answer

Answer: D. All of the above

117. Which of the following could be used for randomly assigned participants to groups in an experimental study?

- a. Split-half
- b. Even versus Odd numbers
- c. Use a list of random numbers or a computer randomization program**
- d. Let the researcher decide which group will be the best

Reference:

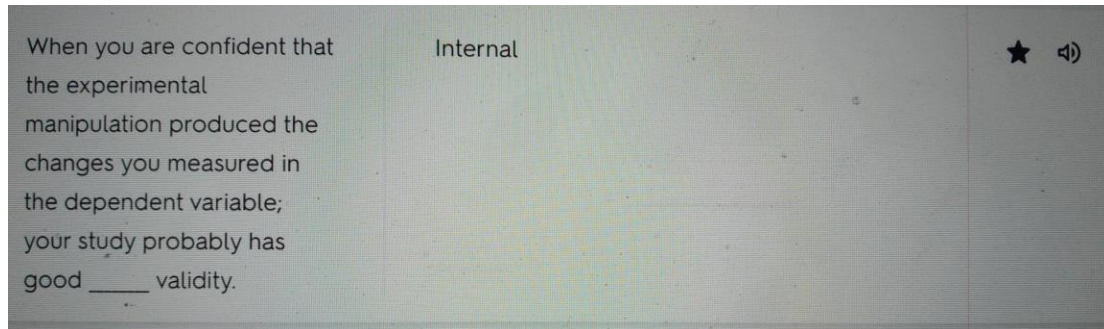
<http://www.southalabama.edu/coe/bset/johnson/mcq/mc9.htm>

118. Which of the following is NOT a part of a table?

- a. Cell of a table
- b. Body of the table
- c. Column
- d. Vertical bar lines (Lecture no 32 Page no 140 Handouts)**

119. When you are confident that the experimental manipulation produces changes in the dependent variable, your study probably has good _____ validity.

- a. External
- b. Causal
- c. Construct
- d. **Internal**



120. A researcher can control experiment by all of the given controlling techniques, EXCEPT:

- a. Manipulation of the independent variable
- b. Holding conditions constant
- c. Control over the Composition of Groups
- d. **Control over reactions of subjects (Lecture no 33 Page no 149,150 Handouts)**

121. Field experiments have more _____ and less _____ because it is closer to the real situations.

- a. External reliability, internal reliability
- b. Internal validity, external validity
- c. Internal reliability, external reliability
- d. **External validity, internal validity (Lecture no 35 Page no 156 Handouts)**

122. The technical term used for an unanswered question on an otherwise complete questionnaire is called:

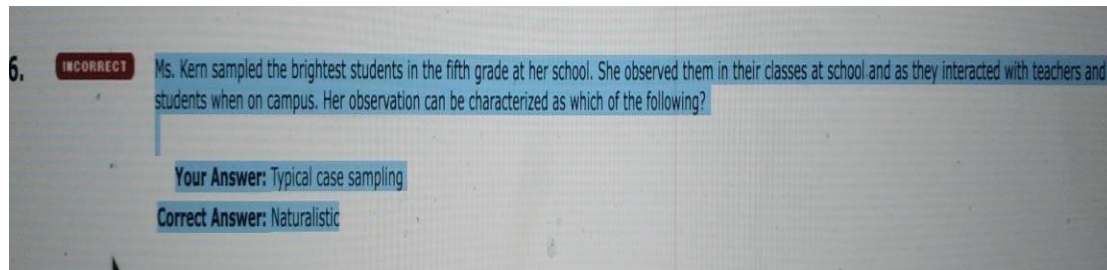
- a. **Item non-response (Lecture no 29 Page no 128 Handouts)**
- b. Item unanswered
- c. Blank value
- d. Plug value

123. How many variables do univariate variable describe?

- a. **One (Lecture no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Many

127. Miss Irram sampled the brightest students in the fifth grade at her school. She observed them in their classes at school and as they interacted with teachers and students when on campus. Her observation can be characterized as which of the following?

- a. Historical research
- b. Typical case sampling
- c. Totally structured
- d. **Naturalistic (Name Only Changed See Picture Below)**



128. The effect of two variables together is likely to be greater than the individual effect of each put together in experimental studies. This is known as:

- a. Correlation effect
- b. Maturation effect
- c. History effect
- d. **Interaction effect (Lecture no 34 Page no 154 Handouts)**

129. All of the following options are the principles of the questionnaire construction EXCEPT:

- a. Avoid double-barreled questions
- b. **Add filter question (See Picture Below)(Read Principles of Questionnaire Construction)**
- c. Avoid leading question
- d. Add loaded question

Principle 1	Make sure the questionnaire items match your research objectives.
Principle 2	Understand your research participants.
Principle 3	Use natural and familiar language.
Principle 4	Write items that are clear, precise, and relatively short.
Principle 5	Do not use "leading" or "loaded" questions.
Principle 6	Avoid double-barreled questions.
Principle 7	Avoid double negatives.
Principle 8	Determine whether an open-ended or a closed-ended question is needed.
Principle 9	Use mutually exclusive and exhaustive response categories for closed-ended questions.
Principle 10	Consider the different types of response categories available for closed-ended questionnaire items.
Principle 11	Use multiple items to measure abstract constructs.
Principle 12	Consider using multiple methods when measuring abstract constructs.
Principle 13	Use caution if you reverse the wording in some of the items to prevent response sets in multi-item scales.
Principle 14	Develop a questionnaire that is easy for the participant to use.
Principle 15	Always pilot test your questionnaire.

130. A _____ shows that most of the percentages lie along the diagonal cells in a table.

- a. **Linear relationship (See Picture Below)**
- b. Curvilinear relationship
- c. Red shaped relationship
- d. Spurious relationship

Research Methods – STA630

Linear relationship

- Table 4: Age by attitude towards women empowerment

Level of attitude	under 40		40 –60		61 +		Total	
	F.	%	F.	%	F	%	F	%
Hi Favorable	600	60	300	30	200	20	1100	37
Med. Favorable	300	30	500	50	250	25	1050	28
Lo Favorable	100	10	200	20	500	50	850	28
Total	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	3000	100

- Larger percentages in the diagonal cells

131. Obtaining units or people who are most easily available comes under which type sampling technique:

- a. Simple random sampling
- b. Cluster sampling
- c. Systematic sampling
- d. **Convenience sampling (Lecture no 27 Page no 119 Handouts)**

132. All of the following are the examples of historical comparative research EXCEPT _____.

- a. Economic Forms
- b. Social Forms
- c. Civil Wars
- d. **Motivation (Lecture no 40 Read Carefully Page no 181,182 Handouts)**

133. A sampling design in which initially preliminary information is gathered from sample and then detailed information is gathered from a subsample is called:

- a. **Double sampling (Lecture no 28 Page no 125 Handouts)**
- b. Disproportionate stratified sampling
- c. Proportionate stratified sampling
- d. Snowball sampling

134. Which of the following is/are the Varieties of Non-Reactive Observations?

- a. Physical Traces
- b. Archives
- c. Accretion
- d. All of the given options (Lecture no 36 Page no 161 Handouts)**

135. The third variable that controls for alternative explanation is called:

- a. Dependent variable
- b. Control variable (Lecture no 32 Page no 142 Read Statistical Control Whole)**
- c. Independent variable
- d. Moderating variable

136. Questions that put pressure on respondent's memory are called:

- a. Loaded questions
- b. Leading questions
- c. Burdensome questions (Lecture no 23 Page no 104 Handouts)**
- d. Biased questions

