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Course Code

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First Semester MCA Degree Examinations, April 2025
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR

Duration: 1 hr

Max. Marks: 50

- Note:* 1. All questions are compulsory 2. Each question carries 1 mark 3. Use only black ball point pen
 4. Darkening two circles for the same question marks the answer invalid
 5. Damaging/overwriting using whiteners on the OMR are strictly prohibited

- | <i>Q. No.</i> | <i>Question</i> |
|---------------|--|
| 1. | What is the first step in reviewing the literature?
A. Conducting experiments
B. Identifying relevant sources
C. Writing the research paper
D. Collecting primary data |
| 2. | Which of the following is NOT a benefit of a literature review?
A. Identifying gaps in existing research
B. Avoiding repetition of studies
C. Finding irrelevant data for research
D. Understanding different research |
| 3. | What is a theoretical framework?
A. A set of theories that guide research
B. A collection of random ideas
C. A summary of research data
D. A statistical tool |
| 4. | Why is enabling contextual findings important in research?
A. It helps in relating findings to existing
B. It makes the study more isolated
C. It reduces the relevance of the research
D. It avoids previous studies |
| 5. | Which of the following is NOT a key step in writing a literature review?
A. Summarizing key findings
B. Critically analyzing sources
C. Copy-pasting from research papers
D. Identifying gaps in knowledge |
| 6. | What is research design?
A. A framework for conducting research
B. A method of data collection
C. A statistical analysis method
D. A type of sampling technique |
| 7. | Which of the following is NOT an element of research design?
A. Sampling design
B. Statistical analysis
C. Review of literature
D. Data collection methods |
| 8. | The primary objective of research design is to:
A. Minimize errors in research
B. Maximize the reliability of research findings
C. Structure the research process efficiently
D. All of the above |
| 9. | Which of the following is NOT a type of research design?
A. Exploratory research design
B. Descriptive research design
C. Hypothetical research design
D. Experimental research design |
| 10. | Which of the following is a characteristic of a good research design?
A. Flexibility
B. Objectivity
C. Accuracy
D. All of the above |
| 11. | What is the role of hypothesis in research design?
A. It defines the population
B. It provides a tentative explanation
C. It eliminates the need for sampling
D. It serves as the final conclusion |
| 12. | Which research design involves manipulating one or more independent variables?
A. Exploratory
B. Descriptive
C. Experimental
D. Correlational |
| 13. | Sampling design refers to:
A. The method used to collect data
B. The way a sample is selected from a population
C. The statistical tools used for data analysis
D. The process of defining research objectives |

33. Intellectual Property (IP) refers to:
 A. Physical property like land and buildings
 B. Creations of the mind such as inventions, literary works, and designs
 C. Government-owned property
 D. Financial assets and stocks
34. Which of the following is NOT an example of intellectual property?
 A. Copyright
 B. Trademark
 C. Real estate property
 D. Patent
35. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are important because they:
 A. Protect ideas from being copied
 B. Prevent businesses from innovating
 C. Reduce research and development efforts
 D. Make sharing knowledge illegal
36. Which of the following is NOT a type of intellectual property?
 A. Patent
 B. Copyright
 C. Trademark
 D. Real estate
37. Patents protect:
 A. Artistic works
 B. Industrial designs
 C. Inventions and technical innovations
 D. Brand names and logos
38. Copyright protects:
 A. Literary, musical, and artistic works
 B. New inventions
 C. Trade secrets
 D. Industrial designs
39. The Indian Patent Act was enacted in:
 A. 1947
 B. 1956
 C. 1970
 D. 1999
40. The term of a patent in India is:
 A. 10 years
 B. 15 years
 C. 20 years
 D. 25 years
41. Under the Indian Patent Act, which of the following is NOT patentable?
 A. A new machine
 B. A mathematical formula
 C. A pharmaceutical drug
 D. A manufacturing process
42. The Industrial Design Act in India was enacted in:
 A. 1970
 B. 1999
 C. 2000
 D. 2005
43. Industrial design protection applies to:
 A. Inventions and innovations
 B. The aesthetic and ornamental appearance of products
 C. Business methods
 D. Scientific theories
44. Industrial design protection lasts for:
 A. 5 years
 B. 10 years (extendable to 15 years)
 C. 20 years
 D. 25 years
45. Copyright protection in India is granted for:
 A. 10 years
 B. 30 years
 C. 60 years
 D. Lifetime of the author + 60 years
46. Copyright protects:
 A. Ideas
 B. Expressions of ideas
 C. Industrial products
 D. Business models
47. Which is NOT covered under copyright?
 A. Books
 B. Music
 C. Industrial machines
 D. Software
48. Trademarks protect:
 A. Business names, logos, and slogans
 B. Industrial machines
 C. Scientific discoveries
 D. Software code
49. The validity of a registered trademark in India is:
 A. 5 years
 B. 10 years (renewable)
 C. 15 years
 D. 20 years
50. A well-known trademark is:
 A. A mark that is internationally recognized
 B. A patent that is widely used
 C. A design registered in multiple countries
 D. A confidential trade secret

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