1. Research is only ..........enquiry into the system of knowledge to disapprove or approve or to arrive at new conclusions for the betterment of the existing system.
   a) Systematic  
   b) computerized  
   c) general  
   d) none of these

2. Business research means the discovery of new knowledge in the field of ....
   a) Management  
   b) administration  
   c) business  
   d) none of these

3. In ........research, the researchers try to find out answers for unsolved questions related with business problems.
   a) Management  
   b) administration  
   c) business  
   d) none of these

4. A ...........analysis determines the cost of each production item used to produce goods and services.
   a) Marketing  
   b) financial  
   c) technical  
   d) investment
5. is a set of logically interrelated statements in the form of empirical assertions about properties of infinite class of events or things.
   a) Abstract  b) theory
   c) conclusion  d) none of these

6. A theory explains and predict about a
   a) Phenomenon  b) principles
   c) conclusion  d) none of these

7. theory represents the common view of the nature of the relationship between theory and research.
   a) Induction  b) deduction
   c) rational  d) none of these

8. is regarded as reasoning from the general to particular
   a) Induction  b) deduction
   c) rational  d) none of these

9. is an abstraction formed by generalizations from particulars
   a) Constructs  b) concept
   c) induction  d) deduction

10. is a statement about observable phenomena that may be judged as true or false.
    a) construct  b) concept
    c) proposition  d) hypothesis

11. A hypothesis is a about the predicted relationships among events or variables
    a) Statement  b) conclusion  c) prediction  d) none of these

12. research deals with practical problems.
    a) Basic  b) exploratory
    c) applied  d) experimental

13. research is mainly concerned with generalizations and with the formulation of a theory.
    a) Basic  b) exploratory
    b) applied  d) experimental

14. research is a preliminary study of a new problem about which the researcher has little or no knowledge.
    a) Basic  b) exploratory
    b) applied  d) experimental

15. The research leads to discovery of new theories and development of existing theories.
    a) Pure  b) exploratory
    c) applied  d) experimental
16. ..........research is a fact finding investigation.
   a) Formulative          b) causal
       c) descriptive       d) none of these

17. ..........research seeks to explain what is happening in a particular
       situation.
   a) Formulative          b) causal
       c) descriptive       d) none of these

18. ......research is a management tool that can be used for creating
       business strategies, managing production and managing growth.
   a) Social                b) business
       c) educational       d) none of these

19. A set of logically interrelated statements in the form of empirical
    assertions about properties of infinite class of events or things is known
    as...........
   a) Theory                b) concept
       c) construct         d) hypothesis

20. ..........building broadly consists of observation, induction and
       deduction.
   a) Theory                b) concept
       c) construct         d) hypothesis

21. ..........follows an approach which is from “general to specific”.
   a) Retroduction          b) induction
       c) deduction         d) none of these

22. The ..........method consists of studying several individual cases and
       drawing generalization.
   a) Retroduction          b) induction
       c) deduction         d) none of these

23. ..........follows an approach which is “top-down”.
   a) Retroduction          b) induction
       c) deduction         d) none of these

24. A ..........is an abstraction formed by generalizations from
       particulars.
   a) Theory                b) concept
       c) construct         d) hypothesis

25. A ........ is a concept that is not directly observable.
   a) Theory                b) concept
       c) construct         d) hypothesis

26. An ........ is a procedure agreed upon for translation of a concept into
    measurement of some kind.
   a) Operational definition b) concept
       c) proposition        d) hypothesis
27. A ……….is a statement about observable phenomena that may be judged as true or false.
   a) Operational definition  b) concept  c) proposition  d) hypothesis

28. ……….research is also known as basic research because it is related with a particular project and problem.
   a) Pure  b) exploratory  c) applied  d) action

29. The ……….research leads to discovery of new theories and development of existing theories.
   a) Pure  b) exploratory  c) applied  d) experimental

30. …………..research is a preliminary study of a new problem about which the researcher has little or no knowledge.
   a) Pure  b) exploratory  c) applied  d) experimental

31. The major use of …………..research is explanation of the state of affairs, as it exists at present.
   a) Formulative  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) none of these