137. The procedure to make sure that all codes are legitimate is called:

- a. Data cleaning (Lecture no 29 Page no 131 Handouts)**
- b. A coding procedure
- c. An observation unit
- d. Data analysis

138. Which of the following is NOT an example of historical comparative research?

- a. Social Forms
- b. Economic Forms
- c. Developmental processes
- d. Google Forms (Lecture no 40 Page no 182 Handouts)**

139. Which of the following steps is included in data transformation?

- a. Collapsing different categories to reduce number of categories (Lecture no 30 Page no 132 Handouts)**
- b. Finding mean and standard deviation
- c. Entering data in software
- d. Compiling a research report

140. In a business research study which of the following options are possible test units?

- a. Sales territories
- b. People
- c. Strategic business units
- d. All of the given options (Read Lecture no 33 Page no 147 Handouts)**

141. Interviewer asks during an interview "Why do you feel that way?" refers to:

- a. Statement
- b. Objective
- c. Answer
- d. Probe**

78. A question during an interview such as "Why do you feel that way?" is known as a _____

- a. Probe
- b. Filter question
- c. Response
- d. Pilot

Answer: a

Explanation: Probing is a common technique that researchers use in interviewer-administered surveys when respondents initially refuse to answer a question or say they "don't know." Interviewers are trained to use neutral probing techniques -- such as "Would you lean more toward [answer] or [answer]?" or "Just your best guess is fine" -- to encourage valid responses. Probing can be particularly effective when respondents initially hesitate to provide an answer, and it can increase the number of valid responses.

142. Most of the threats to _____ are taken care of by the design of the experiments, while most threats to _____ need to be taken care of by the designer of the experiment.

- a. internal validity; external validity
- b. external validity; internal validity**
- c. randomization; reliability
- d. reliability; randomization

Reference:

When an experiment is conducted, then each step of an experiment should be validated. Each experiment study.

143. A measure which enables a researcher to add or combine several distinct indicators of a construct into a single score is known as:

- a. Scale
- b. Index (Lecture no 17 Page no 74 Handouts)**
- c. Code book
- d. Research report

144. Which of the following steps is NOT considered to decide whether a bivariate relationship is spurious?

- a. Measuring alternative explanations with control variables
- b. Excluding all the explanation of control variable (Read Statistical Control Lecture no 32 Page no 142 Handouts)**
- c. Examining the control variables with multivariate tables
- d. Examining the control variables with statistics

145. The purpose of experimental research is to allow the researcher to control the research situation so that _____ among variables may be evaluated.

- a. Covariance
- b. Correlation
- c. All of the given options
- d. Causal relation (Lesson no 33 Page no 113 Handouts)**

146. Which of the experimental designs uses one-group, a treatment, and a posttest in following options?

- a. Pretest posttest control group design
- b. Solomon four-group design
- c. One-group pretest posttest design
- d. One-shot case study design (Lecture no 34 Page no 153 Handouts)**

147. How sampling procedure can be checked during pilot testing of questionnaire?

- a. By securing anonymity of respondents
- b. By making dummy tables
- c. By increasing visual appeal of questionnaire
- d. By estimating how much time is needed to locate the respondents? (Read Lecture no 24 Page no 107 Handouts)**

148. Cluster sampling has much lower _____ than those of other probability sampling designs.

- a. Reliability
- b. Cost (Lecture no 28 Page no 125 Handouts)**
- c. Accuracy
- d. Correctness

149. Which of the following is NOT included in data transformation?

- a. Changing data from their original form to a format that is more suitable
- b. Collapsing the number of categories
- c. Creating new variables
- d. Entering data in software (Lecture no 30 Page no 132 Handouts)**

150. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is used for:

- a. **Tabulation and statistical analysis (Lecture no 31 Page no 136 Handouts)**
- b. Developing theoretical framework
- c. Writing references
- d. Contacting respondents

151. All of the following aspects are evaluated during pilot testing EXCEPT:

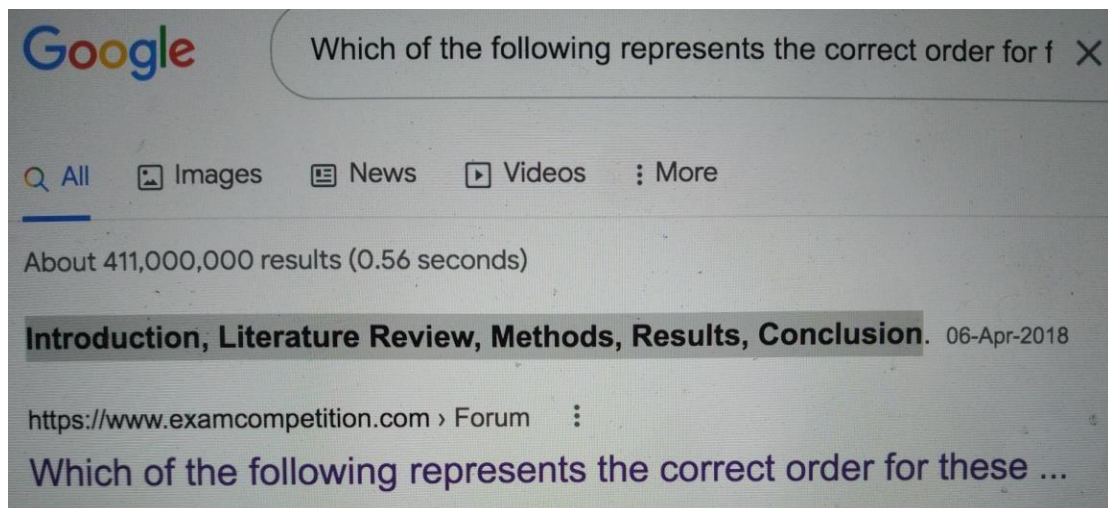
- a. Sampling procedure can be checked
- b. Discovering errors in the instrument
- c. **Authenticity of the literature review can be checked (Lecture no 24 Page no 107 Handouts)**
- d. Staffing and activities of research team can be checked

152. A unit about which information is collected and which provides the basis of analysis is known as:

- a. Sample
- b. **Element (Lecture no 26 Page no 116 Handouts)**
- c. Population
- d. Record

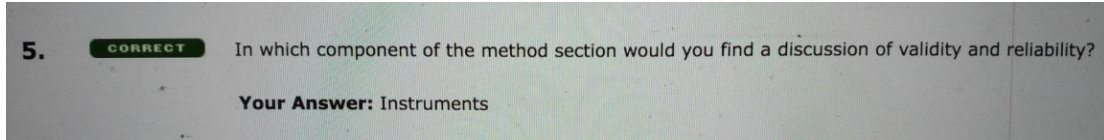
153. Which of the following represents the correct order for five main sections of a dissertation?

- a. Conclusion, Introduction, Methods, Literature Review, Results
- b. Methods, Results, Conclusion, Literature Review, Introduction
- c. Literature Review, Results, Methods, Introduction, Conclusion
- d. **Introduction, Literature Review, Methods, Results, Conclusion (From Google)**



154. In which component of the method section would you find a discussion of validity and reliability?

- a. Participants
- b. **Instruments (See Picture Below)**
- c. Design
- d. Procedures



155. The entities whose responses to the experimental treatment are measured or observed are known as:

- a. **Test units (Lecture no 33 Page no 147 Handouts)**
- b. Basics
- c. Variables
- d. Constants

156. “A researcher examines children’s toys at a children’s play Centre that were purchased at the same time. Worn out toys suggest greater interest of children in them”, is the example of:

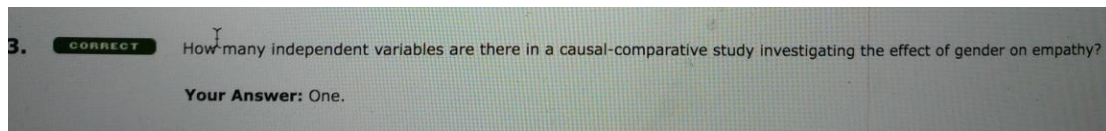
- a. External Appearance
- b. **Erosion (Lecture no 36 Page no 161 Handouts)**
- c. Accretion
- d. All of the given options

157. Historians organize evidence usually in_____.

- a. Comparative forms
- b. **Narrative forms (Lesson no 41 Page no 191 Handouts)**
- c. Constructive forms
- d. None of the given

158. How many independent variables are there in a causal-comparative study investigating the effect of gender on empathy?

