

VIVA-VOCE SAMPLE QUESTION /ANSWERS- SET-1

Question 1: In a few sentences, are you able to tell us what your study is all about?

The question is simple right?

Many professors will tell you that the majority of students get choked on an issue like this. Anyways the question is straightforward, but a touch technical.

To answer this question, you would like to understand every detail of your scientific research from chapter one to the top.

The question needs a solution in sort of a summary of the whole study, therefore, to ace this particular question you would like to understand every detail in your abstract.

If you wrote an honest abstract, this question is going to be a cross-over for you.

Question 2: What's your motivation for this study?

Now you must be careful here.

These questions are often very tricky and it goes an extended way in convincing your panel members that your study is worth their time.

Another way this question might be twisted is what's THE RESEARCH PROBLEM?

To answer this question, you'll plan to elaborate on the matter investigated within the study.

Your zeal to solve this problem becomes your motivation.

Do not state financial reasons or the necessity to graduate as a motivation as you'll easily explode point.

Question 3: How will this study contribute to the body of knowledge?

At some point, the necessity for justification will arise which is once you are going to be asked to say how your study will increase the body of data if approved.

Here you'll get to use your methods, case study, or any unique model or conceptual framework utilized in the study to defend it.

Question 4: What is the significance of the study?

Just like stating how your study will contribute to the body of data, you'll get to state the importance of your study.

To answer this question, you'll get to highlight how your study will aid the govt in policy development and implementation, how it'll help other students who may wish to conduct research studies on the topic matter, and therefore the way organizations and society will enjoy your study.

Question 5: Did you bridge any gaps in your study?

Every research study must have a problem.

Your ability to unravel this problem and explore areas not yet researched gives you the complete marks allocated for answering this question.

You must be ready to convince the committee members that your approach is exclusive and it covered areas where much hasn't been done by other researchers

Question 6: What limitations did you encounter?

This is another simple but tricky question. Most times the question isn't asked to feel for you, but rather urge loopholes to criticize your work.

To answer this question, you want to take care with words as you'll implicate yourself. Be careful enough not to sell out yourself.

Do not discuss limitations in your methods or data analysis techniques as this might imply that your study could also be biased or not well-researched.

Use simple limitations like difficulties encountered in combining lectures and projects rather than limiting your study.

Question 7: What are your findings?

At now it's expected of you to present your results or findings from the study in a clear and concise manner.

Always link your findings to your research objectives/questions.

This will make your panel members simply be carried along.

Question 8: What Methods or Sampling Techniques did you employ?

To answer this question, you want to be conversant in your research methodology.

Your chapter three (in Most Projects) must be at your fingertips.

Your ability to justify your sample size and technique is going to be highly rewarded here.

Question 9: Why choose this method?

As discussed above, you ought to not only state a specific method for the study.

You must even be ready and ready to justify why you chose the tactic in a convincing manner.

At now you're liberal to quote sources or similar studies where such methods were adopted.

Question 10: supporting your findings what are your recommendations?

Recommendations are very vital in every research study and will not be joked with.

In essence, you ought to know your recommendations off hand.

Question 11: supporting your findings what areas will you suggest for future research?

Questions like this are just there to check your reasoning and authority in your research area.

Based on your findings during a manageable scope, you ought to be ready to suggest future research areas in line with your study.

For example, if I researched the challenges of private tax collection in Cameroon, an honest area for further study is going to be in other sorts of taxation such as VAT, Company tax, etc.

Question 12: How can your research study be put into practice?

Easy for science and engineering students, but a touch tough for management and social sciences since most management/social science projects are more abstract in nature.

However, you ought to try your best to be realistic here.

Relate your study to current trends in your environment, office, economy, government, schools, church, etc.

The use of relevant examples and illustrations will score a good point here.

Question 13: How would you summarize your study to a practitioner using a few sentences?

Your ability to convey technical information from the study will score you good points here.

Question 14: What would you modify if you were to conduct the study again?

Hmmm. Be careful! don't be too jovial. there's a loophole here! a bit like your limitations, this question is often asked to spot your weak points.

Question 15: what's your measurement Instrument?

In simple terms, what data collection method did you use for the study?

Here you state if questionnaires were distributed or data was gotten from secondary sources.

For more information on measurement instruments.

Question 16: What are your research variables?

Here you'll get to convince your panel members that you simply know what you're talking about.

You would like to elucidate your independent and dependent variable(s) to convince them that you simply are on point. Your variables are present in your project topic.

You would like to spot these variables and know their definitions also to ace your defense.

Question 17: What are your research questions?

Very simple question.

It should take about 0.015 seconds to answer this question if you're fully prepared.

Question 18: What does one decide to do together with your scientific research after Graduation?

Here you're at liberty to mention your mind.

If you plan to publish it, this is often the simplest opportunity to discuss and interact with the committee members-maybe a professor there can help.

Question 19: What source of knowledge was employed for the study?

At now you've got to state the source(s) you bought data from. generally, you've got to state whether data was gotten from a primary or secondary source or both.

You'll further convince the committee members by discussing the literature review for the study- both theoretical and empirical.

Question 20: What theories or theoretical framework is your study based on?

This is a really technical question but interesting. Before you step into the defense room, you ought to know a minimum of two relevant theories that relate to your study.

For instance, the "impact of motivation on employee productivity" is going to be supported by Maslow's Theory and other theories of motivation.

If you can't find relevant theories to copy your study, consult your supervisor for help

Question 21: How would you relate your findings to existing theories on the study?

To ace this question, one will need to read extensively.

You ought to know existing theories on the topic matter also as empirical studies too.

Your ability to link your findings to previous research studies (Whether they agree or not) will go an extended way in validating your study. You'll score good points here trust me.

Question 22: What recommendations does one have for future research?

Your problem-solving skill is put to check here.

You ought to be ready to identify areas that will need more research.

Question 23: what's the scope of the study?

This one may be a cheap or should I say bonus question.

Here you quickly state the delimitation of the study in short.

Question 24: What question(s) does one have for the committee?

Not a possible question in our African context, but I even have defended a seminar project where this question was asked and I was shocked to my marrows.

This is often a chance to interact together with your committee members and ask some constructive questions. don't ask silly or too difficult questions because the goal should be to form the committee members' feel because of the "boss".

It'll also go an extended way in showing that you simply are an excellent individual.

Question 25: Does one have any closing comments?

This is praising time! Use this chance to thank your committee members for their time and questions.

Tell them what proportion you've got learned from them and the way you plan to correct errors (if any) identified in your work. this will go an extended way in impressing your internal and external supervisors.

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