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Research Methods (STA630)

Select the most suitable option.

1. Which is not a source of existing statistics?

- A. Government
- B. International agencies
- C. Personal interviews
- D. Private sources

2. Followings are the advantages of secondary data except

- A. Non-Reactivity
- B. Selective survival
- C. Low cost
- D. Spontaneity

3. Following are the disadvantages of secondary data except

- A. Longitudinal analysis
- B. Sampling bias
- C. Coding difficult
- D. Incompleteness

4. The coding of the secondary data may be difficult because of

- A. Differences in content or subject matter
- B. Lack of standardization
- C. Differences in length and format
- D. All of these

5. The researcher must be concerned about the following problems while using secondary data in research.

- A. Validity
- B. Reliability

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C. Both of these

D. None of these

6- Hypothesis refers to

- A. The outcome of an experiment
- B. A conclusion drawn from an experiment
- C. A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter
- D. A tentative statement about the relationship**

7- Statistics is used by researchers to

- A. Analyze the empirical data collected in a study**
- B. Make their findings sound better
- C. Operationally define their variables
- D. Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended

8- A literature review requires

- A. Planning
- B. Good & clear writing
- C. Lot of rewriting

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D. All of the above

9- A literature review is based on the assumption that

- A. Copy from the work of others
- B. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others**
- C. Knowledge disaccumulates
- D. None of the above option

10- A theoretical framework

- A. Elaborates the r/s among the variables
- B. Explains the logic underlying these r/s
- C. Describes the nature and direction of the r/s
- D. All of the above**

11- Which of the following statement is not true?

- A. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project

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- B. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project
- C. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project**
- D. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project

12- Preliminary data collection is a part of the

- A. Descriptive research
- B. Exploratory research**
- C. Applied research
- D. Explanatory research

13- Conducting surveys is the most common method of generating

- A. Primary data**
- B. Secondary data
- C. Qualitative data
- D. None of the above

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14- After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is

- A. To conduct surveys
- B. To generate the hypothesis**
- C. To focus group discussions
- D. To use experiments in an investigation

15- The appropriate analytical technique is determined by

- A. The research design
- B. Nature of the data collected
- C. Nature of the hypothesis
- D. Both A & B**

16- Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as:

- A. Mall interviews

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B. Mall intercept interviews

- C. Brief interviews
- D. None of the given options

17-WATS lines provided by long distance telephone service at fixed rates. In this regard, WATS is the abbreviation of:

- E. West Africa Theological Seminary
- F. Washtenaw Area Transportation Study
- G. Wide Area Telecommunications Service**
- H. World Air Transport Statistics

18-A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as the:

- I. Interview schedule
- J. Questionnaire**
- K. Interview guide
- L. All of the given options

19-One of the most critical stages in the survey research process is:

- M. Research design
- N. Questionnaire design**
- O. Interview design
- P. Survey design

20-Question that consists of two or more questions joined together is called a:

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Q. Double barreled question

- R. General question
- S. Accurate question
- T. Confusing question

21-The number of questionnaires returned or completed divided by the total number of eligible people who were contacted or asked to participate in the survey is called the:

U. Response rate

- V. Participation rate
- W. Inflation rate
- X. None of the given options

22-To obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, when we ask general question before a specific question then this procedure is called as the:

- Y. Research technique
- Z. Qualitative technique

AA. Funnel technique

- BB. Quantitative technique

23-A small scale trial run of a particular component is known as:

- CC. Pilot testing

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- DD. Pre-testing
- EE. Lab experiments
- FF. Both A & B**

24-Field testing of the questionnaire shows that:

- GG. Respondents are willing to co-operate**
- HH. Respondents are not willing to co-operate
- II. Respondents do not like any participation
- JJ. All of the given options

25- Service evaluation of hotels and restaurants can be done by the:

- KK. Self-administered questionnaires**
- LL. Office assistant
- MM. Manager
- NN. None of the given options

26. _____ research is based on naturalism.

- A. Field research**
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Basic research
- D. Applied research

27- Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as _____

- A. Mall interviews
- B. Mall intercept interviews**
- C. Brief interviews
- D. None of the given options

28. _____ is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking

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general question before a specific question.

- A. Research technique
- B. Qualitative technique
- C. Funnel technique
- D. Quantitative technique

29. In, _____ the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.

- A. Field interview
- B. Telephonic interview
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the given options

30. Randomization of test units is a part of _____

- A. Pretest
- B. Posttest
- C. Matching
- D. Experiment

31. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

- a. Mean, standard deviation, mode
- b. Mean, median, standard deviation
- c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode
- d. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

32. Internal validity refers to .

- a. Researcher's degree of confidence.
- b. Generalizability
- c. Operationalization
- d. All of the above

33. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of _____.

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- a. Intensity
- b. Space
- c. Frequency
- d. Direction

34. Time consumed in mall intercept interview is .

- a. High
- b. Moderate
- c. Low
- d. Nil

35. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of .

- a. Quota sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. Judgmental sampling
- d. Purposive sampling

36. In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

1. Experiment

- 2. Hypothesis
- 3. Theoretical framework
- 4. Research design

36. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the ____.

- 1. Dependent variable
- 2. Extraneous variable

37. Independent variable

- 4. Confounding variable

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3. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent _____.

1. Hypothesis

2. Results

3. Procedure

4. Sensitivity

38. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called _____.

1. Telephonic interview

2. Personal interview

3. Unstructured interview

4. Structured interview

39. The numerical description that describe sample may be expected to differ from those that describe population because of random fluctuations inherent in sampling process.

1. Sampling design

2. Non-probability sampling

3. Sampling error

4. Probability sampling

40. In _____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.

1. Purposive sampling

2. Quota sampling

3. Stratified sampling

4. Simple random sampling

41. _____ is the evidence that the instrument, techniques, or process used to measure concept does indeed measure the intended concepts.

1. Reliability

2. Replicability

3. Scaling

4. Validity

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42. A researcher is interested in studying why the “new math” of the 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during the 1960s. These teachers are considered as:

1. Primary sources

2. Secondary Sources

3. External critics

4. Internal critics

42. Which of the following is NOT true about stratified random sampling?

1. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups

2. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions

3. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done

4. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

43. Experimental design is the only appropriate design where _____ relationship can be established.

1. Strong

2. Linear

3. Weak

4. Cause and Effect

45. All the persons involved in the collection of data and supervision of data collection process are called

i. Fieldworkers

ii. Researchers

iii. Research assistants

iv. None of the given options

46. While terminating the interview, the fieldworker should **not** do one of the following:

i. He should record all the responses made by the interviewee before leaving.

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ii. He should thank the interviewee.

iii. He should close the interview hastily.

iv. He should answer all the questions the respondent asks concerning the nature and purpose of the study.

47. Which one of these is a type of Interviewee bias?

i. The respondent does not tell his true income, age, or contact information.

ii. The fieldworker fails to probe the interviewee properly.

iii. The fieldworker contacted the wrong person for interview.

iv. The fieldworker asks the questions in wrong order.

48. A magazine conducts a survey and asks its readers to cut the questionnaire from the magazine, fill it and send it via mail. It is a type of

i. Purposive sampling

ii. Snowball sampling

iii. Sequential sampling

iv. Convenience sampling

49. The height distribution of a few students in a school is an example of

i. Statistic

ii. Population

iii. Parameter

iv. Element

50. A researcher wants to conduct a survey of the drug users. Which type of sampling technique will be most appropriate here?

i. Sequential sampling

ii. Snowball sampling

iii. Quota sampling

iv. Convenience sampling

51. When there is a need to apply different data collection methods to different parts of the population, the best sampling method would be

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- i. Double sampling
- ii. Cluster sampling
- iii. Stratified random sampling
- iv. Systematic random sampling

52. The sampling technique in which every element of the population has an equal, nonzero

probability of being selected in a sample, is called

- i. Probability sampling
- ii. Convenience sampling
- iii. Purposive sampling
- iv. Quota sampling

53. Target population is also called

- i. Population
- ii. Survey population
- iii. Population element
- iv. Population frame

54. Which one of them is the method for probing the respondent?

- i. Repeat the question
- ii. Give an expectant pause
- iii. Repeat the respondent's reply
- iv. All of the given options

Note: The correct options are highlighted in blue.

55. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

- a. Mean, standard deviation, mode
- b. Mean, median, standard deviation
- c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode

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- d. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

56-In lab experiment the effect of _____ Variables is controlled to evaluate the causal relationship.

- a. Extraneous
- b. Moderate
- c. Intervening
- d. All of the above

57-Internal validity refers to_____.

- a. Researcher's degree of confidence.
- b. Generalizability
- c. Operationalization
- d. All of the above

58-Which of the following is the weakest experimental design?

- a. One group pretest-posttest design
- b. Quasi- experimental design
- c. Two group posttest only design
- d. Ex post facto design

59-How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of _____.

