

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

SO3CRT04

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

1. The building blocks of a theory is called
 - A. Definitions
 - B. Concepts
 - C. Propositions
 - D. Variables

2. Conclusions drawn about the relationship among concepts based on the logical interrelationship is called
 - A. Definitions
 - B. Concepts
 - C. Propositions
 - D. Variables

3. Specified expectations about empirical reality derived from propositions are called
 - A. Definitions
 - B. Propositions
 - C. Variables
 - D. Hypotheses

4. A concept having two or more values or categories that can vary and be measured is known as
 - A. Definitions
 - B. Concepts
 - C. Propositions
 - D. Variables

5. The theoretical perspective that holds that society is a complex system whose various parts work together to produce stability is
 - A. Structuralism
 - B. Functionalism
 - C. Conflict perspective
 - D. Interactionism

6. The prominent meaning of 'statistics'.....
 - a) Data, its analysis and interpretation
 - b) observation of samples

- c) Method for analysing numbers
 - d) conducting census
7. “Statistics are effected to a marked extend by
- a) Aggregate of facts
 - b) multiplicity of causes
 - c) numerically stated
 - d) complex manifestations
- 8 Quantitative characteristic includes.....
- a) Love
 - b) emotion
 - c) intelligence
 - d) data
9. The very word statistics refers to
- a) State craft
 - b) Science of State
 - c) Political state
 - d) Political craft
10. As a plural noun, who defined statistics very adequately and realistically
- a) Webster
 - b) Bowley
 - c) A.M. Tuttle
 - d) Secrist
11. Statistics is one of those sciences which are only indicative of a trend, therefore.....
- a) It is probabilistic than deterministic
 - b) It is deterministic than probabilistic
 - c) a definite date collection method is unnecessary
 - d) data sources should be clear
12. The definition of various terms, units of collection and measurement help ensuring that
- a) Analysis is easy
 - b) method is systematic and empirical
 - c) Construction of conclusion is easy
 - d) data is relevant to the purpose
13. Who stated statistics as “aggregate of knowledge brought together for practical ends?
- a) W.I. King
 - b) A.L. Bowley
 - c) Prof. H. Secrist
 - d) None of the above
14. Data is collected with reasonable standard of
- a) Numerical method
 - b) Feasibility
 - c) Accuracy
 - d) All the above
15. Statistics should be capable of
- a) Empiricism
 - b) Systematic inquiry

- c) Comparison
 - d) Evaluation
16. What characteristic does statistics emphasises, as a Method or as a singular noun?
- a) Descriptive
 - b) Analytical
 - c) Inferential
 - d) comparative
17. Which characteristic of the following is not belonging to, 'statistics as a method'?
- a) A tool of analysis
 - b) helps processing the raw
 - c) Descriptive nature
 - d) processing done by systematic analysis & interpretation.
18. Which of the following index numbers is an important statistical concept in economic theory?
- a) Per capita income
 - b) Cost of living
 - c) Gross National Product
 - d) Maximum Retail Price
19. The Govt. Administration is done through which are formulated on statistical basis
- a) Effective planning
 - b) Budgets
 - c) Policies
 - d) None of the above
20. National sample survey scheme is an example for
- a) Government policy
 - b) planning
 - c) Population Analysis
 - d) Business
21. According to Lincoln.L.Chao, what is the primary objective of modern statistics?
- a) Presentation of data
 - b) Collection of quantitative data
 - c) Assisting in making decisions
 - d) Summarization of data
22. guides from the planning stage to the stage of drawing of final conclusions
- a) Numerical facts
 - b) Statistical methods
 - c) Data
 - d) None of the above
23. What are the two broad functions of statistical methods in Social Research?
- a) Description and Summarizing
 - b) Description and Indication
 - c) Description and Induction
 - d) Applied Mathematics and Induction
24. What does Social Researchers seek out of vast and confusing variety of individual characters?