32. The objective of …………..research is to test hypotheses about cause and effect relationships.
   a) Formulative  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) none of these

33. The …………..study is always adopted where only little knowledge or information about a problem is available.
   a) Situational  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) exploratory

34. Exploratory research is a …………..study of an unfamiliar problem.
   a) Final  b) preliminary  c) causal  d) none of these

35. …………..is a method or technique or an approach of exploring or analyzing the life of a social unit.
   a) Preliminary study  b) secondary study  c) case study  d) pilot

36. A …………..study is a small scale preliminary study conducted before the main research, in order to check the feasibility or to improve the design of the research.
   a) Preliminary  b) secondary  c) case  d) pilot
37. A ..........analysis is a preliminary investigation or informal gathering of background information.
   a) Situational  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) exploratory

38. ........research is mainly concerned with discovery and with generating or building theory.
   a) Situational  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) exploratory

39. ..........research helps determine the best research design, data collection method and selection of subjects.
   a) Situational  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) exploratory

40. Secondary data analysis is another form of .............research.
   a) Situational  b) causal  c) descriptive  d) exploratory

41. ..........is a preliminary study conducted on a limited scale before the original studies are carried out in order to gain some primary information.
   a) case study  b) pilot study  c) descriptive study  d) diagnostic study

42. Correctly defining the problem is the essential ............step in the business research process.
   a) First  b) second  c) third  d) last

43. ..........is a tentative explanation for an observation, phenomenon, or scientific problem that can be tested by further investigation.
   a) Theory  b) concept  c) construct  d) hypothesis

44. Plan of study of a researcher is called the................. .
   a) Research design  b) research method  c) research procedure  d) research problem.

45. If one variable depends upon another variable is termed as ...............variable.
   a) Independent  b) dependent  c) extraneous  d) none of these.

46. ............... Research seeks to find cause and affect relationships between variables.
   a) Descriptive  b) explorative  c) causal  d) none of these.

47. ............... Are the variables that may have some affects upon a dependent variable but yet are not independent Variables.
   a) Dependent variables  b) independent variables  c) Extraneous variables  d) none of these.

48. The survey is a non- experimental, ............... Research method.
   a) Descriptive  b) non descriptive  c) causal  d) none of these.
49. Surveys gather data over a period of time.
   a) Cross-sectional
   b) Longitudinal
   c) Sample
   d) None of these.

50. Often is used to measure causality.
   a) Experiment
   b) Observation
   c) Research Design
   d) None of these.

51. Data can be obtained by communication or by observation.
   a) Secondary
   b) Primary
   c) Sample
   d) None of these.

52. A Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.
   a) Research
   b) Sample
   c) Popular
   d) None of these.

53. Probability sampling is also known as Sampling.
   a) Chance
   b) Non-random
   c) Restricted
   d) None of these.

54. Sampling method the population or universe is divided into number of clusters or large groups.
   a) Restricted
   b) Random Route
   c) Cluster
   d) None of these.

55. Research is the blueprint for the study.
   a) Variable
   b) Problem
   c) Design
   d) None of these.

56. If the independent variable is not manipulated, is called hypothesis testing research.
   a) Non-experimental
   b) Experimental
   c) Working
   d) None of these.

57. Studies does deal with testing of proposition or hypothesis.
   a) Descriptive
   b) Analytical
   c) Causal
   d) None of these.

58. Research seeks to find cause and affect relationships between variables.
   a) Causal
   b) Descriptive
   c) Analytical
   d) None of these.

59. The survey is descriptive research method.
   a) Experimental
   b) Non-experimental
   c) Both (a) & (b)
   d) None of these.

60. Surveys are used to gather information on a population at a single point in time.
   a) Cross-sectional
   b) Historical
   c) Longitudinal
   d) None of these.
61. The ..........method involves a complete enumeration of all units of the population or universe.
   a) census  b) sample  c) both (a) & (b)  d) none of these.

62. .................variables are undesirable because they add error to an experiment.
   a) dependent  b) Extraneous  c) independent  d) none of these.

