



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering

Course Name – Research Methodology

Course Code - BCSE702

Semester / Year - Semester VII

Time allotted : 85 Minutes

Full Marks : 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 70=70

1. (Answer any Seventy)

(i) What is a good research? The following are correct except

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Purpose clearly defined | b) Research process detailed |
| c) Research design thoroughly planned | d) Findings presented ambiguously |

(ii) This is an idea or image specifically invented for a given research and/or theory building purpose>>>

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Construct. | b) Definition. |
| c) Concept. | d) Variable. |

(iii) The following are the synonyms for independent variable except

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Stimulus | b) Manipulated |
| c) Consequence | d) Presumed Cause |

(iv) The following are the synonyms for dependent variable except

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Presumed effect | b) Measured Outcome |
| c) Response | d) Predicted Format |

(v) A proposal is also known as a

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Work plan | b) Outline |
| c) Draft plan | d) All of these |

(vi) Secondary data can almost always be obtained more quickly and at a lower cost than _____ data.

- a) Tertiary
- b) Collective
- c) Research
- d) Primary

(vii) The purpose of _____ research is to help in the process of developing a clear and precise statement of the research problem rather than in providing a definitive answer.

- a) Marketing
- b) Causal
- c) Exploratory
- d) Descriptive

(viii) The step-by-step process by which the research project is conducted and completed is known as

- a) The research process.
- b) The process of describing research
- c) The process of developing research ideas
- d) The process of gathering data for a research project

(ix) The literature review that the researcher writes becomes the

- a) Conceptual framework for the research project
- b) Theoretical framework for the research project
- c) Methodological framework for the research project
- d) Analytical framework for the research project

(x) Data collection methods are

- a) The means by which literature is sourced for a research project
- b) The means by which data is analysed for a research project
- c) The means by which data is gathered for a research project
- d) The means by which the researcher develops a theoretical framework

(xi) Data is

- a) Literature gathered for a research project
- b) Information or evidence gathered for a research project

- c) Always difficult to source for a research project d) Always complex when used in a research project

(xii) A key concept is

- a) A sub-section in the theoretical framework b) A source of data
c) A key idea, a key word or a key phrase d) A means of gathering data

(xiii) Data analysis is

- a) A very complex process b) The analysis of data. Data is analysed, findings are produced, conclusions are drawn and recommendations are made
c) The means by which data is gathered for a research project d) The final step in the research process

(xiv) The conceptual framework is contained in

- a) The literature review b) The research methodology
c) The analysis carried out for the research project d) The research statement/question

(xv) Social research is

- a) About statistical analysis b) About investigating some aspect of the social world
c) one by sociologists d) Always complex and difficult to understand

(xvi) Business research is

- a) About statistical analysis b) Always complex and difficult to understand
c) About investigating some aspect of business d) Not really relevant

(xvii) What is the most basic skill required of any researcher?

- a) The ability to calculate statistics
- b) The ability to understand major philosophical issues and ideas
- c) The ability to generate ideas for research projects
- d) The ability to source data

(xviii) When can a research project be said to be researchable?

- a) When the researcher decides to carry it out
- b) When the researcher supervisor approves the research idea
- c) When ethical approval for the project has been secured
- d) When there is sufficient time and money (if money is needed) to carry out the project, and if there is ready access to the necessary data

(xix) Validity in relation to the research project relates to

- a) How logical, truthful, robust, sound, meaningful, reasonable and useful the research is
- b) How long the research takes to carry out
- c) The size of the written record of the research
- d) The relationship between the researcher and the research supervisor

(xx) Reliability in relation to the research project relates to

- a) the reliability of the researcher
- b) The dependability of the research, and the degree to which the research can be repeated while obtaining consistent results
- c) The reliability of the research supervisor
- d) The reliability of the participants in the research

(xxi) The stated objectives of the research project are

- a) Aspirations the researcher has for the research project
- b) A complete list of all of the things the researcher hopes to accomplish with the research
- c) The steps the researcher takes in order to
- d) The standards the research supervisor

accomplish the aim of the research

sets down for the research project

(xxii) Ethnography, grounded theory and action research are all

- a) Examples of research methodologies
- b) Examples of data gathering methods
- c) Fundamental philosophies
- d) Theoretical frameworks

