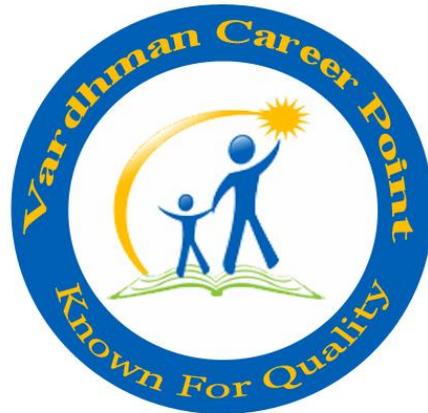


VARDHMAN



UGC NET/JRF PAPER 1 Research Aptitude Previous Years Questions Solved MCQs

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Research Aptitude Previous Years Questions Solved MCQs

1. A college wants to give training in use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this the college should organize:

- (A) Conference (B) Seminar (C) Workshop (D) Lecture

Ans c

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

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

Ans b

3. 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

Ans b

4. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (A) In research, objectives can be worded in question form
(B) In research, objectives can be worded in statement form
(C) Objectives are to be stated in Chapter I of the Thesis
(D) All the above

Ans c

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

List A

List B

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Historical Method | (i) Past events |
| (b) Survey Method | (ii) Vision |
| (c) Philosophical Method | (iii) Present events |
| (d) Experimental Method | (iv) Exceptional cases |
| | (v) Future action |

Code:

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

Ans b

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

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

Ans d

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

- (A) Appropriateness (B) Measurability (C) Comparability (D) Flexibility

Ans d

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

- (A) historical research (B) participatory research
(C) clinical research (D) laboratory research

Ans a

9. Which of the following statement is correct?

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

Ans a

10. 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

Ans b

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

- (I) to keep pace with the advancement in knowledge.
(II) to discover new things.
(III) to write a critique on the earlier writings.
(IV) to systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations/sources with objectivity.

- (A) IV, II and I (B) I, II and III (C) I and III (D) II, III and IV

Ans a

12. Match List-I (Interviews) with List-II (Meaning) and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List - I (Interviews)

List - II (Meaning)

- (a) structured interviews (i) greater flexibility approach
(b) Unstructured interviews (ii) attention on the questions to be answered
(c) Focused interviews (iii) individual life experience
(d) Clinical interviews (iv) Pre determined question
(v) non-directive

Code:

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

Ans a



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

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

Ans a

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

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

Ans b

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

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

Ans b

16. Research can be conducted by a person who:

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

Ans a

17. Which of the following statements is correct?

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

Ans d

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

- (A) Observation
- (B) Historical
- (C) Survey
- (D) Philosophical

Ans a

19. 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

Ans d

20. The first step of research is:

- (A) Selecting a problem
- (B) Searching a problem
- (C) Finding a problem
- (D) Identifying a problem

Ans d



21. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses:

- (A) t test (B) ANOVA (C) X² (D) factorial analysis

Ans b

22. A research problem is feasible only when:

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

Ans d

23. Bibliography given in a research report:

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

Ans b

24. Fundamental research reflects the ability to:

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

Ans b

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

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

Ans b

26. A ratio represents the relation between:

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

Ans d

27. Out of four numbers, the average of the first three numbers is thrice the fourth number. If the average of the four numbers is 5, the fourth number is:

- (A) 4.5 (B) 5 (C) 2 (D) 4

Ans c

28. Circle graphs are used to show:

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

Ans b

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

- (A) Quartiles (B) Quintiles (C) Mean and SD (D) Break – point

Ans a

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

- (A) Choropleth (B) Chorochromatic (C) Choroschematic (D) Isopleth

Ans a



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

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

Ans a

33. The experimental study is based on:

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

Ans a

34. The main characteristic of scientific research is:

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

Ans d

35. Authenticity of a research finding is its:

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

Ans c

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

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

Ans c

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

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

Ans c

38. Which one is called non-probability sampling?

- (A) Cluster sampling (B) Quota sampling
(C) Systematic sampling (D) Stratified random sampling