63. .................error is known as non- cumulative error.
   a) Unbiased  b) biased  c) technical  d) none of these.

64. .................is the generation of continuum upon which measured objects are located.
   a) Ranking  b) measurement  c) scaling  d) rating

65. When a .................scale is used for the purpose of the identification, there is strict one to one correspondence between the numbers and the objects.
   a) Nominal  b) ordinal  c) interval  d) ratio

66. Which of the statistics is not permissible with nominally scaled data?
   a) Chi square  b) median  c) range  d) both (b) and (c) are not permissible.

67. In business research, attitudinal data obtained from rating scales are often treated as ................. Data.
   a) Nominal  b) ordinal  c) interval  d) ratio

68. Which of the following scale is not a type of comparative scale?
   a) Semantic differential  b) constant sum  c) likert  d) both (a) and (c).

69. The term ............... is used to indicate measuring of something.
   a) Scaling  b) ratio  c) rating  d) none of these.

70. The ............... Scale places events in order.
   a) Nominal  b) ordinal  c) interval  d) ratio.

71. ............... Scale is used to draw out a yes or no answer.
   a) Lickert  b) rating  c) dichotomous  d) category.

72. This type of scale makes extensive use of words rather than numbers.
   a) Semantic  b) likert  c) rating  d) numerical.

73. A questionnaire is a devise that is most frequently used in collecting ............. Data.
   a) Secondary  b) primary  c) both  d) none of these.
74. These questions are also called fixed alternative questions.
   a) Open ended  b) closed  c) both  d) open response-option questions.

75. Questionnaires contain definite, concrete and direct questions.
   a) Unstructured  b) structured  c) closed form  d) none of these.

76. Data processing consists of …………, coding and tabulation.
   a) Editing  b) entry  c) classification  d) none of these.

77. helps to become the data accurate, consistent with the intent of the question and other information in the survey, and to see the data is complete in all respects.
   a) Coding  b) tabulation  c) editing  d) classification.

78. Is the process of assigning figures or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes.
   a) Editing  b) coding  c) tabulation  d) classification.

79. Data classified on the basis of some attributes are known as…………..classification.
   a) Qualitative  b) Quantitative  c) Geographical  d) chronological

80. Is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying it in a compact form for further analysis.
   a) Classification  b) coding  c) tabulation  d) editing.

81. In statistics, a ………….. is a graphical display of tabulated frequencies.
   a) Histiogram  b) bar diagram  c) histogram  d) none of these.

82. If the study is related one variable it is called………… analysis.
   a) Bivaralite  b) correlation  c) casual analysis  d) unidimensional

83. is the middle value in the distribution when it is arranged in descending or ascending order.
   a) Mode  b) mean  c) median  d) range.

84. is the most common measure of central tendency.
   a) Mode  b) median  c) mean  d) range

85. When the study is related with more than two variables it is termed as …………… Analysis.
a) Bivariate b) multivariate
c) casual analysis d) unidimensional.

86. .......... Report is a report prepared for a layman.
   a) Technical   b) popular   c) general   d) specific.

87. A .......... Is a list of the sources used by the researcher to get
   information for research report.
   a) Bibliography. b) Content  c) appendix  d) none of these.

88. There are ....... primary scales of measurement.
   a) One  b) two  c) three  d) four

89. ........... is a systematic way of assigning numbers or names to objects
   and their attributes.
   a) Measurement  b) classification
c) scaling  d) tabulation.

90. The .......... Scale is known as nominal scale.
   a) Interval  b) ordinal  c) ranking  d) ratio.

91. ............ Scales is also known as the cardinal level of measurement.
   a) Interval  b) ordinal  c)ratio  d) ranking

92. Nominal variables allow for ............ classification.
   a) Quantitative  b) qualitative  c) both (a) & (b)  d) none of these.

93. A .................. is a device that is most frequently used in collecting
   primary data.
   a) Schedule  b) questionnaire
   c) both (a) & (b)  d) none of these.

94. ............ ended questions are called free answer questions.
   a) Closed  b) open
   c) multiple choice question  d) none of these.