- a. Intensity
- b. Space
- c. Frequency
- d. Direction

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60-Disadvantage of content analysis is _____.

- a. Researcher can increase the sample size
- b. Provides access on the subjects to which researcher does have physical access.
- c. Sometime documents provide incomplete account to the researcher
- d. Spontaneous feelings can be recorded when they occurred

61- Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to “An experimental design is a set of procedures specifying:”

- a. How the test units (subjects) are to be divided into homogenous sub samples.
- b. What independent variables or treatments are to be measured?
- c. What dependent variables are to be measured?
- d. How the extraneous variables are to be controlled?

62- Time consumed in mall intercept interview is _____.

- a. High
- b. Moderate
- c. Low
- d. Nil

63- “Teacher should create a friendly environment in the classroom” this is the type of _____.

- a. Leading question
- b. Loaded question
- c. Double Barreled
- d. Burdensome question

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64-. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of ____.

- a. Quota sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. Judgmental sampling
- d. Purposive sampling

65-Discrete variable is also called.....

- A. Categorical variable
- B. Discontinuous variable
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

**66“Officers in my organization have higher than average level of commitment”
Such a hypothesis is an example of.....**

- A. Descriptive Hypothesis
- B. Directional Hypothesis
- C. Relational Hypothesis
- D. All of the above

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67-‘Science’ refers to.....

- A. A system for producing knowledge
- B. The knowledge produced by a system
- C. **Both A & B**
- D. None of the above

68-Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?

- A. Deterministic
- B. Rationalism
- C. Empirical
- D. **Abstraction**

69-The theoretical framework discusses the interrelationships among the.....

- A. **Variables**
- B. Hypothesis
- C. Concept
- D. Theory

70-.....research is based on naturalism.

- A. **Field research**

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- B. Descriptive research
- C. Basic research
- D. Applied research

71-Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as.....

- E. Mall interviews
- F. **Mall intercept interviews**
- G. Brief interviews
- H. None of the given options

72-..... is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking general question before a specific question.

- I. Research technique
- J. Qualitative technique
- K. **Funnel technique**
- L. Quantitative technique

73-In, the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.

- M. **Field interview**
- N. Telephonic interview
- O. Both A and B
- P. None of the given options

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74-Randomization of test units is a part of

- Q. Pretest
- R. Posttest
- S. Matching
- T. **Experiment**

75. _____ research is based on naturalism.

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- C. Basic research
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- B. Qualitative technique
- C. Funnel technique**
- D. Quantitative technique

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- B. Telephonic interview
- C. Both A and B

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D. None of the given options

79. Randomization of test units is a part of _____

A. Pretest

B. Posttest

C. Matching

D. Experiment

80. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

a. Mean, standard deviation, mode

b. Mean, median, standard deviation

c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode

d. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

81. Internal validity refers to .

a. Researcher's degree of confidence.

b. Generalizability

c. Operationalization

d. All of the above

82. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of

_____.

a. Intensity

b. Space

c. Frequency

d. Direction

83. Time consumed in mall intercept interview is .

a. High

b. Moderate

c. Low

d. Nil

84. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is

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the example of .

- a. Quota sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. [Judgmental sampling](#)
- d. Purposive sampling

85. In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

1. Experiment

- 2. Hypothesis
- 3. Theoretical framework
- 4. Research design

86. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the _____.

- 1. Dependent variable
- 2. Extraneous variable

3. Independent variable

- 4. Confounding variable

87. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent _____.

- 1. Hypothesis

2. Results

- 3. Procedure
- 4. Sensitivity

88. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called _____.

- 1. Telephonic interview
- 2. Personal interview
- 3. Unstructured interview
- 4. Structured interview**

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89. The numerical description that describe sample may be expected to differ from those that describe population because of random fluctuations inherent in sampling process.

1. Sampling design
2. Non-probability sampling

3. Sampling error

4. Probability sampling

90. In _____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.

1. Purposive sampling
2. Quota sampling
3. Stratified sampling

4. Simple random sampling

91. _____ is the evidence that the instrument, techniques, or process used to measure concept does indeed measure the intended concepts.

1. Reliability
2. Replicability
3. Scaling

4. Validity

92. A researcher is interested in studying why the “new math” of the 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during the 1960s. These teachers are considered as:

- 1. Primary sources**
2. Secondary Sources
3. External critics
4. Internal critics

93. Which of the following is NOT true about stratified random sampling?

1. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
- 2. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population**

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proportions

94. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done

4. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

95. Experimental design is the only appropriate design where _____ relationship can be established.

1. Strong

2. Linear

3. Weak

4. Cause and Effect

96. Rationalism is the application of which of the following?

A. Logic and arguments

B. Research solution

C. Reasoning

D. Previous findings

97 On which of the following, scientific knowledge mostly relies?

A. Logical understanding

B. Identification of events

C. Prior knowledge

D. All of the given options

98. Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?

A. Opinion

B. Empiricism

C. Speculation

D. Rationalism

99. Research method is applicable in all of the following fields, EXCEPT;

A. Health care

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B. Religion

C. Business

D. Government offices

100. All of the following are true statements about action research, EXCEPT;

A. Data are systematically analyzed

B. Data are collected systematically

C. Results are generalizable

D. Results are used to improve practice

101. Which of the following is characteristic of action research?

A. Variables are tightly controlled

B. Results are generalizable

C. Data are usually qualitative

D. Results demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships

102. If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in his classroom to ascertain their merit and worth, he is likely conducting which of the following types of research?

A. Experimental

B. Applied

C. Basic

D. Evaluation

103. Exploratory research addresses which of the following types of question?

A. If

B. How

C. Why

D. What

104. Which of the following is not the source for getting information for exploratory research?

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A. Content analysis

B. Survey

C. Case study

D. Pilot study

105. Which of the following is the main quality of a good theory?

A. A theory that has survived attempts at falsification

B. A theory that is proven to be right

C. A theory that has been disproved

D. A theory that has been falsified

106. Which of the following is not a concept?

A. Leadership

B. Total Quality Management

C. Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

D. Human Resource Management

107. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is known as:

A. Discontinuous variable

B. Dependent variable

C. Independent variable

D. Intervening variable

108. Which of the following is the opposite of a variable?

A. An extraneous variable

B. A dependent variable

C. A data set

D. A constant

109. Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable?

A. Age

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- B. Annual income
- C. Grade point average
- D. Religion

110. “Income distribution of employees” in a specific organization is an example of which of following type of variable?

- A. Discontinuous variable
- B. Continuous variable
- C. Dependent variable
- D. Independent variable

111. “There is no relationship between higher motivation level and higher efficiency” is an example of which type of hypothesis?

- A. Alternative
- B. Null
- C. Co relational
- D. Research

112. Which of the following is not a role of hypothesis?

- A. Guides the direction of the study
- B. Determine feasibility of conducting the study
- C. Identifies relevant and irrelevant facts
- D. Provides framework for organizing the conclusions

113. Hypothesis test may also be called as:

- A. Informal test
- B. Significance test
- C. Moderating test
- D. T-test

114. Which type of review compares how different theories address an issue?

- A. Context review
- B. Integrated review

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C. Theoretical review

D. Methodological review

115. After you locate a source, you should write down all details of the reference, EXCEPT;

A. Volumes

B. Titles

C. Price

D. Full names of the authors

STA630 solved Quizzes

Solved and Composed by:

Aniqa (shinestar.star86)

Up to 30 lessons

Q1. All the persons involved in the collection of data and supervision of data collection process are called

i. **Fieldworkers**

ii. Researchers

iii. Research assistants

iv. None of the given options

Q2. While terminating the interview, the fieldworker should **not** do one of the following:

i. He should record all the responses made by the interviewee before leaving.

ii. He should thank the interviewee.

iii. He should close the interview hastily.

iv. He should answer all the questions the respondent asks concerning the nature

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and purpose of the study.

Q3. Which one of these is a type of Interviewee bias?

- i. The respondent does not tell his true income, age, or contact information.
- ii. The fieldworker fails to probe the interviewee properly.
- iii. The fieldworker contacted the wrong person for interview.
- iv. The fieldworker asks the questions in wrong order.

Q4. A magazine conducts a survey and asks its readers to cut the questionnaire from the magazine, fill it and send it via mail. It is a type of

- i. Purposive sampling
- ii. Snowball sampling
- iii. Sequential sampling
- iv. Convenience sampling

Q5. The height distribution of a few students in a school is an example of

- i. Statistic
- ii. Population
- iii. Parameter
- iv. Element

Q6. A researcher wants to conduct a survey of the drug users. Which type of sampling technique will be most appropriate here?

