

Semester 1- Core Course
HY1CRT01- PERSPECTIVES AND METHODOLOGIES
IN SOCIAL SCIENCES – HISTORY

Multiple Choice Question Bank – Private

1. The term “epistemology” is coined by
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Verrier Elwin
 - c. J.F. Ferrier
 - d. Sigmund Freud
2. The study of being is known as
 - a. Sociology
 - b. Anthropology
 - c. Philosophy
 - d. Ontology
3. Who is the author of “What is History?”
 - a. Perry John
 - b. Hayden White
 - c. Paul Recour
 - d. E.H. Carr
4. The branch of knowledge that deals with the state and systems of government
 - a. Political Science
 - b. Anthropology
 - c. Public Administration
 - d. Economics
5. “Through the Lens of Science” is written by
 - a. Elgin F. Hunt
 - b. Perry John
 - c. Donatella Della
 - d. Natraj V.K
6. The study of population is known as
 - a. Social work
 - b. Demography
 - c. Archaeology
 - d. Ecology
7. The study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture is known as
 - a. Anthropology
 - b. Ecology
 - c. Archaeology
 - d. Sociology
8. Who among the following was the founder member of Annales historiography
 - a. Lucien Febvre
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Ramachandra Guha
 - d. Hayden White
9. “Objectivity in Social Science and Social Polity” is written by
 - a. Ernest Nagel
 - b. Mark J. Smith
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Marc Bloch
10. The collection and study of historical information using tape recordings of interviews with people having personal knowledge of past events is known as
 - a. Oral History
 - b. Social History
 - c. Intellectual History
 - d. Local History
11. is a label applied to a wide range of enquiries dealing with the articulation of ideas in the past
 - a. Social History
 - b. Intellectual History
 - c. Political History
 - d. Gender History
12. Rationalist thought began in
 - a. Rome
 - b. India
 - c. Greece
 - d. England
13. The movement for “historical synthesis” in France was founded by
 - a. Henri Berr
 - b. H.T. Buckle
 - c. Karl Lamprecht
 - d. James H. Robinson
14. Key manifestations of the idea of interdisciplinary studies in Germany found expression in the writings of
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Karl Lamprecht
 - c. James Harvey Robinson
 - d. Augustus Comte
15. Who is regarded as the Father of History?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Polybius
 - c. Livy
 - d. Herodotus

16. Which of the following term used by Karl Lamprecht to designate his idea of a comprehensive approach to study the past?
 a. Social History b. Natural History c. Cultural History d. Economic History
17. The idea of “New History” in historiography began in the U.S by
 a. James Harvey Robinson b. Karl Lamprecht c. Theodor Lipps d. Wilhem Wundt
18. founded the *Revue de Synthkse Historique* in 1900, described his program for “historical synthesis” as basically an appeal for greater cooperation between social scientists and historians?
 a. James T. Shotwell b. Conyers Read c. Crane Brinton d. Henri Berr
19. “*Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth-Century Europe*” is written by
 a. Murray G.Murphy b. Hayden White c. Collingwood d. Benedict Anderson
20. Plato’s famous work is known as
 a. Republic b. History of Rome c. History of Peloponnesian War d. History of Roman Empire
21. The famous medieval Islamic scholar who was famous for his Islamic anthropology
 a. Ibn Khaldun b. Al-waqidi c. Al-biruni d. Ibn Hisham
22. Who among the following argued that ideas pass through three rising stages i.e. theological, philosophical and scientific?
 a. Karl Marx b. Gregor Mendel c. Thomas Hobbs d. Auguste Comte
23. Who is regarded as the father of demography?
 a. Theodor Lipps b. Ibn Khaldum c. Imam Malik d. Collingwood
24. Who among the following French philosophers was regarded as the founder of positivism?
 a. Auguste Comte b. Jean Paul Sartre c. Jacques Derrida d. Rene Descartes
25. What is the meaning of renaissance?
 a. Enlightenment b. Prosperity c. Rebirth d. Rational
26. Which of the following was central to medieval ages?
 a. Reason b. Science c. Explanation d. Religion
27. Which of the following replaced religion during the time of renaissance?
 a. Rationalism b. Institutionalism c. Idealism d. Marxism
28. According to Perry John which is the most important principle of social sciences?
 a. Objectivity b. Ethical Neutrality c. Rationality d. Scepticism
29. The enlightenment is the period in which definitely replaced religion as the organizing principle of knowledge.
 a. State b. Explanation c. Rationalism d. Church
30. The enlightenment period began between
 a. 1650 and 1700 b. 1700 and 1750 c. 1750and 1800 d. 1800 and 1850
31. Specialization in the social studies began roughly during the period of
 a. Classical Greek b. Renaissance c. Enlightenment d. Modern
32. ‘Three humiliations of human beings’ is the product of
 a. Crusades b. Enlightenment c. Renaissance d. Modern age