95. A ....................refers to one which provides several set of alternatives
   for its answers.
   a) Closed  b) open
   c) multiple choice question  d) none of these.

96. A ................. Is a set of questions which are asked and filled in by
   the interviewer in a face to face situation with another person.
   a) Schedule  b) questionnaire
   c)check-list  d) none of these.

97. Mail survey is the other method of collecting ................. data.
   a) Secondary  b) primary  c) both  d) none of these.
98. Is the process of assigning figures or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes.
   a) Coding   b) editing   c) tabulation   d) none of these.

99. Is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying it in a compact form for further analysis.
   a) Classification.   b) Editing
   c) coding   d) tabulation.

100. Are specialized types of database.
   a) Spreadsheets.   b) Microsoft word
   c) Microsoft office   d) none of these.

101. Measurement has the characteristics of rank order and equal intervals.
   a) Ordinal   b) ratio
   c) ranking   d) interval

102. Measurement is the highest level of measurement and is used for quantitative data.
   a) Interval   b) ranking
   c) ratio   d) ordinal

103. A is a circular chart divided into sectors, illustrating relative magnitudes or frequencies.
   a) pie chart   b) bar
   c) pictogram   d) none of these.

104. The is a line chart.
   a) Lorenz curve   b) pie chart
   c) bar   d) pictogram.

105. Analysis is a mathematical tool which is used to describe the degree to which one variable is linearly related to each other.
   a) Regression   b) correlation
   c) variance   d) none of these.

106. Measures of the dispersion are a of the entire group or data.
   a) Typical value   b) central value
   c) positional average   d) none of these.

107. Mode is the and it is not affected by the values of extreme items.
   a) Positional average   b) typical value
   c) central values   d) none of these.

108. report is a report prepared for specialists who are interested in understanding the technical aspects of research methodology and research findings.
   a) general   b) popular
   c) technical   d) specific
109. The phase in a research report is ordering the parts and planning in writing.
   a) first    b) second    c) third    d) last

110. The most important part of the research is ...............  
   a) Analysis     b) findings 
   c)suggestions   d) conclusion

111. Research is a ...............endeavor to discover answers to questions.  
   (a) Systematic   (b) Collective 
   (c) General      (d) None of these

112. Business research is research undertaken in the field of ...............  
   (a) Management   (b) Administration 
   (c) Business     (d) Natural science

113. Quantitative research is ............... based  
   (a) Variables   (b) Attributes   (c) Information   (d) None of These

114. Theory is an explanation of observed ...............  
   (a) Features    (b) Regularity   (c) Events       (d) Principles

115. A theory explains and predicts about a ...............  
   (a) Phenomenon  (b) Principles   (c) Formula      (d) None of These

116. Induction is reasoning from ............... To general  
   (a) Particular  (b) Collection    (c) Group       (d) Some

117. A deductive reasoning works from general to particular, it is called.............  
   (a) Bottom-Up Approach    (b) Top - Down Approach   
   (c)Balanced Approach      (d) Linear Approach

118. Empirical studies are studies based on ...............  
   (a) Imagination      (b) Insights 
   (c) Experience       (d) Events

119. Concepts are the ............... of theory building.  
   (a) Information       (b)Ideas   
   (c) Equations         (d)Basic Units

120. The act of providing a measure of a concept is referred to as.............  
   (a) Hypothesis       (b) Construct 
   (c) Proposition      (d) Operational Definition

121. HDI is a ...............  
   (a) Construct       (b) Concept   
   (c)Hypothesis       (d)Proposition
122. The specific value of a variable is called ...........
(a) Data          (b)Attribute
(c)Information   (d)Unit

123. Independent variable is deemed to have a ........on the dependent variable.
(a) Direct Influence  (b) Indirect Influence
(c) Marginal Influence (d) Casual Influence

124. An intervening variable tells........ there is a relationship between two variables.
(a) How    (b)When    (c)What    (d) Why

125. When a proposition is formulated for empirical testing, it is called ......
(a) Estimate     (b) Theory     (c) Principle     (d) Hypothesis

