

**SEMESTER 4**  
**HY4CRT06 – RESEARCHING THE PAST**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic is known as .....  
A. Methodology    B. Research    C. Logic    D. Hypothesis
2. The process of investigating, recording, analysing and interpreting the events of the past for the purpose of discovering generalizations is called as .....  
A. Quantitative Research    B. Descriptive Research    C. Qualitative Research  
D. Historical Research
3. What is a provisionally accepted hypothesis proposed for further research?  
A. Null Hypothesis    B. Working Hypothesis    C. Deductive Hypothesis  
D. Alternative Hypothesis
4. The branch of social scientific investigation that studies large and small populations by selecting and studying samples chosen from the populations to discover the relative incidence, distribution and interrelations of variables is known as .....  
A. Survey    B. Experiment    C. Interview    D. Participant Observation
5. A proposition in testable form and predicts a particular relationship between two or more variables is known as .....  
A. Deduction    B. Methods    C. Hypothesis    D. Research Question
6. What kind of hypothesis that expresses no relationship between variables?  
A. Null Hypothesis    B. Complex Hypothesis    C. Alternative Hypothesis  
D. Simple Hypothesis
7. The type of hypothesis that reflects relationship among more than two variable is generally known as .....  
A. Simple Hypothesis    B. Alternative Hypothesis    C. Complex Hypothesis  
D. Logical Hypothesis
8. What kind of hypothesis reflects a relationship between two variables – independent and dependent variables?  
A. Working Hypothesis    B. Null Hypothesis    C. Statistical Hypothesis    D. Simple Hypothesis
9. A hypothesis that is accepted to put to test and work on in a research is called .....  
A. Null Hypothesis    B. Alternative Hypothesis    C. Working Hypothesis  
D. Logical Hypothesis
10. If the working hypothesis is proved wrong or rejected, another hypothesis is formulated to be tested to generate the desired results, which is known as .....  
A. Alternative Hypothesis    B. Complex Hypothesis    C. Logical Hypothesis  
D. Statistical Hypothesis

11. A research method involving the use of standardized questionnaires or interviews to collect data about people and their preferences, thoughts, and behaviours in a systematic manner is known as .....  
A. Survey    B. Experiment    C. Participant Observation    C. Case Study
12. Who invented the Questionnaire Survey Method?  
A. Paul Thomson    B. Francis Galton    C. Arthur Marwick    D. John Scot
13. In which research method, one or more independent variables are manipulated by the researcher, subjects are randomly assigned to different treatment levels, and the results of the treatments on outcomes are observed?  
A. Participant Observation    B. Case Study    C. Experiment    D. Survey
14. All those tools or techniques that are used for the conduction of research are .....  
A. Methods    B. Methodology    C. Repositories    D. Sources
15. Which of the following reasoning processes involve studying several individual cases for drawing a generalization?  
A. Deduction    B. Induction    C. Descriptive    D. Analytical
16. The logical reason process that began from general to particular is known as .....  
A. Analytical    B. Deduction    C. Descriptive    D. Induction
17. What is an integrated body of definitions, assumptions and general propositions covering a given subject matter from which a comprehensive and consistent set of specific and testable principles can be deduced logically?  
A. Hypothesis    B. Synopsis    C. Theory    D. Concepts
18. Which of the following methods refers in large part to the adoption of the natural science experiment as the model for scientific research, its key features being quantitative measurement of the phenomena studied and systematic control of the theoretical variables influencing those phenomena?  
A. Experiment    B. Survey    C. Qualitative    D. Quantitative
19. According to Kerlinger, what kind of research is directed towards the solution of specified practical problems?  
A. Analytical Research    B. Pure Research    C. Applied Research  
D. Action Research
20. The analysis of relevant publications that help set the context for and define the research topic is known as .....  
A. Research Statement    B. Research Question    C. Review of Literature    D. Qualitative Analysis
21. The written records or accounts by individuals who neither participated in nor observed the historical event that they describe is called as .....  
A. Primary Sources    B. Secondary Sources    C. Tertiary Sources    D. Serology
22. Indexing and abstracting sources can be treated as .....  
A. Primary    B. Secondary    C. Tertiary    D. None of the Above
23. An index or textual consolidation of primary and secondary sources are known as .....  
A. Tertiary    B. Serology    C. Repository    D. Heuristics
24. The group of documents deliberately assembled from various sources and designed to showcase a historic era or social movement, a person's life and work, or a collector's interest is called a .....  
A. Collection    B. Container List    C. Personal Paper    D. Series

