

Anekant Education Society's
Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Baramati
Autonomous
Department of Psychology
Question Bank
2019-20
Subject: Research Methodology (PSY-42203)

◆ **Objective Questions**

- 1) A hypothesis is best defined as _____
 - a) A classification system
 - b) An unproved theory about the outcome of a study
 - c) A prediction about the outcome of the study
 - d) A proven fact
- 2) Basic scientific research is carried out:
 - a) To solve practical problems
 - b) Just to see what would happen
 - c) To verify a theoretical problem
 - d) To gather data to test a theory
- 3) When developing hypotheses, the inductive approach seeks to _____
 - a) Generate hypotheses
 - b) Test hypotheses
 - c) Simplify hypotheses
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Which of the following best represents the stages of the experimental method of research?
 - a) Research question, hypothesis testing, data collection, data analysis and support/reject theory.
 - b) Research question, generate theory, hypothesis testing, data collection, data analysis, and support/reject theory.
 - c) Research question, generate theory, data collection, data analysis, and support/reject theory.
 - d) Generate theory, hypothesis testing, data collection, data analysis, support/reject theory.
- 5) Who authored the book "methods in Social Research"
 - a) Wilkinson
 - b) CR Kothari
 - c) Kerlinger
 - d) Goode and Halt
- 6) "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called
 - a) Experiment
 - b) Observation
 - c) Deduction
 - d) Scientific method
- 7) Scientific method is committed to
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Ethics
 - c) Proposition
 - d) Neutrality
- 8) An essential Criterion of Scientific study is
 - a) Belief
 - b) Value
 - c) Objectivity
 - d) Subjectivity
- 9) Science is broadly divided into
 - a) Natural and Social
 - b) Natural and Physical
 - c) Physical and Mental
 - d) Social and Physical

- 10) The method by which a sample is chosen
 - a) Unit
 - b) design
 - c) Random
 - d) Census
- 11) Research is classified on the basis of and methods
 - a) Purpose
 - b) Intent
 - c) Methodology
 - d) Techniques
- 12) Research undertaken for knowledge sake is
 - a) Pure Research
 - b) Action Research
 - c) Pilot study
 - d) Survey
- 13) Example for fact finding study is
 - a) Pure Research
 - b) Survey
 - c) Action Research
 - d) Long term Research
- 14) Facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in
 - a) Survey
 - b) Action research
 - c) Analytical research
 - d) Pilot study
- 15) Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is
 - a) Fundamental Research
 - b) Analytical Research
 - c) Survey
 - d) Action Research
- 16) Fundamental Research is otherwise called
 - a) Action Research
 - b) Survey
 - c) Pilot study
 - d) Pure Research
- 17) Motivation Research is a type of research
 - a) Quantitative
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Pure
 - d) applied
- 18) Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is
 - a) Empirical research
 - b) Conceptual Research
 - c) Quantitative research
 - d) Qualitative research
- 19) A research which follows case study method is called
 - a) Clinical or diagnostic
 - b) Causal
 - c) Analytical
 - d) Qualitative
- 20) Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called
 - a) Field study
 - b) Survey
 - c) Laboratory Research
 - d) Empirical Research
- 21) Research through experiment and observation is called
 - a) Clinical Research
 - b) Experimental Research
 - c) Laboratory Research
 - d) Empirical Research
- 22) Population Census is an example of Research
 - a) Survey
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Clinical
 - d) Diagnostic
- 23) is a way to systematically solve the research problem
 - a) Technique
 - b) Operations
 - c) Research methodology
 - d) Research Process
- 24) Good Research is always
 - a) Slow
 - b) Fast
 - c) Narrow
 - d) Systematic
- 25) Research method is a part of
 - a) Problem
 - b) Experiment
 - c) Research Techniques
 - d) Research methodology
- 26) Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is
 - a) Field Study
 - b) diagnosis tic study
 - c) Action study
 - d) Pilot study
- 27) "Foundations of Behavioral Research" is written by
 - a) P.V. Young
 - b) Kerlinger
 - c) Emory
 - d) Clover Vernon
- 28) is a motivation for research in students
 - a) Research degree
 - b) Research Academy
 - c) Research Labs
 - d) Research Problems
- 29) Which of the following is an example of primary data?
 - a) Book
 - b) Journal
 - c) News Paper
 - d) Census Report