126. ............. Study is undertaken where the information known on a particular subject matter is little.
(a) Exploratory   (b) Descriptive
(c) Casual       (d) Action

127. ............. Research does not follow any formalized pattern
(a) Exploratory   (b) Descriptive
(c) Casual       (d) Experimental

128. Case study is a method of exploring or analyzing the life of a ............
(a) Social Unit   (b) Statistical Unit
(c) Several Units (d) None of These

129. A ............. study is a small scale replica of the main study
(a) Pilot        (b) Descriptive
(c) Casual       (d) Focus

130. The person who runs the focus group session is called
(a) Umpire       (b) Coach
(c) Referee      (d) Moderator

131. Variables that contain data have only two categories are called .............
(a) Interval     (b) ordinal
(c) nominal      (d) dichotomous

132. Research design provides a ...... for the collection and analysis of data
(a) Evidence     (b) conclusion
(c) frame work   (d) guess

133. The ............ Of data are divided in to primary and secondary
(a) Destination  (b) details
(c) proof        (d) source

134. ............. Studies are designed primarily to describe what is going on or what exists
(a) Descriptive  (b) casual
(c) exploratory  (d) analytical
135. Survey is an important ……… of research.
   (a) Manipulation  (b) method
   (c) result       (d) event

136. A field study is always conducted in a ……… setting.
   (a) Natural      (b) artificial
   (c) controlled   (d) uncontrolled

137. In ……… Surveys, researchers are interested in variation.
   (a) ad hoc       (b) permanent
   (c) longitudinal (d) cross-sectional

138. A complete survey of the population is called ………
   (a) Census       (b) sample
   (c) panel        (d) trend

139. The oldest method of data collection is through………..
   (a) Interview    (b) group discussion
   (c) questionnaire (d) observation

140. In experiment the ……… group get the program.
    (a) control      (b) focus
    (c) program      (d) expert

141. Measurement validity is also called ……… Validity
    (a) Internal     (b) ecological
    (c) external     (d) construct

142. The Solomon Four- Group Design has ………… groups.
    (a) One          (b) two
    (c) three        (d) four

143. Random assignment is not adhered to in ……… experimental design.
    (a) Quasi        (b) classical
    (c) modern       (d) factorial

144. Typically data is called quantitative if it is in ……… Form
    (a) Verbal      (b) numerical
    (c) photographs  (d) none of these

145. The first step in statistical activity is the ………
    (a) Publication of report  (b) processing of data
    (c) analysis of data       (d) collection of data

146. In ……… observation, the researcher acts both as an observer and a participant
    (a) Structured     (b) controlled
    (c) simple         (d) non-participant

147. Data accuracy is ……… in observation than in survey.
    (a) Lower         (b) higher
    (c) far below     (d) none of these

148. Where it is not possible to collect data directly from the informants……….. method is followed
    (a) Direct personal interview (b) indirect personal interview
    (c) structured interview      (d) un structured interview
149. When questionnaire is posted to informants, it is called ............
(a) Simple questionnaire  (b) open-ended questionnaire
(c) mailed questionnaire (d) anonymous questionnaire

150. ............ techniques are designed to tap the deeper state of personality of the informant in terms of unconscious motivation.
(a) Focus group  (b) depth interview
(c) schedule (d) projective

151. The ‘Annual Survey of Industries’ is a document published by .........
(a) CSO (b) ICAR (c) FICCI (d) NCEAR

152. Data found from CDs and online journals are called ..........
(a) Primary data (b) electronic data
(c) govt data (d) international data

153. Sample means a ..........part of an entire population.
(a) Small (b) large (c) sizable (d) representative

154. Sampling is the process of selecting units from a ........ of interest
(a) Population (b) phenomenon
(c) place (d) space

155. The listing of the accessible population from which the sample is drawn is called the........
(a) Sample design (b) sample block
(c) sample frame (d) sampling premises

156. ............refers to the number of units to be chosen from the population
(a) Sampling plan (b) sampling method
(c) sampling frame (d) sample size

157. Random sampling is also called ........ sampling.
(a) Probability (b) non probability
(c) accidental (d) snow ball

158. ............ is an example of random number table.
(a) Tippet’s table (b) logarithm table
(c) Chi-square table (d) none of these

