

### **English**

1. In deductive research, which of the following sequences represents the correct order of steps?

- (A) Observation → Pattern → Hypothesis → Theory
- (B) Hypothesis → Observation → Pattern → Theory
- (C) Pattern → Hypothesis → Observation → Theory
- (D) Theory → Hypothesis → Observation → Confirmation

**Correct Option(s): D**

### **English**

2. The impact factor of a journal is an indicator of:

- (A) The number of articles published in a year
- (B) The average number of citations received by articles published in that journal
- (C) The popularity of the journal among readers
- (D) The types of articles accepted for publication

**Correct Option(s): B**

### **English**

3. The Chi-square test is used primarily to:

- (A) Analyze the correlation between two continuous variables
- (B) Test the significance of association between categorical variables
- (C) Compare means of more than two groups
- (D) Estimate the population mean based on sample data

**Correct Option(s): B**

### **English**

4. When formulating a research problem, which approach is least likely to lead to reliable results?

- (A) Defining the scope of research broadly to allow for flexibility
- (B) Identifying gaps in the existing literature
- (C) Using well-defined, measurable terms in the research question
- (D) Ensuring alignment with the research objectives and hypothesis

**Correct Option(s): A**

### **English**

5. Which of the following best describes a dependent variable in experimental design?

- (A) It is manipulated by the researcher
- (B) It is the outcome variable affected by the independent variable
- (C) It is the control variable
- (D) It remains constant throughout the experiment

**Correct Option(s): B**

### **English**

6. A bar chart is primarily used to:

- (A) Display relationships between two variables
- (B) Show the distribution of a single categorical variable
- (C) Represent continuous data over time
- (D) Compare means between different groups

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

7. What is the primary role of a research question in the research process?

- (A) To justify the methodology
- (B) To guide the selection of data analysis techniques
- (C) To define the problem being studied
- (D) To formulate the research hypothesis

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

8. When deciding where to publish, researchers should consider:

- (A) The personal preference of the research team
- (B) The relevance and scope of the journal to their research topic
- (C) The frequency of publication
- (D) The aesthetics of the journal cover

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

9. In an experimental design, if two variables are manipulated simultaneously, it is referred to as:

- (A) Single-blind experiment
- (B) Longitudinal study
- (C) Randomized control trial
- (D) Factorial design

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

10. A key difference between qualitative and quantitative research is:

- (A) Qualitative research uses numbers and statistics, while quantitative research does not
- (B) Qualitative research focuses on open-ended, subjective data
- (C) Quantitative research is subjective, while qualitative research is objective
- (D) Qualitative research is always more reliable than quantitative research

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

11. Reference management software, such as Zotero or Mendeley, is primarily used for:

- (A) Data analysis and statistical computation
- (B) Organizing and formatting references and citations
- (C) Collecting qualitative data
- (D) Conducting experimental research

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

12. The null hypothesis is important in research because it:

- (A) Describes the theoretical framework
- (B) Predicts a significant relationship
- (C) Assumes no significant effect between variables
- (D) Helps choose the sampling method

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

13. Which of the following is a type of probability sampling?

- (A) Convenience sampling
- (B) Snowball sampling
- (C) Quota sampling
- (D) Simple random sampling

**Correct Option(s): D**



## English

14. A typical layout of a research paper includes which of the following sections?

- (A) Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Discussion, Conclusion
- (B) Literature Review, Discussion, Recommendations, References
- (C) Title, Method, Conclusion, Analysis
- (D) Introduction, Data Analysis, Appendix, Acknowledgments

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

15. The primary benefit of using LaTeX for paper formatting is:

- (A) It is a free software program available to everyone
- (B) It allows for easy manipulation of text and images
- (C) It provides high-quality typesetting, especially for complex documents
- (D) It is widely accepted across all disciplines

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

16. Which of the following is an example of a nominal level of measurement?

- (A) Age of respondents
- (B) Likert scale response
- (C) Gender of respondents
- (D) Salary of employees

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

17. Which of the following is NOT a quality of a good hypothesis?

- (A) It should be testable
- (B) It should be too general to disprove
- (C) It should be clear and precise
- (D) It should state the expected relationship

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

18. Encyclopedias are useful for researchers because they:

- (A) Provide exhaustive data on specific studies
- (B) Summarize a wide range of topics in a concise format
- (C) Offer original research articles
- (D) Focus exclusively on case studies

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

19. The Chi-square test is used primarily to test:

- (A) Relationships between two continuous variables
- (B) Association between categorical variables
- (C) Differences in means between groups
- (D) The cause-effect relationships between variables

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

20. Which of the following is true about exploratory research design?

- (A) It is used to test specific hypotheses
- (B) It seeks to explore a research problem or question without firm conclusions
- (C) It focuses on structured data collection
- (D) It is never used in academic research

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

21. The role of a handbook in research is to:

- (A) Provide a list of journals in which to publish
- (B) List all possible research questions
- (C) Present qualitative data from various studies
- (D) Offer comprehensive overviews of specific fields or methodologies

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

22. The research process begins with:

- (A) Data collection
- (B) Problem identification
- (C) Hypothesis testing
- (D) Research design

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

23. Sampling error occurs when:

- (A) The population and the sample are the same
- (B) There is a discrepancy between the sample statistic and the population parameter
- (C) A non-probability sample is used
- (D) The sample size is larger than necessary