- 30) is the first step of Research process
 a) Formulation of a problem b) Collection of Data c) Editing and Coding
 d) Selection of a problem
- 31) A problem well put is
 a) Fully solved b) Not solved c) Cannot be solved d) half- solved
- 32) is a source of problem
 a) Schools and Colleges b) Class Room Lectures c) Play grounds
 d) Infra structures
- 33) A question which requires a solution is
 a) Observation b) Problem c) Data d) Experiment
- 34) Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called
 a) Solution b) Examination c) Problem formulation
 d) Problem Solving
- 35) While Selecting a problem, problem which is is no taken
 a) Very Common b) Overdone c) Easy one d) rare
- 36) The first step in formulating a problem is
 a) Statement of the problem b) Gathering of Data c) Measurement
 d) Survey
- 37) will help in finding out a problem for research
 a) Professor b) Tutor c) HOD d) Guide
- 38) is a quality of Good Researcher
 a) Scientific temper b) Age c) Money d) time
- 39) A tentative proposition subject to test is
 a) Variable b) Hypothesis c) Data d) Concept
- 40) A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is
 a) Null Hypothesis b) Working Hypothesis c) Relational Hypothesis
 d) Descriptive Hypothesis
- 41) When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called
 a) Relational Hypothesis b) Situational Hypothesis c) Null Hypothesis
 d) Casual Hypothesis
- 42) The first variable is variable
 a) Abstract b) Dependent c) Independent d) Separate
- 43) The second variable is called
 a) Independent b) Dependent c) Separate d) Abstract
- 44) Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is
 a) Causal b) Relational c) Descriptive d) Tentative
- 45) Null means.....
 a) One b) Many c) Zero d) None of these
- 46) Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is
 a) Null Hypothesis b) Casual Hypothesis c) Barren Hypothesis
 d) Analytical Hypothesis
- 47) Hypothesis Research
 a) Guide b) Misguide c) Alter d) Change
- 48) A Hypothesis contributes to the development of
 a) Theory b) Generalization c) Evolution d) Concept

- 49) Is a quality of Good Hypothesis?
 a) Small in size b) Conceptual Clarity c) durability d) applicability
- 50) A Hypothesis must be
 a) Diffuse b) Specific c) Slow d) Speedy
- 51) Hypothesis must have
 a) Applicability b) Durability c) Testability d) Measurement
- 52) Statistical Hypothesis is derived from
 a) Frame b) Data c) Sample d) Facts
- 53) The in which researcher is nurtured is a source of Hypothesis
 a) Caste b) Community c) Culture d) Economy
- 54) In testing a Hypothesis the common error is
 a) Type I b) Type I and II c) Type II d) None of these
- 55) Survey is a Study
 a) Descriptive b) Fact finding c) Analytical d) Systematic
- 56) Survey is always aStudy
 a) Field b) Laboratory c) Office d) Class room
- 57) In a survey there is an enumerator and a
 a) Guide b) Respondent c) Supervisor d) Messenger
- 58) The first step in a survey is of a problem
 a) Application b) Rejection c) Selection d) Planning
- 59) The first purpose of a survey is to
 a) Description b) Evaluation c) Propagation d) Provide Information
- 60) All surveys are essentially
 a) Narrative b) Explanatory c) Interdisciplinary d) Communal
- 61) A survey is limited by the willingness and of respondent
 a) Co-operation b) Help c) Access d) Attitude
- 62) In a survey the number questions is.....
 a) Unlimited b) limited c) Both limited and un limited
 d) None of the above
- 63) Final stage in the Research Process is
 a) Problem formulation b) Data collection c) Data Analysis
 d) Report Writing
- 64) A Research Report is a formal statement of
 a) Research Process b) Research Problem c) Data collection
 d) Data Editing
- 65) A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called
 a) Thesis b) Summary Report c) Abstract d) Article
- 66) The Report submitted when there is a time lag between data collection and presentation of Result is called
 a) Thesis b) Interim Report c) Summary Report d) Article
- 67) A short summary of Technical Report is called
 a) Article b) Research Abstract c) Publication d) Guide
- 68) is called publication in a Research journal
 a) Guide b) Popular report c) Research article d) Format