- a) Generalizations
 - b) Decisions
 - c) Single events
 - d) Group characteristics
25. What is the reason for the necessity of statistics in the field of social sciences?
- a) Simplification and quantitative approach
 - b) Knowledge acquisition and description
 - c) Easiness and analytical
 - d) All the above
26. (i) Statistical laws are not exact
(ii) Statistics reveals the entire story
Choose the correct from the following:
- a) Both the statements are correct
 - b) Only the first statement is correct
 - c) Only the second statement is correct
 - d) Both the statements are wrong
27. Which among the following is not a merit of the census method?
- a) Results are representative
 - b) Information on rare events
 - c) Results are reliable
 - d) In appropriate method for enumeration
28. What is the reason for dropping the enumeration process?
- a) cost is prohibitive
 - b) time consuming
 - c) large efforts
 - d) All the above
29. Which among the following is a material for statistics?
- a) Honesty
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Wisdom
 - d) Numerical data
30. What embodies sampling?
- a) Haphazard selection
 - b) Numbers
 - c) Definite rules
 - d) Accuracy
31. The basic objective of sampling study is
- a) to draw inference
 - b) to check units of population
 - c) to collect numerical data
 - d) to make census
32. The Mathematical theory of probability has helped to form the
- a) Statistical theory
 - b) Law of Inertia of large numbers
 - c) Law of statistical Relativity

- d) Law of statistical Regularity
33. When someone studies about the average height of the students of a particular university, which way will be selected from the following, for more accurate results?
- Take the measurement of all the students in the University
 - Select some students randomly from some colleges
 - Select randomly from every colleges
 - Select all the students from some colleges
34. (i) the results derived from sampling method may be different from population
(ii) Sampling method derives only the same characteristics of the population
Choose the correct from the following:
- Both the statements are correct
 - Both the statements are wrong
 - Only the first statement is correct
 - only the second statement is correct
35. The Law of Inertia of Large Numbers means.....
- Opposite of the law of statistical Regularity
 - Same to the Law of statistical Regularity
 - Sample in Large Numbers create big variations in results
 - Opposite to the mathematical theory of probability
36. To study the variation in the production of rice over a number of years, select from the following, the appropriate sample for drawing results that reflects only small variations?
- Collect data from some states
 - Collect data from all the states
 - Collect data from one or two states
 - Collect data from more than half the number of states
37. Which among the following is not an essential of sampling?
- Representativeness
 - Complete
 - Same
 - Dependent
38. “More reliable results can be obtained through sampling method”, because
- Statistical error is low
 - Saves time
 - Cost is low
 - None of the above
39. (i) Judging a person is an example for random sampling method
(ii) Blood taken for testing is an example for sampling method
Choose the correct from the following:
- Both the statements are correct
 - Both the statements are wrong
 - Only the first statement is correct
 - Only the second statement is correct
40. “Equal chances of being included in the sample”, about what does Dr. Yates and Harper defined like this?
- Stratified sampling
 - Probability sampling

- c) Proportional Sampling
 - d) None of these
41. Non-proportional random sampling is a sub-type of.....
- a) Unrestricted random sampling
 - b) Simple Random Sampling
 - c) Stratified Random Sampling
 - d) Cluster Random Sampling
42. When the population is badly affected, which type of sampling is appropriate?
- a) Systematic sampling
 - b) stratified sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) None of the above
43. sampling introduced its ability to change in accordance with the changing situations.
- a) Multistage
 - b) Judgment
 - c) Deliberate
 - d) Systematic
44. Quota sampling is the combination of and..... Sampling
- a) Purposive and Deliberate
 - b) Purposive and systematic
 - c) Stratified and systematic
 - d) Purposive and stratified
45. How did king relate the statistical Regularity and Random sampling?
- a) Sampling is not related to calculation
 - b) Sample chosen possess some features of the whole
 - c) Chosen sample can follow the statistical methods
 - d) None of the above
46. What is the characteristic of the sample which is selected randomly?
- a) It is not average of the whole
 - b) It would be representative
 - c) It would not be equal to the population
 - d) All the above
47. 'A text Book of Statistics' is written by
- a) S.P. Gupta
 - b) P.L. Bhandarkar, T.S Wilkinson
 - c) Pauline V. Young
 - d) L.R. Potti
48. is the short summary of the technical report which is prepared by a Doctoral student.
- a) Research article
 - b) Research report
 - c) Interim report
 - d) Research report
49. is a narrative and authoritative document on the outcome of research effort.
- a) Research proposal
 - b) Summary report