(xxiii) Quantitative data are data in the form of

- a) Images
- b) Numbers, numerical data
- c) Attitudes
- d) Impressions

(xxiv) Qualitative data is

- a) Non numerical data
- b) Numerical data
- c) Statistical data
- d) Data in the form of numbers

(xxv) The population of a study is

- a) All of the people involved in carrying out the research
- b) Every person or entity that might be included/that might participate in the research
- c) The researcher and research supervisor
- d) All the researchers involved in the research

(xxvi) A sample is

- a) A small research project
- b) A small literature review
- c) A subset of the population of the study
- d) A small set of data

(xxvii) A research proposal is

- a) A question a researcher asks another researcher
- b) A suggestion a researcher makes to another researcher
- c) A request a researcher makes of another researcher
- d) A formal written detailed proposal for a research project

(xxviii) Secondary data is

- a) Poor quality data
- b) Data that is gathered after primary data is gathered
- c) Data that is part of the second framework
- d) Data from secondary sources, data that already exists

(xxix) Secondary sources do not provide

- a) Original information or evidence
- b) Reference details
- c) Useful data
- d) Valid data

(xxx) A source can be primary in one context and

- a) Tertiary in another context
- b) Valid in another context
- c) Secondary in another context
- d) Reliable in another context

(xxxi) Observation is

- a) A key data gathering method in the social sciences
- b) The role the research supervisor takes in the research process
- c) The role the researcher takes in the research process
- d) A key element of the theoretical framework

(xxxii) In a pilot study

- a) The researcher tests the design of the research project, usually the data gathering method(s) to be used in the research project, before carrying out the research
- b) The research supervisor carries out the research
- c) The research project is designed but it is not carried out
- d) The student researcher learns how to carry out research

(xxxiii) In a focus group

- a) The researcher facilitates a group of people in focusing on and discussing the phenomenon under investigation
- b) The researcher interviews a group of people

- c) The researcher interviews one person d) The researcher photographs a group of people

(xxxiv) Online interviews are

- a) Interviews conducted over the telephone b) A different form of focus group
c) Better than any other kind of interview d) Interviews conducted online

(xxxv) In quantitative research interviews are conducted in

- a) Research laboratories b) A structured and systematic manner
c) An unstructured manner d) In a haphazard manner

(xxxvi) In qualitative research interviews are usually conducted

- a) In research laboratories b) In a structured and systematic manner
c) Using a loosely designed interview schedule d) In a haphazard manner

(xxxvii) Questionnaires and scales are

- a) Unstructured means of gathering data b) Semi-structured means of gathering data
c) Structured means of gathering data d) Over structured means of gathering data

(xxxviii) Questionnaires are used primarily to gather

- a) Quantitative data b) Qualitative data
c) Quantitative and qualitative data d) Secondary data

(xxxix) Quantitative data analysis

- a) The same as qualitative data analysis b) The analysis of numerical data using statistical methods
c) Is an element of the theoretical framework d) Does not draw on statistics or statistical methods

(xl) Qualitative data analysis

- a) The same as qualitative data analysis
- b) The analysis of numerical data using statistical methods
- c) Is an element of the theoretical framework
- d) Is the analysis of qualitative data. Qualitative data is non-numerical data

(xli) Data reduction is a fundamental aim of the process of

- a) Managing data
- b) Gathering data
- c) Losing data
- d) Data analysis

(xlii) Sometimes respondents don't answer all the questions in a questionnaire, these non responses become

- a) Critical data
- b) Outlying data
- c) Missing data
- d) Significant data

(xliii) Line charts, bar charts and scatter diagrams are all examples of

- a) Graphs used in meteorology
- b) Graphs used in oceanography
- c) Graphs used in social science research
- d) Graphs used in Google map research

(xliv) The aim of the process of qualitative data analysis is to

- a) Produce a complex statistical profile of the phenomenon under investigation
- b) Provide a description of that process
- c) Provide a skewed perspective on the phenomenon under investigation
- d) Accomplish a thick description of the phenomenon under investigation

