Subject Name: Research Methodology

1. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
   a. Research Methodology
   b. Reference
   c. Conclusion
   d. None of these

2. Testing hypothesis is a ________
   a. Inferential statistics
   b. Descriptive statistics
   c. Data preparation
   d. Data analysis

3. Is it possible to apply projective techniques for exploratory investigation?
   a. Yes
   b. No

4. What is the purpose of doing research?
   a. To identify problem
   b. To find the solution
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of these

5. Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?
   a. Artifacts (Visual)
   b. People
   c. Media products (Textual, Visual and sensory)
   d. All of these

6. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
   a. Snowball
   b. Random
   c. Cluster
   d. Stratified

7. In group interview there are ________
   a. One interviewer and one interviewee
   b. More than one interviewer and one interviewee
   c. One interviewer and more than one interviewee
   d. More than One interviewer and more than one interviewer
8 Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?
   a. Non-verbal analysis
   b. Linguistic analysis
   c. Spatial analysis
   d. All of these

9 Uniting various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as........
   a. Coalesce
   b. Triangulation
   c. Bipartite
   d. Impassive

10 Multistage sampling is a ________
    a. Probability sampling
    b. Non-Probability sampling

11 The another name of the grey literature is........
   a. Primary literature source
   b. Secondary literature source
   c. Both
   d. None of these

12 Which of the following represents symmetrical distribution?
   a. Mean = Median = Mode
   b. Mean > Median > Mode
   c. Mean < Median < Mode
   d. mean < Median > Mode

13 Which of the following is related to relative measure of variation?
   a. Mean deviation
   b. Range
   c. Coefficient of variation
   d. Variance

14 If sale of X product is influenced by advertising then advertising is an
   a. Dependent variable
   b. Independent variable
   c. Both
   d. None of these

15 Search tool can also be termed as........
   a. Primary literature source
   b. Secondary literature source
   c. Tertiary literature source
   d. All of these

16 Who has developed Venn diagram?
   a. Harley Venn
   b. Jacob Venn
   c. Peter Venn
   d. John Venn

17 Citation indexes are related to:
   a. Tertiary source
   b. Secondary source
   c. Primary source
   d. All of these
18 Which of the following is an example of tertiary literature sources?
a. Indexes  
b. Abstracts  
c. Catalogs  
d. All of these

19 Which of the following is odd among all.  
a. Bar diagram  
b. Pie diagram  
c. Flow chart  
d. Line graph

20 Continuous data can be suitably represented by .........  
a. Diagram  
b. Graphical  
c. Bar  
d. Flow Chart

21 The research process is best described as a  
a. Method to select a frame of reference  
b. Set of rules that govern the selection of subjects  
c. Series of steps completed in a logical order  
d. Plan that directs the research design

22 A research proposal is best described as a(n):  
a. Framework for data collection and analysis  
b. Description of the research process for a research project  
c. Description of how the researcher plans to maintain an ethical perspective during the study  
d. Argument for the merit of the study

23 The purpose of a literature review is to:  
a. Use the literature to identify present knowledge and what is unknown  
b. Assist in defining the problem and operational definition  
c. Identify strengths and weaknesses of previous studies  
d. All of the above

24 The statement 'To identify the relationship between the time the patient spends on the operating table and the development of pressure ulcers' is best described as a research:  
a. Objective  
b. Aim  
c. Question  
d. Hypothesis

25 An operational definition specifies:  
a. The data analysis techniques to be used in the study  
b. The levels of measurement to be used in the study  
c. How a variable or concept will be defined and measured in the study  
d. How the outcome of the research objectives for the study will be measured
26 A statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables is known as the:
   a. Concept definition
   b. Hypothesis
   c. Problem statement
   d. Research question

27 In a qualitative research proposal you would not expect to see a:
   A Research question
   b. Research aim
   c. Hypothesis

28 'Relaxation therapy is more effective than standard patient education alone in decreasing pre-operative anxiety' is an example of a:
   a. Null hypothesis
   b. Non-directional hypothesis
   c. Complex hypothesis
   d. Directional hypothesis

29 'There is no difference in the incidence of phlebitis around intravenous cannulae changed every 72 hours and those changed at 96 hours' is an example of a:
   a. Null hypothesis
   b. Directional hypothesis
   c. Non-directional hypothesis
   d. Simple hypothesis

30 Which of the following statements meets the criteria for a researchable question?
   a. Is the use of normal saline to cleanse wounds harmful to patients?
   b. Do generalist registered nurses meet the mental health needs of general patients?
   c. What are the patients' perceptions of the effectiveness of pre-operative education for total hip replacement?
   d. Do palliative care patients have spiritual needs?

31 The researcher needs to clearly identify the aim of the study; the question to be answered; the population of interest; information to be collected, and feasibility in order to decide on the research:
   a. Design and method
   b. Purpose and assumptions
   c. Design and assumptions
   d. Purpose and data analysis

32 A variable that changes due to the action of another variable is known as the:
   a. Independent variable
   b. Extraneous variable
   c. Dependent variable
   d. Complex variable

33 Word “Research” is derived from this language
   a. French
   b. Latin
   c. Sanskrit
34) Research is a derivative of the word; „Researche“ which means
a. quest
b. search for truth
c. pursuit
d. All mentioned here

35) Research studies to portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group can be known as
a. Exploratory research study
b. Formulative research study
c. Answers A and B
d. Descriptive research study

36) Research studies to test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables can be known as
a. Exploratory study
b. Formulative research study
C. Diagnostic research study
D. Hypothesis-testing research study

37) The possible motives for doing research may be
a. Desire to be of service to society
b. Desire to get respectability
c. Curiosity about unknown
d. All mentioned here

38) The possible motives for doing research may be
a. To know consequential benefits
b. solving the unsolved problems
c. to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work
d. All mentioned here

39) The basic types of research are
a. Descriptive vs. Analytical
b. Applied vs. Fundamental
C. Quantitative vs. Qualitative
d. All mentioned here

40) The basic types of research are
a. Field setting research or laboratory research
b. Historical research
c. One-time research or longitudinal research
d. All mentioned here
# Answer Key

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