33. are generalized, abstract ideas that symbolize whole categories of people, objects and processes.
- a. Method b. Concepts c. Theories d. Science
34. are ways of classifying things that are in the same category.
- a. Theories b. Method c. Concepts d. Research
35. What is the technical vocabulary of social sciences called?
- a. Dictionaries b. Theories c. Wikis d. Concepts
36. The set of concepts and generalizations so arranged to explain and predict possible relationships among phenomena is called
- a. Concepts b. Theories c. Method d. Paradigm
37. In the social sciences, are formulations of principles of behaviour through which scientists try to increase their knowledge of human interaction.
- a. Theories b. Paradigms c. Methods d. Concepts
38. What is the tentative statement of the selected topic that is subject to testing and verification?
- a. Concepts b. anti-thesis c. Paradigm d. Hypothesis
39. Which of the following subjects combines a natural science and information gathered from the social sciences to uncover the relationships between human biological traits and traits acquired socially?
- a. Archaeology b. Anthropology c. Ecology d. Sociology
40. is concerned principally with human biological origins and variations in the human species.
- a. Physical Anthropology b. Social Anthropology c. Cultural Anthropology
d. Linguistic Anthropology
41. Which subject has traditionally dealt with the study and comparative analysis of preliterate societies?
- a. Physical Anthropology b. Social Anthropology c. Cultural Anthropology
d. Linguistic Anthropology
42. The study of fossils of human and related species is known as
- a. Genetics b. Primatology c. Palaeoanthropology d. archaeology
43. The study of modern human variability and adaptability is known as
- a. Primatology b. Sociology c. Cultural Anthropology d. Genetics
44. concerns itself with all facets of human culture: kinship forms, linguistics, material artefacts, economic structures, music and folklore.
- a. Physical Anthropology b. Social Anthropology c. Cultural Anthropology
d. Linguistic Anthropology
45. is the discipline that studies the systems that societies construct to help them to facilitate their survival in the face of scarcity of resources.
- a. Sociology b. public administration c. Economics d. Political Science
46. Which subject deals with the planet we inhabit, that is the land, bodies of water, mountains, valleys, types of vegetation and animal habitats?
- a. Cultural Geography b. Social Geography c. Human Geography d. Physical Geography

