

# Scientific Research and Methodology

Scientific Methodology · Practice Test · 20 Questions

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## 1. What are the two main ways of acquiring knowledge mentioned?

- A) Formal and informal methods
- B) Intuition and observation
- C) Deduction and induction
- D) Empirical and theoretical approaches

## 2. Which type of knowledge is described as systematic, organized, and documented?

- A) Informal knowledge
- B) Intuitive knowledge
- C) Scientific knowledge
- D) Everyday knowledge

## 3. What is a key characteristic of scientific research methodology?

- A) Subjectivity and personal opinion
- B) Emphasis on intuition
- C) Objectivity and empirical evidence
- D) Ignoring previous research

## 4. The text mentions 'arguments based on evidence and methodology' as a form of:

- A) Intuition
- B) Informal knowledge
- C) Scientific reasoning
- D) Personal belief

## 5. What is the purpose of 'clarification' and 'discovery' in the context of research?

- A) To introduce bias
- B) To reveal facts and phenomena
- C) To create confusion
- D) To simplify complex issues

## 6. Which of the following is NOT listed as a form of scientific publication?

- A) Monograph
- B) Article
- C) Conference paper
- D) Personal diary

**7. What does the text suggest is crucial for scientific research?**

- A) Random guessing
- B) Ignoring methodology
- C) Systematic approach and correct procedure
- D) Reliance on personal feelings

**8. The term 'verifiable' in relation to knowledge implies:**

- A) It is based on opinion
- B) It can be confirmed or proven
- C) It is always secret
- D) It is purely theoretical

**9. What is the role of 'context' in understanding information?**

- A) It is irrelevant
- B) It helps in interpretation
- C) It always leads to misunderstanding
- D) It is only for informal data

**10. Which method is described as 'logical, analytical, and rational'?**

- A) Intuition
- B) Guesswork
- C) Scientific method
- D) Emotional response

**11. What does 'systematic' knowledge acquisition involve?**

- A) Unplanned steps
- B) A planned and organized process
- C) Random data collection
- D) Only theoretical constructs

**12. The text states that scientific knowledge is dependent on:**

- A) Personal feelings
- B) Intuition alone
- C) Objective observation and verification
- D) Unverified assumptions

**13. What is the general purpose of scientific research?**

- A) To confuse the public
- B) To gain personal fame
- C) To discover objective truths and expand knowledge
- D) To support unfounded theories

**14. Which term refers to the process of making scientific findings available to others?**

- A) Concealment
- B) Dissemination
- C) Abandonment
- D) Secrecy

**15. Arguments supported by 'clear facts' and 'methodology' are considered:**

- A) Weak
- B) Subjective
- C) Strong and reliable
- D) Intuitive

**16. The text emphasizes that scientific knowledge should be:**

- A) Secret
- B) Personal
- C) Verifiable and objective
- D) Based on tradition

**17. What is the significance of 'documentation' in research?**

- A) It is optional
- B) It ensures clarity and allows for verification
- C) It hides the research process
- D) It is only for informal studies

**18. Which of the following is an example of a scientific publication mentioned?**

- A) A casual conversation
- B) A personal diary
- C) A scientific article
- D) A rumor

**19. The text suggests that scientific knowledge is characterized by its:**

- A) Randomness
- B) Lack of structure
- C) Systematic and organized nature
- D) Dependence on emotion

**20. What does 'empirical' knowledge rely on?**

- A) Pure imagination
- B) Sensory experience and observation
- C) Unproven theories
- D) Personal beliefs