- a. It depends on how much levels of empathy are studied.
- b. **One (Reference in Picture below)**
- c. There is no independent variable in the study
- d. None of the given



159. The key factor concerning group size is generally depends upon its _____.

- a. Availability
- b. Funding
- b. Purpose (Lecture no 42 Page no 193 Handouts)**
- d. None of the given options

160. Which of the following is NOT a reason of why it is preferable to tape record a focus group session?

- a. It can easily replace Focus Group moderator in his/her absence. (Reference give below)**
- b. It enables the researcher to identify which people are acting as opinion leaders.
- c. Without a tape recording it is difficult to keep an accurate record of who said what.
- d. It allows for analysis of how certain points are put forward.

Which of the following is not a reason why it is preferable to tape record a focus group session?

a) It is quicker and easier to make brief notes about what is said.

b) It enables the researcher to identify which people are acting as opinion leaders.

c) Without a tape recording it is difficult to keep an accurate record of who said what.

d) It allows for analysis of how certain points are put forward.

The difficulty of making an accurate written record of an individual interview during the actual session is drastically increased during a focus group. As a result tape recording is very important for this particular method.

161. Which of the following is involved in data cleaning procedure?

- a. Statistical analysis
- b. Error checking and verification (Lecture no 29 Page no 131 Handouts)**
- c. Extracting relevant information from literature
- d. Developing theoretical framework

162. Another name of sampling frame is:

- a. Working population (Lecture no 26 Page no 117 Handouts)**
- b. Observation unit
- c. Population
- d. Element

163. Which of the following is NOT one of the limitations of trivariate tables?

- a. They are difficult to interpret if a control variable has more than four categories.
- b. Total number of cases is a limiting factor.
- c. Interval or ratio control variables must be grouped.
- d. **It begins with a compound frequency distribution. (Lecture no 32 Page no 143 Handouts)**

164. In the area of management which style of referencing is mostly used?

- a. AMA
- b. **APA (Lecture no 45 Page no 208 Handouts)**
- c. ASA
- d. PPA

165. Self-study review helps to

- a. **Increase the reader's confidence (Lecture no 8 Page no 43 Handouts)**
- b. Place a specific project in the big picture
- c. Traces the development of an issue over time
- d. Summarizes what is known at a point in time

166. "High productivity is positively associated with job commitment". The given hypothesis is a (an):

- a. Descriptive hypothesis
- b. Explanatory hypothesis
- c. Non-Directional hypothesis
- d. **Co-relational hypothesis (See Picture Below)**

"High productivity is positively associated with Job commitment". The given hypothesis is a (an):

Descriptive hypothesis

Explanatory hypothesis

Non-Directional hypothesis

Co-relational hypothesis

Lesson 7

Correlational hypotheses: State merely that the variables occur together in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. Such weak claims are often made when we believe that there are more basic causal forces that affect both variables. For example:

Level of job commitment of the officers is positively associated with their level of efficiency.

167. Which of the following is considered as one of the main parties in a research

- a. The convener
- b. **The researcher (Lesson13-p41)**
- b. The controller
- d. The coordinator

168. _____ explain the logical relationship among the concepts:

- a. Statements
- b. **Propositions (Lesson no 4 Page no 29 Handouts)**
- c. Variables
- d. Events

169. Which of the following is not an unethical issue?

- a. Invoicing irregularities
- b. Avoiding legal liability
- c. Misrepresenting results
- d. **None of the given options (Lesson no 13 Page no 59 Handouts)**

170. Adoption of codes of behavior by a group of people is called

- a. **Societal norms (Lesson13-p41)**
- b. Procedural norms
- c. Operational norms
- d. None of the above

171. A measure of central tendency that tells the most common or frequently occurring number is known as:

- a. Mean
- b. **Mode (Lesson no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**
- c. Median
- d. Correlation

172. A table that shows the relationship between two variables is known as:

- a. Dummy table
- b. Multivariate table
- c. Univariate table
- d. **Bivariate table (Bi means two Read Lecture no 31 Page no 137 Handouts)**

173. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique?

- a. **Convenience sampling (Lecture no 27 Page no 91 Handouts)**
- b. Stratified random sampling
- c. Simple random sampling
- d. Systematic Random Sampling

174. Pre-testing of a questionnaire on a small scale trial run is known as:

- a. Hypothesis testing
- b. **Pilot testing**
- c. Questionnaire testing
- d. Reliability testing

Reference:

Pilot testing also called pre-testing means small scale trial run of a particular component; here we are referring to pilot testing of the questionnaire.

PAGE # 80

175. A collection of related fields is called:

a. Record (Lesson no 29 Page no 129 Handouts)

c. File

b. Field

d. Code book

176. Which of the following is the ideal size of a focus group?

▶ 1-2 participants

▶ **6-12 participants**

▶ 3-5 participants

▶ 12-20 participants

Page#152

A focus group discussion is a group discussion of 6-12 persons guided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic.

177. Research projects involving experimental manipulations that are implemented in a natural environment are called:

▶ Laboratory experiments

▶ Primary experiments

▶ **Field experiments**

▶ Secondary experiments

Reference:

Studies conducted to establish cause-and-effect relationship using the same natural environment are called field experiments.

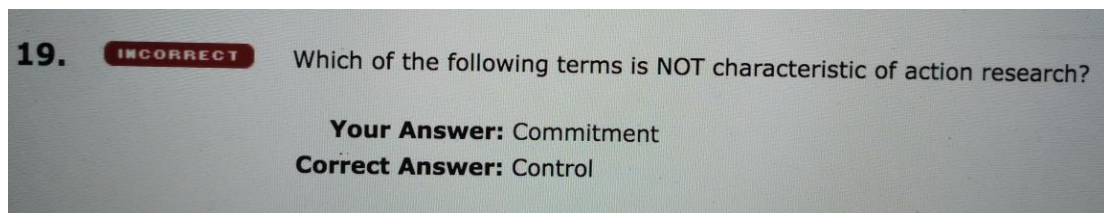
178. Which of the following terms is NOT characteristic of action research?

▶ Collaboration

▶ Change

▶ **Control**

▶ **Commitment**



19. INCORRECT Which of the following terms is NOT characteristic of action research?

Your Answer: Commitment

Correct Answer: Control

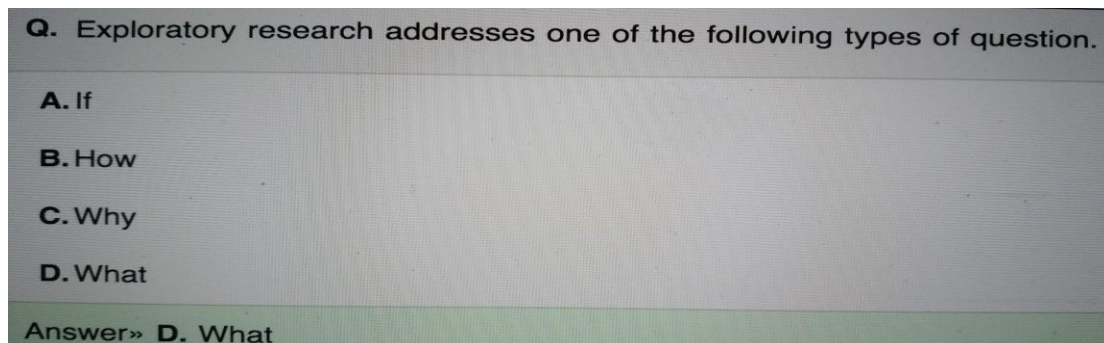
179. Exploratory research addresses which of the following types of question?

