

**FINALTERM EXAMINATION**  
Fall 2008  
STA630- Research Methods (Session - 1)

Marks: 80

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

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Research method is applicable in all of the following fields, Except.

- ▶ Health care
- ▶ Business
- ▶ Government offices
- ▶ Religion

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

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Quantitative researcher's pre-occupation with generalization is an attempt to:

- ▶ Develop the law like findings of the natural sciences.
- ▶ Boost their chances of publication.
- ▶ Enhance the internal validity of their research.
- ▶ Demonstrate the complex techniques of statistical analysis.

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

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Which one of the following is a NOT a characteristic of a testable hypothesis?

- ▶ Hypothesis must be conceptually clear.
- ▶ Hypothesis must have empirical referents.
- ▶ Hypothesis must be specific.
- ▶ Hypothesis must be proved.

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

Which of the following is **NOT** an unethical issue?

- ▶ Seek approval for research
- ▶ Misrepresenting results
- ▶ Avoiding legal liability
- ▶ Invoicing irregularities

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

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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: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Which of the following is the difference between measures and indicators?

- ▶ Measures are unambiguous quantities, whereas indicators are devised from common sense understandings.
- ▶ Indicators have a more direct relationship to the underlying concept than measures.
- ▶ Measures are intuitively devised and then applied as if they were direct indicators of a concept.
- ▶ Indicators are unambiguous quantities, whereas measures are subjective and value-laden.

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

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What is the difference between interval/ratio and ordinal variables?

- ▶ Ordinal data can be rank ordered, but interval/ratio data cannot.
- ▶ The distance between categories is equal across the range of interval/ratio data.
- ▶ Interval/ratio variables contain only two categories.
- ▶ Ordinal variables have a fixed zero point, whereas interval/ratio variables do not.

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

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Categorical measures are forms of measurement classified as;

- ▶ Measures that reflect quantitative differences.
- ▶ Measures that reflect qualitative differences.
- ▶ Measures that do not require mutual exclusivity or exhaustiveness when devising a measuring system.
- ▶ Rationale measures.

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

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Which of the following is considered a part of a formal evaluation of a research plan?

- ▶ A critique by a colleague of the researcher
- ▶ A critique by an experienced researcher
- ▶ A pilot study and a field test
- ▶ Self opinion

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

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

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ It forces you to think through every aspect of a study.

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

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A research design is a \_\_\_\_\_ for a study and plan by which the strategy is to be carried out.

- ▶ Plan
- ▶ Program
- ▶ Policy
- ▶ Strategy

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

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The two most common categories of survey research are based on which of the following?

- ▶ How data are collected and the size of the sample selected.
- ▶ The size of the sample selected and the type of instrument used.
- ▶ How often a group is surveyed and the size of the sample selected.
- ▶ How data are collected and how often a group is surveyed.

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

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Why it is important to avoid ambiguous terms while designing questions?

- ▶ Respondents may not understand the question.
- ▶ Respondents may operate with a different frame of reference.
- ▶ Respondents may think the question is less important.
- ▶ Respondents may have to ask for help when completing the questionnaire.

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

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Which of the following is a double-barrelled question?

- ▶ How satisfied you are with the performance appraisal system?
- ▶ How satisfied you are with investment levels in new and existing software packages?
- ▶ How satisfied you are with the organisation's marketing strategy?
- ▶ How satisfied you are with the levels of customer satisfaction?

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

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The small scale trial run of a particular item is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Test Run
- ▶ Pilot test
- ▶ Post hoc test
- ▶ T test

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

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Which of the following sampling strategies was used when the three students with the highest GPAs were selected?

- ▶ Extreme case
- ▶ Snowball
- ▶ Maximum variation
- ▶ Normal case

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

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If an organisation has 12,000 employees and the researcher is able to interview 250 the probability of inclusion in the sample is?

- ▶ 1 in 96.
- ▶ 1 in 20.
- ▶ 1 in 48.
- ▶ 1 in 250.

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

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Which of the following involves getting an initial sense of the data by considering field notes, transcripts, or observer comments?

- ▶ Data management
- ▶ Reading and memoing
- ▶ Describing the content and participants
- ▶ Classifying and interpreting

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

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Which of the following represents the most general conceptualization in qualitative data analysis?

- ▶ Word
- ▶ Topic
- ▶ Category
- ▶ Pattern

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

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The biggest threat to validity in a study of intact groups is;

- ▶ History

- ▶ Maturation
- ▶ Differential selection of participants
- ▶ Bias of the person conducting experiment

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

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Many beginner researchers believe that research involves testing, treating, and testing again . This is an example of:

- ▶ Comparison group research
- ▶ Quasi-experimental research
- ▶ True experimental research
- ▶ Pre-experimental research

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

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A single-subject researcher is generally most interested in whether:

- ▶ The results are generalizable to other subjects.
- ▶ The results are generalizable to other settings.
- ▶ The participant improved.
- ▶ The participant is representative of the larger population.

