Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - Research Methodology Course Code - MNCS404

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8.

| Mark only one oval. |
|---------------------------|
| Diploma in Pharmacy |
| Bachelor of Pharmacy |
| B.TECH.(CSE) |
| B.TECH.(ECE) |
| BCA |
| B.SC.(CS) |
| B.SC.(BT) |
| B.SC.(ANCS) |
| B.SC.(HN) |
| B.Sc.(MM) |
| B.A.(MW) |
| BBA |
| B.COM |
| B.A.(JMC) |
| BBA(HM) |
| BBA(LLB) |
| B.OPTOMETRY |
| B.SC.(MB) |
| B.SC.(MLT) |
| B.SC.(MRIT) |
| B.SC.(PA) |
| LLB |
| B.SC(IT)-AI |
| B.SC.(MSJ) |
| Bachelor of Physiotherapy |
| B.SC.(AM) |
| Dip.CSE |
| Dip.ECE |
| <u>DIP.EE</u> |
| DIPCE |

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|---|--|
| DIP.ME | |
| PGDHM | |
| MBA | |
| M.SC.(BT) | |
| M.TECH(CSE) | |
| LLM | |
| M.A.(JMC) | |
| M.A.(ENG) | |
| M.SC.(MATH) | |
| M.SC.(MB) | |
| | |
| M.SC.(MSJ) | |
| M.SC.(AM) | |
| M.SC.CS) | |
| M.SC.(ANCS) | |
| M.SC.(MM) | |
| B.A.(Eng) | |
| | |
| Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark. | |
| . 1. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by | |
| Mark only one oval. | |
| Marshall | |
| P.V. Young | |
| Emory | |
| Kerlinger | |

| 10. | 2. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Young Kerlinger Kothari |
| | Emory |
| 11. | 3. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Experiment |
| | Observation |
| | Deduction |
| | Scientific method |
| | |
| 12. | 4. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Deduction |
| | Scientific method |
| | Observation |
| | experience |
| | |

| 13. | 5. Scientific method is committed to |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Objectivity Ethics Proposition Neutrality |
| 14. | 6. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Induction |
| | Deduction |
| | Research |
| | Experiment |
| | |
| 15. | 7. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Belief |
| | Value |
| | Objectivity |
| | Subjectivity |
| | |

| 16. | 8. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Induction |
| | deduction |
| | Observation |
| | experience |
| | |
| 17. | 9. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Caroline |
| | P.V.Young |
| | Dewey John |
| | Emory |
| | |
| 18. | 10. " A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Facts |
| | Values |
| | Theory |
| | Generalization |
| | |

| 19. | 11. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Fundamental Research Analytical Research |
| | Survey |
| | Action Research |
| 20. | 12. Fundamental Research is otherwise called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Action Research Survey |
| | Pilot study |
| | Pure Research |
| | |
| 21. | 13. Motivation Research is a type of research |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Quantitative |
| | Qualitative |
| | Pure |
| | applied |
| | |

| 22. | 14. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Empirical research |
| | Conceptual Research |
| | Quantitative research |
| | Qualitative research |
| | |
| | |
| 23. | 15. A research which follows case study method is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Clinical or diagnostic |
| | Causal |
| | Analytical |
| | Qualitative |
| | |
| | |
| 24. | 16. Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Field study |
| | Survey |
| | Laboratory Research |
| | Empirical Research |
| | |

| 25. | 17. Research through experiment and observation is called |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Clinical Research Experimental Research Laboratory Research |
| | Empirical Research |
| | |
| 26. | 18. Population Census is an example of Research |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Survey |
| | Empirical |
| | Clinical |
| | Diagnostic |
| | |
| 27. | 19. The author of "The Grammar of Science" is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Ostle |
| | Richard |
| | Karl Pearson |
| | Kerlinger |
| | |

| 28. | 20. "The Romance of Research" is authored by |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Redmen and Mory P.V.Young Robert C meir Harold Dazier |
| | |
| 29. | 21 is the first step of Research process |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Option 1 Formulation of a problem Editing and Coding Selection of a problem |
| 30. | 22. A problem well put is Mark only one oval. |
| | Fully solved Not solved Cannot be solved |
| | half- solved |

| 31. | 23 is a source of problem |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Schools and Colleges |
| | Class Room Lectures |
| | Play grounds |
| | Infrastructures |
| | |
| 32. | 24. A question which requires a solution is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Observation |
| | Problem |
| | Data |
| | Experiment |
| | |
| | |
| 33. | 25. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Solution |
| | Examination |
| | Problem formulation |
| | Problem Solving |
| | |

