

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. What is research primarily aimed at ?
  - (a) Creating knowledge
  - (b) Gathering opinions
  - (c) Writing reports
  - (d) Publishing articles
2. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of research ?
  - (a) Systematic
  - (b) Objective
  - (c) Random
  - (d) Empirical
3. What type of research explores new ideas ?
  - (a) Descriptive
  - (b) Causal
  - (c) Exploratory
  - (d) Historical
4. In research, the variables are :
  - (a) Unchanging factors
  - (b) Elements that can change
  - (c) Outcomes of studies
  - (d) None of these
5. What is the purpose of a literature review ?
  - (a) To collect data
  - (b) To write articles
  - (c) To conduct experiments
  - (d) To summarize existing knowledge

6. Which research design describes characteristics of a population ?
- (a) Causal
  - (b) Descriptive
  - (c) Experimental
  - (d) Exploratory
7. Which sampling method ensures every member has an equal chance of being selected ?
- (a) Random sampling
  - (b) Stratified sampling
  - (c) Convenience sampling
  - (d) Quota sampling
8. Qualitative research primarily focuses on :
- (a) Numbers
  - (b) Meanings
  - (c) Experiments
  - (d) Statistical analysis
9. What does intellectual honesty in research involve ?
- (a) Ignoring conflicts of interest
  - (b) Falsifying data
  - (c) Accurate reporting of findings
  - (d) Plagiarism
10. What is plagiarism ?
- (a) Incorrect citation
  - (b) Using someone else's work without credit
  - (c) Misreporting data
  - (d) None of the above

11. Which format is commonly used for referencing in the social sciences ?
- (a) APA (b) MLA  
(c) Chicago (d) Harvard
12. What is the impact factor ?
- (a) A measure of research quality  
(b) A type of statistical analysis  
(c) A research methodology  
(d) A publication process
13. Conflicts of interest should be :
- (a) Ignored (b) Disclosed  
(c) Celebrated (d) Hidden
14. What is the purpose of ethics in research ?
- (a) To enhance publicity (b) To increase funding  
(c) To ensure fair practices (d) None of these
15. Which of the following is a primary data source ?
- (a) Online articles  
(b) Surveys conducted by the researcher  
(c) Literature reviews  
(d) Historical records
16. What does a research proposal outline ?
- (a) The final results (b) The publication strategy  
(c) The funding sources (d) The research plan

17. What is the significance of a hypothesis in research ?
- (a) It provides a conclusion
  - (b) It offers a tentative explanation
  - (c) It summarizes the research
  - (d) It defines the methodology
18. Which method is most likely to introduce bias in research ?
- (a) Random sampling
  - (b) Stratified sampling
  - (c) Convenience sampling
  - (d) Systematic sampling
19. In hypothesis testing, a type I error occurs when :
- (a) the null hypothesis is rejected when it is true
  - (b) the null hypothesis is accepted when it is false
  - (c) data is misinterpreted
  - (d) a sample is biased
20. Which type of sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups ?
- (a) Random sampling
  - (b) Stratified sampling
  - (c) Cluster sampling
  - (d) Systematic sampling
21. Which research design involves repeated observations over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional
  - (b) Experimental
  - (c) Longitudinal
  - (d) Descriptive

22. What is the primary role of concepts in theory development ?
- (a) To provide statistical measures
  - (b) To form the foundation of hypotheses
  - (c) To manipulate variables
  - (d) To summarize findings
23. What is the purpose of peer review ?
- (a) To promote research
  - (b) To validate research quality
  - (c) To increase publication rates
  - (d) None of the above
24. In the context of research, what does FFP stand for ?
- (a) Findings, Framework, Propositions
  - (b) Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism
  - (c) Facts, Figures, Proposals
  - (d) None of the above
25. What is the main advantage of using ICT in research ?
- (a) Improved communication
  - (b) Enhanced data collection
  - (c) Greater accessibility to resources
  - (d) All of the above

26. Which research design is best for historical studies ?
- (a) Descriptive
  - (b) Experimental
  - (c) Longitudinal
  - (d) Historical
27. What does the term "impact factor" measure ?
- (a) The quality of research
  - (b) The citation frequency of journals
  - (c) The number of authors
  - (d) The funding received
28. What is a common challenge of secondary data analysis ?
- (a) Lack of data
  - (b) Data relevance and accuracy
  - (c) Data collection methods
  - (d) None of these
29. What does a control variable do in an experiment ?
- (a) Introduces bias
  - (b) Influences the outcome
  - (c) Remains constant to isolate effects
  - (d) Alters the hypothesis
30. Which of the following represents a methodological approach to studying behavior over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional study
  - (b) Longitudinal study
  - (c) Experimental study
  - (d) Case study