- 69) The first page of the research report is
 a) Appendix b) Bibliography c) Index d) Title Page
- 70) In Research Report is used to acknowledge indebtedness
 a) Bibliography b) Index c) Appendix d) Foot-Notes
- 71) A Blue print of Research work is called
 a) Research Problem b) Research design c) Research tools
 d) Research methods
- 72) The concrete observable events which represent the abstract concepts or constructs are called.....
 a) Data b) Sample c) Variable d) Proposition
- 73) In the main purpose is to formulate a problem for more precise investigation
 a) Exploratory or Formulative study b) Descriptive study
 c) Diagnostic study d) None of the above
- 74) is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation
 a) Exploratory b) Descriptive c) Diagnostic
 d) Descriptive and diagnostic
- 75) prevent a researcher from blind search and intellectual wandering
 a) Data b) Sample c) Research tools d) Research design
- 76) Research design is a blue print, outline and a
 a) Plan b) System c) Strategy d) Guide
- 77) Facts, figures and other relevant materials serving as bases for a study is called
 a) Sample b) Method c) Data d) Theory
- 78) The original source from which researcher collects information is
 a) Primary Source b) Secondary Source c) Both primary and Secondary
 d) None of these
- 79) Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called
 a) Primary b) Secondary c) Primary and Secondary
 d) None of the above
- 80) Data related to human beings are called
 a) Territorial data b) Organizational data c) Peripheral data
 d) Demographic data
- 81) Data related to geophysical characteristics are called
 a) Demographic Data b) Territorial Data c) Personal Data
 d) Organizational Data
- 82) The way or mode of gathering data is.....
 a) Tool b) method c) Technique d) Observation
- 83) An instrument used in method is called.....
 a) Sample b) Technique c) Tool d) Survey
- 84) Observation is a Physical and activity
 a) Mental b) Social c) Psychological d) Personal

- 85) In a observation researcher is a part of observation
 a) Non participant b) Participant c) Structural d) Unstructured
- 86) In a observation researcher stands apart and does not participate
 a) Structural b) Unstructured c) Non Participant d) Participant
- 87) Observation of an event personally by the observer is
 a) Indirect observation b) Direct observation
 c) Controlled observation d) Uncontrolled observation
- 88) Camera, tape recorder, video tape etc are Devices of observation
 a) Casual b) Mechanical c) Technical d) Manual
- 89) Observation is of no use in collecting
 a) Full events b) Past events c) Present events
 d) all of the above
- 90) A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called
 a) Observation b) Schedule c) Interview d) Simulation
- 91) Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
 a) Clinical Interview b) Structural Interview c) Group Interview
 d) Direct Interview
- 92) An Interview in which interviewer encourage the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is.....
 a) Focused Interview b) Structural Interview c) Unstructured Interview
 d) Clinical Interview
- 93) Interview which require “Probing” is called
 a) Clinical Interview b) Depth Interview c) Group Interview
 d) Telephone Interview
- 94) The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called
 a) Morale b) Management c) Rapport d) Conclusion
- 95) In adequate response, Interviewers bias non response etc is the limitations of
 a) Observation b) Interview c) Sample d) Data
- 96) An example of non-personal method of Data collection is.....
 a) Interview b) Group Interview c) Schedule
 d) Telephone Interview
- 97) A methods of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact is called
 a) Telephone Interview b) Clinical Interview c) Focused Interview
 d) Group Interview
- 98) Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called
 a) Mail Survey b) Interview c) Observation d) Panel
- 99) Schedule is used as a
 a) Questionnaire b) Tool c) Method d) technique
- 100) Schedule is filled by
 a) Respondent b) Enumerator c) Everybody
 d) None of the above
- 101) Questionnaire is filled by
 a) Respondent b) Everybody c) Enumerator d) None of the above