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

24. In univariate analysis, which of the following methods is commonly used?

- (A) Correlation analysis
- (B) Regression analysis
- (C) Frequency tables
- (D) ANOVA

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

25. Which of the following is a construct in research?

- (A) A theoretical concept used to explain phenomena
- (B) A statistical technique used in data analysis
- (C) A research method involving control groups
- (D) A physical tool used in experiments

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

26. Which of the following is a primary concern in quantitative research?

- (A) Subjectivity of the researcher
- (B) Generalizability of results
- (C) Understanding participant experiences
- (D) Flexibility in research design

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

27. Which of the following is NOT true about descriptive research design?

- (A) It helps understand the characteristics of a population
- (B) It provides insights into cause-and-effect relationships
- (C) It describes data and characteristics
- (D) It does not involve experimental manipulation

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

28. The purpose of a hypothesis is to:

- (A) Define the research sample
- (B) Replace the research question
- (C) Eliminate the need for data analysis
- (D) Serve as a prediction of research outcomes

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

29. Which of the following is true about deductive theory?

- (A) It begins with data collection and builds a theory
- (B) It starts with a theory and tests it through research
- (C) It involves the use of grounded theory
- (D) It is not used in quantitative research

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

30. What is one of the key characteristics of the scientific method?

- (A) Subjective interpretation of results
- (B) Systematic and controlled observation
- (C) Reliance on personal opinions
- (D) Casual approach to hypothesis testing

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

31. The role of literature review in research is to:

- (A) Formulate the research question
- (B) Present new, unpublished data
- (C) Provide a background and context for the study
- (D) Serve as the conclusion of the paper

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

32. In hypothesis testing, a Type I error refers to:

- (A) Accepting the null hypothesis when it is false
- (B) Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true
- (C) Failing to identify the correct population
- (D) Using an incorrect sampling method

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

33. A research design primarily helps in:

- (A) Defining the literature review
- (B) Outlining the steps in the research process
- (C) Determining the reliability of the research instruments
- (D) Addressing the ethical concerns of the study

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

34. Which of the following describes a theory in research?

- (A) A set of interconnected concepts that explain a phenomenon
- (B) A statistical technique used to verify data
- (C) A list of research hypotheses
- (D) A personal belief about the research topic

**Correct Option(s): A**



## English

35. A good sample is characterized by:

- (A) Being as large as possible
- (B) Representing the entire population
- (C) Including participants only from specific locations
- (D) Being limited to convenient sources

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

36. Qualitative research primarily focuses on:

- (A) Numerical data
- (B) Subjective experiences and meanings
- (C) Cause-effect relationships
- (D) Large sample sizes

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

37. Experimental research design requires:

- (A) No control groups
- (B) Manipulation of one or more independent variables
- (C) Use of interviews and focus groups
- (D) Collection of historical data

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

38. Which of the following is a typical method of data collection in qualitative research?

- (A) Surveys with structured questions
- (B) Focus groups and interviews
- (C) Randomized experiments
- (D) Statistical analysis of large datasets

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

39. In research, measurement refers to:

- (A) The use of statistical techniques to summarize data
- (B) The process of assigning numbers or labels to variables for data analysis
- (C) The interpretation of research findings
- (D) The selection of the research design

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

40. Which of the following is a type of exploratory research?

- (A) Controlled experiment
- (B) Longitudinal study
- (C) Case study
- (D) Cross-sectional survey

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

41. A construct in research is defined as:

- (A) A method of analyzing data
- (B) A concept that is specifically created or adopted for the research purpose
- (C) A variable that can be directly measured
- (D) A theory that explains the entire research process

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

42. Plagiarism in academic writing refers to:

- (A) Citing too many references
- (B) Copying someone else's work without proper citation
- (C) Making errors in data interpretation
- (D) Using complex language unnecessarily

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

43. Which of the following is an example of a dependent variable?

- (A) Gender of participants
- (B) Salary level in an organization
- (C) Performance of students in an exam
- (D) Education qualification of employees

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

44. The inductive research approach begins with:

- (A) Theory development followed by data collection
- (B) A specific hypothesis based on previous research
- (C) Data collection followed by theory formation
- (D) Statistical analysis

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

45. The interpretation of data primarily involves:

- (A) Creating research questions
- (B) Drawing conclusions from the collected data
- (C) Developing hypotheses
- (D) Designing the research study

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

46. Sampling frame refers to:

- (A) The physical boundaries of the research area
- (B) The complete list of individuals or units from which a sample is drawn
- (C) A guideline for analyzing the research data
- (D) A statistical method for calculating sample size

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

47. Which of the following is a feature of a good research design?

- (A) It is flexible and constantly changes
- (B) It is vague to allow broad interpretations
- (C) It minimizes bias and maximizes reliability
- (D) It avoids the use of control groups

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

48. Ordinal measurement is characterized by:

- (A) Categories with no inherent order
- (B) Data ranked in order but with no precise distance between categories
- (C) Data measured in equal intervals
- (D) Continuous measurement

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

49. A research hypothesis should be:

- (A) Ambiguous to allow multiple interpretations
- (B) Testable and falsifiable
- (C) Derived directly from popular beliefs
- (D) Unrelated to the research question

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

50. In cross-tabulation, the primary objective is to:

- (A) Calculate the average of data points
- (B) Compare two variables to understand their relationship
- (C) Identify trends over time
- (D) Summarize the results of a qualitative study

**Correct Option(s): B**