

Question Bank

FNTACOR14T : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTICS (THEORY)

Answer the following questions.

A) 1) Give a suitable relevant of graphical representation. Mention the type of different graphs used in research articles.

2) Write a note on the given graphs.

Line graphs

Bar graphs

Histogram

Line plot

Frequency table

Circle graph

Stem and leaf plot

3) a) What do you mean by diagrammatic presentation of data?

b) What is the use of diagrammatic representation?

c) What is the advantage of diagrammatic representation?

d) Mention the types of diagrammatic representation

4) Why is diagrammatic presentation is better than tabulation of data?

5) Which bar diagram is used to show two or more characteristics of data?

6) Mention the sum of all angles formed at the centre of a circle in a pie chart.

7) What are the techniques of interpretation?

8) What is a principal of analysis & interpretation of data?

9) Write down about the method of data interpretation.

10) Establish the relation between data interpretation & the conclusive remarks of your research.

11) What all the precautions should be taken for data interpretation?

- 12) What is statistical data analysis?
- 13) What is the difference between dissertation & the thesis?
- 14) What all the aspect are research report should contain ?

B) Choose the correct answers from the given options.

1) Research reports:

- a) present at least a review of the literature, the method used , the findings and the discussion. They have some common elements but may vary in overall organisational structure.
- b) typically present a review of the literature, the findings, a discussion and recommendations.
- c) always present recommendations as well as an outline of the methods used and the findings.
- d) always state the research question or hypothesis and are written in first person to show that the author takes responsibility for the findings.

2) What kind of information is usually presented in the limitation section of a research report ?

- a) An outline of the factors that may have prevented the researcher from conducting more through research.
- b) An outline of the extent of the research study.
- c) An outline of the historical background of the research study.
- d) An explanation of the research tools used to gather the data.

3) Jargon is :

- a) Specialized language and is always inappropriate.
- b) Technical language used within a field and therefore has a place in research reports.
- c) Specialized language and may be appropriate when used between peers but not with people outside the field.
- d) Specialized language and is never appropriate in reports.

4) Which words best describe the writing style that should be used in research reports ?

- a) objective and detached
- b) personal and critical

- c) emotive and judgmental
- d) subjective and detached

5) The abstract of the report:

- a) is usually written before the rest of the reports.
- b) provides a snapshot of the major section of the entire report.
- c) serves as the introduction to the report with a focus on the background for the research.
- d) is usually several pages in length.

6) In the methods section of the report, the researcher needs to :

- a) discuss the results of the research.
- b) discuss the theoretical background for the research.
- c) recount in detail the daily research activities conducted during the research process.
- d) set out in details how data was gathered and analyzed.

7) Why is it important to identify the primary audience for the research report ?

- a) In order to adopt the findings to their liking.
- b) In order to bypass undesirable readers .
- c) So that the writer can adopt the writing to meet their needs. (i.e. interns of language and level of expertise.)
- d) In order to frame the discussion in such a way as to gain most approval for the findings.

8) What is presented in the findings section of a research report ?

- a) A discussion of the results.
- b) The quantitative or qualitative data that was collected .
- c) The theoretical foundations for the research study.
- d) The methods that were used to collect the data.

9) What is presented in the discussion section of a research report ?

- a) The numerical data that was collected.
- b) The reasons for undertaking the study.
- c) A comment on the results presented in the findings section.
- d) Your plans for future research.

10) The conclusion of a research report:

- a) can introduce new information.
 - b) must be based only on material presented in the report.
 - c) is the same as the abstract except that it is presented at the end of the report.
 - d) should focus only on the findings of the research
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