47. is the science that studies the relationship between all living organisms and their natural environment.
- a. Environmental History b. Anthropology c. Ecology d. Geography
48. The chief concern of is the study of power.
- a. Political Science b. Sociology c. History d. Public Administration
49. focuses on the forces that shape and motivate individuals, forming their minds and personalities.
- a. Psychiatry b. Psychology c. Sociology d. Biology
50. Which among the following is regarded as the newest of the social sciences?
- a. Anthropology b. Sociology c. Archaeology d. Economics
51. The systematic and scientific study of human social relationships and of all the social systems that such relationships engender is called
- a. Philosophy b. Logic c. Sociology d. Ethnology
52. is said to be the study of human groups in interaction.
- a. Sociology b. Psychiatry c. Psychology d. Linguistics
53. Who coined the term “Sociology”?
- a. Max Weber b. Auguste Comte c. Levi Strauss d. Karl Lamprecht
54. “Positive Philosophy” is written by
- a. Karl Marx b. Emil Durkheim c. Auguste Comte d. Max Weber
55. Who were the first to establish rational theory, independent of theological faith?
- a. Romans b. Greeks c. Africans d. Asians
56. Who is regarded as the father of Political Science?
- a. Herodotus b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Hobbs
57. ‘History is an unending dialogue between the past and present’, Who defined history like this?
- a. Hayden White b. Collingwood c. Socrates d. E.H.Carr
58. defined historical knowledge as essentially ‘scientific’, and saw the historian's task as the ‘re-enactment of past thoughts’.
- a. R.G. Collingwood b. Paul Recour c. E.H. Carr d. Hayden White
59. “The Idea of History” is written by
- a. Leopold Von Ranke b. R.G. Collingwood c. R.C. Majumdar d. Hegel
60. Any body of knowledge which claims to be science but judged to fall outside the realm of science is known as
- a. Cognitive science b. Pseudo science c. Material Science d. Natural Science
61. The system of accepting knowledge through experience or experiment is called as
- a. Positivism b. Empiricism c. Hypothesisism d. Relativity
62. The theory of knowledge is called
- a. Ontology b. Logic c. Philosophy d. Epistemology
63. A science is
- a. A collection of facts
b. A systematic body of knowledge

- c. A product of imagination
 - d. Scepticism
64. Hypothesis is
- a. A final statement b. An absolute statement c. A relative Statement d. A tentative statement
65. Psychology is a study of
- a. Society b. cross cultures c. man and his behaviour d. the origin of mankind
66. Scepticism means
- a. Taking everything for granted b. criticism c. taking nothing for granted d. credulity
67. Social science is a study of
- a. Human Culture b. Social Reality c. Economic Problems d. the evolution of society
68. Public Administration is
- a. Business Management b. Public Finance c. Public Relations d. Management of Governmental Affairs
69. The science of language is called
- a. Linguistics b. Ethnology c. Oral History d. Demography
70. Who coined the term 'Social Sciences'?
- a. Henri Berr b. Plato c. William Thompson d. Hobbes
71. A study that crosses the traditional boundaries of various social science disciplines is called
- a. Multi disciplinary Approach b. Disciplinarity c. Historic Approach d. Inter-disciplinary Approach
72. insists that the conclusion drawn from a study must be based on facts, reason and evidence.
- a. Objectivity b. Subjectivity c. Pseudo-Science d. Causation
73. The main exponent of objectivity in social sciences is
- a. Aristotle b. Ranke c. Emile Durkheim d. Immanuel Kant
74. By stressing social facts, who among the following scholars insisted that the study of society must liberate itself from biological or psychological interpretations?
- a. Max Weber b. Bertrand Russel c. Gunnar Myrdal d. Emile Durkheim
75. Social science research creates
- a. Alienation b. Cohesion c. Mobility d. Problem
76. Research is
- a. Searching again and again b. Finding solutions to any problem c. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem d. none of the above
77. Who authored the book "Methods in Social Research"?
- a. Kein Smith b. Wilkinson c. Kerlinger d. Goode and Halt
78. Reasoning from general to particular is called
- a. Induction b. Experience c. Observation d. Deduction
79. Reasoning from particular to general is called

