BT406- MID-FINAL MCQs & QUIZ SOLVED

MIDTERM MCQS

1- There are mostly ---------- parties in the research. Three
2- Moving up the ladder of abstraction the basic concept becomes abstract ---------- in scope and less measurable. Wider
3- Effect of 2 variables together is likely to be ---------- than the individual effect of each. Greater
4- In resaerch work it is easier to manage ---------- group. Small
5- There are ------- broad steps in conducting survery. Six
6- Students of research methodology must conduct the research by the following the -------- research process. Complete
7- ---------- document that presents a plan for a project to reviewers for evalution. Research proposal
8- --------- estimate the likely consequences of planned change. Impact assessment
9- Every human knowledge is ---------- sciene. Not a
10- There are ------- basic components of theoritical framework. Six
11- The nature of relationship is not specified in ---------. Non directional relationship
12- We are surrounded by the ---------- research. Social
13- Experiments, surveys, content analysis and ---------- are the researchtechnique used in quantitative research. Using existing statistics
14- Methods and ---------- sections are the most critical. Results
15- In ------- researchers read other people research. Review
16- Proposition is a statement concerned with the ---------- relationship among concepts. Logical
17- By repeating the observation researcher wants to be ----------. Positive
18- Parsimony is defined as minimum no of variables that explain --------. Variance

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19-.......... is also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling . convenience sampling

20-Theoretically there is a ---------- degree of control on the research situations. High

21-------- is the process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions legically and consistance. Editing

22---------- phenomenology is focussed less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on a description of the experiences ofparticipants. Transcendental or psychological

23-The -------- ethnography is a traditional approach used by cultural anthropologists. Realist

24-Researcher read percentage tables to make----------. Comparisons

25-Tables and graphs are---------. Pictorial presentation of data.

26---------- process of changing data from orignal form that is more suitable to perform data analysis. Data transformation

27-------- is a form of social inquiry that focusses on the way people interpret and make sense of the experience and the world in which they live. Qualitative research

28-The intent of the ground theory is ----------. To move beyond description

29-The intent in enthnography is to ---------- .determine how the culture work

30-A -------- is a form of narrative study in whichthe resaercher writesand records the experiencesof another person,s life. Biographical study

31)Observation, Repetition, Re-observation (process of sensory experiences)

32)One of the following is not property of independent variable (attendant)

33)A technical term used for UN answered questions on the otherwise complete question is (non response)

34)When the bivariate table suggest Independence of x and y but the relationship appears in one or more parties then it is called (the suppressor variable pattern)

35)Moving up the ladder abstract a basic concept becomes (more abstract)

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36) A statement concerned with the logical relationship among concept is called (proposition)

37) Which one of the following is not depicted through review of literature--------

38) Focus group discussion are (6_12 persons assisted by a moderator)

39) In order to get informed consent concerning children (parents to sign)

40) Re-observation, Repetition □□Process of "sensory experiences (Observation)

41) Which of the following is NOT referred to "Sensory experiences (verifiable referred others are not) (Descriptive) Research designed to describe characteristics of the phenomenon understudy. Which is not referred to basic research (payoff)

42) A coherent set of general propositions used as principles of explanation of the apparent relationships of certain observed phenomena (theory)

43) Referred to ethical activities: Violating nondisclosure agreements. (increasing respondent confidentiality).

44) Discussion of an issue by (6-12) persons assisted by a moderator.

45) First step in research process (Starts with a broad area of interest) (Ex-post-facto design) No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening Divide subjects into 2 or more groups for purposes of comparison in (Experimental and Control groups) First Step in conducting an Experiment is (hypothesis), collecting data, theory

46) Not an unethical Issues in Lab Experiments (Putting pressure on subjects to participate)

47) Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis (element)

48) In case population is heterogeneous, then stratify. Each stratum in itself becomes homogeneous. Researcher's Decision about homogeneity of the population. Is referred to (Stratified Random Sampling)

49) Subject many react differently in an experiment then they would in real life due to ----------

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50) With..... Design, investigator have to control over the variable in the sense of being able to manipulation them----------

51) Level of job commitment of the officer with the efficiency is----------

52) What a researcher does not record after locate a source ----------

53) Impact Assessment: Estimate the likely consequences of planned change.

54) ---------- also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling. Convenience sampling

55) ---------- is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis. Element

56) Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. Co-relational hypothesis

57) No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening. Ex-post-facto design

58) The ---------- pattern: When the bivariate table suggests independence of X and Y but the relationship appears in one or more partials. suppressor variable

59) To gain more confidence, it is advisable to set up 2 expr groups and 2 cont. groups . Solomon 4 Group Design

60) Testing Effect include ----------. Pretests.