- c) Synopsis
 - d) Research report
50. It provides systematic knowledge on problem and issues analysed.
- a) Research report
 - b) Research abstract
 - c) Research proposal
 - d) Research design
51. The of a set of observations or scores is obtained by dividing the Sum of all the values by the total number of values
- a) mean
 - b) median
 - c) mode
 - d) dispersion
52. is a measure of position rather than of magnitude.
- a) mode
 - b) Median
 - c) Mean
 - d) Range
53. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution.
- a) Mean
 - b) Mode
 - c) median
 - d) Quartile
54. provide a shorthand summary of data.
- a) frequency table
 - b) Simple table
 - c) cross table
 - d) two way table.
55. are the most effective pictorial device for comparing data.
- a) bar charts
 - b) graphs
 - c) pictograms
 - d) diagramme
56. is a line chart plotted on arithmetic graph paper from a cumulative frequency distribution that may be cumulated downward or upward.
- a) Lorenz curve
 - b) bar charts
 - c) ogive
 - d) pictograms
57. Snowball sampling is used for data collection through.....
- a) Connecting relations
 - b) Small population
 - c) Representatives
 - d) None of the above
58. Choose the advantage of snowball sampling from the following
- a) Population is not seen

- b) Total size of population is not known
- c) Researcher's acquaintance influence the research
- d) Contradicts with conventional nations

59. The values are represented by identical symbol or pictures.
- a) Bar charts
 - b) Pictograms
 - c) Circle charts
 - d) Graphs
60. A single value that represent the average characteristic of its frequency distribution
- a) Quartiles
 - b) Grouped data
 - c) Central tendency
 - d) Range
61. The extent of variability is measured by
- a) Central tendency
 - b) Measures of dispersion
 - c) arithmetic mean
 - d) co-relation
62. measures the difference between the highest and lowest scores of a distribution
- a) Range
 - b) Dispersion
 - c) Co-relation
 - d) Regression
63. Academic community is otherwise called
- a) General public
 - b) Target audience
 - c) Participant audience
 - d) Scientific community
64. is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions
- a) Processing
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Editing
 - d) Coding
65. is a trial test of a specific aspect of the study
- a) Plan of the study
 - b) Design of the study
 - c) Pie test
 - d) Hypothesis
66. an abstract symbol representing an object or a certain phenomenon
- a) Definition
 - b) Concepts
 - c) Objectivity
 - d) Hypothesis
67. is the response to code its response

- a) Tabulation
 - b) Coding
 - c) Classification
 - d) Analysis
68. is a succinct statement of the findings of the project
- a) Proposal
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Project
 - d) Report
69. provides a summary of the current state of knowledge in the area of investigation
- a) Introduction
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Conceptual framework
 - d) Review of literature
70. is the first page of research report
- a) Introduction
 - b) Title page
 - c) Acknowledgement
 - d) Declaration
71. The recording of the data is done on the basis of the scheme
- a) coding
 - b) tabulation
 - c) classification
 - d) analysis
72. It is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions
- a) coding
 - b) editing
 - c) analysis
 - d) classification
73. is a declarative statement combining concepts.
- a) Theory
 - b) Reviews
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Variables
74. helps making estimations or generalizations from the results of sample surveys.
- a) statistical analysis
 - b) hypothesis
 - c) classifications
 - d) tabulation
75. Any variable that is responsive for bringing about a change is called an variable
- a) dependent
 - b) independent
 - c) control
 - d) Interdependent
76. An image, perception or concept that is capable of measurement is called a
- a) attribute