- a. Induction b. Experience c. Observation d. Deduction
80. Who advocated the concept 'ethical neutrality'?
- a. Comte b. Sorokin c. Weber d. Durkheim
81. The idea of social facts is associated with
- a. Emile Durkheim b. Max Weber c. Gunnar Myrdal d. Giddings
82. The book 'Objectivity in Social Research' is written by
- a. Simmel b. Spencer c. Gunnar Myrdal d. Weber
83. Father of modern scientific method is
- a. Issac Newton b. Francis Bacon c. Boyle d. Comte
84. The author of 'Nature of History' is
- a. Marc Bloch b. John Tosh c. Arthur Marwick d. E.H. Carr
85. 'Historian's Craft' is written by
- a. Perry Anderson b. R.G. Collingwood c. V.K. Natraj d. Marc Bloch
86. 'Philosophy and methodology of social sciences' is edited by
- a. Mark J. Smith b. Paul Recour c. Sorokin d. Susan Bayly
87. In which year Augustus Comte wrote 'A general view of Positivism'?
- a. 1845 b. 1848 c. 1850 d. 1854
88. An essential criterion of scientific study is
- a. Belief b. Value c. Objectivity d. Subjectivity
89. According to empiricism, is the only reliable source of human knowledge.
- a. Value b. Belief c. Intuition d. Experience
90. is the corner stone of Max Weber's contribution to social sciences.
- a. Value-Freedom b. Ethical Neutrality c. Social Facts d. Motivations
91. is a generalised statement that asserts a connection between two or more types of phenomena.
- a. Concept b. Principle c. Hypothesis d. Theory
92. "History is about progress. The world is constantly improving and heading in an ultimate direction. There are no real repetitions in history." This theory is known as
- a. Great Man Theory b. Everyman Theory c. Cyclical Theory d. Linear Theory
93. 'The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles'. This statement belongs to
- a. Geographic Theory b. Marxist Theory c. Cyclical Theory d. Linear Theory
94. Who is regarded as the father of Psychology?
- a. Thomas Kuhn b. Wilhem Wundt c. Hegel d. Levi Strauss
95. The study of the structure of language, its syntax, phonology, semantics and the nature of language and its variations is called as
- a. Linguistics b. Morphology c. Ethnology d. Epistemology
96. Who commented 'history without political science has no fruit and political science without history has no root'?
- a. Francis Bacon b. Immanuel Kant c. Seeley d. Hegel

97. Who stated "History is an account of the unchanging past"?
- a. Reniev b. H.G. Wells c. Sigmund Freud d. Aristotle
98. "Human history is in essence a history of ideas". Whose comment is this?
- a. Marc Bloch b. H.G. Wells c. Miller d. E.H. Carr
99. The historiography of ideas and thinkers is known as
- a. Social History b. Gender History c. Intellectual History d. Political History
100. The study of the rules that society lives by and how they are formed or influenced by popular beliefs is known as
- a. Criminology b. Archaeology c. Law d. Psychology
101. Study of inscriptions engraved on stone or other durable materials
- a. Numismatics b. Archaeology c. Epigraphy d. Graphology
102. Who among the following was a main exponent of objectivity in history
- a. Karl Marx b. Thomas Carlyle c. E H Carr d. Ranke
103. ----- is considered to be the mother of all sciences
- a. Physics b. Chemistry c. Philosophy d. Psychology
104. Basis of modernity is indebted to-----
- a. History b. Rationalism c. Technology d. Art
105. Christianity and morality are considered to be the guiding force of -----period
- a. Ancient Period b. Medieval Period c. Enlightenment Period d. Post Modern Period
106. Who wrote the book 'City of God'?
- a. Thomas Aquinas b. Auguste Comte c. Edward Gibbon d. St. Augustine
107. Who introduced the term 'Subaltern'?
- a. Max Weber b. Judith Brown c. Antonio Gramsci d. M N Sreenivas
108. Which nation is considered to be the birth place of modern Renaissance?
- a. Italy b. France c. England d. Germany
109. Who started the reformation movement in Germany?
- a. John Calvin b. Martin Luther c. St. Augustine d. Copernicus
110. Who developed the term 'New Science'?
- a. Auguste Comte b. J B Vico c. Max Muller d. Spencer
111. Who wrote the work 'An Enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations'?
- a. Comte b. Karl Marx c. Adam Smith d. John Marshall
112. The term Social Movement was first coined by-----
- a. Lorenz Von Stein b. Locke c. St. Simon d. Lucian Pie
113. The word Sociobiology was coined by-----
- a. Karl Marx b. Karl Paupper c. J P Scott d. Muller
114. History is a science no less and no more"-Who commented this?
- a. Aristotle b. Gibbon c. Ranke d. J B Bury
115. Who among the following is a main exponent of Great Men theory?
- a. Thomas Carlyle b. Immanuel Kant c. Arnold Toynbee d. Max Weber
116. Who among the following is a main exponent of Challenge and Response theory?
- a. Spengler b. Toynbee c. Kant d. Carlyle