- i. Sequential sampling
- ii. Snowball sampling
- iii. Quota sampling
- iv. Convenience sampling

Q7. When there is a need to apply different data collection methods to different parts of the population, the best sampling method would be

- i. Double sampling
- ii. Cluster sampling
- iii. Stratified random sampling

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iv. Systematic random sampling

Q8. The sampling technique in which every element of the population has an equal, nonzero

probability of being selected in a sample, is called

i. **Probability sampling**

ii. Convenience sampling

iii. Purposive sampling

iv. Quota sampling

Q9. Target population is also called

i. Population

ii. **Survey population**

iii. Population element

iv. Population frame

Q10. Which one of them is the method for probing the respondent?

i. Repeat the question

ii. Give an expectant pause

iii. Repeat the respondent's reply

iv. **All of the given options**

Up to 37 Lessons

1. Which is not a source of existing statistics?

A. Government

B. International agencies

C. Personal interviews

D. Private sources

2. Followings are the advantages of secondary data except

A. Non-Reactivity

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B. Selective survival

C. Low cost

D. Spontaneity

3. Following are the disadvantages of secondary data except

A. Longitudinal analysis

B. Sampling bias

C. Coding difficult

D. Incompleteness

4. The coding of the secondary data may be difficult because of

A. Differences in content or subject matter

B. Lack of standardization

C. Differences in length and format

D. All of these

5. The researcher must be concerned about the following problems while using secondary data in research.

A. Validity

B. Reliability

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Fill in the blanks

1. **Validity** problems occur when the researcher's theoretical definition does not match that of the government agency or organization that collected the information.

2. **Reliability** problems occur when official definition or the method of collecting Information changes over time.

3. **Secondary data** refer to information gathered by someone other than the researcher conducting the present study.

4. Experiments are best for topics where the researcher controls a situation and

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manipulates an Independent variable.

5. A social indicator is any measure of wellbeing used in policy.

1. In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

1. Experiment

2. Hypothesis

3. Theoretical framework

4. Research design

2. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the _____.

1. Dependent variable

2. Extraneous variable

3. Independent variable

4. Confounding variable

3. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent _____.

1. Hypothesis

2. Results

3. Procedure

4. Sensitivity

4. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called _____.

1. Telephonic interview

2. Personal interview

3. Unstructured interview

4. Structured interview

5. The numerical description that describe sample may be expected to differ from those

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that describe population because of random fluctuations inherent in sampling process.

1. Sampling design
2. Non-probability sampling

3. Sampling error

4. Probability sampling

6. In _____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.

1. Purposive sampling
2. Quota sampling
3. Stratified sampling

4. Simple random sampling

7. _____ is the evidence that the instrument, techniques, or process used to measure concept does indeed measure the intended concepts.

1. Reliability
2. Replicability
3. Scaling

4. Validity

8. A researcher is interested in studying why the “new math” of the 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during the 1960s. These teachers are considered as:

1. Primary sources

2. Secondary Sources
3. External critics
4. Internal critics

9. Which of the following is NOT true about stratified random sampling?

1. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups

2. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions

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3. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
4. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample
10. Experimental design is the only appropriate design where _____ relationship can be established.
 1. Strong
 2. Linear
 3. Weak

4. Cause and Effect

1. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

- e. Mean, standard deviation, mode
- f. Mean, median, standard deviation
- g. Arithmetic mean, median, mode
- h. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

2. In lab experiment the effect of _____ Variables is controlled to evaluate the causal relationship.

- e. Extraneous
- f. Moderate
- g. Intervening
- h. All of the above

3. Internal validity refers to _____.

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e. Researcher's degree of confidence.

f. Generalizability

g. Operationalization

h. All of the above

4. Which of the following is the weakest experimental design?

e. One group pretest-posttest design

f. Quasi- experimental design

g. Two group posttest only design

h. Ex post facto design

5. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of

_____.

e. Intensity

f. Space

g. Frequency

h. Direction

6. Disadvantage of content analysis is _____.

e. Researcher can increase the sample size

f. Provides access on the subjects to which researcher does have physical access.

g. Sometime documents provide incomplete account to the researcher

h. Spontaneous feelings can be recorded when they occurred

7. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to “An experimental design is a set of procedures specifying:”

e. How the test units (subjects) are to be divided into homogenous sub samples.

f. What independent variables or treatments are to be measured?

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- g. What dependent variables are to be measured?
- h. How the extraneous variables are to be controlled?

8. Time consumed in mall intercept interview is ____.

- e. High
- f. Moderate**
- g. Low
- h. Nil

9. “Teacher should create a friendly environment in the classroom” this is the type of ____.

- e. Leading question
- f. Loaded question**
- g. Double Barreled
- h. Burdensome question

10. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of ____.

- e. Quota sampling
- f. Convenience sampling
- g. Judgmental sampling**
- h. Purposive sampling

1. _____ research is based on naturalism.

- A. Field research**
- B. Descriptive research

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C. Basic research

D. Applied research

2. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as _____

A. Mall interviews

B. Mall intercept interviews

C. Brief interviews

D. None of the given options

3. _____ is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking general question before a specific question.

A. Research technique

B. Qualitative technique

C. Funnel technique

D. Quantitative technique

4. In, _____ the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.

A. Field interview

B. Telephonic interview

C. Both A and B

D. None of the given options

5. Randomization of test units is a part of _____

A. Pretest

B. Posttest

C. Matching

D. Experiment

6. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

a. Mean, standard deviation, mode

b. Mean, median, standard deviation

c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode

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d. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

7. Internal validity refers to .

a. Researcher's degree of confidence.

b. Generalizability

c. Operationalization

d. All of the above

8. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of

_____.

a. Intensity

b. Space

c. Frequency

d. Direction

9. Time consumed in mall intercept interview is .

a. High

b. Moderate

c. Low

d. Nil

10. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of .

a. Quota sampling

b. Convenience sampling

c. Judgmental sampling

d. Purposive sampling

Question # 20 of 20 (Start time: 12:49:12 AM) Total Marks: 1

The logic of purposive sampling is:

Select correct option:

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That a random sample can generalize to a population.

That a few information-rich participants studied in depth yield many insights about a topic.

To include all participants, even though they are not all relevant to the problem.

To use participants because the researcher has access to them.

Question # 19 of 20 (Start time: 12:48:45 AM) Total Marks: 1

An indicator of reliability based on the correlations of each item in a measure with every other item is called:

Select correct option:

Test-retest reliability

Cronbach's alpha

Split-half reliability

Inter item ratio

Question # 18 of 20 (Start time: 12:48:22 AM) Total Marks: 1

Why does qualitative interviewing have an advantage over participant observation when it comes to longitudinal research?

Select correct option:

Repeat interviews are easier to organise.

It allows for a better exploration of key issues.

It is a more focused research method.

Participant observers are prone to 'go native' during longitudinal research.

Question # 17 of 20 (Start time: 12:48:01 AM) Total Marks: 1

An operational definition is:

Select correct option:

One that bears no relation to the underlying concept.

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An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept.
A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures.
One that refers to opera singers and their work.

Question # 16 of 20 (Start time: 12:47:41 AM) Total Marks: 1
To say that a theory is falsifiable is to say that;
Select correct option:

It is based on results that are not replicable.
Investigators have replaced it with a simpler or more accurate theory.
We can imagine results that would contradict it.
It is so vague that it fits any and all possible results.

Question # 15 of 20 (Start time: 12:46:33 AM) Total Marks: 1
Which type of research address major societal change?
Select correct option:

Experimental Research
Action Research
Social Research
Historical Comparative Research

Question # 14 of 20 (Start time: 12:45:56 AM) Total Marks: 1
Which term technically describes a situation in which an observer's work in a first-grade classroom disrupts the normal routines due to the curiosity of the students?
Select correct option:

Observer effect
Participant effect
Non participant bias
Observer bias

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Question # 13 of 20 (Start time: 12:45:15 AM) Total Marks: 1

What is the variable called, in an experiment, which is manipulated by the researcher?

Select correct option:

Stimulus

Control

Dependent

Independent

Question # 12 of 20 (Start time: 12:44:52 AM) Total Marks: 1

If a measure is consistent over multiple occasions, it has:

Select correct option:

Inter-rater reliability

Construct validity

Internal validity

Test-retest reliability

Question # 11 of 20 (Start time: 12:44:32 AM) Total Marks: 1

Bias is defined as;

Select correct option:

The distortion of responses based on gender, ethnicity, race, or language

A lack of validity

A lack of reliability

A poor interpretation of a student's score

Question # 10 of 20 (Start time: 12:43:12 AM) Total Marks: 1

In frequency tables total of columns and rows are called:

Select correct option:

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Body of table
Cell of table
Area of table
Marginal

Question # 9 of 20 (Start time: 12:42:16 AM) Total Marks: 1
What type of the interview that is in which questions are already prepared?
Select correct option:

Telephonic interview
Personal interview
Unstructured interview
Structured interview

Question # 8 of 20 (Start time: 12:41:51 AM) Total Marks: 1
All of these are characteristics of scientific methods of research except, it is;
Select correct option:

Cumulative
Deterministic
Unethical
Rationalism

Question # 7 of 20 (Start time: 12:41:27 AM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is NOT an unethical issue?
Select correct option:

Invoicing irregularities
Avoiding legal liability
Misrepresenting results
Seek approval for research

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Question # 6 of 20 (Start time: 12:40:44 AM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is not something a researcher will have to consider when thinking about their sample size?

