



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering

Course Name – Research Methodology

Course Code - OEC-801A

(Semester VIII)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.25 Min.

Full Marks : 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 70=70

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) The chapter that details the way in which the research was conducted is the _____ chapter
 - a) Introduction
 - b) Literature review
 - c) Research methodology
 - d) Data analysis
- (2) One of the terms given below is defined as a bundle of meanings or characteristics associated with certain events, objects, conditions, situations, and the like
 - a) Construct
 - b) Definition
 - c) Concept
 - d) Variable
- (3) The following are the synonyms for independent variable except
 - a) Stimulus
 - b) Manipulated
 - c) Consequence
 - d) Presumed Cause
- (4) Every research proposal, regardless of length should include two basic sections. They are
 - a) Research question and research methodology
 - b) Research proposal and bibliography
 - c) Research method and schedule
 - d) Research question and bibliography
- (5) Secondary data can almost always be obtained more quickly and at a lower cost than _____ data.
 - a) Tertiary
 - b) Collective
 - c) Research
 - d) Primary
- (6) 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
- (7) 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

- (8) The four frameworks approach to the research project is an approach whereby
- The researcher uses one of four frameworks to help design the research project
 - Where the researcher carries out four research projects
 - Four methodologies are used in the research project
 - Where the researcher carries out four research projects
- (9) Data analysis is
- A very complex process
 - The analysis of data. Data is analysed, findings are produced, conclusions are drawn and recommendations are made
 - The means by which data is gathered for a research project
 - The final step in the research process
- (10) As you begin your research project it is important to record your thoughts, ideas, inspirations, contacts, references and resources
- Using an electronic recording device
 - In a research diary
 - For posterity
 - For your research supervisor
- (11) Social research is
- About statistical analysis
 - About investigating some aspect of the social world
 - one by sociologists
 - Always complex and difficult to understand
- (12) The methodological framework contains
- All of the key concepts in the research project
 - All of the detail on how the research was conducted
 - The literature review
 - Detail on the background to the research
- (13) What is the most basic skill required of any researcher?
- The ability to calculate statistics
 - The ability to understand major philosophical issues and ideas
 - The ability to generate ideas for research projects
 - The ability to source data
- (14) A case study research methodology is useful in
- Studies that involve very large populations
 - The study of a bounded entity, such as a business, or a class, or a club, or an event
 - Studies that involve large populations spread over large geographic areas
 - Statistical analysis
- (15) Validity in relation to the research project relates to
- How logical, truthful, robust, sound, meaningful, reasonable and useful the research is
 - How long the research takes to carry out
 - The size of the written record of the research
 - The relationship between the researcher and the research supervisor
- (16) Every research project should begin with
- A statement of the research
 - A decision about the data gathering methods to be used
 - A decision about the research methodology to be used
 - An understanding of the overall conclusion that will be drawn
- (17) The theoretical framework is
- The framework that succinctly presents all of the key concepts in the research project
 - The framework the researcher builds from the literature (theory) s/he reviews for the research project
 - The search for literature that the researcher carries out
 - Another name for the analytical framework
- (18) 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
- (19) Quantitative data are data in the form of
- a) Images
b) Numbers, numerical data
- c) Attitudes
d) Impressions
- (20) All research conducted or carried out within an academic setting is
- a) Highly theoretical
b) Either theoretical or applied research
- c) Embedded in theory
d) Applied research
- (21) 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
- (22) 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
- (23) Primary data is
- a) Good data
b) Data that is gathered first
- c) Data the researcher makes or creates themselves
d) Data made or created by someone other than the researcher
- (24) 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
- (25) Secondary sources do not provide
- a) Original information or evidence
b) Reference details
- c) Useful data
d) Valid data
- (26) 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
- (27) A secondary source is something written about a primary source, a secondary source often builds on
- a) An unusual source
b) A cryptic source
- c) A secondary source
d) A primary source
- (28) Observation studies produce
- a) Quantitative data
b) Qualitative data
- c) Quantitative or qualitative data
d) No data
- (29) 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
- (30) Interviews and focus groups can be conducted face-to-face or
- a) Back-to-back
b) Front to back