117. Oral history is based on----
- Interviews with people
 - Stories and tales
 - Songs
 - All the above
118. Which among the following is usually hailed as the eye of history
- Myths and Legends
 - Sigillography
 - Chronology
 - Graphology
119. Who propounded the concept of philosophy of history?
- Herodotus
 - Ranke
 - Voltaire
 - E H Carr
120. The study of the material remains of the past is called-----
- Anthropology
 - Numismatics
 - Archaeology
 - Proto history
121. Identify the odd one:
- Observation
 - Hypothesis
 - Generalisation
 - Epistemology
122. The collection of memories and personal commentaries of past is called-----
- Local History
 - Oral History
 - Micro History
 - Subaltern History
123. Philology is the study of-----
- Philosophy
 - Human Mind
 - Artistic expressions
 - Language
124. The method that consists of collection of data through observation, experimentation, formulation and testing of hypothesis----
- Empirical Method
 - Scientific Method
 - Case study method
 - Practical knowledge
125. Information acquired through experience or experimentation is called as
- Scientific
 - Facts
 - Evidence
 - Empirical
126. All research process starts with-----
- Observation
 - Analysis
 - Hypothesis
 - Experiments
127. Who said “ History is the unfolding story of human freedom”?
- Lord Acton
 - J B Bury
 - Maitland
 - Rousseau
128. Who viewed history as philosophy teaching by examples?
- Aristotle
 - Maitland
 - Dionysius
 - Voltaire
129. Which of the following can be considered as the exponent of economic history?
- Thomas Carlyle
 - Edward Gibbon
 - Marc Bloch
 - J B Bury
130. The famous work ‘Suicide was written by.....
- Max Weber
 - Auguste Comte
 - Emile Durkheim
 - R. Hilton
131. Combining of several disciplines in an approach to a specific problem is called-----
- Interdisciplinary
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Transdisciplinary
 - Post disciplinary
132. Which of the following school of thought gave importance to objective facts?
- Enlightenment
 - Romanticism
 - Positivism
 - Post Modernism
133. A biased, partial or prejudiced view point can be termed as---
- Objectivity
 - Subjectivity
 - Plagiarism
 - Historicism
134. A collection of historical records as well as the place they are located can be termed as.....
- Paleography
 - Manuscript
 - Apocalyptic data
 - Archives
135. Political Liberalism is associated with-----
- Thomas Hobbes
 - Hugo Grotius
 - John Locke
 - J. Althusius

136. Who is usually hailed as the father of social psychology?
 a. Norman b. Durkheim c. Auguste Comte d. Kurt Lewin
137. The relation between two variables when change in one brings about change in another
 a. Research b. Corelation c. Induction d. Causation
138. A survey of a broad spectrum of a population at a specific point of time is.....
 a. Longitudinal Survey b. Sample Survey c. Cross sectional Survey d. Planned Survey
139. Factors whose relationship a researcher try to uncover are called ----
 a. Causation b. Variable c. Fact d. Correlation
140. What does the German word *Verstehendes* mean/
 a. Hypothesis b. Observation c. Social Science d. Interpretation
141. Which of the following can be regarded on the corner stone of max Weber?
 a. Value Judgement b. Value Freedom c. Liberal Ideology d. Post modern approach
142. Positivism place great stress on-----
 a. Subjectivity b. Pragmatic concepts c. Sensory experience d. Value judgement
143. refers to an established model to be followed.
 a. Paradigm b. Pseudo Science c. Skepticism d. Ontology
144. A method adopted when the researcher has to study a particular unit in depth
 a. Sample Survey b. Participant Observation c. Questionnaire Method d. Case Study
145. Europe became reacquainted with the scientific knowledge of ancient Greeks during----
 a. Enlightenment b. Reformation c. Crusades d. French Revolution
146. Crusades took place in the period between
 a. 8th-10th c.AD b. 11th -13th c. A D c. 13th-15th Century d. 12th-14th C. A. D
147. A branch of history which trace the relation of various countries
 a. International History b. Cliometrics c. Diplomatic History d. Continental History
148. The term Politics is derived from the Greek word.....
 a. Plios b. Pulis c. Polis d. Polity
149. Leviathan was written by-----
 a. Leonard de Lays b. Luis Molina c. Hobbes d. John Locke
150. All wants cannot be satisfied due to the-----
 a. Lack of information b. Instability in the supply c. Price Fluctuations d. Scarcity of resources