Select correct option:

Time and cost.

Non-response.

Length of questionnaire.

Heterogeneity of population.

Question # 5 of 20 (Start time: 12:40:20 AM) Total Marks: 1

A _____ scale only assigns numbers to objects to classify the objects according to the characteristic of interest.

Select correct option:

Ratio

Nominal

Interval

Dichotomous

Question # 4 of 20 (Start time: 12:39:33 AM) Total Marks: 1

The logic of qualitative data analysis is described as:

Select correct option:

Objective

Subjective

Inductive

Deductive

Question # 3 of 20 (Start time: 12:39:05 AM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is the best hypothesis statement to address the research question, "What impact will the new advertising campaign have on use of Brand B?"

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Select correct option:

- The new advertising campaign will impact Brand B usage.
- The new advertising campaign will increase Brand B trial.
- The new advertising campaign will cause increased Brand B usage at the expense of Brand C.
- The new advertising campaign will increase Brand B's market penetration.

Question # 2 of 20 (Start time: 12:38:43 AM) Total Marks: 1
Detailed and unambiguous instructions are particularly important for:
Select correct option:

- Computer-assisted telephone surveys
- Mail surveys
- Computer-assisted personal interviews
- Internet surveys

Question # 1 of 20 (Start time: 12:37:47 AM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?
Select correct option:

- Primary data
- Secondary data
- Experimental data
- Field notes

Who, among the following, wrote the book "Research Methods for Business"?
► Zikmund, W.

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- ▶ **Sekaran, U.**
- ▶ Dessler, G.
- ▶ Neuman, W.C.

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What does an empiricist believe?

- ▶ All the knowledge that we have of life after death can be used in research.
- ▶ **Knowledge in the form of 'facts' should be gained through sensory experience.**
- ▶ Research conducted within the British Empire was biased and unreliable.
- ▶ Research should not always necessarily rely on the scientific methods.

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Action research usually takes place in a single school because;

- ▶ **It is designed to answer questions about improving practice in a particular setting.**
- ▶ It is difficult to secure permission to study students in multiple schools.
- ▶ Teachers do not have the necessary skills to conduct research across multiple settings.
- ▶ Data collection methods used in action research are designed for single settings.

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is characteristic of action research?

- ▶ Variables are tightly controlled.
- ▶ Results are generalizable.
- ▶ Results demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.
- ▶ **Data are usually qualitative.**

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statements is TRUE for qualitative research question?

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- ▶ **It asks a question about some process, or phenomenon to be explored.**
- ▶ It is generally an open-ended question.
- ▶ It asks a question which may be open ended.
- ▶ It asks a closed ended question.

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is NOT an example of quantitative variable?

- ▶ Age
- ▶ Grade point average
- ▶ Gender
- ▶ **Motivation**

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In research, something that does not “vary” is known as:

- ▶ Variable
- ▶ Method
- ▶ **Constant**
- ▶ Control group

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The cause variable or the one that identifies forces or conditions that act on something else is known as:

- ▶ Moderating variable
- ▶ **Independent variable**
- ▶ Categorical variable
- ▶ Dependent variable

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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Which of the following statements best defines hypothesis?

- ▶ A quantitative study.
- ▶ **A tentative prediction of the results of the research.**
- ▶ A qualitative research design.
- ▶ The operational definition of the study.

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is the characteristic/s of Hypotheses in qualitative research studies?

- ▶ Hypotheses are very specific and stated prior to beginning the study.
- ▶ Hypotheses are never used.
- ▶ **Hypotheses are often generated as the data are collected, interpreted, and analyzed.**
- ▶ Hypotheses are always stated after the research study has been completed.

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Hypothesis test may also be called as:

- ▶ Informal test
- ▶ Moderating test
- ▶ **Significance test**
- ▶ t-test

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following refers to "A review that only demonstrates familiarity with an area is rarely published but it often is part of an educational program is which type of review"?

- ▶ Integrative review
- ▶ Theoretical review

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- ▶ Self-study review
- ▶ **Historical review**

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following tasks is NOT accomplished by theoretical framework?

- ▶ Elaborate the relationship among the variables
- ▶ Explain the logic underlying the relationship between the variables.
- ▶ Describe the nature, and direction of the relationships among the variables.
- ▶ **Relates the previous studies.**

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following strategies is useful when defining a particular research question?

- ▶ **To clearly articulate the research question, to provide operational, definitions and ensuring its testability.**
- ▶ To clearly articulate the research question, outlining the conditions in which the phenomena of interest are to be investigated.
- ▶ To provide operational definitions of the ideas or concepts involved in the research.
- ▶ Ensuring that their research question is empirically testable.

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What should the business researcher be aware of when signing a confidentiality agreement?

- ▶ Any clause which limits the length of a questionnaire.
- ▶ **Any clause which allows the company to comment on findings that will be published.**
- ▶ Any clause which increases the level of access for the researcher.
- ▶ Any clause which guarantees the anonymity of research participants.

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Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In a study of concept learning in first-graders, all of the following should happen, except;

► **To help make the experience enjoyable, children should be given substantial incentives to participate.**

- The children should be asked if they want to participate.
- Teachers of the children in their classes should give informed consent.
- Parents must give consent.

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is least likely to occur as an ethical problem with electronic research?

- Privacy could be invaded.
- **People are not likely to be able to stop once they have begun participating.**
- Debriefing could be avoided.
- Informed consent cannot be completely monitored.

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Quantitative research has been criticised because:

- The reliance on instruments and procedures makes it high in ecological validity.
- **The measurement process suggests a spurious and artificial sense of accuracy.**
- It underestimates the similarities between objects in the natural and social worlds.
- It has no validity.

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is a characteristic of a standardized test?

- The administration of the test is controlled carefully to ensure that all examinees experience the same conditions.
- The test is developed by experts to ensure it is technically sound.

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- ▶ The scores are interpreted in standard ways.
- ▶ **All of the given options**

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Mr. Latif is measuring students' attitudes on a controversial topic. Which of the following would you recommend he use to control for the potential problem of students feeling the need to respond with socially acceptable responses?

- ▶ Ensure construct validity
- ▶ **Allow anonymous responses**
- ▶ Ensure reliability
- ▶ Ensure confidentiality

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following scales can measure the Temperature?

- ▶ Nominal scale
- ▶ Ordinal scale
- ▶ Interval scale
- ▶ **All of the given options**

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Following are the properties of nominal scale, except;

- ▶ Least powerful
- ▶ **Suggest no order**
- ▶ Provide categorical information
- ▶ Provide magnitude of object

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is NOT the implication of Ordinal scale?

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- ▶ Characteristics of nominal scale
- ▶ **Rank the object**
- ▶ Does not provide magnitude of object
- ▶ Provide rate

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statements is correct about validity and reliability?

- ▶ When internal validity is high, external validity is low
- ▶ When internal validity is high, there is no change in external validity
- ▶ When internal validity is high, external validity is also high
- ▶ **All of the given options**

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When you are confident that the experimental manipulation produced the changes you measured in the dependent variable, your study probably has good _____ validity.

- ▶ Internal
- ▶ External
- ▶ **Causal**
- ▶ Construct

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Mr. Ali has conducted an extensive review of the literature and has deductively reasoned a hypothesis about his problem on the basis of this review. Which type of a research plan is Mr. Ali likely proposing?

- ▶ **Qualitative**
- ▶ Ethical
- ▶ Both quantitative and qualitative

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► Quantitative

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is a legitimate purpose of a research plan?

- It forces you to think through every aspect of a study.
- It provides detailed procedures to guide the conduct of the study.
- It provides clear roadmap of the study.
- **Writing a plan facilitates the evaluation of it.**

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In the statement ‘Smoke badly destroys health of people’ what is the unit of analysis?

- Transportation
- Individuals
- Pollutants
- **Drugs**

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

While studying supervisor-subordinate relationship in an organization, what is the unit of analysis?

- Individual
- Dyad
- Employer-employee
- **Organization**

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following types of survey research is often used for program evaluation or accreditation purposes?

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- ▶ Developmental surveys
- ▶ Followup studies
- ▶ Public opinion polls
- ▶ **No survey research is appropriate**

Question No: 31 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is NOT an example of a problem with using survey research to investigate behaviour?

- ▶ Respondents tend to answer by giving the most socially desirable answer.
- ▶ Respondents may inadvertently omit key terms in the question.
- ▶ Respondents may not give an honest reply to what they see as a threatening question.
- ▶ **Respondents may be unwilling to reveal information as they believe they are likely to be identified.**

Question No: 32 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What should the researcher do if they have achieved a low response rate?