159. If the population is ............, stratified sampling method is used.
(a) Systematic (b) homogeneous
(c) heterogeneous (d) scattered

160. Combining different methods of sampling is called...... sampling
(a) Simple random (b) systematic
(c) multi-stage (d) area
161. …….. Samples are best suited for exploratory research.
(a) Systematic (b) convenience
(c) judgment (d) random

162. If there is no accessible sampling frame, …….. sampling is used
(a) Systematic (b) snow ball
(c) judgment (d) random

163. Under …….. … sampling method, the samples are selected non-randomly according to some fixed quota.
(a) Systematic (b) snow ball
(c) judgment (d) quota

164. The greater the sample size, the smaller the ……..
(a) standard error (b) mean
(c) median (d) mode

165. Respondent errors and administrative errors are examples of ……..
(a) Sampling error (b) standard error
(c) non-sampling error (d) standard deviation

166. …….. Is the process of observing and recording the observations that are collected as part of research?
(a) Survey (b) interview (c) scaling (d) measurement

167. The assignment of objects to numbers or semantics according to a rule is called ……..
(a) Statistical analysis (b) interpretation
(c) scaling (d) labelling

168. Social status of the respondent is measured on the basis of …….. scale
(a) Nominal (b) ordinal (c) interval (d) ratio

169. The ranks obtained by students will be measured on the basis of … scale
(a) Nominal (b) ordinal (c) interval (d) ratio

170. The Fahrenheit scale of measuring temperature is a …….. scale.
(a) Nominal (b) ordinal (c) interval (d) ratio

171. In …….. Scale, there is an absolute zero point.
(a) Nominal (b) ordinal (c) interval (d) ratio

172. …….. scale is the highest level of measurement scales.
(a) Nominal (b) ordinal (c) interval (d) ratio

173. …….. means judging the scalability of the phenomenon under study.
(a) Continuum (b) range
(c) standard deviation (d) variance
174. Stability of a measure is tested through ..........method
   (a) Observation         (b) interview
   (c) test- retest        (d) schedule

175. The .......... Validity refers to the degree to which the actual program
      reflects the ideal.
   (a) Construct           (b) face            (c) concurrent     (d) external

176. ........ scale is also called summated rating scale.
   (a) Likert              (b) semantic differential
   (c) nominal            (d) ordinal

177. a researcher uses paired comparison scaling techniques to measure
      consumer preference between 7 brands of toilet soaps. He will
      present.............pairs of brands to the respondents.
   (a) 14                  (b) 21              (c) 35              (d) 18

178. Which of the following is a non comparative scale?
   (a) Paired comparison   (b) rank order
   (c) constant sum        (d) continuous rating scale

179. ........ is the generation of a continuum upon which measure objects
      are located
   (a) Ranking             (b) measurement
   (c) scaling             (d) rating

180. Which of the following is not a comparative scale?
   (a) Semantic differential (b) constant sum
   (c)Likert               (d) both (a) and (c).

181. A........ scale is used to draw out a yes or no answer.
   (a) likert              (b)rating            (c) dichotomous     (d) category

182. ........ scale is verbal.
   (a) Numerical           (b) Likert          (c) semantic        (d) rating

183. Likert’s scale is an example of ........ Scale
   (a) Comparative         (b) non comparative
   (c) verbal              (d) numeric

184. .............. Is an intermediary stage between the collection of data and
      their analysis and interpretation?
   (a) Processing          (b) analyzing
   (c) reporting           (d) designing

185. Editing is the ............ Stage in data processing
   (a) Fourth              (b) third          (c) second          (d) first
186. .......... Is the process by which response categories are summarized by numerals or other symbols?
   (a) Editing    (b) coding    (c) classifying    (d) tabulating

187. Classification is the process of reducing large mass of data into ........ group for meaningful analysis.
   (a) Various    (b) heterogeneous    (c) homogeneous    (d) different

188. Classification on periodical basis is also called .......classification.
   (a) Geographical    (b) chronological
   (c) simple    (d) manifold