| 34. | 26. While Selecting a problem, problem which is is no taken |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Very Common |
| | Overdone |
| | Easy one |
| | rare |
| | |
| 35. | 27. The first step in formulating a problem is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Statement of the problem |
| | Gathering of Data |
| | Measurement |
| | Survey |
| | |
| 36. | 28 will help in finding out a problem for research |
| 30. | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Professor |
| | Tutor |
| | HOD |
| | Guide |
| | |

| 37. | 29. Second step in problem formulation is |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Statement of the problem Understanding the nature of the problem Survey Discussions |
| 38. | 30. Third step in problem formulation is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Statement of the problem Understanding the nature of the problem Survey Discussions |
| 39. | 31. Social Science Research in India aims at a State Mark only one oval. |
| | Secular Totalitarian democratic welfare |
| | |

| 40. | 32. A is an abstraction formed by generalization from particulars |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Hypothesis |
| | Variable |
| | Concept |
| | facts |
| | |
| 41. | 33. Concept is of two types |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Abstract and Coherent |
| | Concrete and Coherent |
| | Abstract and concrete |
| | None of the above |
| | |
| 40 | |
| 42. | 34. Concepts are of types |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 4 |
| | <u> </u> |
| | 10 |
| | 2 |
| | |

| 43. | 35. There is a concept by |
|-----|------------------------------|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Observation |
| | formulation |
| | Theory |
| | Postulation |
| | |
| | |
| 44. | 36. Another concept is by |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Formulation |
| | Postulation |
| | Intuition |
| | Observation |
| | |
| | |
| 45. | 37. Concepts are of Research |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | guide |
| | tools |
| | methods |
| | Variables |
| | |

| 46. | 38. Concepts are |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Metaphor |
| | Simile |
| | Symbols |
| | Models |
| | |
| 47. | 39. Concepts represent various degree of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Formulation |
| | Calculation |
| | Abstraction |
| | Specification |
| | |
| 48. | 40. Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions are concepts |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Verbal |
| | Oral |
| | Hypothetical |
| | Operational |
| | |

| 49. | 41. The first variable is variable |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Abstract |
| | Dependent |
| | Independent |
| | Separate |
| | |
| 50. | 42. The second variable is called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Independent |
| | Dependent |
| | Separate |
| | Abstract |
| | |
| 51. | 42. Hypothocic which cyplain relationship between two variables is |
| 51. | 43. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Causal |
| | Relational |
| | Descriptive |
| | Tentative |
| | |

| 52. | 44. Null means |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | One |
| | Many |
| | Zero |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 53. | 45 Represent common sense ideas |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Statistical Hypothesis |
| | Complex Hypothesis |
| | Common sense Hypothesis |
| | Analytical Hypothesis |
| | |
| 54. | 46. Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Null Hypothesis |
| | Casual Hypothesis |
| | Barren Hypothesis |
| | Analytical Hypothesis |

| 55. | 47. A Hypothesis from which no generalization can be made is |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Null Hypothesis |
| | Barren Hypothesis |
| | Descriptive Hypothesis |
| | Analytical Hypothesis |
| | |
| 56. | 48 from theory leads to Hypothesis |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Deduction |
| | induction |
| | Logical deduction |
| | Observation |
| | |
| | |
| 57. | 49 is a source of Hypothesis |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Intuition |
| | Knowledge |
| | Energy |
| | Survey |
| | |

| 58. | 50. Hypothesis Research |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Guide |
| | Misguide |
| | Alter |
| | Change |
| | |
| 59. | 51. The first step in a survey is of a problem |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Application |
| | Rejection |
| | Selection |
| | Planning |
| | |
| 60. | 52. The first purpose of a survey is to |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Description |
| | Evaluation |
| | Propagation |
| | Provide Information |
| | |

| 61. | 53. All surveys are essentially |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Narrative |
| | (Explanatory |
| | Interdisciplinary |
| | Communal |
| | |
| | |
| 62. | 54. The chief merit of survey is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Adaptability |
| | Sensibility |
| | Connectivity |
| | Versatility |
| | |
| | |
| 63. | 55. A survey is limited by the willingness and of respondent |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Co-operation |
| | Help |
| | Access |
| | Attitude |
| | |

| 64. | 56. In a survey the number questions is |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Unlimited |
| | limited |
| | Both limited and un limited |
| | None of the above |
| | |
| 65. | 57. Survey is usually |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Cheap |
| | Expensive |
| | Moderate |
| | None of above |
| | |
| 66. | 58. The final stage is a survey is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Reporting |
| | Field work |
| | Assignment |
| | Calculation |
| | |

| 6/. | 59. Survey is both intensive and |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Deep |
| | Wide |
| | Extensive |
| | Accurate |
| | |
| | |
| 68. | 60. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types (1) Social survey and (2) |
| | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Economic Survey |
| | Deep survey |
| | Intensive Survey |
| | Extensive Survey |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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