Answer Key

1. J F Ferrier
2. Ontology
3. E H Carr
4. Political Science
5. Perry John
6. Demography
7. Archaeology
8. Lucien Febvre
9. Max Weber
10. Oral History
11. Intellectual History
12. Greece
13. Henri Berr
14. Karl Lamprecht
15. Herodotus
16. Cultural History
17. J H Robinson
18. Henri Berr
19. Hayden White
20. Republic
21. Al biruni
22. Auguste Comte
23. Ibn Khaldun
24. Auguste Comte
25. Rebirth
26. Religion
27. Rationalism
28. Scepticism
29. Rationalism
30. 1650-1700
31. Enlightenment
32. Enlightenment
33. Concepts
34. Concepts
35. Concepts
36. Theories
37. Theories
38. Hypothesis
39. Anthropology
40. Physical Anthropology

41. Cultural Anthropology
42. Palaeo Anthropology
43. Genetics
44. Cultural Anthropology
45. Economics
46. Physical Geography
47. Ecology
48. Political Science
49. Psychology
50. Sociology
51. Sociology
52. Sociology
53. Auguste Comte
54. Auguste Comte
55. Greeks
56. Aristotle
57. E H Carr
58. R G Collingwood
59. R G Collingwood
60. Pseudo Science
61. Empiricism
62. Epistemology
63. A systematic body of knowledge
64. A tentative statement
65. Man and his behaviour
66. Taking nothing for granted
67. Evolution of society
68. Management of business affairs
69. Linguistics
70. William Thompson
71. Inter Disciplinary approach
72. Objectivity
73. Emile Durkhiem
74. Emile Durkheim
75. Cohesion
76. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
77. Goode and Halt
78. Deduction
79. Induction
80. Weber
81. Emile Durkheim
82. Gunnar Mydral
83. Gunnar Mydral
84. Arthur Marwick

85. Marc Bloch
86. Mark J Smith
87. 1848
88. Objectivity
89. Experience
90. Value Freedom
91. Theory
92. Linear Theory
93. Marxist Theory
94. William Wundt
95. Linguistics
96. Seeley
97. Aristotle
98. H G Wells
99. Intellectual History
100. Law
101. Epigraphy
102. Ranke
103. Philosophy
104. Rationalism
105. Medieval period
106. St. Augustine
107. Antonio Gramsci
108. Italy
109. Martin Luther
110. Vico
111. Adam Smith
112. Lorenz Von Stein
113. J P Scott
114. J B Bury
115. Thomas Carlyle
116. Toynbee
117. All the above
118. Chronology
119. E H Carr
120. Archaeology
121. Epistemology
122. Oral History
123. Language
124. Empirical method
125. Empirical
126. Observation
127. Lord Acton
128. Dionysius

129. Marc Bloch
130. Emile Durkheim
131. Multi Disciplinary
132. Positivism
133. Subjectivity
134. Archives
135. John Locke
136. Kurt Lewin
137. Causation
138. Cross Sectional Survey
139. Variable
140. Interpretation
141. Value Freedom
142. Sensory Experience
143. Paradigm
144. Case Study
145. Crusades
146. 11th-13th Century
147. Diplomatic History
148. Polis
149. Hobbs
150. Scarcity of Resources