189. If variable can take only exact values, it is called ......variables.
   (a) Dependent    (b) independent
   (c) continuous    (d) discrete

190. When raw data is arranged in conveniently organized groups, it is called a ......distribution.
   (a) Normal    (b) binomial    (c) poison    (d) frequency

191. .......... is the process of recording the classified facts in rows and columns.
   (a) Editing    (b) coding    (c) classification    (d) tabulation

192. a .......... table may contain data pertaining to more than one characteristic.
   (a) Simple    (b) complex    (c) frequency    (d) normal

193. If the variables are measured on nominal and ordinal scales, the tools of analysis are called ........statistics.
   (a) Parametric    (b) non parametric
   (c) descriptive    (d) inferential

194. If a table shows the relationship between two variables in a tabular form, it is called a ..........table
   (a) Frequency    (b) simple    (c) complex    (d) contingency

195. In line graphs, values of dependent variables are taken on the ...........
   (a) X- axis    (b) Y – axis    (c) base line    (d) none of these

196. If the area of a circle is divided in two different sectors representing different categories such that the angle of each sector is proportional to the frequency of corresponding category, it is called a ..............
   (a) Pie chart    (b) bar chart
   (c) stacked bar chart    (d) multiple bar chart

197. The diagram drawn for presenting the data in picture form is called .......
   (a) Chart    (b) frequency polygon
   (c) pie chart    (d) pictogram
198. Data classified on the basis of some characteristics is called ……
   (a) Geographical          (b) chronological
   (c) quantitative          (d) qualitative

199. If the study is related tone variable, it is called ………. Analysis
   (a)  bivariate       (b) correlative
   (c) casual            (d) unidimensional

200. When the study is related with more than two variables, it is termed as…….
   (a) bivariate       (b) multivariate
   (c) casual            (d) unidimensional

201. after processing the data, the next step is its ………..
   (a) Editing           (b) classifying
   (c) analysis           (d) reporting

202. The entire domain of statistics is divided in to descriptive statistics and ……….statistics.
   (a) Vital              (b) business
   (c) inferential         (d) none of these

203. ………. statistics is used to describe the basic features of the data in a study.
   (a) Descriptive        (b) business
   (c) inferential         (d) none of these

204. ………. Is a measure of central tendency?
   (a) Mean                (b) standard deviation
   (c) mean deviation      (d) range

205. If the measure of correlation is zero it indicates ………. Correlation
   (a) No                  (b) perfect
   (c) imperfect           (d) positive

206. The method helps to predict the unknown values of one variable from the known values of another variable are called ……….analysis.
   (a) Correlation         (b) regression
   (c) factor              (d) cluster

207. ………….is the best way of reflecting the central tendency of a set of scores where the scores themselves are measured on a nominal scale.
   (a) Mode                (b) median
   (c) mean                (d) range

208. ………….is defined as the square-root of the average of the squared deviation from the mean.
   (a) Range               (b) standard deviation
   (c) skewness            (d) geometric mean

209. If we estimate a parameter with the help of a single value, it is known as ………….estimate.
   (a) Point                (b) interval
   (c) time                 (d) none of these
210. ……..is a specific statement of prediction.
   (a) Concept  (b) construct
   (c) proposition  (d) hypothesis

211. In testing of hypothesis, if the null hypothesis is rejected ……….
   Hypothesis is accepted
   (a) Alternative  (b) relational
   (c) new  (d) none of these

212. Population measurements are called ……….
   (a) Parameters  (b) statistics
   (c) estimates  (d) hypotheses

213. Rejecting a true null hypothesis is committing a………….
   (a) type- I error  (b) type-II error
   (c) type- III error  (d) sampling error

214. Where the sample size is less than 30 ….is used.
   (a) F- test  (b) Z- test
   (c) T- test  (d) U- test

215. Reporting means ………..through reports
   (a) Asking  (b) answering
   (c) communicating  (d) stating

216. ………..report is reporting verbally in person.
   (a) Technical  (b) popular
   (c) written  (d) oral

217. Popular report is a report prepared for ………
   (a) Academic audience  (b) business managers
   (c) administrators  (d) laymen

