Business Research Methods MCQ with answers

- 1. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on _____
- A. Secondary data
- B. Primary Data
- C. Researchers behavior
- D. Both A & B
- Answer: Both A & B
- 2. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is _____
- A. Directory
- B. Encyclopedia
- C. Dictionary
- D. Bibliography
- Answer: Encyclopedia
- 3. The two main styles of research are _____
- A. Vertical & horizontal process
- B. Surveys and questionnaires
- C. Qualitative and quantitative
- D. Sampling and recording
- Answer: Qualitative and quantitative
- 4. Testing hypothesis is a _____
- A. Descriptive statistics
- B. Data analysis
- C. Inferential statistics
- D. Data preparation
- Answer: Inferential statistics
- 5. The concepts in a hypothesis are stated as _____
- A. Theories
- B. Indices
- C. Variables
- D. Ideas
- Answer: Variables
- 6. Information acquired by experience or experimentation is known as _____
- A. Factual
- **B.** Scientific evidences
- C. Scientific

D. Empirical

Answer: Empirical

- 7. _____ was not identified as a major research design.
- A. Field Research
- B. ethnography
- C. Surveys
- D. secondary research
- Answer: ethnography
- 8. Research process generally starts with _____
- A. Experiments
- C. Hypothesis
- B. Data Analysis
- D. Observation
- Answer: Observation

9. _____ are generally information gathered or generated by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately at hand.

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Tertiary data
- D. Ready-made data
- Answer: Primary data

10. Data that have already been collected for some other purpose is termed _____.

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Tertiary data
- D. Ready-made data

Answer: Secondary data

11. Generally, existing literature is a good source of ______ data for the researcher.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Ready-made

Answer: Secondary

12. _____ data provide a first-hand account of the situation.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. Ready-made

Answer: Primary

13. The information is more reliable in _____

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Tertiary data
- Ready-made data

Answer: Primary data

14. Collecting ______ is expensive in terms of both time and money.

- A. Ready-made data
- B. Secondary Data
- C. Primary data
- D. Tertiary data

Answer: Primary data

- 15. _____ is the method of collecting primary data.
- A. Obseravation
- B. Survey
- C. Interview
- D. All of the above
- Answer: All of the above
- 16. _____ is treated as the 'heart of the survey operation'.
- A. Observation
- B. Secondary data
- C. Interview
- D. Questionnaire

Answer: Questionnaire

17. _____ are carefully constructed sets of rating scales designed to measure one or more aspects of an individual's or group's attitude toward some object.

- A. Rating Scales
- **B.** Attitude Scales
- C. Discrete scales
- D. Graphic scales

Answer: Attitude Scales

18. In a _____, the rater makes a judgement about some characteristic of a subject and places him directly on some point on the scale.

A. Rating Scales

B. Attitude Scales

C. Summated scales

D. Guttman's scales

Answer: Rating Scales

19. _____is the characteristic of research.

A. Direct experience or observation

B. Cyclical

C. Precise judgement

D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

Research is _____

20. A. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem

B. Searching continuously and again and again regarding something

C. Comparing and analyzing two or more things

D. an art and science of searching books, articles and terminologies

Answer: Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem

21. _____ is an important components of scientific enquiry.

A. Observation

B. Hypothesis

C. Verification

D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

22. _____is NOT a part of modern methods of research.

A. Basic research

B. Conceptual research

C. Philosophical research

D. Empirical research

Answer: Philosophical research

23. Research can either be _____ or applied.

A. basic

B. fundamental

C. pure

D. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

24. ______ is one of the most common tasks of a researcher.

- A. Creating specific problem
- B. Starting business using research data
- C. Solving specific problems
- D. Using research for marketing
- Answer: Solving specific problems
- 25. After collecting research data, it is necessary to _____ and interpret them.
- A. conclude
- B. analyse
- C. write findings
- D. observe
- Answer: analyse

26. By ______ we mean the investigation of problems to further and develop existing knowledge.

- A. basic research
- B. applied research
- C. future research
- D. assumptions
- Answer: basic research
- 27. Examples of fundamental research are investigations into_____.
- A. natural phenomena
- B. pure mathematics
- C. physics or astronomy
- D. all of the above
- Answer: all of the above
- 28. _____ is the first step in starting the research process.
- A. Searching online or offline
- B. Identification of problem
- C. Idea screening and concept development
- D. Data collection
- Answer: Identification of problem
- 29. Action research means _____
- A. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
- B. A research with socioeconomic objective
- C. an experimental research conducted by researcher
- D. fundamental research which focus on long term problem solving

Answer: A research initiated to solve an immediate problem

30. A ______ is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed to structure or solve problems.

- A. Research Problem
- B. Research Hypothesis
- C. Research Design
- D. Research Data

Answer: Research Design