25. An organized body of archival documents arranged according to a unified filing system, or maintained as a unit usually because they share the same provenance, function, or activity or have a particular form, is called a .....
- A. Collection B. Personal Paper C. Series D. Record
26. The type of research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied is known as .....
- A. Analytical Research B. Qualitative Research C. Quantitative Research D. Descriptive Research
27. Which research methodology focuses more on the “what” of the research subject rather than the “why” of the research subject?
- A. Qualitative Research B. Quantitative Research C. Descriptive Research D. Analytical Research
28. What kind of research is called an observational research method because none of the variables that are part of the research study are influenced in any capacity?
- A. Descriptive Research B. Analytical Research C. Qualitative Research D. Quantitative Research
29. .... research is used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied.
- A. Analytical B. Descriptive C. Qualitative D. Quantitative
30. .... is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data.
- A. Analytical Research B. Descriptive Research C. Qualitative Research D. Quantitative Research
31. What kind of research answers how and when a certain phenomenon occurs?
- A. Analytical Research B. Descriptive Research C. Qualitative Research D. Quantitative Research
32. What type of research is used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics?
- A. Analytical B. Descriptive C. Qualitative D. Quantitative
33. .... research uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research?
- A. Analytical B. Descriptive C. Qualitative D. Quantitative
34. Which research is especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behaviours, and social contexts of particular populations?
- A. Analytical B. Descriptive C. Qualitative D. Quantitative
35. .... research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data and that seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help us understand social life through the study of targeted populations or places.
- A. Analytical B. Descriptive C. Qualitative D. Quantitative
36. Which of the following researches allows the research to investigate the meanings that people attribute to their behaviour, actions, and interactions with others?
- A. Analytical B. Descriptive C. Qualitative D. Quantitative
37. What method is used to create a historical account of an event, group, or community, and typically involves a series of in-depth interviews conducted with one or multiple participants over an extended period of time?
- A. Oral History B. Participant Observation C. Focus Group Interview D. Open Ended Survey

38. In what research method, a researcher engages a small group of participants in a conversation designed to generate data relevant to the research question?  
 A. Participant Observation    B. Open Ended Survey    C. In-depth Interview  
 D. Focus Group
39. In which research method, a researcher fully immerses himself/herself into the research setting and lives among the participants as one of them for anywhere from months to years?  
 A. Direct Observation    B. Participant Observation    C. Ethnographic Observation    D. Content Analysis
40. Which of the following researches usually concern itself with cause-effect relationships?  
 A. Analytical Research    B. Descriptive Research    C. Qualitative Research  
 D. Quantitative Research
41. .... research attempts to establish *why* it is that way or how it came to be.  
 A. Analytical Research    B. Descriptive Research    C. Qualitative Research  
 D. Quantitative Research
42. In which research the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze them to make a critical evaluation of the material?  
 A. Analytical Research    B. Descriptive Research    C. Qualitative Research  
 D. Quantitative Research
43. The detailed summary of the work with important results highlighting the original contributions in the thesis to be submitted is called a .....  
 A. Dissertation    B. Abstract    C. Research Question    D. Synopsis
44. What provides the rationale for the **research**, the **research** objectives, the proposed methods for data collection and recording formats and/or questionnaires and interview guides?  
 A. Abstract    B. Review of Literature    C. Synopsis    D. Objectives of the Study
45. The summary and explanation of the complete and current state of knowledge on a limited topic as found in academic books and journal articles are known as .....  
 A. Review of Literature    B. Abstract    C. Hypothesis    D. Methodology
46. The scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic is called .....  
 A. Literature Review    B. Article    C. Hypothesis    D. Dissertation
47. A ..... is a single item of recorded information, usually on paper but possibly also on other physical media made by either manual or mechanical means.  
 A. Article    B. Repository    C. Report    D. Document
48. The private and public documents accumulated by individuals or families and subject to their disposition are known as .....  
 A. Document    B. Report    C. Personal Papers    D. Record
49. Any information, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received and maintained by an organization or institution is considered a .....  
 A. Record    B. Repository    C. Container List    D. Collection