Ans b

39. Formulation of hypothesis may NOT be required in:

- (A) Survey method (B) Historical studies (C) Experimental studies (D) Normative studies

Ans b

40. Field-work based research is classified as:

- (A) Empirical (B) Historical (C) Experimental (D) Biographical

Ans a

41. 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) Cluster sampling (B) Systematic sampling
(C) Quota sampling (D) Stratified random sampling

Ans b



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

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

Ans c

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

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

Ans c

44. 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.

Ans c

45. Which one of the following is the most comprehensive source of population data?

- (A) National Family Health Surveys (B) National Sample Surveys
(C) Census (D) Demographic Health Surveys

Ans c

46. 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

Ans b

47. The research is always -

- (A) verifying the old knowledge (B) exploring new knowledge
(C) filling the gap between knowledge (D) all of these

Ans d

48. The research that applies the laws at the time of field study to draw more and more clear ideas about the problem is:

- (A) Applied research (B) Action research (C) Experimental research (D) None of these

Ans c

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

- (A) Cluster Sampling (B) Stratified Sampling (C) Convenient Sampling (D) Lottery Method

Ans b

50. The process not needed in experimental research is:

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

Ans a



51. A research problem is not feasible only when:

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

Ans c

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

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

Ans d

53. Action-research is:

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

Ans b

54. The basis on which assumptions are formulated:

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

Ans a

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

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

Ans d

56. We use Factorial Analysis:

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

Ans c

57. A null hypothesis is

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

Ans a

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

- (A) Philosophical research
(B) Historical research
(C) Mythological research
(D) Content analysis

Ans b

59. Action research is

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

Ans b

60. The process not needed in Experimental Researches is

- (A) Observation
(B) Manipulation
(C) Controlling
(D) Content Analysis

Ans b



61. Manipulation is always a part of
(A) Historical research (B) Fundamental research (C) Descriptive research (D) Experimental research

Ans c

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

(A) 1.00 (B) 0.6 (C) 0.5 (D) 0.3

Ans a

63. Action research means

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

Ans c

64. Research is

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

Ans c

65. A common test in research demands much priority on

(A) Reliability (B) Useability (C) Objectivity (D) All of the above

Ans d

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

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

Ans a

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

(A) Basic Research (B) Action Research (C) Applied Research (D) None of the above

Ans c

68. Normal Probability Curve should be

(A) Positively skewed (B) Negatively skewed (C) Leptokurtic skewed (D) Zero skewed

Ans d

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

(A) National Sample Surveys (B) Agricultural Statistics (C) Census (D) Vital Statistics

Ans a

70. 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) ~ 50% (B) ~ 67% (C) ~ 97% (D) ~ 47%

Ans b

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

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

Ans d

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

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

Ans b

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

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

Ans a

74. The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study

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

Ans c

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

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

Ans d

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

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

Ans b

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

- (A) Family size (B) Intelligence (C) Height (D) Attitude

Ans b

78. 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

Ans c

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

- (A) Descriptive Research (B) Sample Survey (C) Fundamental Research (D) Applied Research

Ans c

80. 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

Ans b

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

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

Ans d

82. 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) Pie diagram (B) Chorochromatic technique (C) Isoleth technique (D) Dot method

Ans b

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

- (A) Qualitative (B) Normative (C) Spatial (D) Quantitative

Ans c

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

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

Ans a

85. The essential qualities of a researcher are

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

Ans d

86. Research is conducted to

- I. Generate new knowledge II. Not to develop a theory
III. Obtain research degree IV. Reinterpret existing knowledge

Which of the above are correct ?