- ▶ Copy responses and paste them again.
- ▶ Abandon the research project entirely.
- ▶ **Recognize and accept the possible limitations of a low response rate.**
- ▶ Fill in some more questionnaires themselves.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statements is correct about questionnaire?

- ▶ A questionnaire should run to at least twenty pages.
- ▶ The questions should have no spaces between them so that the whole questionnaire looks small.

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- ▶ Only questionnaires that are A3 size achieve high response rates.
- ▶ **Clear presentation is more important than overall size.**

Question No: 34 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Critical decision area in questionnaire construction is which of the following?

- ▶ Question content
- ▶ Question wording
- ▶ Response strategy
- ▶ **All of the given options**

Question No: 35 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The most critical area of an article to read is;

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ **Abstract**
- ▶ Results section
- ▶ Limitations

Question No: 36 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is/are advantage(s) of the self-completed questionnaire?

- ▶ Inability to confirm who completed the questionnaire
- ▶ Its unsuitability for some kinds of respondents
- ▶ Inability to ask many questions that are not directly relevant to the respondent
- ▶ **Easy to justify the answer**

Question No: 37 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Time consumed in mall intercept interview is representing which of the following type?

- ▶ **High**

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- ▶ **Moderate**
- ▶ Low
- ▶ Nil

Question No: 38 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following similarity is found in Qualitative research and Survey research?

- ▶ Examine topics primarily from the participants' perspectives.
- ▶ They are guided by predetermined variables to study.
- ▶ **They are descriptive research methods.**
- ▶ Have large sample sizes.

Question No: 39 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following represent a good qualitative problem statement?

- ▶ Defines the independent and dependent variables.
- ▶ **conveys a sense of emerging design.**
- ▶ Specifies a research hypothesis to be tested.
- ▶ Specifies the relationship between variables that the researcher expects to find.

Question No: 40 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following makes research questions very crucial?

- ▶ **Guide your decisions about what data to collect and from where.**
- ▶ Help you decide which research area interests you.
- ▶ Ensure that your findings have external validity.
- ▶ Prevent you from thinking about research strategies.

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Question No: 41 (Marks: 10)

How would you explain "Research Proposal" and its different sections?

1. When a extraneous variable systematically varies with the independent variable and influences the dependent variable, it is called:
 - a. Another dependent variable
 - b. A confounding variable**
 - c. A moderating variable
 - d. An unreliable variable
2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. A statistical relationship is sufficient evidence to infer causality
 - b. Temporal order of the cause and effect is not important in inferring causality
 - c. A statistical relation of X and Y is insufficient evidence for inferring causality**
 - d. Temporal order of cause and effect variables and statistical relation are all that are needed to infer causality
3. A school district examines a program that uses mentors to help very poor readers improve their reading performance. The children in the program are at the 4th percentile at pretest. At posttest they are around the 20th percentile. While it is possible that the program made the difference, another reason for the change in scores could be:
 - a. History
 - b. Regression artifact**
 - c. Multiple-treatment interference
 - d. Differential selection
4. A group of researchers do a study where children from particular classrooms

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are assigned to treatment or control conditions. After the study, the researcher finds out that the students in the control group are higher achievers than those in the experimental group. He found no treatment effect. The failure to find an effect may be due to:

- a. A treatment effect
- b. A testing effect
- c. A differential selection effect**
- d. A maturation effect

5. A researcher examines a program looking at the effects of mentoring on poor readers' reading achievement. He looks at two different schools. One serves as the control and the other the experimental group. Both schools had reading achievement that was around the 50th percentile. During the time that the mentoring program is in place in the experimental group, a statewide reading initiative is started in randomly selected schools. The experimental, but not the control school is involved in the initiative. At the end of the year, the experimental group does better than the control. From the information presented above, a likely threat to the internal validity of the study is:

- a. Selection by mortality interaction
- b. Mortality

c. Selection-history effect

- d. Selection-maturation effect

6. Which type of validity refers to the degree to which you can infer that the relationship between two variables is causal?

a. Internal validity

- b. Population validity
- c. Ecological validity
- d. Statistical conclusion validity

7. Which type of validity refers to the ability to infer that the independent and

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dependent variables are related and that the measured strength of the relationship is accurate?

- a. Internal validity
- b. Population validity
- c. Ecological validity

d. Statistical conclusion validity

8. An extraneous variable that systematically varies with the independent variable and also influences the dependent variable is known as a _____.

- a. Confounding variable
- b. Third variable
- c. Second variable

d. Both a and b are correct

9. The use of multiple observers to allow cross-checking of observations to make sure that the investigators agree with what took place is known as _____.

- a. Interpretive validity
- b. Researcher bias
- c. Multiple operationalism

d. Investigator triangulation

10. _____ is the lowest inference descriptor of all because it uses the participant's own words.

- a. Participant feedback

b. A verbatim

- c. Data triangulation
- d. Investigator triangulation

11. _____ refers to physical or mental changes that may occur within individuals over time, such as aging, learning, boredom, hunger, and fatigue.

- a. Instrumentation
- b. History

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c. Maturation

d. Testing

12. What type of validity refers to the extent to which the results of a study can be generalized across time?

a. Ecological validity

b. External validity

c. Internal validity

d. Temporal validity

13. Which of the following best describes interpretive validity?

a. Factual accuracy of an account as reported by the researcher

b. Accurately portraying the meanings given by the participants to what is being studied

c. Degree to which a theoretical explanation fits the data

d. Ability to generalize the study results across settings

14. Which of the following terms is a strategy where the researcher actively engages in critical self-reflection about his or her potential biases and predispositions.

a. Experimenter effect

b. Reactivity

c. Investigator triangulation

d. Reflexivity

15. Which of the following is not considered one of the criteria for inferring causality?

a. Evidence that the independent and dependent variables are related

b. Evidence that the relationship between the variables being investigated is not due to a

confounding extraneous variable

c. Evidence that changes in variable A occur before changes in variable B

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d. The temporal ordering of the variables being investigated does not matter because a

relationship is all that is really needed

16. The use of multiple data sources to help understand a phenomenon is one strategy that is used to promote qualitative research validity. Which of the following terms describes this strategy?

- a. Data matching
- b. Pattern matching

c. Data triangulation

- d. Data feedback

17. What may happen when different comparison groups experience a different history event?

- a. History effect

b. Selection-history effect

- c. Selection effect
- d. Group effect

18. What is another term that refers to a confounding extraneous variable?

- a. Last variable
- b. First variable

c. Third variable

- d. Fourth variable

19. Which of the following refers to any systematic change that occurs over time in the way in which the dependent variable is assessed?

a. Instrumentation

- b. Maturation
- c. Testing
- d. Selection

20. Which of the following terms describes the ability to generalize from the

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sample of individuals on which a study was conducted to the larger target population of individuals and across different subpopulations within the larger target population?

a. External validity

b. Population validity

c. Ecological validity

d. Temporal validity

21. Which of the following is not a strategy used to promote qualitative research validity?

a. Peer review

b. Theory triangulation

c. Extended fieldwork

d. Random assignment

22. The use of several measures of a construct is called:

a. Multiple operationalism

b. Multiple construct measurement

c. Operationalism

d. Methods triangulation

23. A physical or mental change that occurs in participants over time that affects their performance on the dependent variable is called _____.

a. Instrumentation

b. Maturation

c. Regression

d. None of above

24. Attrition generally occurs in research where _____.

a. You do demographic research

b. The study fails

c. Some participants do not complete the study

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d. The study is very brief

25. Differential attrition occurs when the people dropping out from one group are different from the others in their group or from the people in the comparison group.

a. True

b. False

26. Internal validity refers to which of the following?

a. The ability to infer that a casual relationship exists between 2 variables

b. The extent to which study results can be generalized to and across populations of persons, settings, and times

c. The use of effective measurement instruments in the study

d. The ability to generalize the study results to individuals not included in the study

27. Which strategy used to promote qualitative research validity uses multiple research methods to study a phenomenon?

a. Data triangulation

b. Methods triangulation

c. Theory triangulation

d. Member checking

28. Which type of validity refers to the factual accuracy of an account as reported by the researcher?

a. Ecological validity

b. Temporal validity

c. Descriptive validity

d. None of the above

29. Which of the following is not one of the key threats to internal validity?

a. Maturation

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b. Instrumentation

c. Temporal change

d. History

30. This type of validity refers to the ability to generalize the results of a study across settings.

a. Temporal validity

b. Internal validity

c. Ecological validity

d. External validity

31. Which is not a direct threat to the internal validity of a research design?

a. History

b. Testing

c. Sampling error

d. Differential selection

32. Alteration in performance due to being aware that one is participating in a study is known as _____.

a. Operationalism

b. Reactivity

c. Temporal validity

d. Mortality

33. The idea that the more times a research finding is shown with different sets of people, the more confidence we can place in the finding and in generalizing beyond the original participants is known as _____.

a. Naturalistic generalization

b. Methods generalization

c. Data triangulation

d. Replication logic

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The scientific method is preferred over other ways of knowing because it is more;

Reliable

Systematic

Accurate

All of the given options

An operational definition is:

One that bears no relation to the underlying concept.