50. An organized body of archival documents arranged according to a unified filing system, or maintained as a unit usually because they share the same provenance, function, or activity or have a particular form, is called a .....
- A. Collection      B. Series      C. Record      D. Document
51. Who is the custodian of the records of enduring value of the Government of India?
- A. National Museums      B. National Archives of India      C. Natural History Museum      D. Regional Archives
52. Which is the biggest archival repository in South Asia?
- A. National Archives of India      B. The National Archives Administration  
C. The English Heritage Archives      D. National Archives and Records Administration
53. The National Archives of India was established on .....
- A. 1947      B. 1952      C. 1891      D. 1898
54. The National Archives of India was previously known as .....
- A. National Records Office      B. The National Archives Administration  
C. Imperial Record Department      D. National Archives and Records Administration
55. What is defined as a group of documents deliberately assembled from various sources and designed to showcase a historic era or social movement, a person's life and work, or a collector's interest?
- A. Collection      B. Series      C. Personal Papers      D. Records
56. The written records or accounts by individuals who neither participated in nor observed the historical event that they describe is called .....
- A. Primary Sources      B. Secondary Sources      C. Tertiary Sources      D. Non-Traditional Sources
57. Who is the author of "Nature of History"?
- A. John Tosh      B. R.G. Collingwood      C. Keith Jenkins      D. Arthur Marwick
58. "What is History?" is written by .....
- A. Keith Jenkins      B. E.H. Carr      C. John Scott      D. Fernand Braudel
59. John Tosh's famous book is known as .....
- A. The Nature of History      B. Pursuit of History      C. Rethinking History  
D. The Landscape of History
60. Who is the author of "The Idea of History"?
- A. John Scott      B. Keith Jenkins      C. Arthur Marwick      D. R.G. Collingwood
61. What gives a researcher the opportunity to discuss proposed research, stating its importance and how it will be conducted?
- A. Literature Review      B. Objectives      C. Research Plan      D. Methodology
62. Whose traditional role is to collect objects and materials of cultural, religious and historical importance, preserve them, research into them and present them to the public for the purpose of education and enjoyment?
- A. Archives      B. Museums      C. Libraries      D. Heritage Centres
63. The purpose of external criticism is to establish the .....of the document.

a. Authenticity, b. Veracity, c. Both a and b, d. None of the above.

64. External criticism deals with .....
- Forgeries, b. Ghost writing, c. Plagiarism, d. All the above.
65. Deliberate inclusion of false evidence is known as.....
- Interpolation b. Plagiarism, c. Partial Text, d. Forgery.
66. The study of ancient writings and inscriptions are known as.....
- Archaeology, b. Numismatics, c. Palaeography, d. Palaeontology.
67. 'The study of history is study of causes,' says.....
- G. Gustavson, b. E.H. Carr, c. Gibbon, d. John Lock
68. 'The Social Contract' was written by.....
- Voltaire, b. Rousseau, c. Montesquieu, d. John Lock
69. The third stage in analytical operation is called.....
- External Criticism, b. Internal Criticism, c. PIC, d. NIC.
70. The Theory of Role of Divine Power was propagated by.....
- St. Augustine, b. Thomas Carlyle, c. Edward Gibbon, d. E.H. Carr
71. The Magical Historiography was introduced by.....
- St. Augustine, b. Thomas Carlyle, c. Lenin, d. Allan Nevis.
72. According to..... each culture is like an organism that rises, grows, declines and disappears in accordance with the law of birth, growth, decay and death.
- Arnold Toynbee, b. Thomas Carlyle, c. Oswald Spengler, d. Arthur Marwick
- 73..... is the final assessment of the whole work.
- External Criticism, b. Internal Criticism, c. Causation, d. Generalisation.
74. 'Course in General Linguistics' is written by.....
- Frederic Nietzsche, b. Michel Foucault, c. Ferdinand de Saussure, d. Charles Bally
75. .... emerged in France during 1960s as a movement critiquing structuralism.
- Post-structuralism, b. Berlin Revolution, c. Positivism, d. Post-Modernism.
76. **"The Death of the Author"** was written by.....
- Frederic Nietzsche, b. Michel Foucault, c. Ferdinand de Saussure, d. Roland Barthes.
77. When writing the narratives many historical researchers prefer to use
- The publication manual of the American Psychological Association
  - The Chicago manual of style
  - The Modern Language Association of American Manual of style
  - The Historical manual of style
78. The Chronology is called the..... of history.
- Eye b) Tongue c) Pillar d) Brain
79. .... is an alphabetical list of all source materials used for an academic essay.
- Bibliography b) Foot notes c) End notes d) References
80. .... is called the working Bibliography.