- (A) I, III & II (B) III, II & IV (C) II, I & III (D) I, III & IV

Ans d

87. A hypothesis is a

- (A) law (B) canon (C) postulate (D) supposition

Ans d

88. 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) Multi-stage Sampling (C) Sequential Sampling (D) Quota Sampling

Ans b

89. Controlled group condition is applied in

- (A) Survey Research (B) Historical Research (C) Experimental Research (D) Descriptive Research

Ans c

90. Workshops are meant for

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



Ans d

91. Which one of the following is a research tool?

- (A) Graph (B) Illustration (C) Questionnaire (D) Diagram

Ans c

92. Research is not considered ethical if it

- (A) tries to prove a particular point. (B) does not ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondent.
(C) does not investigate the data scientifically. (D) is not of a very high standard.

Ans b

93. The research that aims at immediate application is

- (A) Action Research (B) Empirical Research
(C) Conceptual Research (D) Fundamental Research

Ans a

94. When two or more successive footnotes refer to the same work which one of the following expressions is used ?

- (A) ibid (B) et.al (C) op.cit : (D) loc.cit.

Ans a

95. Nine year olds are taller than seven year olds. This is an example of a reference drawn from

- (A) Vertical study (B) Cross-sectional study
(C) Time series study (D) Experimental study

Ans b

96. Conferences are meant for

- (A) Multiple target groups (B) Group discussions
(C) Show-casing new Research (D) All the above

Ans d

97. Ex Post Facto research means

- (A) The research is carried out after the incident
(B) The research is carried out prior to the incident
(C) The research is carried out along with the happening of an incident.
(D) The research is carried out keeping in mind the possibilities of an incident.

Ans a

98. Research ethics do not include

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

Ans b

99. Which one of the following is an indication of the quality of a research journal?

- (A) Impact factor (B) h-index (C) g-index (D) i10-index

Ans a

100. Good 'research ethics' means

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

Ans b

101. Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability?

- (A) Convenience sampling
- (B) Quota sampling
- (C) Judgement sampling
- (D) Stratified sampling

Ans d

102. Which one of the following references is written according to American Psychological Association (APA) format?

- (A) Sharma, V. (2010). Fundamentals of Computer Science. New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill
- (B) Sharma, V. 2010. Fundamentals of Computer Science. New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill
- (C) Sharma.V. 2010. Fundamentals of Computer Science, New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill
- (D) Sharma, V. (2010), Fundamentals of Computer Science, New Delhi : Tata McGraw Hill

Ans a

103. Arrange the following steps of research in correct sequence :

- (1) Identification of research problem
 - (2) Listing of research objectives
 - (3) Collection of data
 - (4) Methodology
 - (5) Data analysis
 - (6) Results and discussion
- (A) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 (B) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3 – 5 – 6 (C) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 (D) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3 – 5 – 6

Ans b

104. Identify the incorrect statement:

- (A) A hypothesis is made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigations.
- (B) A hypothesis is a basis for reasoning without any assumption of its truth.
- (C) Hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon.
- (D) Scientific hypothesis is a scientific theory.

Ans d

105. A research paper

- (A) is a compilation of information on a topic.
- (B) contains original research as deemed by the author.
- (C) contains peer-reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others.
- (D) can be published in more than one journal.

Ans c

106. Which one of the following belongs to the category of good 'research ethics'?

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

Ans b

107. Which of the following sampling methods is not based on probability?

- (A) Simple Random Sampling (B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Quota Sampling (D) Cluster Sampling

Ans c

108. Which one of the following references is written as per Modern Language Association (MLA) format?

- (A) Hall, Donald. Fundamentals of Electronics, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 2005
(B) Hall, Donald. Fundamentals of Electronics, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 2005
(C) Hall, Donald. Fundamentals of Electronics, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 2005
(D) Hall, Donald. Fundamentals of Electronics, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 2005

Ans d

109. A workshop is

- (A) a conference for discussion on a topic.
(B) a meeting for discussion on a topic.
(C) a class at a college or a university in which a teacher and the students discuss a topic.
(D) a brief intensive course for a small group emphasizing the development of a skill or technique for solving a specific problem.

