Reg. No.				

## G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI - 628 502.



## **UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2025.**

(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

## PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Com., PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
V	PART - III	CORE ELECTIVE-2	U23PA5E2C	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Date & Session: 13.11.2025/FN Time: 3 hours Maximum: 75 Marks

Course	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<u>SECTION – A (</u> 10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.
CO1	K1	1.	Research is  a) Searching again and again b) Finding solution to any problem c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem d) None of the above
CO1	K2	2.	Which is the main objective of research?  a) To review the literature b) To summarize what is already known c) To get an academic degree d) To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts
CO2	K1	3.	What is a research design?  a) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory. b) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods. c) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph. d) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
CO2	K2	4.	A good sampling frame must be  a) Relevant b) Complete c) Precise d) All of the above
CO3	K1	5.	Questionnaire is a  a) Research method b) Measurement technique b) Tool for data collection d) Data analysis technique
	K2	6.	Secondary data are  a) Collected mostly via surveys b) Expensive to obtain c) Never purchased from outside suppliers d) Not always very usable
CO4	K1	7.	The alternative hypothesis is also called  a) Null hypothesis b) Statistical hypothesis c) Research hypothesis d) Simple hypothesis
CO4	K2	8.	The form of the alternative hypothesis can be  a) one-tailed b) two-tailed c) neither one nor two-tailed d) One or two-tailed
CO5	K1	9.	Good research reports will always  a) Focus on addressing the research objectives b) Provide results that may be irrelevant. c) Focus on the Harvard style. d) Provide respondent names and addresses

CO5	K2	10.	Which of these is NOT an example of plagiarism?  a) Explaining another author's concept with your own words without citing. b) Using the author's exact words in to your work but enclose the work with inverted Commas and provide a reference. c) Slightly adapting a figure from the internet and claim it as your own. d) Copying a sentence but change two words and provides a reference
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	$\frac{\text{SECTION} - B \text{ (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)}}{\text{Answer } \underline{\text{ALL }} \text{Questions choosing either (a) or (b)}}$
CO1	КЗ	11a.	Examine the criteria of good research. (OR)
CO1	КЗ	11b.	Identity the purpose of research.
CO2	КЗ	12a.	Clarify the need for research design. (OR)
CO2	КЗ	12b.	Explain the meaning and significance of research design.
CO3	K4	13a.	Discuss about the validity and reliability of measuring instrument research.  (OR)
CO3	K4	13b.	What are the various sources of primary and secondary data?
CO4	K4	14a.	Discuss the various statistical package available for research (OR)
CO4	K4	14b.	What is chi-square test? What are the types of chi-square test?
CO5	K5	15a.	What is meant by plagiarism? What are its types? (OR)
CO5	K5	15b.	Determine the precautions for writing research reports.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	$\frac{\text{SECTION} - C}{\text{Answer } ALL} \text{ Questions choosing either (a) or (b)}$
CO1	КЗ	16a.	Illustrate the steps in research process. (OR)
CO1	КЗ	16b.	Mention the different types of research.
CO2	K4	17a.	Identify the features of good research design. (OR)
CO2	K4	17b.	Analyse the importance concepts relating to research design.
CO3	K4	18a.	Assess the various methods of data collection. (OR)
CO3	K4	18b.	Distinguish between questionnaire and interview schedule.
CO4	K5	19a.	What is SPSS and its importance in research and data analysis? (OR)
CO4	K5	19b.	Define the term data processing. Discuss the steps in data processing.
CO5	K5	20a.	Assess the contents of report. (OR)
CO5	K5	20b.	Discuss the various steps involved in drafting a research report.