- a) Select Bibliography b) Preliminary Bibliography c) Primary sources  
d) Secondary sources
81. .... is a segment attached at the end of the thesis.  
a) References b) Glossary c) Bibliography d) Appendix
82. The Visual representation of data is called  
a) Charts b) Footnotes c) Index d) Glossary
83. A Shortened form of a word or a phrase is called  
a) Glossary b) Index c) Abbreviations d) Diagrams
84. .... is a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or  
sea showing physical features.  
a) Diagrams b) Map c) Glossary d) Index
85. Opera Citato is a full form of  
a) Ibid b) Op.Cit. c) Loc. Cit. d) None of these
86. Bibliography means  
a) Foot notes b) Quotations c) List of books d) Biography
87. The first page of research report is  
a) Appendix b) Bibliography c) Index d) Title Page
88. Which of the following is not a Graphic representation  
a) Pie Chart b) Bar Chart c) Table d) Histogram
89. What is Bibliometry ?  
a) Function of Library Network b) Information management service c)  
Information management tool d) Library service
90. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is  
a) Bibliography b) Directory c) Encyclopaedia d) Dictionary
91. Which of the following is not covered under intellectual property  
rights?  
**a)** Copyrights b) Patents c) Trade Marks d) Thesaurus
92. A set of rules that govern overall data communications system is  
popularly known as  
a) Protocol b) Agreement c) Pact d) Memorandum
93. Data which are arranged in columns and rows in rectangular form  
is called  
a) Table b) Chart c) Maps d) None of these
94. .... are used to provide additional and explanatory  
information to the content of the work  
a) Footnotes b) Ibid c) References d) Bibliography
95. "Historical knowledge gives solidarity to the understanding of the  
present and may suggest guiding lines for the future", Who said this?  
a) E H Carr b) R G Collingwood c) Elton d) Henry Ford
96. The same reference as the one given in the previous footnotes is  
.....  
a) Loc. Cit. b) Op.Cit. c) Ibid d) Passim

97. Who among the following is a main exponent of objectivity in History  
 (a) Thomas Carlyle (b) St. Augustine (c) Karl Marx (d) Ranke
98. Authenticity and accuracy of the information contained in the data can be determined by-----  
 (a) Hermeneutics (b) Synchronism (c) Diachronic (d) Heuristics
99. The study of the inscriptions is referred to as-----  
 (a) Numismatics (b) Epigraphy (c) Palaeography (d) Graphology
100. The study of the coins is called-----  
 (a) Numismatics (b) Epigraphy (c) Palaeography (d) Graphology

#### Answer Key

1. Research (b)
2. Historical Research (d)
3. Working Hypothesis(b)
4. Survey (a)
5. Hypothesis(c)
6. Null Hypothesis(a)
7. Complex Hypothesis(c)
8. Simple Hypothesis(d)
9. Working Hypothesis(c)
10. Alternative Hypothesis(a)
11. Survey (a)
12. Francis Galton (b)
13. Experiment (c)
14. Methods (a)
15. Induction (b)
16. Deduction (b)
17. Theory (c)
18. Quantitative (d)
19. Applied Research (c)
20. Review of Literature(C)
21. Secondary sources (b)
22. Tertiary (c)
23. Tertiary (a)
24. Collection (a)

25. Series (c)
26. Descriptive Research (d)
27. Descriptive Research (c)
28. Descriptive Research (a)
29. Descriptive (b)
30. Qualitative Research (c)
31. Qualitative Research (c)
32. Quantitative (d)
33. Quantitative (d)
34. Qualitative (c)
35. Qualitative (c)
36. Qualitative (c)
37. Oral History (a)
38. Focus Group (d)
39. Ethnographic Observation (c)
40. Analytical Research (a)
41. Analytical Research (a)
42. Analytical Research (a)
43. Synopsis (d)
44. Synopsis (d)
45. Review of Literature(A)
46. Literature Review (a)
47. Document (d)
48. Personal papers (c)
49. Record (a)
50. Series (b)
51. National Archives of India (b)
52. National Archives of India (a)
53. 1891 (c)
54. Imperial Record Dept. (c)
55. Collection (a)
56. Secondary Sources (b)
57. Arthur Marwick (d)
58. E H Carr (b)
59. Pursuit of History (b)
60. R G Collingwood (d)
61. Research plan (c)
62. Museums (b)
63. Both a and b (c)
64. All the above (d)
65. Interpolation (a)
66. Palaeography(c)
67. E H Carr(b)
68. Rousseau (b)
69. NIC (d)
70. St. Augustine (a)

71. Thomas Carlyle (b)
72. Oswald Spengler (c)
73. Generalisation (d)
74. Ferdinand de Saussure (c)
75. Post Structuralism (a)
76. Roland Barthes (d)
77. The Chicago Manual Style(b)
78. Eye(a)
79. Bibliography(c)
80. Select Bibliography(a)
81. Appendix (d)
82. Charts (a)
83. Abbreviations(c)
84. Map(b)
85. Op.cit (b)
86. List of Books (c)
87. Title Page (d)
88. Table (c)
89. Information Management Tool (c)
90. Encyclopaedia (c)
91. Thesaurus (d)
92. Protocol (a)
93. Table (a)
94. Footnotes(a)
95. Elton (c)
96. Ibid (c)
97. Ranke (d)
98. Hermeneutics (a)
99. Epigraphy (b)
100. Numismatics (a)