Ans d

110. A working hypothesis is

- (A) a proven hypothesis for an argument. (B) not required to be tested.
(C) a provisionally accepted hypothesis for further research. (D) a scientific theory.

Ans c

111. Which one of the following is not a type of experimental method?

- (A) Single group experiment (B) Residual group experiment
(C) Parallel group experiment (D) Rational group experiment

Ans b

112. Which one of the following is not a non-parametric test ?

- (A) t-test (B) Sign test (C) Chi-square test (D) Run test

Ans a

113. Read the following statements – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Qualitative research in India has a long way to go to reach international standards.

Reason (R) : Because the funding agencies do not support qualitative research in academic institutions.

Find the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are false. (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false

Ans d



114. Identify the correct sequence of research steps :

- (A) Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection, interpretation of findings
- (B) Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation of findings
- (C) Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation of findings
- (D) Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation of findings, data collection

Ans a

115. Deconstruction is a popular method of research in

- (A) Basic Science
- (B) Applied Science
- (C) Social Science
- (D) Literature

Ans d

116. With which one of the following techniques communality is associated?

- (A) Univariate analysis
- (B) Factor analysis
- (C) Case studies
- (D) SWOT analysis

Ans b

117. The variable which impacts the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable is known as

- (A) antecedent variable
- (B) precedent variable
- (C) predictor variable
- (D) control variable

Ans d

118. Which one of the following is a nonprobability sampling method?

- (A) Simple Random Sampling
- (B) Stratified Sampling
- (C) Cluster Sampling
- (D) Quota Sampling

Ans d

119. The population information is called parameter while the corresponding sample information is known as

- (A) Universe
- (B) Inference
- (C) Sampling design
- (D) Statistics

Ans d

120. The sequential operations in scientific research are

- (A) Co-variation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Generalisation, Theorisation
- (B) Generalisation, Co-variation, Theorisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations
- (C) Theorisation, Generalisation, Elimination of Spurious Relations, Co-variation
- (D) Elimination of Spurious Relations, Theorisation, Generalisation, Co-variation.

Ans a

121. In sampling, the lottery method is used for

- (A) Interpretation
- (B) Theorisation
- (C) Conceptualisation
- (D) Randomisation

Ans d

122. Which is the main objective of research?

- (A) To review the literature
- (B) To summarize what is already known
- (C) To get an academic degree
- (D) To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts

Ans d

123. Sampling error decreases with the

- (A) Decrease in sample size (B) Increase in sample size
(C) Process of randomization (D) Process of analysis

Ans b

124. The Principles of fundamental research are used in

- (A) Action research (B) Applied research (C) Philosophical research (D) Historical research

Ans b

125. In a thesis, figures and tables are included in

- (A) The appendix (B) A separate chapter (C) The concluding chapter (D) The text itself

Ans d

126. A thesis statement is

- (A) An observation (B) A fact (C) An assertion (D) A discussion

Ans c

127. The research approach of Max Weber to understand how people create meanings in natural settings is identified as

- (A) Positive paradigm (B) Critical paradigm (C) Natural paradigm (D) Interpretative paradigm

Ans d

128. Which one of the following is a non probability sampling?

- (A) Simple Random (B) Purposive (C) Systematic (D) Stratified

Ans b

129. Identify the category of evaluation that assesses the learning progress to provide continuous feedback to the students during instruction.

- (A) Placement (B) Diagnostic (C) Formative (D) Summative

Ans c

130. The research stream of immediate application is

- (A) Conceptual research (B) Action research (C) Fundamental research (D) Empirical research

Ans b

131. The core elements of dissertation are

- (A) Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
(B) Executive Summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
(C) Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
(D) Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussion and Conclusion

Ans d

132. What is a Research Design?

- (A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory.
(B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods.
(C) The style in which you present your research findings e.g. a graph.