218. ……….. is a list of sources used by the researcher to get information
   for research report.
   (a) Appendix  (b) bibliography
   (c) index  (d) glossary

219. a……… index includes a detailed reference to all important matters
   discussed in the report
   (a) Name  (b) author  (c) subject  (d) none of these

220. A list of special terms and phrases used is given in the form of a ………
   (a) Glossary  (b) bibliography  (c) appendix  (d) reference

221. A treatise on a single subject is called a …………..
   (a) Monograph  (b) thesis  (c) dissertation  (d) report
222. ........ is a report prepared for a layman.
(a) Technical (b) popular (c) general (d) specific

223. Exploratory research is ........... study of an unfamiliar problem.
(a) Final (b) preliminary (c) casual (d) none of these

224. Which of the following are single-variable designs?
(a) Pre-experimental designs (b) true-experimental designs
(c) Quasi-experimental designs (d) all of these

225. ............... are characterized by an absence of randomization.
(a) Pre-experimental designs (b) true-experimental designs
(c) Quasi-experimental designs (d) all of these

226. In ................., the researchers randomly assigns test units to experimental groups.
(a) Pre-experimental designs (b) true-experimental designs
(c) Quasi-experimental designs (d) all of these

227. ............... designs are using constructions that already exist in the real world.
(a) Pre-experimental designs (b) true-experimental designs
(c) Quasi-experimental designs (d) all of these

228. Which of the following is not an individual document?
(a) Life history (b) diary (c) letter (d) newspaper

229. Which of the following are public documents?
(a) Newspapers (b) historical documents
(c) statistics (d) all of these

230. The purpose of ........... is twofold: to organize (stingly) and to communicate (clearly)
(a) Concept (b) theory (c) construct (d) hypothesis

231. When the hypothesis is verified and found to be true it becomes a......
(a) Law (b) theory (c) fact (d) statement

232. The theory when works satisfactorily and is generally accepted, it becomes...........
(a) Statement (b) fact (c) Law (d) hypothesis

233. When law becomes familiar it becomes a............
(a) Hypothesis (b) theory (c) fact (d) statement

234. When a hypothesis relates to the cause and effect relationship of a phenomenon it is called........
(a) Tentative (b) descriptive
(c) explanatory (d) hypothesis concerning law
235. When a phenomenon cannot be fully understood because of technical difficulties, the hypothesis made about is called……..  
(a) Tentative  
(b) descriptive  
(c) explanatory  
(d) hypothesis concerning law

236. .............hypothesis explains the happenings of a phenomenon.  
(a) Tentative  
(b) descriptive  
(c) explanatory  
(d) hypothesis concerning law

237. ............. describes how an agent works to produce a particular effect or event.  
(a) Tentative  
(b) descriptive  
(c) explanatory  
(d) hypothesis concerning law

238. The smallest and the largest possible measurements in each class are known as class.............  
(a) Boundaries  
(b) interval  
(c) limits  
(d) mark

239. The value exactly at the middle of a class interval is called.........  
(a) Mid value  
(b) class mark  
(c) limits  
(d) both (a) & (b)

240. The number of observations falling within a particular class interval is called its class.............  
(a) Frequency  
(b) interval  
(c) limits  
(d) mark

241. ............. includes letters, questionnaires, tests or other tools used in collecting the data.  
(a) Appendix  
(b) glossary  
(c) literature cited  
(d) bibliography

242. A .............is an alphabetical listing of unfamiliar terms with their meaning used in the thesis.  
(a) Appendix  
(b) glossary  
(c) literature cited  
(d) bibliography

243. .............is a comprehensive listing of the works relevant to the study of the researcher.  
(a) Appendix  
(b) glossary  
(c) literature cited  
(d) bibliography

244. .............is a list of references cited in the text.  
(a) Appendix  
(b) glossary  
(c) literature cited  
(d) bibliography

245. When there is long time gap between data collected and presentation of report, the study may lose its significance. In such cases............. report is presented.  
(a) Summary  
(b) technical  
(c) public  
(d) interim
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