31. What is the term for the manipulation of data to fit a desired outcome ?
- (a) Falsification (b) Fabrication  
(c) Misrepresentation (d) Citation error
32. What is the main purpose of citation in research ?
- (a) To reduce plagiarism  
(b) To summarize findings  
(c) To confuse readers  
(d) To support arguments and provide sources
33. Which of the following is *not* a method for ensuring research integrity ?
- (a) Peer review (b) Data fabrication  
(c) Transparent reporting (d) Open-access publishing
34. What is a key factor in selecting a research method ?
- (a) Personal preference (b) Availability of funding  
(c) Research objectives (d) None of the above
35. What is the purpose of a pilot study ?
- (a) To test feasibility and methodology  
(b) To collect final data  
(c) To publish results  
(d) To conduct a comprehensive review

36. What does reliability refer to in research ?
- (a) The accuracy of the results
  - (b) The consistency of measurement
  - (c) The validity of the findings
  - (d) The ethical standards applied
37. Which of the following represents an ethical principle in research involving human subjects ?
- (a) Confidentiality
  - (b) Coercion
  - (c) Misinformation
  - (d) Data fabrication
38. Which of the following is essential for ensuring the validity of research findings ?
- (a) Randomization
  - (b) Sample size
  - (c) Methodological rigor
  - (d) All of these
39. What does a researcher's conflicts of interest typically involve ?
- (a) Personal relationships that could bias results
  - (b) Financial interests related to the research
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
40. What does triangulation in research refer to ?
- (a) Using multiple methods or sources to study a phenomenon
  - (b) Relying on a single method for data collection
  - (c) Testing a hypothesis
  - (d) Conducting a meta-analysis



41. In research ethics, informed consent refers to :
- (a) Collecting data without participant knowledge
  - (b) Participants being aware of the study's purpose
  - (c) Ensuring funding is available
  - (d) None of the above
42. Which type of research is best for understanding cultural phenomena ?
- (a) Experimental
  - (b) Quantitative
  - (c) Ethnographic
  - (d) Longitudinal
43. What is the purpose of stratified sampling ?
- (a) To select participants randomly
  - (b) To ensure representation of subgroups
  - (c) To simplify data collection
  - (d) To reduce bias
44. What does a citation database provide ?
- (a) Original research articles
  - (b) References for academic writing
  - (c) Funding sources for research
  - (d) Experimental data
45. What is the main goal of publication ethics ?
- (a) To promote fair practices in publishing
  - (b) To increase the number of publications
  - (c) To reduce the time to publication
  - (d) None of the above

46. Quantitative research is characterized by :
- (a) Subjective analysis
  - (b) Objective measurement
  - (c) Case studies
  - (d) Thematic analysis
47. Which of the following databases is used for indexing research articles ?
- (a) Google Scholar
  - (b) JSTOR
  - (c) PubMed
  - (d) All of these
48. Which of the following is a key component of a reference entry ?
- (a) Author's name
  - (b) Year of publication
  - (c) Title of the work
  - (d) All of these
49. Open-access publishing allows :
- (a) Restricted access to articles
  - (b) Free access to published research
  - (c) Only paid subscriptions
  - (d) Limited distribution
50. In hypothesis testing, a null hypothesis typically states :
- (a) No effect or no difference
  - (b) There is a relationship
  - (c) Data is unreliable
  - (d) The study is biased

## ENGLISH

### Section A

51. Write short notes of approximately 300 words each on the following :

5×5=25

- (a) New Criticism
- (b) Reader-Response Theory
- (c) The Neo-classical Poetry
- (d) Prosody and Rhetoric
- (e) Importance of Reading and Analyzing Epics

### Section B

52. Write an essay on any *one* of the following :

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- (a) Constructivism as Language Learning Theory
- (b) The British Victorian Novel
- (c) The Rasa Theory
- (d) Myths in Indian Novel
- (e) Afro-American Literature
- (f) Memory, childhood and Identity in Post-colonial Writings
- (g) Comparative Literature: Theory and Practice

### Section C

53. Attempt a critical analysis of the following :

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Something there is that doesn't love a wall,  
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,  
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;  
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.  
The work of hunters is another thing :