- 102) Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called
- a) Open ended questions b) Unstructured questions
c) Structural questions d) Dichotomous questions
- 103) Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called.....
- a) Multiple choice questions b) Dichotomous questions
c) Open ended questions d) Structured questions
- 104) Questions which seek information is called.....
- a) Factual question b) Opinion question c) Hypothetical question
d) Marginal question
- 105) The question which by its content structure or wordings leads the respondent in the direction of a certain answer is called.....
- a) Factual question b) Opinion question c) Leading question
d) Structural question
- 106) The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called.....
- a) Population or universe b) Unit c) Sample d) Frame
- 107) A member of the population is called
- a) Element b) Census c) Sample d) Group
- 108) Sample value is called.....
- a) Parameter b) Core Value c)Statistic d) Variable
- 109) Population value is called
- a) Statistic b) Parameter c) Variable d) Core value
- 110) Probability sampling is otherwise called.....
- a) Multiple choice b) Uni-variate Analysis c) Random Sampling
d) Bi-variate Analysis
- 111) Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is.....
- a) Probability sampling b) Non probability sampling
c) multiple Choice d) analysis
- 112) An example of probability sampling is.....
- a) Quota Sampling b) Snow-ball sampling c) Purposive sampling
d) Lottery method
- 113) are used for Random Sample when the population is very large.
- a) Calculator b) Telescope c) Computer d) Typewriter
- 114) In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?
- a) Quota Sampling b) Snow ball sampling c) Stratified sampling
d)Purposive Sampling
- 115) Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called.....
- a) Stratified sampling b) Proportioned stratified sampling
c) Disproportionate sampling d) Quota sampling
- 116) Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called.....
- a) Convenience or Accidental sampling b) Purposive sampling
c) Stratified sampling d) Proportionate sampling

- 117) A technique of Building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called.....
- a) Quota sampling b) Convenience Sampling c) Snow ball Sampling
d) Purposive sampling
- 118) All the physical components of the computer are collectively called.....
- a) Software b) Hard ware c) Firm Ware d) Circuit
- 119) Computer operations are through
- a) Binary digits b) Decimal c) Remainder d) Fraction
- 120) Office Editing and are two types of Editing in Research
- a) Lab editing b) Field Editing c) Class Room Editing
d) Book Editing
- 121) Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called.....
- a) Editing b) Coding c) Transcription d) Tablet ion
- 122) Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis Is.....
- a) Tabulation b) Coding c) Transcription d) Editing
- 123) Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
- a) Methodology b) References
c) Conclusion d) None of these
- 124) Testing hypothesis is a
- a) Inferential Statistics b) Descriptive Statistics
c) Data Preparation d) Data Analysis
- 125) Is it possible to apply projective techniques for exploratory investigation?
- a) Yes b) No
c) Both Are d) None of the Above
- 126) What is the purpose of doing research?
- a) To identify Problem b) To find Solution
c) Both a & b d) None of the Above
- 127) Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?
- a) Artifacts (Visual) b) People
c) Media Products d) All of the Above
- 128) Which of the following is non-probability Sampling?
- a) Snow-ball b) Random
c) Cluster d) Stratified
- 129) In a group interview there are.....
- a) One Interviewer & One Interviewee
b) More than One Interviewer & One Interviewee
c) One Interviewer & More than One Interviewee
d) More than One Interviewer & More than One Interviewee
- 130) Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?
- a) Non-Verbal Analysis b) Linguistics Analysis
c) Spatial Analysis d) All of the Above

- 131) Uniting various quantitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as.....
- a) Coalesce
 - b) Triangulation
 - c) Bipartite
 - d) Impassive
- 132) Multistage sampling is a.....
- a) Probability Sampling
 - b) Non-Probability Sampling
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) All of the Above
- 133) The research process have certain characteristics.....
- a) Controlled & Systematic
 - b) Critical & Empirical
 - c) Rigorous & Valid
 - d) All of the Above
- 134) One step that is not included in a research proposal.....
- a) Identifying a research problem
 - b) Review of Literature
 - c) Methodology
 - d) Conducting a Meta- Analysis
- 135) The participants (sample) are described in detail in which section of the research proposal?
- a) Introduction
 - b) Methodology
 - c) Data Analysis
 - d) Discussion
- 136) A research hypothesis are.....
- a) Formulated prior to a review of literature
 - b) Statement of relationship between variables
 - c) Only a
 - d) Both a & b
- 137) A research proposal.....
- a) Should be detailed
 - b) Should be given to others for review & comments
 - c) Sets out the rationale for research study
 - d) All of the Above
- 138) In the statement “Effectiveness of teaching methods on students learning” students learning is thevariable.
- a) Independent Variable
 - b) Extraneous Variable
 - c) Casual Variable
 - d) Dependent Variable
- 139) Response is a function of stimulus and organism. In that case Stimulus and organism are.....
- a) Independent Variable
 - b) Extraneous Variable
 - c) Casual Variable
 - d) Dependent Variable
- 140) Field study method is the method of
- a) Laboratory Observation
 - b) Naturalistic Observation
 - c) Occasional Observation
 - d) All of the Above