- c) Using computer mediated communication
- d) Using extra sensory perception
- (31) In focus groups and in group interviews
- a) The researcher is the focus of attention
- b) The group is the focus of attention
- c) The group dynamic is used to help generate the required data
- d) The group dynamic is often beyond the control of the researcher
- (32) Bias in research is
- a) Anything that compromises or contaminates the research or the data
- b) The way researchers tend to favour particular areas of research
- c) The way researchers tend to favour particular methodologies in research
- d) The way researchers tend to favour particular methods of research
- (33) 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
- (34) Semi-structured interview and focus group schedules allow
- a) The researcher the opportunity to express themselves relatively freely with regard to the phenomenon under investigation
- b) Participants the opportunity to express themselves relatively freely with regard to the phenomenon under investigation
- c) The research supervisor the opportunity to express themselves relatively freely with regard to the phenomenon under investigation
- d) Gatekeepers in the research the opportunity to express themselves relatively freely with regard to the phenomenon under investigation
- (35) Questionnaires are used primarily to gather
- a) Quantitative data
- b) Qualitative data
- c) Quantitative and qualitative data
- d) Secondary data
- (36) The more work for the researcher
- a) The more work for the researcher
- b) The less likelihood there is that all of the data will be analysed
- c) The less valid the research
- d) The better. Non responses change the nature of the study and the claims that can be made about the study
- (37) 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
- (38) The first stage in the four stages of data analysis is the stage of
- a) Describing data
- b) Gathering data
- c) Collecting data
- d) Managing data
- (39) 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
- (40) Statistics are used in quantitative data analysis for two purposes
- a) Addition and subtraction
- b) Description and prediction
- c) Multiplication and division
- d) The calculation of means and modes
- (41) 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

- (42) Process of obtaining a numerical description of the extent to which a person or object possesses some characteristics
- a) Measurement
 - b) Scaling
 - c) Questionnaire
 - d) Interview
- (43) Validity that reflect whether a scale performs as expected in relation to other variables selected as meaningful criteria
- a) Criterion-related Validity
 - b) Content Validity
 - c) Construct validity
 - d) Convergent Validity
- (44) Method that involves the selection of items by a panel of judges on the basis of their relevance, the potential for ambiguity, and the level of the attitude they represent
- a) Cumulative scale
 - b) Arbitrary Scale
 - c) Item Analysis
 - d) Consensus Scaling
- (45) Instrument's ability to accurately measure variability in stimuli or response is known as
- a) Sensitivity
 - b) Practicality
 - c) Generalisability
 - d) Economy
- (46) 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
- (47) Original source from which researcher directly collects the data that has not been previously collected
- a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary Data
 - c) Tertiary Data
 - d) None of these
- (48) Issue to be considered for the secondary data include which of the following
- a) Sufficiency
 - b) Reliability
 - c) Suitability
 - d) All of these
- (49) Technique that allow several members of a hiring company to interview a job candidate at the same time is
- a) Panel Interview
 - b) Self-administered interview
 - c) Mail Interview
 - d) Electronic Interview
- (50) In validity of measurement scales, validity can be measured through several methods like
- a) Content
 - b) Criterion
 - c) Construct
 - d) All of these
- (51) In scale construction technique, scale can be developed by
- a) Ratio Scale
 - b) Cumulative Scale
 - c) Nominal scale
 - d) Ordinal scale
- (52) The main problem in questionnaire is
- a) Accessible to Diverse Respondent
 - b) Greater Anonymity
 - c) Shows an inability of respondent to provide information
 - d) None of these
- (53) 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
- (54) A sample study is a study of
- a) Whole population
 - b) Only representative items
 - c) Any elements of different population
 - d) None of these

- (55) Among the following methods which is not a probability sampling method?
- a) Systematic sampling
 - b) Stratified sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) Quota sampling
- (56) 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
- (57) The method by which a sample is chosen
- a) Unit
 - b) Design
 - c) Random
 - d) Census
- (58) Survey is always a _____ study
- a) Field
 - b) Laboratory
 - c) Office
 - d) Class room
- (59) Difference between the mean of a sample and the mean of the population of the sample is known as the
- a) Sampling error
 - b) Significance level
 - c) Non sampling error
 - d) Standard deviation
- (60) Which method can be applicable in collecting qualitative data?
- a) Visual
 - b) People
 - c) Sensory
 - d) All of these
- (61) Which of the following is an example of primary data?
- a) Book
 - b) Journal
 - c) News Paper
 - d) Census Report
- (62) Cross cultural studies are an example of
- a) Case study design
 - b) Comparative design
 - c) Experimental design
 - d) Longitudinal design
- (63) 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
- (64) Which comes first, theory or research?
- a) Theory
 - b) Research
 - c) It depends on researcher's point of view
 - d) None of these
- (65) 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
- (66) When accessing the internet during the literature review, which of these steps is the most essential?
- a) Recording the full URL
 - b) Noting the access dates
 - c) Downloading materials to be referenced
 - d) All of these
- (67) 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
- (68) The statistical tool used to identify the degree of association between two variables is
- a) Correlation
 - b) Regression
 - c) Interpolation
 - d) None of these

- (69) 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
- (70) Which of the following is an attitude measurement scale?
- a) Nominal scale
 - b) Ordinal scale
 - c) Likert scale
 - d) None of these