An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept.

A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures.

One that refers to opera singers and their work.

If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in his classroom to ascertain their merit and worth, he is likely conducting which type of research?

Basic

Applied

Evaluation

Experimental

What is the basis of the Scientific Method?

To test hypotheses in conditions those are conducive to its success.

To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis.

To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis.

To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely.

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Which of the following is a concept?

Leadership.

Total Quality Management.

Human Resource Management.

All of the given options

Meanings attached to a concept create problems of measurements.

Unambiguous

Vague

Clear

Dictionary

To explain, predict, and/or control phenomena are the goal of-----

Tradition

Inductive logic

Deductive logic

The scientific

Why, as scientists, do we not want to rely on authority for explanations?

Those in authority are often wrong.

Those in authority cannot be challenged.

Those in authority rely too much on objective information.

Those in authority often have no common sense.

If a researcher was studying the use of various instructional approaches to the "multiple intelligences" of his students, he is likely to be conducting which type of research?

Basic

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Applied
Evaluation
Grounded theory

A concept is a generalized idea about----- .
A class of objects
Attributes
Occurrences
All of the given

Under which of the following research method is not applicable?
Health care
Business
Government offices
Imaginary worlds

1- Hypothesis refers to

A. The outcome of an experiment

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- B. A conclusion drawn from an experiment
 - C. A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter
 - D. A tentative statement about the relationship**
- 2- Statistics is used by researchers to
- A. Analyze the empirical data collected in a study**
 - B. Make their findings sound better
 - C. Operationally define their variables
 - D. Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended
- 3- A literature review requires
- A. Planning
 - B. Good & clear writing
 - C. Lot of rewriting
 - D. All of the above**
- 4- A literature review is based on the assumption that
- A. Copy from the work of others

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- B. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others**
- C. Knowledge disaccumulates
- D. None of the above option

5- A theoretical framework

- A. Elaborates the r/s among the variables
- B. Explains the logic underlying these r/s
- C. Describes the nature and direction of the r/s
- D. All of the above**

6- Which of the following statement is not true?

- A. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project
- B. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project
- C. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project**

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- D. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research project
- 7- Preliminary data collection is a part of the
- A. Descriptive research
 - B. Exploratory research**
 - C. Applied research
 - D. Explanatory research
- 8- Conducting surveys is the most common method of generating
- A. Primary data**
 - B. Secondary data
 - C. Qualitative data
 - D. None of the above**

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9- After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is

- A. To conduct surveys
- B. To generate the hypothesis**
- C. To focus group discussions
- D. To use experiments in an investigation

10- The appropriate analytical technique is determined by

- A. The research design
- B. Nature of the data collected
- C. Nature of the hypothesis
- D. Both A & B**
- E. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as:
 - a. Mall interviews
 - b. Mall intercept interviews**
 - c. Brief interviews
 - d. None of the given options

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- F. WATS lines provided by long distance telephone service at fixed rates. In this regard, WATS is the abbreviation of:
- a. West Africa Theological Seminary
 - b. Washtenaw Area Transportation Study
 - c. Wide Area Telecommunications Service**
 - d. World Air Transport Statistics
- G. A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as the:
- a. Interview schedule
 - b. Questionnaire**
 - c. Interview guide
 - d. All of the given options
- H. One of the most critical stages in the survey research process is:
- a. Research design
 - b. Questionnaire design**
 - c. Interview design
 - d. Survey design
- I. Question that consists of two or more questions joined together is called a:
- a. Double barreled question**
 - b. General question

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- c. Accurate question
 - d. Confusing question
- J. The number of questionnaires returned or completed divided by the total number of eligible people who were contacted or asked to participate in the survey is called the:
- a. Response rate**
 - b. Participation rate
 - c. Inflation rate
 - d. None of the given options
- K. To obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, when we ask general question before a specific question then this procedure is called as the:
- a. Research technique
 - b. Qualitative technique
 - c. Funnel technique**
 - d. Quantitative technique
- L. A small scale trial run of a particular component is known as:
- a. Pilot testing
 - b. Pre-testing
 - c. Lab experiments
 - d. Both A & B**

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M. Field testing of the questionnaire shows that:

- a. Respondents are willing to co-operate**
- b. Respondents are not willing to co-operate
- c. Respondents do not like any participation
- d. All of the given options

N. Service evaluation of hotels and restaurants can be done by the:

- a. Self-administered questionnaires**
 - b. Office assistant
 - c. Manager
 - d. None of the given options
- A.

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Q1. All the persons involved in the collection of data and supervision of data collection process are called

- i. **Fieldworkers**
- ii. Researchers
- iii. Research assistants
- iv. None of the given options

Q2. While terminating the interview, the fieldworker should **not** do one of the following:

- i. He should record all the responses made by the interviewee before leaving.
- ii. He should thank the interviewee.
- iii. **He should close the interview hastily.**
- iv. He should answer all the questions the respondent asks concerning the nature and purpose of the study.

Q3. Which one of these is a type of Interviewee bias?

- i. **The respondent does not tell his true income, age, or contact information.**
- ii. The fieldworker fails to probe the interviewee properly.
- iii. The fieldworker contacted the wrong person for interview.
- iv. The fieldworker asks the questions in wrong order.

Q4. A magazine conducts a survey and asks its readers to cut the questionnaire from the magazine, fill it and send it via mail. It is a type of

- i. Purposive sampling
- ii. Snowball sampling
- iii. Sequential sampling
- iv. **Convenience sampling**

Q5. The height distribution of a few students in a school is an example of

- i. **Statistic**
- ii. Population
- iii. Parameter
- iv. Element

Q6. A researcher wants to conduct a survey of the drug users. Which type of sampling technique will be most appropriate here?

- i. **Sequential sampling**

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- ii. Snowball sampling
- iii. Quota sampling
- iv. Convenience sampling

Q7. When there is a need to apply different data collection methods to different parts of the population, the best sampling method would be

- i. Double sampling
- ii. Cluster sampling
- iii. Stratified random sampling
- iv. Systematic random sampling

Q8. The sampling technique in which every element of the population has an equal, non-zero probability of being selected in a sample, is called

- i. Probability sampling
- ii. Convenience sampling
- iii. Purposive sampling
- iv. Quota sampling

Q9. Target population is also called

- i. Population
- ii. Survey population
- iii. Population element
- iv. Population frame

Q10. Which one of them is the method for probing the respondent?

- i. Repeat the question
- ii. Give an expectant pause
- iii. Repeat the respondent's reply
- iv. All of the given options

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1. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?
 - a. Mean, standard deviation, mode
 - b. Mean, median, standard deviation
 - c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode
 - d. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode
2. In lab experiment the effect of _____ Variables is controlled to evaluate the causal relationship.
 - a. Extraneous
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Intervening
 - d. All of the above
3. Internal validity refers to_____.
 - a. Researcher's degree of confidence.
 - b. Generalizability
 - c. Operationalization
 - d. All of the above
4. Which of the following is the weakest experimental design?
 - a. One group pretest-posttest design
 - b. Quasi- experimental design
 - c. Two group posttest only design
 - d. Ex post facto design
5. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of _____.
 - a. Intensity

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- b. Space
 - c. Frequency
 - d. Direction
6. Disadvantage of content analysis is _____.
a. Researcher can increase the sample size
b. Provides access on the subjects to which researcher does have physical access.
c. Sometime documents provide incomplete account to the researcher
d. Spontaneous feelings can be recorded when they occurred
7. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to “An experimental design is a set of procedures specifying:”
a. How the test units (subjects) are to be divided into homogenous sub samples.
b. What independent variables or treatments are to be measured?
c. What dependent variables are to be measured?
d. How the extraneous variables are to be controlled?
8. Time consumed in mall intercept interview is _____.
a. High
b. Moderate
c. Low
d. Nil
9. “Teacher should create a friendly environment in the classroom” this is the type of _____.
a. Leading question
b. Loaded question
c. Double Barreled

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d. Burdensome question

10. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of _____.

- a. Quota sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. [Judgmental sampling](#)
- d. Purposive sampling

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1. Which is not a source of existing statistics?
 - A. Government
 - B. International agencies
 - C. Personal interviews
 - D. Private sources
2. Followings are the advantages of secondary data except
 - A. Non-Reactivity
 - B. Selective survival
 - C. Low cost
 - D. Spontaneity
3. Following are the disadvantages of secondary data except
 - A. Longitudinal analysis
 - B. Sampling bias
 - C. Coding difficult
 - D. Incompleteness
4. The coding of the secondary data may be difficult because of
 - A. Differences in content or subject matter
 - B. Lack of standardization
 - C. Differences in length and format
 - D. All of these
5. The researcher must be concerned about the following problems while using secondary data in research.
 - A. Validity
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these

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1. Discrete variable is also called.....