- 141) In studying the public opinion.....
- Field study should be apply
 - Action research should be apply
 - Laboratory research should be apply
 - Survey method should be apply
- 142) “Adequate level of light will increases reading efficiency” is a type of hypothesis.....
- Existential Hypothesis
 - Universal Hypothesis
 - Alternative Hypothesis
 - Directional Hypothesis
- 143) “A is equal to B” is a example ofhypothesis.
- Substantive Hypothesis
 - Null Hypothesis
 - Alternative Hypothesis
 - Directional Hypothesis
- 145)is the types of survey research design.
- Cross-sectional
 - Longitudinal
 - Successive independent samples
 - All of the Above
- 146) In what type of research study researcher study an individual subject in depth?
- Naturalistic Observation
 - Laboratory Observation
 - Case Study
 - Survey Study
- 147) What is the variable called that a researcher manipulates in an experiments?
- Independent Variable
 - Extraneous Variable
 - Casual Variable
 - Dependent Variable
- 148) What is the common way of controlling extraneous variables in an experiments?
- Random Assignment
 - Double Blind Procedure
 - Single Blind Procedure
 - None of the Above
- 149) In controlling practice effect counter balancing techniques used in.....
- Repeated Measures Design
 - Mixed Design
 - Between Groups Design
 - Factorial Design
- 150) In a mixed design researcher studies the
- Only Independent Variable
 - Only Dependent Variable
 - More than two levels of variables
 - None of the Above
- 151) In a research process selection of research design depends on.....
- A researcher
 - Nature of the study
 - Types & Number of Variables
 - Both a & b
- 152) Research design means.....
- Away of conducting research is grounded on theory
 - A detailed procedure of the research
 - A blue print of the research
 - All of the Above
- 153) The most widely used control technique is.....
- Randomization
 - Elimination Technique
 - Balancing Technique
 - Counterbalancing Technique
- 154) A more than two groups design is called.....
- Factorial Design
 - Randomized Block Design
 - Within Groups Design
 - Between Groups Design

- 17) Give any two criteria's of good research problem.
- 18) What is mean by hypothesis?
- 19) What is the difference between hypotheses and hypothesis?
- 20) Give any two characteristics of good research hypothesis.
- 21) What do you mean by directional hypothesis?
- 22) Define universal and existential hypothesis.
- 23) Define alternative hypothesis.
- 24) Name two variables present in a lab experiment.
- 25) Distinguish between null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.
- 26) What is mean by variable?
- 27) What do you mean by operational definition?
- 28) State any four sources of developing ideas in psychological research?
- 29) Define sampling.
- 30) Define population.
- 31) What is a sampling frame?
- 32) What is sampling error?
- 33) Define probability sampling.
- 34) Define non probability sampling.
- 35) Define statistic and parameter.
- 36) What is random sampling?
- 37) Define observation.
- 38) What is structured and unstructured interview?
- 39) What is the survey research?
- 40) State any two applications of survey research.
- 41) What is longitudinal study?
- 42) How do you define cross-sectional research?
- 43) What is a stratified sample?
- 44) Define Convenience and purposive sampling.
- 45) What is a cluster sample?
- 46) What is research design?
- 47) What is the factorial design?
- 48) What is within groups design?
- 49) What is between groups design?
- 50) What is the purpose of random assignment?
- 51) State the functions of experimental design.
- 52) What is complex design?
- 53) Define quasi-experiment design.
- 54) State the difference between experimental and quasi-experimental design.
- 55) What is the purpose of program evaluation?
- 56) What is the placebo effect?