(D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.

Ans d

133. "Sampling Cases" means

- (A) Sampling using a sampling frame (B) Identifying people who are suitable for research
(C) Literally the researcher's brief case (D) Sampling of people, newspapers, television programmes etc.

Ans d

134. The frequency distribution of a research data which is symmetrical in shape similar to a normal distribution but center peak is much higher, is

- (A) Skewed (B) Mesokurtic (C) Leptokurtic (D) Platykurtic

Ans c

135. When planning to do a social research, it is better to

- (A) Approach the topic with an open mind (B) Do a pilot study before getting stuck into it
(C) Be familiar with literature on the topic (D) Forget about theory because this is a very practical

Ans a

136. When academicians are called to deliver lecture or presentations to an audience on certain topics or a set of topics of educational nature, it is called

- (A) Training Program (B) Seminar (C) Workshop (D) Symposium

Ans b

137. Media is known as

- (A) First Estate (B) Second Estate (C) Third Estate (D) Fourth Estate

Ans d

138. Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct

- (a) Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
(b) It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
(c) It is an intellectual enquiry or quest towards truth
(d) It leads to enhancement of knowledge

- (A) (a), (b) and (c) (B) (b), (c) and (d) (C) (a), (c) and (d) (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans d

139. A good thesis writing should involve

- (a) reduction of punctuation and grammatical errors to a minimum
(b) careful checking of references
(c) consistency in the way the thesis is written
(d) a clear and well written abstract
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) (B) (a), (b) and (c) (C) (a), (b) and (d) (D) (b), (c) and (d)

Ans a

140. Jean Piaget gave a theory of cognitive development of humans on the basis of his

- (A) Fundamental research e basis of his
(B) applied research (C) Action research (D) Evaluation Research

Ans a

141. "Male and female students perform equally well in a numerical aptitude test."

This statement indicates a(A) research hypothesis

- (B) null hypothesis (C) directional hypothesis (D) statistical hypothesis

Ans b

142. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations

- (A) Historical research (B) Descriptive Research
(C) Experimental Research (D) Causal Comparative Research

Ans c

143. Which of the following steps are required to design a questionnaire

- (a) Writing primary and secondary aims of the study (b) Review of the current literature
(c) Prepare a draft of questionnaire (d) Revision of the draft
(A) (a), (b) and (c) (B) (a), (c) and (d) (C) (b), (c) and (d) (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans b

144. When the purpose of a definition is to explain the use or to eliminate ambiguity the definition is called

- (A) Stipulative (B) Theoretical (C) Lexical (D) Persuasive

Ans b

145. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of participatory research?

- (A) It recognizes knowledge as power. (B) It emphasises on people as experts.
(C) It is a collective process of enquiry. (D) Its sole purpose is production of knowledge.

Ans d

146. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the testing of a hypothesis?

- (A) It is only the alternative hypothesis, that can be tested.
(B) It is only the null hypothesis, that can be tested.
(C) Both, the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
(D) Both, the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.

Ans b

147. Which of the following are the basic rules of APA style of referencing format?

- (a) Italicize titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays
(b) Invert authors' names (last name first)
(c) Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals
(d) Alphabetically index reference list

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (A) (a) and (b) (B) (b), (c) and (d) (C) (c) and (d) (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans b



148. Which of the following are the characteristics of a seminar?

- (a) It is a form of academic instruction. (b) It involves questioning, discussion and debates.
(c) It involves large groups of individuals. (d) It needs involvement of skilled persons.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (A) (b) and (c) (B) (b) and (d) (C) (b), (c) and (d) (D) (a), (b) and (d)

Ans d

149. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. What tool should he prefer for the study?

- (A) Rating scale (B) Interview (C) Questionnaire (D) Schedule

Ans c

150. Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for:

- (A) Thesis format (B) Copyright (C) Patenting policy (D) Data sharing policies

Ans a

151. Consider the argument given below:

'Pre - employment testing of teachers is quite fair because doctors, architects and engineers who are now employed had to face such a testing.' What type of argument it is?