A. If

C. Why

B. How

D. What



Q. Exploratory research addresses one of the following types of question.

A. If

B. How

C. Why

D. What

Answer» D. What

180. Deductive research is useful in which of the following cases?

- A. The researcher uses an existing theory to develop a hypothesis.
- B. The researcher subjects a hypothesis to empirical scrutiny.
- C. The researcher has to transform concepts within a hypothesis into researchable entities.
- D. Use of existing theory, empirical scrutiny, transformation of concept.**

Reference:

The survey researcher follows a deductive approach. He or she begins with a theoretical or applied research problem and ends with empirical measurement and data analysis. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/34923440/Chapter-01>

181. Cover letter must include the following information, except:

- a. How was the respondent selected?
- b. Data collecting tools**
- c. Motivation for the respondent
- d. Importance of research topic which is going to be conducted

Reference:

Lesson 21

Cover Letter: The cover letter that accompanies the questionnaire or is printed on the first page of the questionnaire is an important means of inducing a reader to complete and return the questionnaire. In the letter tell why the study is important, who is sponsoring the study, how was the respondent selected, assuring the anonymity of the respondent could help in establishing rapport and motivating the respondent to respond.

182. Critical decision area in questionnaire construction is which of the following?

- a. Question content
- b. Question wording
- c. Response strategy
- d. All of the given options (most appealing)**

Reference:

<http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=Cf1D0DvWXI8C&pg=PA336&lpg=PA336&dq=#v=onepage&q&f=false>

183. The most critical area of an article to read is;

- a. Introduction
- b. Abstract
- c. Results section (Lecture no 9 Page no 34 Handouts)**
- d. Limitations

184. After making the inventory of the relevant variables the next step is to:

- ▶ Provide logic for the relationship
- ▶ Make inventory of the propositions
- ▶ **Identify the relationships between the variables**
- ▶ Deduce hypothesis

Reference:

In the discussions the relevant variables are identified, and relationships are postulated. Once the variables are identified, the same focus group discussions help in the formulation of questions, along with the response categories, for the measurement of variables. PAGE#156

185. Which of the following is NOT a method of narrowing a topic?

- ▶ Literature review
- ▶ Talk to the experts
- ▶ Specifying the context
- ▶ **Pilot testing**

Reference:

Techniques for Narrowing a Topic into a Research Question

- 1. Examine the literature.**
- 2. Talk over ideas with others.**
- 3. Apply to a specific context.**
- 4. Define the aim or desired outcome of the study.**

PAGE # 33

186. The working definition of the variables is called:

- ▶ Theoretical definition
- ▶ **Operational definition**
- ▶ Dictionary definition
- ▶ Fundamental definition

Reference:

Operational definition is also called a working definition

187. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is known as:

- a. Discontinuous variable
- c. Independent variable**
- b. Dependent variable
- d. Intervening variable

Reference:

<http://www.southalabama.edu/coe/bset/johnson/mcq/mc2.htm>

188. Which of the following is True for survey research?

- ▶ Survey research is a subset of experimental research.
- ▶ **Survey research is often used in experimental research.**
- ▶ Survey research is never used in experimental research.
- ▶ Survey research is always used in experimental research.

Reference:

http://wps.prenhall.com/chet_airasian_edresearch_7/5/1490/381582.cw/index.html

189. Which of the following is to convince reviewers that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project?

- ▶ Literature review
- ▶ **Research proposal**
- ▶ Research question
- ▶ Research project

Reference:

http://books.google.com/books?id=8eftmoggM10C&pg=PA502&lpq=PA502&dq=W+hich+of+the+following+is+to+convince+reviewers+that+the+researcher+is+capable+of+successfully+conducting+the+proposed+research+project?&source=bl&ots=B5sSiWNPdf&sig=wmBbT11ewL088E0JV4fEekHys&hl=en&ei=i0lMTYLWF1bwrQfmmMjZBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBkO6AEwAO#v=onepage&q&f=false

190. Which of the following is the most common method of generating primary data?

- ▶ **Surveys**
- ▶ Communication analysis
- ▶ Literature Review
- ▶ Research Journals

Reference:(page 37)

Surveys: The most common method of generating primary data is through surveys.

191. All of these are characteristics of scientific methods of research, EXCEPT:

- a. Cumulative
- b. Deterministic
- c. **Unethical (handouts pg#5)**
- d. Rationalism

192. Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?

- a. Opinion
- b. Speculation
- c. **Empiricism PAGE # 03**
- d. Rationalism

193. The best method to narrow down a topic is to:

- A. Develop theoretical framework
- B. **Review literature**
- C. Test a hypothesis
- D. Conduct a survey

Reference:

[After the interviews and the literature review, the researcher is in a position to narrow down the problem from its original broad base and define the issues of concern more clearly..](#)

194. Which of the following is the implication of ordinal scale?

- a. Characteristics of nominal scale
- b. Rank the object
- c. Does not provide magnitude of object
- d. **All of the given option (PAGE 53)**

195. Which of the following is NOT the implication of Ordinal scale?

- a. Characteristics of nominal scale
- b. Rank the object
- c. Does not provide magnitude of object
- d. **Provide rate (PAGE 53)**

196. Basic research can also be called as:

- ▶ Practical research
- ▶ Action research

- ▶ **Fundamental Research**
- ▶ Assessment research

Reference:

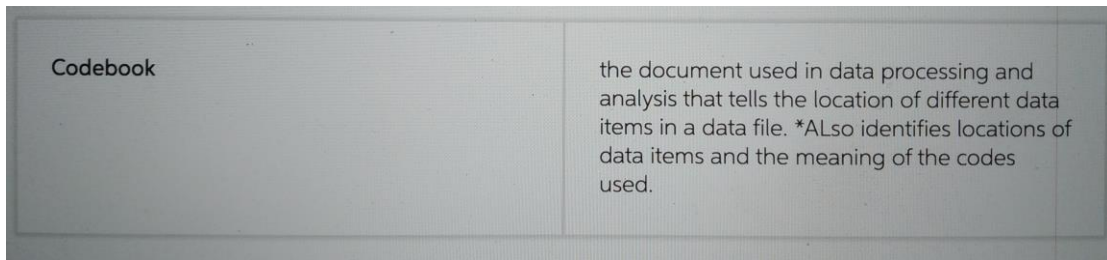
Basic research (also called academic research or pure research or fundamental research). PAGE # 08

197. Which of the following experimental designs has only one group, a treatment, and a posttest in following options?

- a. One-shot Case Study Design (Lesson no 34 Page no 118 Handouts)**
- b. One-group pretest posttest design
- c. Pretest posttest control group design
- d. Solomon four-group design

198. A document describing the coding procedure and the location of data for variables in a format that computers can use is called

- a. **Codebook (From Chegg.com)** b. A file c. Field d. Record



199. While studying supervisor-subordinate relationship in an organization, what is the unit of analysis?

- a. Individual b. **Dyad (Lecture no 19 Page no 62 Handouts)**
c. Employer-employee d. Organization

200. What should the business researcher be aware of when signing a confidentiality agreement?

- ▶ Any clause which limits the length of a questionnaire.
- ▶ **Any clause which allows the company to comment on findings that will be published.**
- ▶ Any clause which increases the level of access for the researcher.
- ▶ Any clause which guarantees the anonymity of research participants.