61) Heterogeneity with in clusters but homogeneity between clusters ----------. Cluster Sampling:

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BT406 Quiz-1 SOLVED

1- There are ---------- broad steps in conducting surveys. Six
2- In --------- researchers read other people's researche. Review
3- Every human knowledge is ---------- science. Not a
4- Theoritically there is ---------- degree of control on the research situation. High
5- Moving up the ladder of abstraction the basic concept becomes more abstract ---------- in scope and less measurable. Wider

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6- ---------- is a document that present a plan for project to reviewer of evaluation. Research proposal

7- Students of resaerch methodolgy must conduct the research by following the ---------- research process. Complete

8- Effect of 2 variables together is likely to be ---------- than the individual effect of each. Greater

9- We are surrounded by ---------- research. Social

10- The nature of relationship is not specified in ----------. Non directional relationship

11- ---------- estimate the likely consequences of planned change. Impact assessment

12- There are ---------- the basic components of theoretical framework. Six

13- Methods and ---------- sections are most critical. Results

14- Parsimony is defined as the minimum no of variables that explain ----------. Variance

15- By repeating the observation, researchers want to be ---------. Positive

16- Experments, surveys, ccontent analysis and ---------- are research techniques used in quantitative research. Using existing statistics

17- There are mostly -------- parties in resrarch. Three

18- ---------- also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling. Convenience

BT406 Quiz- 2 SOLVED

1- -------- usually mean the researcher's act to find out what people do. Observation

2- ---------- phenomenology is focussed less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on description of the experiences of participients. Transcendental or psychological

3- --------- is form a social inquiry that focusses on the way people interpret aand make sense of the experiences and the word in which they live. Qualitative research

4- The ------- should be written only after the rest of the report is completed. Summary

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5- In ---------- the inquirer focuss on the stories told from the individual and arranges three stories in chronological other. Narrative research

6- Which of the following is/are variety / varieties of non- reactive observations. Physical traces

7- Quantative research produced hard data numbers. It follows a ---------- approach to research in which the researcher speaks the language of variables and hypothesis. Postivist

8- The ---------- ethnography is a traditional approach used by cultural enthropologists. Realist

9- A/an --------- is a form of narrative study in which the researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life. Biographical study

10- The intent in ethnography is to determine ----------. How the culture work

11- Giving bibilography in refreshing is ----------. A must

12- ---------- research is suited for examining the combination of special factors that produce a specific outcome (e.g civil war). Historical comparative

13- The --------- should be written only after the rest of the report is completed. Summary

14- A distinct historical comparative research method avoids the excesses of ---------. None of given options

15- Regarding the field research and entering the field and establish social relations with members which of the following must be done. All of given options

16- The intent of a grounded theory study is a ---------. All of given options

17- Regarding use of secondary data, which of the following is not an advantage. Bias

18- Researchers read percentage table to make ----------. Comparisons

19- ---------- is a process of changing data from their orignal form to a format that is more suitable to perform data analysis that will achieve the research objective. Data transformation

20- Tables and graphs are ---------. Pictoral presentation of data.

21- -------- is the process of checking and adjusting the data for ommissions, legibility and consistency. Editing

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FINAL TERM MCQS

1. Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is ----Uni-dimensionality
2. Presented data have to be interpreted. The interoperation means explain meanings of ----------data
3. ---------- to percentage a bivariate table:by row, column, and for the total. Three ways
4. Ethnography is a qualitative design in which the researcher describes and interprets the shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of a ----------culture-sharing group
5. In step first, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the ----------research problem
6. --------- interviewing is interviewing with an interview guide Semi-structured
7. Those being studied are not aware that they are part of research project.
8. ---------- also referred to as field research, ethnography, or anthropological study. Observation studies
9. Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research are 1-Confidentiality 2-Deception 3-Involvement of researcher in the social lives of people
10. ---------- is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence. Historiography
11. Max Weber used the German term verstehen -------- "understanding."
12. Sources of historical-comparative research data: 1-Primary sources 2-Secondary sources 3-Running records 4-Recollections
13. A focus group discussion is a group discussion of ------- persons 6-12
14. Duration of ---------- is between one hour to one hour and a half. FGD

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15. Procedure that ensures certain characteristics of a population sample will be represented is ----------quota sampling.

16. --------- is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis. Element

17. Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. Co-relational hypothesis:

18. ---------- within clusters but homogeneity between clusters. Heterogeneity

19. Non-reactive research includes: .....Largely based on positivist principles, Quantitative.

20. Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research are ..... Confidentiality

21. Sources of historical-comparative research data------ ALL

22. Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is ---------- Uni-dimensionality

23. Presented data have to be interpreted. The interperation means explain meanings of ----------data

24. Three ways to percentage a ---------- by row, column, and for the total. bivariate table:

25. ---------- is a qualitative design in which the researcher describes and interprets the shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of a culture-sharing group Ethnography

26. In step first, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the ----------research problem

27. Semi-structured interviewing is interviewing with an------- interview guide

28. ----------also referred to as field research, ethnography, or anthropological study. Observation studies

29. Adopt a ---------- learn the ropes, and get along with members. social role,

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30. Preexisting versus created roles. ---------- to the roles chosen because of age, race, gender, attractiveness. Limits
31. Also the ----------Complete observer, observer as participant, participant as observer, complete participant. level of involvement
32. ----------is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence. Historiography
33. ---------used the German term verstehen – "understanding." Max Weber
34. A ----------discussion is a group discussion of 6-12 persons focus group
35. Duration of FGD is between one hour to ----------one hour and a half.
36. Procedure that ensures certain characteristics of a ----------will be represented is quota sampling. population sample
37. Element is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of ---------- analysis.
38. Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. ----------Co-relational hypothesis:
39. No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening.---------- Ex-post-facto design
40. Testing Effect include ----------Pretests.
41. Heterogeneity within clusters but ----------between clusters. Homogeneity

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