- (A) Deductive (B) Analogical (C) Psychological (D) Biological

Ans b

152. A definition that has a meaning that is deliberately assigned to some symbol is called:

- (A) Lexical (B) Precising (C) Stipulative (D) Persuasive

Ans c

153. A Cluster of propositions with a structure that exhibits some inference is called

- (A) An inference (B) An argument (C) An explanation (D) A valid argument

Ans b

154. In qualitative research paradigm, which of the following features may be considered critical?

- (A) Data collection with standardised research tools.
(B) Sampling design with probability sample techniques.
(C) Data collection with bottom-up empirical evidences.
(D) Data gathering to take with top-down systematic evidences.

Ans c

155. From the following list of statements identify the set which has negative implications for 'research ethics' :

- (i) A researcher critically looks at the findings of another research.
(ii) Related studies are cited without proper references.
(iii) Research findings are made the basis for policy making.
(iv) Conduct of practitioner is screened in terms of reported research evidences.
(v) A research study is replicated with a view to verify the evidences from other researches.
(vi) Both policy making and policy implementing processes are regulated in terms of preliminary studies.

Codes:

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (C) (ii), (iv) and (vi) (D) (i), (iii) and (v)

Ans c

156. In a research on the effect of child-rearing practices on stress-proneness of children in competing school projects, the hypothesis formulated is that 'child rearing practices do influence stress-proneness'. At the data-analysis stage a null hypothesis is advanced to find out the tenability of research hypothesis. On the basis of the evidence available, the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance. What decision may be warranted in respect of the research hypothesis?

- (A) The research hypothesis will also be rejected.
- (B) The research hypothesis will be accepted.
- (C) Both the research hypothesis and the null hypothesis will be rejected.
- (D) No decision can be taken in respect of the research hypothesis.

Ans b

157. A research intends to explore the effect of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?

- (A) Historical method
- (B) Descriptive survey method
- (C) Experimental method
- (D) Ex-post-facto method

Ans d

158. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research?

- (A) Developing a research design
- (B) Formulating a research question
- (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
- (D) Formulating a research hypothesis

Ans b

159. The format of thesis writing is the same as in

- (A) preparation of a research paper/article
- (B) writing of seminar presentation
- (C) a research dissertation
- (D) presenting a workshop/conference paper

Ans c

160. Which of the following set of statements reflects the basic characteristics of teaching?

Select the correct alternative from the codes:

- (i) Teaching is the same as training.
- (ii) There is no difference between instruction and conditioning when we teach.
- (iii) Teaching is related to learning.
- (iv) Teaching is a 'task' word while learning is an 'achievement' word.
- (v) Teaching means giving information.
- (vi) One may teach without learning taking place.

Codes :

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (B) (iii), (iv) and (vi)
- (C) (ii), (iii) and (v)
- (D) (i), (iv) and (vi)

Ans b

161. Which of the following factors affect teaching?

Choose the correct code to indicate your answer.

- (i) Teacher's internal locus of control.
- (ii) Learner-motivation.
- (iii) Teacher's biographical data.
- (iv) Teacher's self efficacy.
- (v) Learner's interest in co-curricular activities.
- (vi) Teacher's skill in managing and monitoring.



(vii) Teacher's knowledge of the subject including general knowledge.

Codes :

(A) (i), (ii), (iv), (vi) and (vii)

(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

(C) (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)

(D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)

Ans a

162. Which combination of methods of teaching is likely to optimise learning?

(A) Lecturing, discussions and seminar method

(B) Interactive discussions, planned lectures and PowerPoint based presentations

(C) Interactive lecture sessions followed by buzz sessions, brainstorming and projects

(D) Lecturing, demonstrations and PowerPoint based presentations

Ans c

163. Assertion (A): Teaching aids have to be considered as effective supplements to instruction.

Reason (R): They keep the students in good humour.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans b

164. The purpose of formative evaluation is to

(A) grade students' learning outcomes.

