

Research Methodology and Scientific Presentations

કુલ સમય :- : ૩૦ મીનીટ

કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૧૮

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૧૮ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૧૮ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

- 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
- Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
A. Searching sources of information to locate problem.
B. Identification of problem
C. Survey of related literature
D. Searching for solutions to the problem
- Which of the following best suit for 'action research'?
A. an applied research
B. a quantity research
C. a survey research
D. a population research
- Science is best defined as
A. a body of established or accepted knowledge
B. theory generation and sciences
C. physical and natural sciences
D. an unwillingness to accept new knowledge critically
- Which of the following represent steps in the research process?
A. Select a general problem, review the literature on that problem,, and refine the problem to the specific question being researched
B. Collect data and analyze it appropriately
C. Interpret the findings and state conclusions drawn from them
D. All of the above
- The most general and abstract knowledge is derived from which of the following types of research?
A. evaluation research on a practice
B. basic research
C. applied research in a given field
D. educational research
- 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
- "Controlled Group" is a term used in.....
A. Survey research
B. Historical research
C. Experimental research
D. Descriptive research
- Scientific method is committed to
A. Objectivity
B. Ethics
C. Proposition
D. Neutrality
- In the scientific method, what step comes between 'Theory' and 'Empirical Investigation'?
A. Initial inspiration
B. Results
C. Hypothesis generation
D. Theory modification
- The group that receives the experimental treatment condition is the _____.
A. Experimental group
B. Control group
C. Participant group
D. Independent group
- The group that does not receive the experimental treatment condition is the _____.
A. Experimental group
B. Control group
C. Treatment group
D. Independent group
- What are field experiments and natural experiments collectively known as?
A. Pseudo-experiments
B. Quasi-experiments
C. Qualitative studies
D. False experiment
- In which of the following is comparing a pretest-posttest difference score for experimental and control groups a typical strategy?
A. all experimental studies
B. all quasi-experimental studies
C. nonequivalent control-group designs
D. between-subject designs
- In time-series designs, comparison groups
A. are not possible to include
B. are helpful
C. always include random assignment
D. cannot exceed two groups
- The pre-experimental design that has the most weaknesses with respect to internal validity is the
A. Posttest only with nonequivalent groups
B. One-group posttest only
C. Unassessed treatment
D. One-group pretest-posttest
- Which is the first step of Research process?
A. Formulation of a problem
B. Collection of Data
C. Editing and Coding
D. Selection of a problem

18. Who will help in finding out a problem for research?
A. Professor B. Tutor C. Head of the Department D. Guide
19. 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 these
20. Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?
A. Because far too much data is collected than is required
B. Because we need to make sense of the data
C. Because of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires
D. Because the sample size has been exceeded
21. Which of the following is not a data-collection method?
A. Research questions B. Unstructured interviewing
C. Postal survey questionnaires D. Participant observation
22. The core ingredients of a dissertation/thesis 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 methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion
23. Questionnaire is a :
A. Research method B. Measurement technique C. Tool for data collection D. Data analysis technique
24. Which of the following is not a "Graphic representation" ?
A. Pie Chart B. Bar Chart C. Histogram D. Table
25. We review the relevant literature to know:
A. What is already known about the topic B. What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
C. Who are the key contributors to the topic D. All of these
26. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
A. Research Methodology B. Reference C. Conclusion D. None of these
27. UGC Stands for
A. University Grants Commission B. Union Government Commission
C. University Governance Council D. Union government Council
28. JRF is for
A. Junior Research Functions B. Junior Research Fellowship
C. Junior Fellowship D. None of the above
29. A speech must always present
A. facts B. opinions C. suggestions D. perspectives
30. Which of these must be avoided by the speaker?
A. He must convey precise information.
B. He must ensure that the information is understood by the audience.
C. He must inspire the audience to totally accept his point of view.
D. He must force the audience to totally accept his point of view.
31. IPR stands for
A. Indian Press Registration B. Intellectual Property Right
C. International Property Right D. Indian Property Regulations
32. Reference sources are those
A. Which are large in size B. Which are read at home easily
C. Which used to obtain particular information D. Which are costly
33. The main purpose of a "References" section in a scientific paper
A. is to acknowledge your colleagues who gave you advice
B. is to present other papers that the reader might want to consult
C. is to provide a list of scientists who have repeated your research
D. is to acknowledge research and concepts upon which your work builds
34. When referencing other works you have cited within the text of the report you should
A. State the first and last name of the author B. Use the author, date citation method
C. Use an asterisk and a footnote D. Insert the complete citation in parenthesis
35. Which of the following abbreviations can be used in a research report?
A. IQ B. sec. for second C. yr. for year D. mo. for month