- b) theory
 - c) paradigm
 - d) variable
77. is a purposeful systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction
- a) observation
 - b) interview
 - c) focus group
 - d) participant observation
78. Preface include in the section
- a) reference
 - b) preliminary
 - c) body of the report
 - d) content section
79. is the first of the terminal items presented at the end of the research report.
- a) author index
 - b) footnotes
 - c) appendices
 - d) bibliography
80. Copies of data collection instruments are included in
- a) references
 - b) appendices
 - c) bibliography
 - d) footnotes
81. are numbered consecutively within each chapter or throughout the entire report.
- a) references
 - b) bibliography
 - c) footnotes
 - d) Appendices
82. are statements of factual information based upon the data analysis.
- a) findings
 - b) review
 - c) methodology
 - d) hypothesis
83. is a measure that occurs most frequently in a distribution.
- a) mean
 - b) average
 - c) mode
 - d) median
84. is a positional average.
- a) standard deviation
 - b) range
 - c) correlation
 - d) median
85. presentation is particularly useful when the prospective readers are non-technical people or general public

- a) graphic
 - b) table
 - c) qualitative
 - d) quantitative
86. bar charts are commonly used for presenting time series data.
- a) vertical
 - b) horizontal
 - c) component
 - d) circle
87. is an indepth comprehensive study of a person, unit, institution etc.
- a) content analysis
 - b) observation method
 - c) case-study
 - d) focus group study
88. of research problem is the first and most important step in the research process.
- a) formulating
 - b) designing
 - c) selecting
 - d) reporting
89. is a way to systematically solve the research problem.
- a) research design
 - b) research methodology
 - c) research planning
 - d) research discussion
90. research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society.
- a) applied
 - b) descriptive
 - c) qualitative
 - d) empirical
91. is also known as arithmetic average
- a) dispersion
 - b) range
 - c) quartile
 - d) mean
92. provides the complete outline of the research report along with all details.
- a) preliminary
 - b) body of the report
 - c) main text
 - d) methodology
93. Research simply means a search for.....
- a. Problems,
 - b. facts,
 - c. results,
 - d. topics
94. is an organized inquiry

- a) scientific method
 - b) experimental study
 - c) research
 - d) social science research
95. is a plan, structure and strategy of investigations so conceived as to obtain answers to research problem
- a) research plan
 - b) research proposal
 - c) research design
 - d) research methodology
96. Research may be made through either arbitrary method or..... method
- a.rational,
 - b.scientific
 - c.vague
 - d. imagination,
97. Who defined research is an systematic , controlled, empirical and critical investigation?
- (a.Spencer,
 - b.Weber,
 - c.Kerlinger,
 - d.Morriy
98.develop theories?
- a.observation,
 - b.casestudy,
 - c.research,
 - d.survey
99. Arbitrary method is based on.....
- a.investigation,
 - b.imagination,
 - c.research,
 - d.scientific
100. Who defined research is an organized enquiry?
- a.kerlinger,
 - b.emory,
 - c.morriy,
 - d.redman
101. Who defined research is a systematic development of logically related prepositions?
- a.Black&champion,
 - b.Comte,
 - c.Weber,
 - d.Morriy
102. Research adopt.....method.
- a.scientific,
 - b.political,
 - c.individual,

- d.public
103. Research is based on empirical evidences and.....experience.
a.scientific ,
b.political,
c.rational,
d.observable
104.is a systematic step by step procedure.
a.observation,
b.calculation,
c.scientificmethod,
d.specultion
105. Who says research is a systematic effort to gain knowledge?
a.Black&champion,
b.Emory,
c.Kerlinger,
d.Redman
106. Two elements of scientific method; procedural components and
a.rational components,
b.personal components,
c.individual components,
d.group components
107. There is no shortcut to truth, who says?
a.Morry,
b.Spencer,
c.Karlpearson,
d.Marx
108.is the tentative conclusion.
a.observation,
b.verification,
c.hypothesis,
d. data collection
109.is the hallmark of scientific method.
a.concepts,
b.objectivity,
c. ethical neutrality
d. subjectivity
110. Logical reasoning process consist of induction and.....
a.generalisation,
b.deduction,
c.verifiability
d. induction
111. Who says theory as a integrated body of defnitions,assumptions.....?
a.arnold rose,
b.p.v.young,
c.kerlinger
d. Emory