(xlv) Scale that indicates the relative position of two or more objects or some characteristics is called

- a) Ranking Scale
- b) Ordinal Scale
- c) Arbitrary Scale
- d) Ratio Scale

(xlvi) Even numbered non-verbal rating scale using single adjectives instead of bipolar opposites is called

- a) Semantic Differential
- b) Multi-dimensional scaling

c) Stapel Scale

d) Standardised Instruments

(xlvii) 7-point rating scale with end-points associated with bipolar labels that have semantic meaning is

a) Semantic differential scale

b) Constant Sum Scale

c) Graphic Rating Scale

d) Likert Scale

(xlviii) Scale in which the respondent directly compares two or more objects and makes choices among them is

a) Ranking Scale

b) Rating Scale

c) Graphic Scale

d) None of these

(xlix) Technique in which the respondents and/or the clients communicate and/or observe by use of the internet

a) Online Ethnography

b) Online Interview

c) Online Questionnaire

d) Online Focus Group

(l) The criteria for good scale is developed by

a) Reliability

b) Practicability

c) Sensitivity

d) All of these

(li) What are the two types of sampling methods?

a) Random or probability sampling and non-probability sampling

b) Probability sampling and random sampling

c) Probability sampling and non-random sampling

d) All of these

(lii) A sample study is a study of

a) Whole population

b) Only representative items

c) Any elements of different population

d) None of these

(liii) When issues to be addressed are personal, sensitive, or subject to strong social norms, a qualitative research technique generally recommended is

- a) Focus groups
- b) Laddering
- c) Symbolic analysis
- d) Projective research

(liv) A _____ scale only assigns numbers to objects to classify the objects according to the characteristic of interest

- a) Ratio
- b) Ordinal
- c) Nominal
- d) Interval

(lv) What is the purpose of doing research?

- a) To identify the problem
- b) To find the solution
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

(lvi) Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called

- a) Field Study
- b) Survey
- c) Laboratory Research
- d) Empirical Research

(lvii) Which of the following is not a data-collection method?

- a) . Research questions
- b) Unstructured interviewing
- c) Postal survey questionnaires
- d) Participant observation

(lviii) Term 'research' means

- a) to use previous research
- b) to search again
- c) to stop searching
- d) . analyse only

(lix) Sampling is advantageous as it _____

- a) Helps in capital saving
- b) Saves time
- c) Increases accuracy
- d) . Both Helps in capital saving and Saves time

(Ix) We use the literature review for

- a) Research gap identification
- b) Research problem definition
- c) Both Research gap identification and Research problem definition
- d) Neither Research gap identification and Research problem definition

(lxi) If the value of one variable depends on another variable, the second variable is known as

- a) Dependent variable
- b) Independent variable
- c) Neutral variable
- d) None of these

(lxii) The statistical tool used to identify the degree of association between two variables is

- a) Correlation
- b) Regression
- c) Interpolation
- d) None of these

(lxiii) The statistical tool used to project the value of one variable on the basis of another variable

- a) Correlation
- b) Regression
- c) Standard deviation
- d) None of these

(lxiv) Which of the following is an attitude measurement scale?

- a) Nominal scale
- b) Ordinal scale
- c) Likert scale
- d) None of these

(lxv) The range of correlation coefficient scale is

- a) +0.5 to +1
- b) -1 to +1
- c) -0.5 to +0.5
- d) -1 to -0.5

(lxvi) A researcher commits a Type I error when he

- a) Rejects true null hypothesis
- b) Accepts false null hypothesis
- c) Remains indecisive
- d) None of these

(lxvii) ANOVA stands for

- a) Analysis of Variables
- b) Analysis of Variance
- c) Analysis of Variability
- d) None of these

(lxviii) Research design of a study should not include

- a) Objectives
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Findings
- d) Blue Print of Research

(lxix) A survey design that collects consensus opinions of panel of experts and the judgment is known as

- a) Historical Method
- b) Case Study Method
- c) Delphi Technique
- d) Interview Method

(lxx) _____ is a statistical index which describes the degree and direction of the relationship between two characteristics or variables.

- a) T-test
- b) Mean
- c) Probability
- d) Correlation