- A. Categorical variable
- B. Discontinuous variable
- C. **Both A & B**
- D. None of the above

**2. “Officers in my organization have higher than average level of commitment”
Such a hypothesis is an example of.....**

- A. **Descriptive Hypothesis**
- B. Directional Hypothesis
- C. Relational Hypothesis
- D. All of the above

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3. 'Science' refers to.....

- A. A system for producing knowledge
- B. The knowledge produced by a system
- C. **Both A & B**
- D. None of the above

4. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of scientific method?

- A. Deterministic
- B. Rationalism
- C. Empirical
- D. **Abstraction**

5. The theoretical framework discusses the interrelationships among the.....

- A. **Variables**
- B. Hypothesis
- C. Concept
- D. Theory

1.research is based on naturalism.

- A. **Field research**

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- B. Descriptive research
 - C. Basic research
 - D. Applied research
2. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as.....
- A. Mall interviews
 - B. **Mall intercept interviews**
 - C. Brief interviews
 - D. None of the given options
3. is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking general question before a specific question.
- A. Research technique
 - B. Qualitative technique
 - C. **Funnel technique**
 - D. Quantitative technique
4. In, the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.
- A. **Field interview**
 - B. Telephonic interview
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the given options

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5. Randomization of test units is a part of

- A. Pretest
- B. Posttest
- C. Matching
- D. **Experiment**

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1. _____ research is based on naturalism.
A. Field research
B. Descriptive research
C. Basic research
D. Applied research
2. Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as _____.
A. Mall interviews
B. Mall intercept interviews
C. Brief interviews
D. None of the given options
3. _____ is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking general question before a specific question.
A. Research technique
B. Qualitative technique
C. Funnel technique
D. Quantitative technique
4. In, _____ the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.
A. Field interview
B. Telephonic interview
C. Both A and B
D. None of the given options
5. Randomization of test units is a part of _____.
A. Pretest
B. Posttest
C. Matching
D. Experiment
6. Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?
 - a. Mean, standard deviation, mode
 - b. Mean, median, standard deviation
 - c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode

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- a. Researcher's degree of confidence.
- b. Generalizability
- c. Operationalization
- d. All of the above

8. How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of _____.

- a. Intensity
- b. Space
- c. Frequency
- d. Direction

9. Time consumed in mall intercept interview is _____.

- a. High
- b. Moderate
- c. Low
- d. Nil

10. Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of _____.

- a. Quota sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. Judgmental sampling
- d. Purposive sampling

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1. In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

1. **Experiment**
2. Hypothesis
3. Theoretical framework
4. Research design

2. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the _____.

1. Dependent variable
2. Extraneous variable
3. **Independent variable**
4. Confounding variable

3. A measure is reliable if it provides consistent _____.

1. Hypothesis
2. **Results**
3. Procedure
4. Sensitivity

4. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called _____.

1. Telephonic interview
2. Personal interview
3. Unstructured interview
4. **Structured interview**

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5. The numerical description that describe sample may be expected to differ from those that describe population because of random fluctuations inherent in sampling process.

1. Sampling design
2. Non-probability sampling
3. **Sampling error**
4. Probability sampling

6. In _____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.

1. Purposive sampling
2. Quota sampling
3. Stratified sampling
4. **Simple random sampling**

7. _____ is the evidence that the instrument, techniques, or process used to measure concept does indeed measure the intended concepts.

1. Reliability
2. Replicability
3. Scaling
4. **Validity**

8. A researcher is interested in studying why the "new math" of the 1960s failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new math during the 1960s. These teachers are considered as:

1. **Primary sources**
2. Secondary Sources
3. External critics
4. Internal critics

9. Which of the following is NOT true about stratified random sampling?

1. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
2. **Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions**
3. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done

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Solved by zarlish khan

Question 1 of (Start time: 09:18:47 PM) Total Marks: 1

How is nominal data presented?

Select correct option:

In order

In discrete categories

Units of equal distance

Data where there is a true zero

Question 2 (Start time: 09:19:25 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which one of the following creates problems of measurements of a concept?

Select correct option:

Unambiguous meanings

Vague meanings

Clear meanings

Dictionary meanings

Question 3 (Start time: 09:19:56 PM) Total Marks: 1

When doing research involving deception with human subjects, researchers have an obligation to do which of the following?

Select correct option:

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Tell subjects the truth about the study's purpose and methods alter the study is completed
Prevent mental and physical harm to subjects

Let subjects withdraw from the study at any time if they don't want to keep participating

All of the given options

Question 4 (Start time: 09:20:43 PM J Total Marks: 1

In the statement 'an examination of the effects of discretionary behaviour on employee performance' employee performance is the:

Select correct option:

Independent variable

Dependent variable

Extraneous variable

Causal variable

Question 5 (Start time: 09:21:22 PM J Total Marks: 1

Mr. Hans is interested in studying the shared beliefs and practices of the teachers in a small rural school. He is likely to use which research design?

Select correct option:

Action research

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Historical research
Ethnography
Grounded theory

Question 6 (Start time: 09:22:02 PM J Total Marks: 1
What type of the interview that is in which questions are already prepared?
Select correct option:

Telephonic interview
Personal interview
Unshuctured interview
Structured interview

Question 7 (Start time: 09:22:34 PM J Total Marks: 1
Which of the Following is a concept?
Select correct option:

Leadership.
Total Quality Management.
Human Resource Management.
All of the given options

Question 8 (Start time: 09:22:46 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which method of sampling is least likely to produce bias?
Select correct option:

Opportunity Sampling
Random Sampling
Stratified Sampling
Quasi-random sampling

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Question 9 (Start time: 09:23:14 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is NOT a legitimate research problem as stated?

Select correct option:

What is the relationship between the number of books children read and their reading scores?

Should competitive games be banned from elementary schools?

What does it mean to be a special needs child "included" in Ms. Amara's fourth grade class?

What are the major legal principles applied to educational cases decided by the Supreme Court?

Question 10 (Start time: 09:24:00 PM) Total Marks: 1

A _____ scale only assigns numbers to objects to classify the objects according to the characteristic of interest.

Select correct option:

Ratio

Nominal

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**Interval
Dichotomous**

Question 11 (Stan time: 09:24:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is an example of a dilemma that might face feminist business researchers conducting qualitative interviews with women?
Select correct option:

What role to adopt when interviewing male managers?

How many Female employees should be interviewed For a representative sample?

How to overcome the issue of False consciousness?

What data to use when publishing Findings?

Question 12 (Start time: 09:25:12 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which type of sampling strategy is exemplified by selecting two types of individuals: those who are extremely happy and those who are extremely sad?
Select correct option:

Snowball

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Intensity

Homogeneous

Purposive

Question 13 (Start time: 09:25:39 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is the least obtrusive and most accurate method for recording data in an interview?

Select correct option:

Note taking

Videotaping

Audiotaping

Writing notes before the interview

Question 14 (Start time: 09:26:46 PM) Total Marks: 1

An advantage of computer-assisted telephonic interviewing is

Select correct option:

Interviewing time is reduced

Data quality is enhanced

Questionnaires do not have coding errors

There is little opportunity for interviewer bias

Question 15 (Start time: 09:27:34 PM) Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is the best hypothesis statement to address the research question: 'What impact will the new advertising campaign have on sales of Brand B?'

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Select correct option:

The new advertising campaign will impact Brand B usage.

The new advertising campaign will increase Brand B trial.

The new advertising campaign will cause increased Brand B usage at the expense of Brand C.

The new advertising campaign will increase Brand B's market penetration.

Rechecked by zarfash Khan

Which of the following is NOT a longitudinal study?

Select correct option:

Trend study

Census study

Panel study

Cohort study

The extent to which we can generalize the results of a study to other participants is called:

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Select correct option:

Sampling validity

External validity

Construct validity

Internal validity

Under which of the following research method is not applicable?

Select correct option:

Health care

Business

Government offices

Imaginary worlds

Rationalism is the application of:

Select correct option:

Research solution

Logic and arguments

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Reasoning

Previous findings

Which of the following means that all the items in a scale or index fit together or measure a single construct?

Scale

Index

Unidimensionality sure

Weighting

The purpose of a literature review is to:

Help you find out what is already known about this area.

Identify any inconsistencies or gaps in the literature.

Demonstrate an awareness of the theoretical context in which the current study can be located.

Find what is already known, identify gaps demonstrate awareness. sure

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If a measure is consistent over multiple occasions, it has:

Inter-rater reliability

Construct validity

Internal validity

Test-retest reliability

Which of the following is not a feature of theoretical framework?

Making an inventory of variables

Specify the direction of relationship

Presenting findings

Making an inventory of propositions

Quantitative data is?