112.as a set of systematically interrelated concepts, definition, prepositions.
- Fact,
 - Research,
 - Theory
 - Hypothesis
113. Empirical research may give a new focus to the existing theory means-
- research clarifies theory,
 - research initiates theory,
 - research refocuses theory,
 - research motivates theory
114.define social research as the systematic method of discovering new facts and verifying old facts.
- p.v.young,
 - emory,
 - black&champion
 - Karl Pearsons
115.are empirically verifiable observations.
- research,
 - fact,
 - theory
 - data
116.means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgment.
- subjectivity
 - objectivity
 - verifiability
 - reliability
117. Relation with other aspects of research creates.....
- value related problem,
 - ethical problem,
 - personal prejudice and bias
 - financial problem
118. is a systematic method of exploring, analyzing and conceptualizing human life in order to extend, correct or verify knowledge of human behavior and social life.
- scientific research,
 - qualitative research,
 - social science research
 - Action research
119. The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through application of.....
- scientific method,
 - scientific research,
 - scientific procedure
 - Action research
120.research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to apply it
- pure research,
 - exploratory research,

- c.applied research
 - d.action research
121. Pure research is also known as
- a.fundamental research,
 - b.action research,
 - c.practical research
 - d.applied research
122.research is problem oriented and action directed
- a.analytical research,
 - b.action research,
 - c.applied research
 - d.pure research
123. Plan for research is labeled as
- a.casestudy,
 - b.research design,
 - c.intensive study
 - d,synopsis
124. An intensive study of particular case is
- a.content analysis,
 - b.casestudy,
 - c.research design
 - d. focused interview
125.has defined case study is investigating the contemporary phenomena of real life.
- a.Omerry,
 - b.Yin,
 - c.Burus,
 - d.Sarantkose
126.may be a source of hypothesis of future research.
- a.Case study,
 - b.Research design,
 - c.Content analysis
 - d,Research proposal
127. Absence of representatives are special feature of.....
- a.research
 - b.content analysis
 - c.narrative method
 - d.casestudy
128. Object of case study is to
- a.gueralise theory,
 - b.detive theory,
 - c.to expand theory
 - d. to test hypothesis
129. Plan for research is labeled as
- a.casestudy,
 - b.research design,
 - c.intensive study

d,synopsis

130. who said that research studies have differing degree of purity and applicability?
a.Faraday,
b.Julysimon,
c.Bogardus,
d.Morry]
131. Classical design is a type ofresearch
a. Basic research,
b.applied research,
c. action research,
d. exploratory research
132. According tocontent analysis is a qualitative technique.
a.bogardus,
b.sarantkos,
c.yiu,
d.ernaan
133. Objectivity,generality,systematic and quality are the charecterestics of.....
a.casestudy,
B.projective technique
c.narrative method
d.content analysis
134. Which of the following research purposes are associated with qualitative research?
a. Description
b.Prediction
c.Theory building
d. Theory testing
d.casestudy
135. The word narrative derived fromverb "narrare"
a.latin,
b.greek,
c.Italian,
d.Persian
136.method help us to get the feedback about what people do over a long period of time.
a. Questionnaire,
b. survey method,
c. case study,
d. group interview
137.research is a systematic gathering of information among individuals and collectives.
a.casestudy,
b.survey,
c. content analysis,

D.focus interview

138. _____ is defined as a tentative or working proposition suggested as a solution to a problem.

- a) Research
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Objective
- d) Concepts

139. It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.

- a) Hypothesis
- b) Crude hypothesis
- c) Refines hypothesis
- d) Working

140. _____ indicates a plan of action to be carried out in connection with a proposed research work.

- a) Research proposal
- b) Research abstract
- c) Research methodology
- d) Research design

141. _____ study which wants to determine the frequency of occurrence of an event of its association with something.

- a) Descriptive
- b) Formulate
- c) Explorative
- d) Diagnostic

142. This is an intensive and searching interview aiming at studying the respondent's opinion, emotions or convictions on the habits of an interview guide.

- a) Clinical interview
- b) Depth interview
- c) Focused interview
- d) Directive interview

143. _____ as a method of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact with each other.