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

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The information gained by someone other than researcher conducting the study is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Primary data
- ▶ Reliable data
- ▶ Valid data

- ▶ Secondary data

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

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The study of documents used by writers is a method of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Regression analysis
- ▶ In-depth analysis
- ▶ Content analysis
- ▶ Time series analysis

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

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Which of the following is the most commonly used method for estimating the reliability of observations?

- ▶ Test-retest
- ▶ Equivalent forms
- ▶ Internal consistency
- ▶ Interobserver agreement

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

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The influence of the researcher's background, personal experiences, preferences, or attitude on an interview or observation is technically defined as:

- ▶ Observer effect
- ▶ Nonparticipant effect
- ▶ Participant bias
- ▶ Observer bias

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

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Why might qualitative researchers regard interviewing an attractive alternative to participant observation?

- ▶ It is easier to accommodate into the researchers personal life.
- ▶ It gives a better insight into the day to day functioning of the research site.
- ▶ It is a considerably less time-consuming process.
- ▶ It reduces the problem of reactivity.

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

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Which of the following questions might be explored by using an employee focus group?

- ▶ What is the extent of employee turnover in the workplace?
- ▶ Which manager is the least trusted by employees and why?
- ▶ What are employee attitudes to corporate governance?
- ▶ What links are there between salary level and personal productivity?

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

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Which of the following represents an appropriate use of numbers in a research report that follows APA guidelines?

- ▶ 6 of the subjects dropped out of the study.
- ▶ Sixteen (16) students were tested on the first day.
- ▶ There were 82 subjects in the study.
- ▶ The researchers interviewed eleven participants.

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

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What does the bibliography mean?

- ▶ Names of books

- ▶ Names of journals
- ▶ List of material related to topic
- ▶ Names of author

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

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Which of the following is the summary description of a given variable in a population?

- ▶ Statistic
- ▶ Observation Unit
- ▶ Parameter
- ▶ Sampling Unit

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

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If you are going on the street and suddenly a TV reporter starts taking your interview regarding any issue, which of the following sampling technique is used by the TV reporter?

- ▶ Purposive Sampling
- ▶ Snowball Sampling
- ▶ Convenience Sampling
- ▶ Quota Sampling

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

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In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?

- ▶ Snowball
- ▶ Convenience

- ▶ Purposive
- ▶ Quota

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

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When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:

- ▶ Non-random sampling method
- ▶ Quota sample
- ▶ Snowball sample
- ▶ An Equal probability selection method

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

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Which one of the following is often measured at the interval or ratio level?

- ▶ Scale
- ▶ Index
- ▶ Unidimensionality
- ▶ Weighing

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

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Historical-Comparative research focuses on:

- ▶ Tracing the development of social forms
- ▶ Its broad historical processes

- ▶ Comparing forms
- ▶ All of the given options

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

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Which of the following refers to the partials replicate or reproduce the same relationship that existed in the bivariate table before considering the control variable?

- ▶ Replication pattern
- ▶ Specification pattern
- ▶ Suppressor variable pattern
- ▶ Negative linear relationship

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

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Which of the following terms refers to a statistical method that can be used to statistically equate groups on a pretest or some other variable?

- ▶ Experimental control
- ▶ Differential influence
- ▶ Matching
- ▶ Analysis of covariance

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

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Which of the following could be used for randomly assigning participants to groups in an experimental study?

- ▶ Split-half
- ▶ Even versus Odd numbers
- ▶ Use a list of random numbers or a computer randomization program

- ▶ Let the researcher decide which group will be the best

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

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Title of the table represents\_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Names
- ▶ Variables
- ▶ Background information
- ▶ All of the given options

**Question No: 41 ( Marks: 5 )**

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How do we give reference and quotation during literature review in APA style?

**Question No: 42 ( Marks: 5 )**

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How we can determine and track the acceptability of the questions asked in pilot testing?

**Question No: 43 ( Marks: 10 )**

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Briefly explain the importance of **Indexes** and **Scales** in research method?

**Question No: 44 ( Marks: 10 )**

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How would you differentiate between **Frequency Distribution Table** and **Bivariate Table**?

**Question No: 45 ( Marks: 10 )**

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Being a researcher explain the importance of Data Presentation at the end of the research and also identify the various software that are helpful in order to present the Data?