Ref: Confidentiality agreements are becoming a common part of the process of negotiating access. Researchers who are asked to sign these, before commencing their data collection, need to be wary of clauses which may cause difficulties if issues are uncovered which the company may want to play down.

201. Which one of these is an interviewer-administered questionnaire?

- a. Postal questionnaire b. Delivery and collection questionnaire
c. **Telephone questionnaire** d. On-line questionnaire

Question No: 33 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of these is an interviewer-administered questionnaire?

- ▶ Postal questionnaire
- ▶ Delivery and collection questionnaire
- ▶ **Telephone questionnaire**
- ▶ On-line questionnaire



202. Which of the following terms represents the most general, broad concept?

- a. Apple
- c. Vegetation**

- b. Fruit
- d. None of the given option

Question No: 34 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following terms represents the most general, broad concept?

- ▶ Apple
- ▶ Fruit
- ▶ Vegetation**
- ▶ None of the given option

203. Large number of respondents are best interviewed in a (an) _____ way.

- a. Unstructured
- c. Semi structured

- b. Structured**
- d. Open ended

Large number of respondents are best interviewed in a (an) _____ way

- ▶ Unstructured
- ▶ Structured**
- ▶ Semi structured
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<http://groups.google.com/group/vu-askari?hl=en>

204. The action to repeat the question, pause to motivate the respondent to speak, and repeat the respondents answer is called:

a. Prompting

b. Probing

c. Promoting

d. Perceiving

14. **CORRECT** Some common ways to stimulate respondents to provide more detail are to: repeat the question, pause to motivate the respondent to speak, and repeat the respondents answer. This is called:

Your Answer: probing.

205. Which of the following is one of the ways to introduce control variables?

- a. By constructing theoretical framework
- b. By constructing graphs
- c. By constructing trivariate percentaged tables (Lecture no 32 Page no 110 Handouts)**
- d. By developing hypothesis

206. Scales and indexes help in condensing and simplifying the information which is

known as:

- a. Data analysis
- c. Data reduction (Lecture no 30 Page no 102 Handouts)**
- b. Data scoring
- d. Data accuracy

207. In which of the following researches, people being studied are NOT aware that they are part of a research project?

- a. Descriptive
- c. Non-reactive (Lecture no 36 Page no 126 Handouts)**
- b. Experiments
- d. Surveys

208. Which of the following step should be taken while scoring for negative statement?

- a. Reverse the score (Lecture no 30 Page no 104 Handouts)**
- c. Code the statement
- b. Add the score
- d. Edit the statements

209. Which of the following represents this reference:

“King, M. (2000). *Wrestling with the angel: A life of Janet Frame*. Auckland, New Zealand: Viking. “

a. Book by more than one author (See Picture Below)

- a. Edited book
- b. Book by a single author
- c. Journal Article

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES BY TYPE	
In a reference list	In-text citation
1. Book with one author	(King, 2000) or
King, M. (2000). <i>Wrestling with the angel: A life of Janet Frame</i> . Auckland, New Zealand: Viking.	King (2000) compares Frame ...
N.B. The first letter of the first word of the main title, subtitle and all proper nouns have capital letters.	

210. Which of the following is the most critical area while reviewing a journal article?

- a. Introduction
- b. Review of literature
- c. Method (Read Lecture no 9 Page no 34 Handouts)**
- d. Discussion

211. Which of the following is a way to control for a third variable?

- a. By observing the bivariate relationship within categories of the control variables (Lecture no 32 Page no 110 Handouts)**
- b. By constructing theoretical framework
- c. By constructing graphs
- d. By developing hypothesis

212. “How did you spend your summer vacations when you were in grade 17” is an example of:

- a. Burdensome question (Read Lecture no 23 Page no 79, 80 Handouts)**
- b. Loaded question
- c. Leaded question
- d. Biased question

213. _____ is a numerical value that is gained from measuring all the units in a survey sample.

- a. Statistic (Conceptual Read Carefully Lecture no 26 Page no 90 Handouts)**
- b. Parameter
- c. Observation unit
- d. Population

214. _____ is a numerical value that is gained from measuring all the units in the population.

- a. Statistic
- b. Observation unit
- c. Population
- d. Parameter (Conceptual Read Carefully Lecture no 26 Page no 90 Handouts)**

215. Which of the following is NOT the goal of the explanatory research?

- a. Testing theory
- b. Establishing the relationship between different phenomenon (Yellow Highlighted is the answer)**
- c. Generating new ideas about the topic
- d. Replicating a theory to a new area

Which of the following is NOT the goal of the explanatory research?
Testing theory
Establishing the relationship between different phenomenon
Generating new ideas about the topic

Prepared By: SHAIKH, SAJJAD AL! & TANVEER AHMED

Replicating a theory to a new area

216. SANGI, an NGO, works on the issue of female illiteracy in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In order to assess the condition of already working girls schools in the province, which method of research will be appropriate to follow for this organization?

a. Field Research

b. Survey (Conceptual Read Lecture no 26 Page no 89 Handouts) (Search word rural areas in Handouts, you will find rural areas in Target Population) (According to me Survey) (Search under line word and read carefully)

c. Experimental Research

d. Historical Research

217. Suppose a researcher studies the relationship between the cartoons published in Dawn and posted on Facebook during the year 2009-2011. Which type of research is it?

a. Observation

b. Ethnography

c. Content analysis (Not Sure) (Conceptual Read Lecture no 36 Page no 129 Handouts) (Search 2001 to 2007 in Handouts) (See Heading How to Conduct Content Analysis Research) (According to me it is content analysis) (Search under line word and read carefully)

d. Historical research (Not Sure it could be this as well because in statement it is talking about during the year 2009-2011)

218. Which of the followings BEST describes the Experimental research?

a. To describe trends in education

b. Only in biological and physical sciences

c. To establish a cause and effect relationship (Read Lecture no 12 Page no 42 Handouts) (Search establishing cause-and-effect relationship)

d. To describe some aspect of a certain variable

219. A fieldworker should do all of the following actions while terminating the interview EXCEPT:

a. He should try to take all relevant information from respondents

b. He should not close the interview hasty (Lecture no 25 Page no 86 Handouts Read Terminating the interview carefully)

c. He should try not to answer all of the questions asked by respondents

d. He should say thanks to respondents

220. Which of the following is the main quality of a good theory?

A. A theory that has survived attempts at falsification (From Google, Exam competition website)

B. A theory that is proven to be right

C. A theory that has been disproved

D. A theory that has been falsified

▲ 60
▼ vote

Answered by Guest on 2018-03-21 07:26:17 | Votes 60 | #

Answer for this question is option 1

221. "Are you good in using computer?"

- Yes
- No

Identify which of the following type of scale it is?

- a. **Nominal (Conceptual Read Lecture no 17 Page no 60 Handouts) (Read Picture that is given below for reference as well) (According to me nominal)**
- b. Ordinal
- c. Interval
- d. Ratio

Nominal

The lowest measurement level you can use, from a statistical point of view, is a nominal scale.

A nominal scale, as the name implies, is simply some placing of data into categories, without any order or structure.

A physical example of a nominal scale is the terms we use for colours. The underlying spectrum is ordered but the names are nominal.

In research activities a YES/NO scale is nominal. It has no order and there is no distance between YES and NO.

