

3. _____ is verbal method of securing data in the field of surveys.
 - a) Questionnaire method
 - b) Observation method
 - c) Interview method
 - d) None of these
4. _____ is empirical and practical.
 - a) Historical
 - b) Applied research
 - c) Descriptive
 - d) Empirical
5. The primary aim of _____ is to understand social life and thereby to gain a greater measure of control over social behavior
 - a) Educational Research
 - b) Social Research
 - c) Managerial Research
 - d) None of these
6. _____ is the method that can be used to solve the research problem.
 - a) Research methodology
 - b) Quantitative
 - c) Research design
 - d) None of these
7. _____ is a documentary evidence of the research effort.
 - a) Research report
 - b) Primary data
 - c) Secondary data
 - d) Interpretation of data
8. Probability sampling means _____
 - a) Every individual has chance of being selected.
 - b) No probability is associated with an individual of being selected
 - c) Research process
 - d) None of these
9. -----tries to correlate the dependent variables with the independent variables.
 - a) Correlation study
 - b) Descriptive study
 - c) Exploratory study.
 - d) Variance Study
10. _____ is a detailed description of what has been done & how it has been done with respect to a particular area or topic.
 - a) Research design
 - b) Research document
 - c) research report
 - d) Research problem.
11. In research, something that does not “vary” is called a ----- .
 - a) Constant
 - b) Control group.
 - c) Method
 - d) Variable
12. _____ Research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount.
 - a) Qualitative
 - b) Quantitative
 - c) Applied.
 - d) None of these