- a) Group interview
- b) Depth interview
- c) Direct interview
- d) Focused interview

144. Narrative enquiry is distinctive in the field of

- a.quantitative,
- b.qualitative,
- c.descriptive,
- d.experiemental]

145. A story is a starting point of.....method

- a.experiemental,
- b.quantitative,
- c.scientific,
- d. narrative

146. _____ involve presentation of ambiguous stimuli to the respondents for interpretation.
- a) Psychological test
 - b) Socio metric test
 - c) Projective techniques
 - d) Case study
147. _____ leaves as a suggestive reference or prompter during interview.
- a) Interview guide
 - b) Diary
 - c) Field note
 - d) Interview schedule
148. A _____ question can be answered in one of the two responses
- a) Open type
 - b) Closed type
 - c) Dichotomous
 - d) Multiple choices
149. _____ are those which are collected fresh and are original in character
- a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Qualitative data
 - d) Quantitative data
150. _____ observation, the observer have been old specifically what is to be observed
- a) Structured
 - b) Controlled
 - c) Discussed
 - d) Participated
151. It enable the researcher to relate logically known facts to intelligent guesses about unknown conditions.
- a) Research design
 - b) Pre-test
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Pilot study
152. It enables the researcher to acquaint himself with current knowledge in the field in which he is going to conduct his research.
- a) Social survey
 - b) Review of literature
 - c) Research proposal
 - d) Research design
153. The _____ type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent's own words.
- a) Closed
 - b) Open
 - c) Structured
 - d) Unstructured
154. _____ refers to a scale with a set of points which describes varying degrees of the dimensions of an attribute observed.

- a) Rating scale
 - b) Check list
 - c) Score card
 - d) Observation
156. A _____ refers to any collection of specified group of human beings
- a) Sampling
 - b) Population
 - c) Random sampling
 - d) Non probability sampling
157. _____ data are verbal or other symbolic materials
- a) Quantitative
 - b) Primary
 - c) Qualitative
 - d) Secondary
158. _____ is directed towards the solution of a problem.
- a) Research
 - b) Data collection
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Survey
159. _____ research is directed towards the solution of immediate, specific and practical problem.
- a) Basic
 - b) Diagnostic
 - c) Applied
 - d) Descriptive
160. A proposition which can be put to test to determine validity.
- a) Hypothesis
 - b) Operational definition
 - c) Data collection tool
 - d) Research design
161. Information collected by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately.
- a) Secondary data
 - b) Primary data
 - c) Qualitative data
 - d) Quantitative data
162. It is the collection of data concerning the living and working conditionals of the people in a given community
- a) Sampling
 - b) Social survey
 - c) Case study
 - d) Data collection
163. Control is the essential ingredient of _____ method.
- a) Descriptive
 - b) Diagnostic
 - c) Experimental
 - d) Explorative

164. A set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationships among variables.
- Research
 - Theory
 - Concept
 - Hypothesis
165. _____ means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgment.
- Subjectivity
 - Objectivity
 - Research
 - Theory
166. Rorschach test comes under _____ projective techniques.
- Verbal
 - Visual
 - Expressive
 - Audio
167. The search for answers to research questions is called collection of _____.
- Facts
 - Data
 - Evidences
 - Reasons
168. _____ method can be applied only where a high degree of precision is not necessary.
- Case study
 - Local correspondents
 - Simple random questionnaire
 - Mailed
169. A meeting of persons face to face especially for the purpose of formal conference on some point.
- Interview
 - Observation
 - Participant observation
 - Projective techniques/ survey
170. Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.
- Qualitative data
 - Primary data
 - Quantitative data
 - Scientific data
171. _____ research focuses primarily on the meaning of subjective attributes of individuals or groups.
- Quantitative
 - Qualitative
 - Social science
 - Descriptive
172. _____ are the most complete type of survey.
- Social survey
 - Sampling
 - Censuses
 - Data collection