222. The word *action* in the phrase "action research" refers to:

- a. The fact that the teacher is the researcher
- b. **The use of the findings (See Picture Below for Reference)**
- c. The process of collecting data
- d. The process of analyzing data

1. **CORRECT** The word *action* in the phrase "action research" refers to

Your Answer: the use made of the findings.

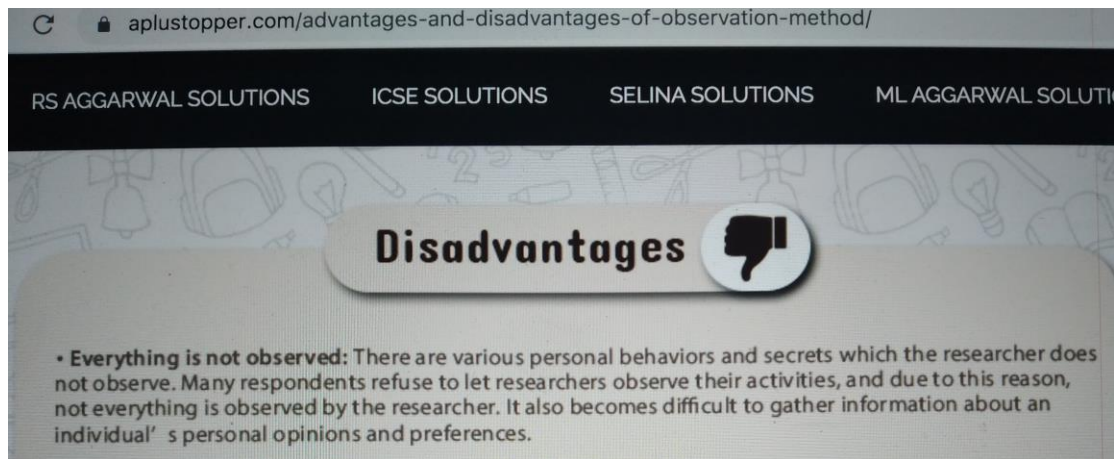
223. "Introduction of five-day workweek will enhance the productivity of young employees." Productivity is which type of variable?

- a. Dependent
- b. Independent
- c. Moderating
- d. **Intervening (Read Lecture no 6 Page no 24,25 Handouts) (Search word five-day work week from Handouts) (According to me Intervening)**

224. Which of the following is a limitation of observational method?

- a. Incapability to make sense out of the information
- b. Incapability to get acceptable observer agreement
- c. Inability to get necessary permission
- d. Incapability to observe everything (See Picture Below) (Limitation means disadvantage)**

Limitation and Disadvantage: They're not exactly the same thing, but they have many things in common. In fact, a limitation is technically a disadvantage, but the opposite is not always true.



225. Sample is best defined as:

- a. Population of study
- b. Response rate
- c. Subset of a population (Lecture no 26 Page no 88 Handouts Read 1st Paragraph)**
- d. A criterion to select respondents

226. Which of the following is NOT included when defining research?

- a. Scientific inquiry
- b. Objective thinking
- c. Common sense (Lecture no 1 Page no 2 Handouts)**
- d. Systematic inquiry

Reference:

Therefore, research may be considered as an *organized, systematic, data based, critical, objective, scientific inquiry or investigation into a specific problem, undertaken with the purpose of finding answers or solutions to it.*

227. "People in India respect their politician more than people in Bangladesh." This statement is an example of which of the following type of hypothesis?

- a. Descriptive hypothesis
- b. Exploratory hypothesis
- c. Relational hypothesis (Conceptual Lecture no 7 Page no 26 Handouts) (Write more than you will get it in Relational Hypothesis) (According to me Relational hypothesis)**
- d. Explanatory hypothesis

228. 20 students are taken for a research to see the effect of instructor's age on scores of students. Age of instructor is which type of variable?

- a. Dichotomous
- b. Continuous (Lecture no 6 Page no 23 Read Handouts Continuous and Discontinuous Variables You will find Age in Handouts)**
- c. Discrete
- d. Intervening

229. The purpose of the filter questions is:

- a. To receive maximum of responses
- b. To categorize the responses
- c. To quantify the data
- d. To guide respondents to ignore irrelevant questions (Conceptual Read Lecture no 23 Page no 80 Handouts) (Lecture no 29 Page no 99 Handouts) (Write filter question you will find it easily on handouts)**

230. Behavioral measures of the variables are called:

- a. Dimensions (Conceptual Read Lecture no 16 Page no 56 Handouts) (Search Behavioral word from Handouts)**
- b. Elements
- c. Items
- d. Questions

231. Which of the following is an example of secondary data analysis?

- a. Re-analysis of data to check for accuracy
- b. Re-analysis of data for issues of secondary importance
- c. Re-analysis of data that others have collected
- d. All of the given options (Lecture no 3 Page no 7,8 Handouts Read carefully) (Search for word secondary data analysis)**

232. What does in-house editing check?

- a. It checks consistency (Read Lecture no 29 Page no 99 Handouts)**
- b. It checks data analysis
- c. It checks theoretical framework
- d. It checks caliber of fieldworkers

Reference:

Editing requires checking for logically consistent responses. The in-house editor must determine if the answers given by a respondent to one question are consistent with those given to other, related questions.

233. What type of data a researcher may need in order to explore the loan policies of a bank over a period of ten years?

- a. Primary data
- b. Secondary data (Conceptual Read Lecture no 37 Page no 133 Handouts) (According to me secondary data)**
- c. Tertiary data
- d. Survey data

234. "Are you satisfied with your co-workers and supervisor?" is an example of:

- a. **Double barreled question**
- b. Loaded question
- c. Leading question
- d. Biased question

Reference:

Page 78 Double barreled questions are ones that ask about two things. This question should in fact be split into two, one about co-workers and one about supervisor.

235. "Which restraint do you prefer to dine out for fast food?"

KFC

McDonald's

Subway

Any other local brand (please specify _____)

Identify which of the following type of scale it is?

- a. **Nominal (Conceptual Read Lecture no 17 Page no 60 Handouts)**
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- c. Interval
- d. Ratio

Reference:

A nominal scale is the one in which the numbers or letters assigned to objects serve as labels for identification or classification. This measurement scale is the simplest type. With nominal data, we are collecting information on a variable that naturally or by design can be grouped into two or more categories that are mutually exclusive, and collectively exhaustive. Nominal scales are the least powerful of the four scales. They suggest no order or distance relationship and have no arithmetic origin. Nevertheless, if no other scale can be used, one can almost always one set of properties into a set of equivalent classes.

236. Suppose a researcher wants to explore the social life of workers in a factory. In this regard, he requests administration to allow him to serve as a supervisor so that he can keenly observe the activities of the workers during working hours. Which approach is adopted by the researcher to explore the phenomenon?

- a. Non-participant observation
- b. **Participant observation (Conceptual Read Lecture no 38 Page no 136 Handouts)**
(Search word participant observation)
- c. In-depth Interviews
- d. Focus group discussion

Reference:

In participant observation the researcher directly observes and participates in small scale social settings in the present time.

237. In which of the following condition, research methods would not be applicable?

- a. To explore the health status of poor
- b. To understand the working of government offices
- c. **To explore the supernatural elements (Read Lecture no 1 Page no 1 Handouts 1st Paragraph Carefully)**
- d. To find out the causes of Dengue in Lahore

238. “75% of stockholders of company ABC are in favor of increased cash dividends”. This statement is an example of which of the following type of hypothesis?

