

**M.COM PART I (SEM II)/PAPER CODE-66701/RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR BUSINESS
QUESTION BANK**

1. _____ research is also called as fundamental research.
a) Basic b) Empirical c) Applied d) Analytical
2. _____ research helps to solve practical problems.
a) Applied b) Basic c) Descriptive d) Qualitative
3. _____ refers to population of interest for the purpose of research.
a) Universe b) Sample size c) Respondents d) Data Collection
4. _____ - test is used to prove hypothesis of smaller sample.
a) t b) f c) z d) p
5. Sampling _____ is an instrument to obtain addresses or other information about the universe.
a) frame b) size c) tool d) unit
6. _____ studies measure the same population repeatedly over a period of time.
a) Longitudinal b) Cross-sectional c) Diagnostic d)
7. _____-tailed test is used when the researcher's interest is primarily on one side of the issue.
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
8. _____ sampling is based on judgement of the researcher.
a) Judgemental b) Convenience c) Accidental d) Quota
9. _____ refers to previous research studies, reference books and other published sources.
a) Literature Review b) Research design
c) Research report d) Conclusive research
10. _____ is a part of the universe that can be used as respondents to a survey.
a) Sample b) Hypothesis c) Population d) Economy
11. _____ is a proposition which can be put to a test to determine its validity.
a) Hypothesis b) Research Problem
c) Research Proposal d) Probability Method
12. _____ Hypothesis states that there is no relationship between two or more variables.
a) Null b) Alternative c) Negative d) Positive
13. _____ methods enable true representation of universe.
a) Non Probability b) Probability sampling c) Quota d) Cluster
14. _____ research can be defined as research based on experimentation or observation.
a) Quantitative b) Empirical c) Applied d) Basic
15. _____ refers to grouping of data under different categories for the purpose of data processing.
a) Classification b) Editing c) Coding d) Tabulation
16. _____ method is a process of applying generally accepted principles to a specific individual case.
a) Deduction b) Induction c) Prediction d) Research
17. Research _____ is a logical and systematic plan for conducting a research study.
a) Design b) report c) sample d) data
18. _____ source of data collection consumes less time and effort to gather the data.
a) Secondary b) Tertiary c) Primary d) Quaternary
19. _____ consists of research findings and conclusions.
a) Research report b) Data Analysis c) Sampling d) Hypothesis
20. _____ of data refers to analysis and generalisation of results.
a) Interpretation b) Processing c) Data Collection d) Sampling

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21. _____ data provides in-depth information relating to research problem.
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary
22. _____ is a tool to collect data from respondents when interview is conducted.
a) Schedule b) Programme c) Questionnaire d) Procedure
23. _____ data is also known as recorded data from published sources.
a) Quaternary b) Tertiary c) Secondary d) Primary
24. _____ is an indirect and impersonal method of conducting survey.
a) Questionnaire b) Experiment c) Observation d) Interview
25. Primary data collection methods are _____ as compared to secondary data collections.
a) Free b) moderate c) expensive d) both a & c
26. Data _____ refers to organising of data for data analysis and interpretation.
a) processing b) collection c) report d) tabulation
27. _____ is the process of checking errors and omissions in data collection.
a) Editing b) Classification c) Tabulation d) Coding
28. _____ is a type of bar chart that illustrates a project schedule.
a) Gantt Chart b) Bar Graph c) Line Graph d) Histogram
29. _____ is a special kind of bar graphs where intervals are equal.
a) Histogram b) Gantt Chart c) Pie Chart d) Line Graph
30. _____ mean refers to the value obtained by dividing the sum of the values of all items by the total number of items.
a) Harmonic b) Geometric c) Arithmetic d) both a & b
31. _____ refers to value of a variable which occurs most frequently.
a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) Average
32. Coefficient of _____ is used to compare variability or consistency of two or more distributions.
a) Variation b) Regression c) Correlation d) Range
33. _____ - test is used to analyse the ratio of the variance of two samples while testing hypothesis.
a) f b) t c) z d) p
34. _____ is used to analyse differences between group means and their associated procedures.
a) ANOVA b) Chi Square c) Z-test d) F-test
35. _____ is a difference between maximum value and minimum value in a series of data.
a) Range b) Median c) Mode d) Mean
36. A _____ is a circular chart used to compare parts of the whole.
a) Bar Graph b) Line Graph c) Pie Chart d) Histograms
37. _____ tabulation involves much clerical work & specialised operations.
a) Hand b) Machine c) Manual d) both a & b
38. Research _____ is a formal statement of the result of an investigation of research work.
a) Report b) sample c) frame d) Footnotes
39. _____ report is undertaken when there is long time gap between data collection and presentation of final report.
a) Interim b) Summary c) Technical d) Popular
40. _____ is a reference to a published or unpublished sources.
a) Citation b) Footnotes c) Bibliography d) References
41. _____ system uses sequential numbers in the text.
a) Vancouver b) Parenthetical c) Chicago d) both a & b

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42. _____ establishes values for acknowledging sources used in research paper.
a) MLA b) APA c) CMS d) SPSS
43. _____ of data refers to drawing inferences by analysing data.
a) Collection b) Segregation c) Interpretation d) Processing
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44. _____ is cited in alphabetical order and not in chronological order.
a) Footnote b) Bibliography c) References d) Endnotes
45. Basic Research is also called as _____ research.
a) Applied b) Descriptive c) Fundamental d) Analytical
46. Research Design can be _____ in nature.
a) Exploratory b) Random c) Systematic d) None
47. One of the popularly known sampling framework is _____.
a) MHRD Report b) Economic Report
c) Weather Report d) Census Report
48. _____ is defined as the probability of rejecting null hypothesis when it is true.
a) Type I error b) Type II error c) Analytical error d) All of these
49. A research report is completed by adding _____.
a) Reviewing of literature b) Footnotes
c) Diagrams d) References
50. _____ are some of the ways to avoid plagiarism.
a) Quoting b) Referencing c) Footnotes d) Both a & b