173. It takes place with persons known to have been involved in particular concrete situations.
- a) Personal interview
 - b) Focused interview
 - c) Depth interview
 - d) Repeated interview
174. It is a verbal method of securing data in the field surveys.
- a) Interview
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Questionnaire method
 - d) Projective technique.
175. _____ implies a smaller representation of a larger whole.
- a) Survey
 - b) Population
 - c) Sample
 - d) Census
176. _____ as the conceptual structure with in which the research is conducted.
- a) Research proposal
 - b) Research design
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Pilot study
177. A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a _____.
- a) Variables
 - b) Values
 - c) Control groups
 - d) Paradigm
178. _____ method in the application of valid and reliable research methods.
- a) Experimental
 - b) Scientific
 - c) Survey
 - d) Case-study
179. _____ is a organized enquiry
- a) Research
 - b) Investigation
 - c) Survey
 - d) Experiment .
180.is the one important role in research.
- a.deduction
 - b.induction
 - c.prediction
 - d.conclusion
181. Research always starts from
- a)Answer
 - b) Question or problem
 - c) Society or environment
 - d)Probable solutions

182. Social research means

- a) Systematized effort to gain new knowledge.
- b) Systematic method of discovering the new fact.
- c) Collection of Primary and secondary data
- d) All of these

183. Postulates means

- a) pre-suppositions
- b) post-suppositions
- c) qualities
- d) None of these

184. Which of the following is problem of social research?

- a) Finding social investigators.
- b) Collecting information.
- c) Analysing data.
- d) All of these

185. Which of the following is quality of a good researcher?

- a) Scientific mind and scientist
- b) Philosopher
- c) Doctor
- d) Research aptitude

186. Which of the following aspects can be part of survey?

- a) Illiteracy
- b) Unemployment
- c) Poverty
- d) All of these

187. Social research is

- a) systematic observation
- b) unsystematic observation
- c) science
- d) None of these

188. A research project normally has a

- a) fixed duration
- b) unlimited duration
- c) Supervisor
- d) None of these

189. Qualitative data means

- a) expressed in numbers
- b) expressed in words
- c) both of these

d) None of these

190. "The process of selecting the sample from the population" is called

- a) scale
- b) standard error
- c) statistics
- d) sampling

191. A selection from a large population which is statistically found to be representative of that population is called

- a) sample
- b) item
- c) Model
- d) Survey

192. A measurable trait of characteristic that is subject to change under different conditions is called

- a) variable
- b) Variable measurement
- c) Value

193. Which of the following is not an example of the functions of statistics?

- a) Average
- b) Intelligence quotient (IQ)
- c) Diagram
- d) χ^2 test

194. What does statistics of distribution indicates?

- a) Consumer preference
- b) Strength of the desire of people
- c) Wealth of nation
- d) Economic conditions of people

195. The list of all units in a population is called

- a) Random sampling
- b) Sampling Frame
- c) Bias
- d) Parameter
- e) Statistic

196. Non Probability form of sampling is

- a) Random Sampling
- b) Non Random Sampling
- c) Probability Sampling
- d) Quota Sampling

197. Any numerical value calculated from sample data is called

- a) Error
- b) Statistic
- c) Bias
- d) Mean
- c) Standard Deviation

198. In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?

- a. Snowball
- b. Convenience
- c. Purposive
- d. Quota

199. Which of the following is a form of nonrandom sampling?

- a. Snowball sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. Quota sampling
- d. All the above

200. Which of the following techniques yields a simple random sample?

- a. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
- b. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random.
- c. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table.
- d. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school

ANSWER KEY

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.C 10.C 11.A 12.D
13.D 14.C 15.C 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.B 20.B 21.C 22.B 23.C 24.D
25.A 26.B 27.D 28.D 29.D 30.C 31.C 32.A 33.C 34.C 35.B 36.B
37.D 38.A 39.A 40.B 41.C 42.B 43.A 44.D 45.B 46.B 47.D
48.D 49.A 50.A 51.A 52.B 53.B 54.A 55.C 56.C 57.A 58.A
59.B 60.C 61.B 62.A 63.D 64.C 65.B 66.B 67.C 68.B 69.D 70.B
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188.A 189.A 190.D 191.A 192.A 193.B 194.D 195.B 196.D 197.B 198.A 199.D
200.C