Expressed in numerical form sure

Concerned with how things are expressed

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Big data

Small data

Which of the following concerns is MOST likely to become a problem if Mr. Baber uses purposive sampling techniques?

Generalizability from the sample to the population.

Statistically equal groups.

Subjects participating in the study.

Selection of participants who are thought to be informative, articulate, and experienced with the research topic and setting.

What is a relationship between the literature survey and the theoretical framework?

Provides a solid foundation for developing the latter

Literature survey helps in the identification of the relevant variables

The theoretical framework explains the theory underlying these relations

All of the given options

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Which of the following is NOT characteristic of qualitative data? h

Thick, rich descriptions

Unorganized

Voluminous

Concise and succinct sure

Setting quotas for hard-to-reach respondents is one way to minimize _____ bias.

Select correct option:

Interviewer

Respondent

Instrument

Sampling (not sure)

The key objective of data analysis is to:

Calculate statistics

Understand relationships between variables

Obtain the distribution of responses for each question

Create tables which display the survey results

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What is the basis of the Scientific Method?

To test hypotheses in conditions that are conducive to its success.

To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis.

To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis.

To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely.

The number of people who complete a survey in relation to the number of people contacted to participate is called the:

Select correct option:

Response set

Response rate

Response bias

Respondents

Which of the following is not something a researcher will have to consider when thinking about their sample size?

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Time and cost.

Non-response.

Length of questionnaire. sure

Heterogeneity of population.

How is nominal data presented?

In order

In discrete categories

Units of equal distance

Data where there is a true zero

What does it mean if two variables have a positive correlation?

As one variable increases, so does the other

As one variable increases, the other decreases

The correlation between the two variables is 0

The correlation between the two variables is greater than 1.0

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Which of the following is NOT a legitimate research problem as stated?

Select correct option:

What is the relationship between the number of books children read and their reading scores?

Should competitive games be banned from elementary schools?

What does it mean to be a special needs child "included" in Ms. Amara's fourth grade class?

What are the major legal principles applied to educational cases decided by the Supreme Court?

Which of the following is most beneficial to read in an article?

Select correct option:

Methods

Introduction

Figures

References

Which of the following is an example of an issue that would be checked in a pilot testing?

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Completion of all questions on a questionnaire

Legible writing

Single responses to all multiple choice questions

Logical answers between questions (i.e., attributes should be rated high if purchase interest is high)

Which of the following describes the nature of qualitative data interpretation?

Select correct option:

Reflection

Integrative

Explanatory

Reflection, integrity, explanation

What is required if there is a chance that data could harm the respondents?

Select correct option:

Change of results

A signed form detailing the types of limits

Free consent of respondents

All of the given options

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Which type of sampling strategy is exemplified by selecting two types of individuals: those who are extremely happy and those who are extremely sad?

Select correct option:

Snowball

Intensity

Homogeneous

Purposive

If a nominal scale is used, it is permissible to calculate which of the following statistics?

Select correct option:

Mean

Range

Percentile

Mode

The researcher protects the confidentiality in following ways, Except;

Obtaining signed nondisclosure documents.

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Restricting access to data instruments where the respondent is identified.

Disclosure of data subsets.

Restricting access to respondent identification.

When accessing the internet, which of these steps is the most essential?

Recording the full URL

Noting the access dates

Downloading material to be referenced

They are all equally important sure

Rationalism is the application of:

Research solution

Logic and arguments

Reasoning

Previous findings

If an interview is conducted with a respondent who does not meet the qualifications for a study, what kind of bias has occurred?

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Select correct option:

Respondent bias

Position bias

Non-response bias

Instrument bias

What is the reason for consulting handbooks, yearbooks, encyclopedias, or reviews in the initial stages of identifying a research topic?

They are readily available.

They provide an overview of the issues related to a topic.

They are primary sources.

They avoid reporting statistical data so one can interpret the results more easily.

What does Ordinal scale NOT imply?

Characteristics of nominal scale

Rank the object

Does not provide magnitude of object

Provide rate

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Which of the following is the BEST hypothesis?

Students taking formative quizzes will perform better on chapter exams than students not taking these quizzes.

Taller students will have higher test scores than shorter students.

Students taught in a cooperative group setting should do better than students in a traditional class.

Students using laptops will do well.

Quantitative social researchers rarely claim to have established causality because:

They are more concerned with publishing the results of their reliability tests.

They do not believe that this is an appropriate goal to be striving for.

They keep forgetting which of the variables they have manipulated.

They tend to use cross-sectional designs, which produce only correlations.
sure

An advantage of computer-assisted telephone interviewing is:

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Interviewing time is reduced

Data quality is enhanced

Questionnaires do not have to be coded

There is little opportunity for interviewer bias

In which of the following sampling methods People are available such as volunteer or can be easily recruited?

Simple random sampling

Cluster sampling

Systematic sampling

Convenience sampling sure

What type of the interview that is in which questions are already prepared?

Select correct option:

Telephonic interview

Personal interview

Unstructured interview

Structured interview

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The facts that should be collected to measure a variable, depend upon the

Select correct option:

Conceptual understanding

Dictionary meaning

Operational definition

All of the above

When you are confident that the experimental manipulation produced the changes you measured in the dependent variable, your study probably has good_____ validity.

Select correct option:

Construct

Internal

External

Causal

Which of the following can be referred as a Reputational sampling?

Select correct option:

Purposive Sampling

Quota Sampling

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Convenience Sampling

Snowball Sampling

Which of the following is a research method that allows a researcher to get information about a large number of subjects relatively inexpensively and easily?

Naturalistic observation

Case study

Laboratory observation

Survey

Rechecked by zarfish

Quiz #4
STA 630

MC080200627 : Muhammad Naveed

Question # 1 of 15 (**Start time: 03:00:31 PM**)

The logic of qualitative data analysis is described as:

Objective

Subjective

Inductive

Deductive

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Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 03:02:01 PM)

Which of the following is least likely to occur as an ethical problem with e-research?

People are not likely to be able to stop once they have begun participating.

Informed consent cannot be completely monitored.

Debriefing could be avoided.

Privacy could be invaded.

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 03:02:56 PM)

What is the first step in the research process?

Preliminary data collection

Problem definition

Theoretical framework

Define broad problem area

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 03:03:30 PM)

The number of people who complete a survey in relation to the number of people contacted to participate is called the:

Response set

Response rate

Response bias

Respondents

Question # 5 of 15 (Start time: 03:04:15 PM)

A researcher developed a measure of shyness and is now asking whether this measure does in fact measure a person's true state of shyness. This is a question of:

Reactivity

Construct validity

Reliability

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Content validity

Question # 6 of 15 (Start time: 03:05:21 PM)

The following journal article would be an example of _____ research; "The benefits of florescent lighting on production in a factory setting."

Applied

Interview

Basic

Stupid

Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 03:06:18 PM)

Which of the following is a research method that allows a researcher to get information about a large number of subjects relatively inexpensively and easily?

Naturalistic observation

Case study

Laboratory observation

Survey

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 03:07:36 PM)

The researcher protects the confidentiality in following ways, Except;

Obtaining signed nondisclosure documents.

Restricting access to data instruments where the respondent is identified.

Disclosure of data subsets.

Restricting access to respondent identification.

Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 03:08:08 PM)

The independent variable is;

The variable manipulated in order to observe its effects

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The variable that is measured
The free spirited variable
A confounding variable

Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 03:08:57 PM)

A measure has high internal consistency reliability when:
Multiple observers make the same ratings using the measure.
Participants score at the high end of the scale every time they complete the measure.
Multiple observers obtain the same score every time they use the measure.
Each of the items correlates with other items on the measure.

Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 03:10:01 PM)

When doing research involving deception with human subjects, researchers have an obligation to do which of the following?
Tell subjects the truth about the study's purpose and methods after the study is completed
Prevent mental and physical harm to subjects
Let subjects withdraw from the study at any time if they don't want to keep participating
All of the given options

Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 03:10:59 PM)

The findings from a study of decision making processes within a UK financial services company can be generalized to:
Decision making processes in all financial services companies
Decision making processes in the all UK companies
Decision making processes in the researched companies
Companies all over the world

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 03:12:19 PM)

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A variable is:

Any characteristic of interest that can take on more than one value

Defined as the groups manipulated in experimental research

The complete set of scores we use in statistical analysis

Completely specified only in observational research

Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 03:13:03 PM)

Which of the following is an example of a dilemma that might face feminist business researchers conducting qualitative interviews with women?

What role to adopt when interviewing male managers?

How many female employees should be interviewed for a representative sample?

How to overcome the issue of false consciousness?

What data to use when publishing findings?

Question # 15 of 15 (Start time: 03:14:08 PM)

Research questions are crucial because they will:

Guide your decisions about what data to collect and from where.

Help you decide which research area interests you.

Ensure that your findings have external validity.

Prevent you from thinking about research strategies.

Which of the following factors has allowed small companies to act like they are big ones?

Select correct option:

Competition

Economic development

Technology

Customers