(B) accelerate students' learning performance.

(C) check students' performance graph.

(D) provide feedback to teacher effectiveness.

Ans b

165. Which of the following learner characteristics are likely to influence the effectiveness of teaching aids and evaluation systems to ensure positive results?

(A) Learner's family background, age and habitation.

(B) Learner's parentage, socio-economic background and performance in learning of the concerned subject.

(C) Learner's stage of development, social background and personal interests.

(D) Learner's maturity level, academic performance level and motivational dispositions.

Ans d

166. Internal and external factors that affect message reception by the students in the classroom are referred to as

(A) feedback

(B) fragmentation

(C) channelization

(D) noise

Ans d

167. A teacher in a classroom has immediate control over

(A) the self, selected methods of communication and the message.

(B) the audience, the noise and the reception.

(C) the feedback, the technology and the audience experience.

(D) the communication channel, other communicators, and external factors.

Ans a



168. As a good classroom communicator, you are supposed to know your
(A) audience emotions (B) silent cues (C) artful pauses (D) counter arguments

Ans c

169. In a Ph.D. thesis which one is the correct sequence for showing scheme of Chapterisation?

- (A) Survey of related studies, Introduction, Design of the study, Data-Analysis and interpretation, Conclusions and generalisations, suggested further study, References, Appendix
- (B) Introduction, Design of study, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Generalizations, Conclusions and Survey of related studies and suggestions for further research, References and Appendix
- (C) Introduction, Survey of related studies, Design of study, Data-presentation; analysis & Interpretation, Formulation of generalization & Conclusions, Suggestions for further research, References & Appendix
- (D) Survey of related studies, References, Introduction, Design of study, Data analysis and interpretation, Conclusions and generalizations, Suggestions for further research, Appendix

Ans c

170. Which of the following is not the critical feature of qualitative research?

- (A) Actual settings are the direct source of data.
- (B) Data take the forms of words or pictures.
- (C) Seeking to establish relationships among measured social facts.
- (D) Researcher becomes immersed in the situation, present or past related to the phenomena.

Ans c

171. A detailed description of methodology of research is required in

- (A) Thesis/Dissertation (B) Symposium/Workshop
- (C) Seminar paper/Articles (D) Conference and Seminar Papers

Ans a

172. Research ethics has a direct connection more often with which stages of research ?

- (A) Defining and delimiting the scope of research.
- (B) Problem formulation and reporting of research findings.
- (C) Defining the population and deciding the sampling technique for research.
- (D) Deciding about statistical techniques and data analysis.

Ans b

173. For advancing knowledge, the latest strategy used by mankind is

- (A) consulting an authority (B) deductive reasoning (C) scientific thinking (D) inductive reasoning

Ans c

174. There are two sets given below, Set-I consists of methods of research and Set-II indicates their procedural characteristics. Match the two sets and choose your answer from the codes given below:

Set – I

(Research method)

a. Experimental method

b. Expost facto method

c. People share.

Set – II

(Procedural Characteristics)

i. Interventions to ameliorate a given situation

ii. Explaining patterns of behaviour in terms of meanings and their representations which

- c. Descriptive method on dependent variable.
- d. Symbolic interactionism
- e. Action research
- iii. Manipulating an independent variable in controlled conditions and measuring its effect
- iv. Depending on primary and secondary sources of data.
- v. Obtaining information concerning the current status of phenomena.
- vi. Observing the effect on dependent variable and making probes into factors/variables which explain it.
- vii. Exegetic analysis.

Codes :

- a b c d e
 - (A) i iii iv v vii
 - (B) iii iv v vi vii
 - (C) i ii iii iv v
 - (D) iii vi v ii i
- Ans d