- a. **Descriptive hypothesis (Conceptual Read Lecture no 7 Page no 26 Handouts Carefully) (Size mentioned in form of percentage, one variable mentioned in ABC form) (According to me Descriptive hypothesis)**
- b. Exploratory hypothesis
- c. Co-relational hypothesis
- d. Explanatory hypothesis

Reference:

Descriptive hypothesis contains only one variable thereby it is also called as univariate hypothesis. Descriptive hypotheses typically state the existence, size, form, or distribution of some variable.

The first hypothesis contains only one variable. It only shows the distribution of the level of commitment among the officers of the organization which is higher than average. Such a hypothesis is an example of a Descriptive Hypothesis.

239. A change in the validity of an experiment that occurs when initial measurement alerts respondents to the nature of experiment is known as:

- a. Maturation effect
- b. **History effect (Lecture no 35 Page no 122 Handouts) (Search word validity of an experiment in handouts you will get in history effect)**
- c. Instrumentation effect
- d. Testing effect

240. Critically reviewing the literature refers to:

- a. Making more and more summaries of the searched articles
- b. Evaluating the literature on the basis of the publication date
- c. **Careful analysis of the methods and findings of the previous research to identify gaps (Read Carefully Lecture no 1 Page no 2 Handouts According to me C is the best option)**
- d. Making a section in your research report

241. Some study subjects leave the experiment before it is completed which may affect the overall results of the study. This is an example of:

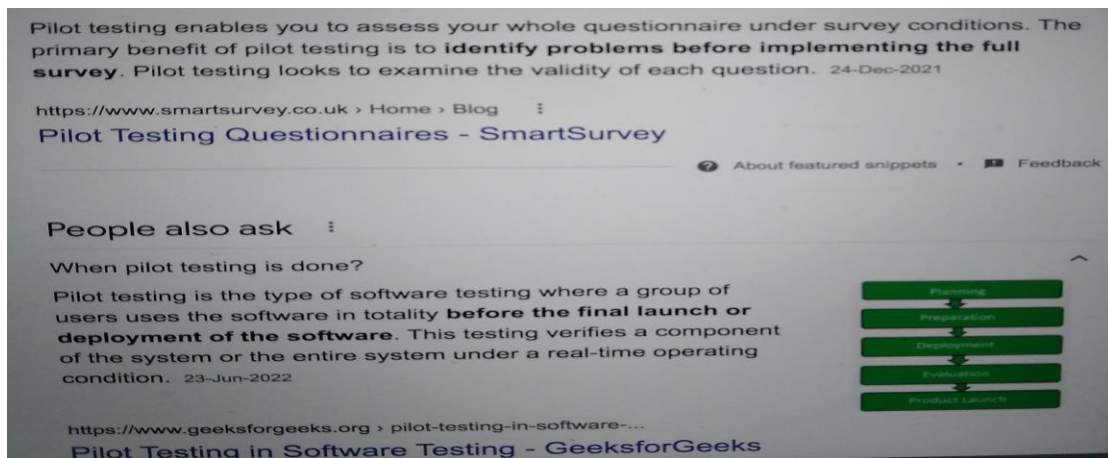
- a. History effect
- b. Instrumentation effect
- c. Confounding effect
- d. **Mortality effect (Conceptual Read Lecture no 35 Page no 123,124 Handouts. According to me mortality effect)**

242. What is the plug value for non-response item while editing?

- a. It is on discretion of editor
- b. It is kept blank
- c. Average or neutral value is entered
- d. **“No answer” is written (Read Carefully according to me D is best option Lecture no 20 Page no 66 Handouts, Read Lecture no 29 Page no 99 Handouts)**

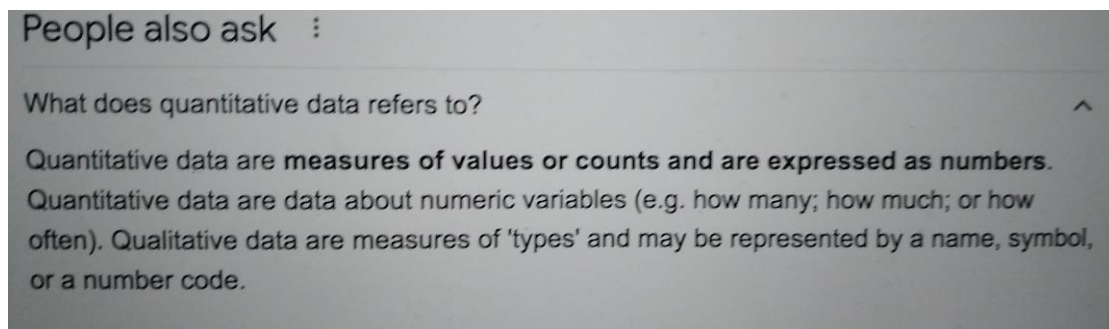
243. The pilot testing of questionnaire is usually done on:

- a. **Same group of people who are to be given final questionnaire (From Google)**
- b. Group of middle aged respondents
- c. Similar group of group who are to be given final questionnaire
- d. Only on well-educated respondents



244. The quantitative number assigned to the response categories depicts the

- a. Intensity of the measure
- b. Direction of the measure
- c. **Relationship between the measures (From Google)**
- d. Composite measure



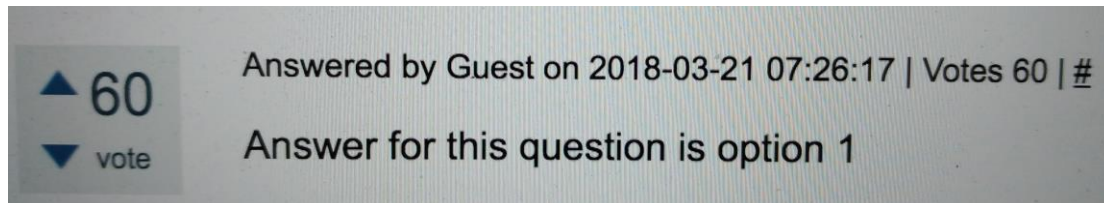
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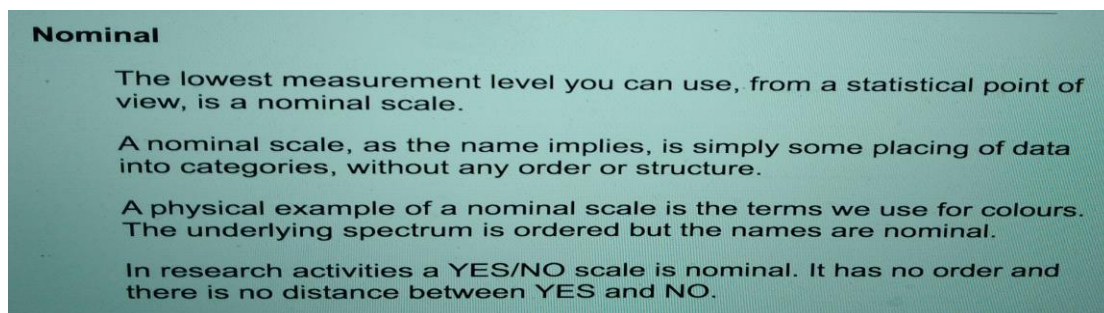
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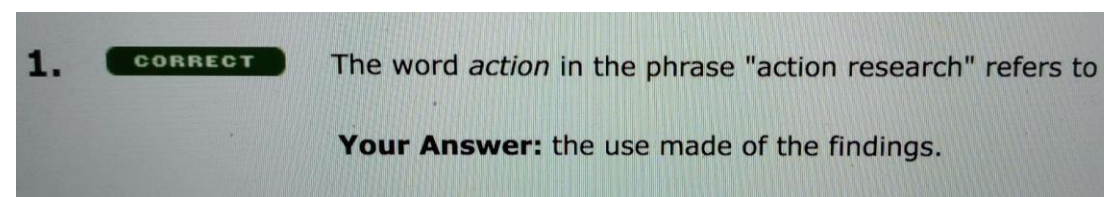
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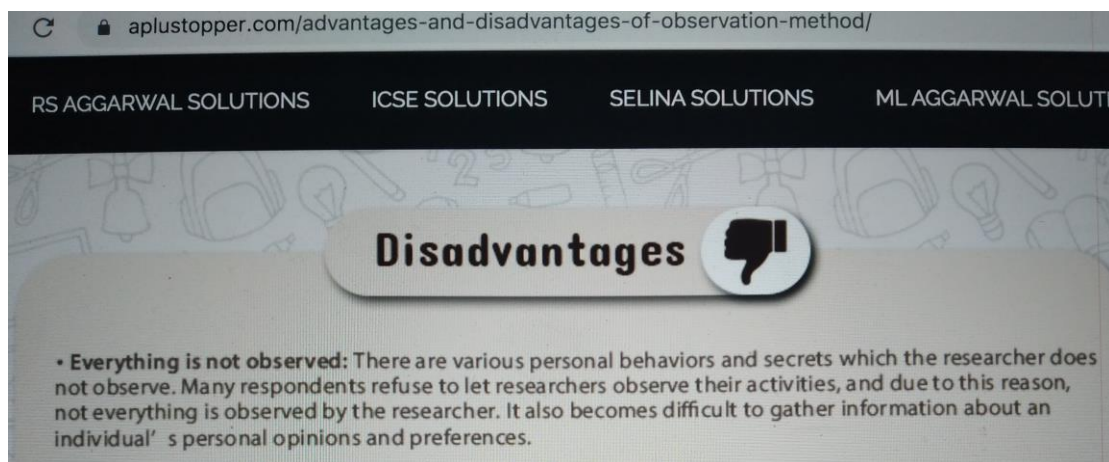
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Reference:

In participant observation the researcher directly observes and participates in small scale social settings in the present time.

237. In which of the following condition, research methods would not be applicable?

- a. To explore the health status of poor
- b. To understand the working of government offices
- c. To explore the supernatural elements (Read Lecture no 1 Page no 1 Handouts 1st Paragraph Carefully)**
- d. To find out the causes of Dengue in Lahore

238. “75% of stockholders of company ABC are in favor of increased cash dividends”. This statement is an example of which of the following type of hypothesis?

- a. Descriptive hypothesis (Conceptual Read Lecture no 7 Page no 26 Handouts Carefully) (Size mentioned in form of percentage, one variable mentioned in ABC form) (According to me Descriptive hypothesis)**
- b. Exploratory hypothesis
- c. Co-relational hypothesis
- d. Explanatory hypothesis

Reference:

Descriptive hypothesis contains only one variable thereby it is also called as univariate hypothesis. Descriptive hypotheses typically state the existence, size, form, or distribution of some variable.

The first hypothesis contains only one variable. It only shows the distribution of the level of commitment among the officers of the organization which is higher than average. Such a hypothesis is an example of a Descriptive Hypothesis.

239. A change in the validity of an experiment that occurs when initial measurement alerts respondents to the nature of experiment is known as:

- a. Maturation effect
- b. History effect (Lecture no 35 Page no 122 Handouts) (Search word validity of an experiment in handouts you will get in history effect)**
- c. Instrumentation effect
- d. Testing effect

240. Critically reviewing the literature refers to:

- a. Making more and more summaries of the searched articles
- b. Evaluating the literature on the basis of the publication date
- c. Careful analysis of the methods and findings of the previous research to identify gaps (Read Carefully Lecture no 1 Page no 2 Handouts According to me C is the best option)**
- d. Making a section in your research report

241. Some study subjects leave the experiment before it is completed which may affect the

overall results of the study. This is an example of:

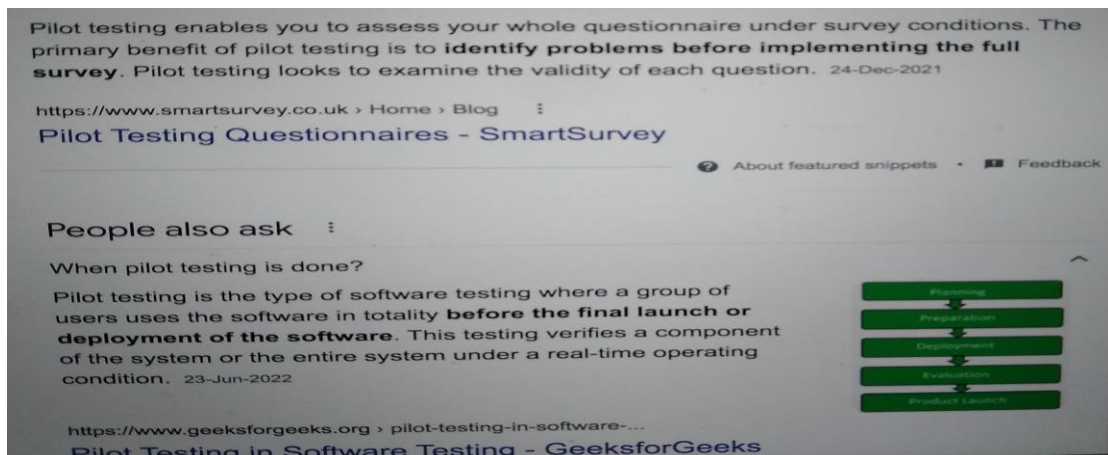
- a. History effect
- b. Instrumentation effect
- c. Confounding effect
- d. Mortality effect (Conceptual Read Lecture no 35 Page no 123,124 Handouts. According to me mortality effect)**

242. What is the plug value for non-response item while editing?

- a. It is on discretion of editor
- b. It is kept blank
- c. Average or neutral value is entered
- d. "No answer" is written (Read Carefully according to me D is best option Lecture no 20 Page no 66 Handouts, Read Lecture no 29 Page no 99 Handouts)**

243. The pilot testing of questionnaire is usually done on:

- a. Same group of people who are to be given final questionnaire (From Google)**
- b. Group of middle aged respondents
- c. Similar group of group who are to be given final questionnaire
- d. Only on well-educated respondents



244. The quantitative number assigned to the response categories depicts the

- a. Intensity of the measure
- b. Direction of the measure
- c. Relationship between the measures (From Google)**
- d. Composite measure

People also ask :

What does quantitative data refers to? ^

Quantitative data are **measures of values or counts and are expressed as numbers.**

Quantitative data are data about numeric variables (e.g. how many; how much; or how often). Qualitative data are measures of 'types' and may be represented by a name, symbol, or a number code.

Question No : 12 of 39

Which of the following statements is correct about validity in experiments?

Answer (Please select your correct option)

- When internal validity is high, external validity is also high
- When internal validity is high, there is no change in external validity
- When internal validity is high, external validity is low
- All of the given options

Question No : 19 of 27

The idea that "a new underclass is emerging in Pakistan's society" supports which type of research?

Answer (Please select your correct option)

Basic

Descriptive

Exploratory

Explanatory

Question No : 12 of 27

Which of the following provides the basis for the operationalization of the concept?

Answer (Please select your correct option)

Literature review

Dictionary definition

Definitions by the previous researchers

All of the given options

Which of the following experimental designs uses only post-test experiment?

Answer (Please select your correct option)

- One Group Pretest posttest Design A
- Two Groups Posttest only Design
- True Experimental Design
- One-Step Case Study Design