- 57) What do you mean counterbalancing technique?
- 58) Define elimination technique?
- 59) Define balancing technique.
- 60) Define factor analysis.
- 61) What do you mean by higher order factor analysis?
- 62) What is exploratory factor analysis?
- 63) What is confirmatory factor analysis?
- 64) Define multiple regressions.
- 65) Define canonical correlation.
- 66) What is purpose of factor analysis?
- 67) When we use factor analysis?
- 68) Define qualitative research design.
- 69) What way we analyze qualitative data?
- 70) Give first publication year of the APA's Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct.
- 71) Give any four APA's ethics codes.
- 72) What is the purpose of review of literature in psychological research?

◆ **Short Notes**

- 1) Hypotheses
- 2) Canonical correlation
- 3) Block design
- 4) Method of limit
- 5) Operational definition
- 6) Mixed design
- 7) Factor rotation
- 8) Likert type scale
- 9) Meaning and types of sampling
- 10) Principles of experimental design
- 11) Multiple regression
- 12) Single group design
- 13) Time series design
- 14) Cross-sectional survey design
- 15) Structural Equation
- 16) Applications of survey research
- 17) Problem
- 18) Variables
- 19) Observational Method
- 20) Interview Methods
- 21) Complex Designs
- 22) Program Evaluations

- 23) Qualitative Research Design
- 24) Analysis of Qualitative Data
- 25) Review of Literature
- 26) Displaying Results
- 27) Research Proposal
- 28) Research Report Writing
- 29) Scientific and Lay Persons Approach
- 30) Types of research
- 31) Laboratory experiments
- 32) Field Experiments
- 33) Field Study
- 34) Case Study

◆ **Short Answer Questions**

- 1) Define scaling. Describe the psychophysical scaling.
- 2) Describe survey research design.
- 3) Explain randomized factorial block design.
- 4) Explain the quasi-experimental research design.
- 5) Explain factor analysis.
- 6) Differentiate between quantitative and quantitative research.
- 7) Explain program evaluation with example.
- 8) Explain ethical issues in psychological research.
- 9) State the importance of review of literature in research process.
- 10) Describe the various research steps.
- 11) State the importance of tools of displaying results.
- 12) Give a detailed account of survey research design.
- 13) Explain the various types of experiments.
- 14) Explain the various types of research.
- 15) Explain the various goals of psychological research.
- 16) Explain how developing ideas for psychological research?
- 17) Define questionnaire and its characteristics of a standard questionnaire.
- 18) Explain in detail the case study method.
- 19) Give the detailed account of types of interview.
- 20) State the importance of operational definition of variables.
- 21) Explain internet survey and its limitations.

22) What is laboratory experiment? Give advantages and disadvantages.

◆ Long Term Questions

- 1) What is sampling? Explain the various sampling techniques.
- 2) Explain the experimental designs with principles and functions.
- 3) What is the scaling? Explain psychophysical scaling methods.
- 4) Write a various research steps in detail to writing the research report as per APA style.
- 5) Describe the types of survey research designs.
- 6) Explain the randomized block factorial designed with examples.
- 7) Describe the types of quasi- experimental designs.
- 8) What is factor analysis? Explain its different methods.
- 9) What is APA style of research writing? Explain research proposal in APA style.
- 10) What are experimental design and its importance? Explain types of experimental designs.
- 11) Explain in detail various factorial designs.
- 12) What is quasi-experimental design? Explain types of quasi-experimental designs.
- 13) Differentiate between psychological and psychophysical scaling.
- 14) Explain between group design with special reference to two groups design and randomized groups design.
- 15) Define qualitative research design and write in detail the qualitative analysis of data.
- 16) What is research design? Discuss advantages and disadvantages of factorial design.
- 17) Describe the basic principles and functions of experimental design.
- 18) Interpret the multiple regression analysis with suitable example.
- 19) Explain the structural equation modeling.
- 20) What is data? Explain the different methods of data collection.
- 21) Write in detail the characteristics and types of quasi-experimental designs.
- 22) What is multivariate analysis? Explain in detail multivariate techniques.