

M COM DEGREE (CSS) EXAMINATION (2021 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

First Semester – Faculty of Commerce

Elective - Finance

CM010105 METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis?
 - a. **Association among variables**
 - b. Regression among variables
 - c. Variations among variables
2. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
 - a. Research hypothesis
 - b. Synopsis of Research
 - c. **Research design**
3. How is random sampling helpful?
 - a. An economical method of data collection
 - b. Free from personal biases
 - c. **All of the above**
4. Research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?
 - a. Descriptive survey method
 - b. **Ex-post facto method**
 - c. Experimental method
5. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?
 - a. **Formulating a research question**
 - b. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - c. Formulating a research hypothesis
6. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?
 - a. It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
 - b. **It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.**
 - c. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
7. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
 - a. The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
 - b. **The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true**
 - c. None of the above

8. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?
- Long-term research**
 - Short-term research
 - Horizontal research
9. Evaluation Research is concerned with _____
- How well are we doing?**
 - Why are we doing?
 - What are we doing?
10. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?
- Research is not passive
 - Research is not a problem-oriented
 - Research is not a process**
11. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- To over simplify the problem of research
 - To bring out the holistic approach to research**
 - To create a new trend in research methodology
12. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study?
- Rating Scale
 - Interview
 - Questionnaire**
13. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
- Historical Research**
 - Descriptive Research
 - Experimental Research
14. How to judge the depth of any research?
- By research title
 - By research duration
 - By research objectives**
15. Which of the following is not the method of Research?
- Survey
 - Observation**
 - Philosophical

16. Circle graphs are used to show
- How is one part related to other parts?
 - How various sections share in the whole?
 - How are various parts related to the whole?**
17. Authenticity of a research finding is its
- Validity
 - Objectivity**
 - Originality
18. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- Quota sampling**
 - Cluster sampling
 - Systematic sampling
19. What does a good thesis involve?
- Reducing punctuations as well as grammatical errors to minimalist
 - Correct reference citations
 - Consistency in the way of thesis writing
 - Well defined abstract
- Select the answers from the codes given below:
- b), c) and d)
 - a), b), c) and d)**
 - a), b) and c)
20. What are the core elements of a dissertation?
- Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
 - Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
 - Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions**
21. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
- Systematic Sampling Technique**
 - Purposive Sampling Technique
 - Area Sampling Technique
22. The F-test:
- Is essentially a two-tailed test.
 - Is essentially a one-tailed test.
 - Can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses.**

23. Which one among the following is the most comprehensive source of population data?
- Census**
 - National Sample Surveys
 - National Family Health Surveys
24. What are those conditions where a research problem is not viable?
- It is new and adds something to knowledge
 - It has utility and relevance
 - It contains dependent and independent variables**
25. Action-research can be understood as _____
- A longitudinal research
 - An applied research
 - A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem**
26. What is the use of Factorial Analysis?
- To understand the difference between two variables**
 - To understand the relationship between two variables
 - To understand the difference between various variables
27. Which one among the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
- Marital Status
 - Socio-economic Status
 - Professional Attitude**
28. Which one among the following phrases does not correspond to the meaning of research as a process
- Problem Solving
 - Trial and Error
 - Objective Observation**
29. Inferring about the whole population on on the basis of the observations made on a small part is called
- deductive inference
 - inductive inference**
 - objective inference
30. A hypothesis is a
- Tentative statement whose validity is still to be tested**
 - Supposition which is based on the past experiences
 - Statement of fact
31. What do you mean by synopsis of a research project?
- The blue print of research
 - Extracts from the research observations
 - Summary of the findings of the research**

32. Can a problem be stated?
- By putting forward a question**
 - Making a statement which is declarative in nature
 - Both 'a' and 'b'
33. What do you mean by an assumption?
- It is a framework in which research work has to be done
 - It simplifies the logical process of arriving at the solution**
 - It is a restrictive condition
34. A null hypothesis is
- hypothesis of no difference**
 - Hypothesis that assigns value of zero to the variable
 - Hypothesis of zero significance
35. The advantage of sampling is
- time-saving
 - capital-saving
 - Both 'a' and 'b'**
36. What is the meaning of Randomization?
- Each and every unit of the population has an equal chance of selection in the sample
 - It is a method of selection which is free from subjective biases.
 - Both 'a' and 'b'**
37. What is/are the base(s) of formulation of a Hypothesis?
- Reflection
 - Deduction
 - Both 'a' and 'b'**
38. The different between the Ex-Post Facto Research and Experiments research is
- Expose
 - Control**
 - Search
39. Ex-Post Facto Research could be
- Large
 - Small
 - Both**
40. Part of social research is
- Laboratory experiment
 - Field Experiment
 - All of the above**

41. Scientific methods are used in
- only research projects in pure sciences
 - social science researches
 - Both 'a' and 'b'**
42. In which of the following cases, the formation of hypothesis may not be necessary?
- Experimental studies
 - Normative studies**
 - Survey studies
43. A researcher divides the whole population in different parts and then fixes the no. of units from each of the parts that are to be included in the sample. The method of sampling used by him is
- Stratified random sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Quota sampling**
44. The word 'unscientific' means
- Prejudices and biases
 - Useless arguments
 - Both 'a' and 'b'**
45. The Data of research is, generally
- Qualitative only
 - Quantitative only
 - Both 'a' and 'b'**
46. Which of the following is a paramount requirement of a Researcher?
- Scientific thinking
 - Scientific behaviour
 - Scientific attitude**
47. Which of the following Researches emphasise primarily the factual aims?
- Philosophical researches
 - Historical researches**
 - Behavioural researches
48. Survey research methods come under
- Pre-empirical research methods
 - Descriptive research methods**
 - Experimental research methods
49. The reporting of Research findings should be done
- by the scientists themselves
 - in a scientific and effective way**
 - through scientific journals

50. Reliability of a research result implies its
- Verifiability
 - Validity**
 - Uniqueness
51. A person who is repeating the same mistakes again and again without trying to rectify it, is
- A foolish person
 - An excellent researcher
 - An excellent forgetter**
52. Social research can be divided into
- Two categories
 - Three categories
 - Four categories**
53. Which of the following is/are types of field studies?
- Exploratory testing
 - Hypothesis testing
 - Both 'A' and 'B'**
54. Which of the following is the key factor in determining the success of group research?
- People
 - Organization**
 - Researcher
55. Which of the following have a direct bearing on research tools and techniques?
- Concepts**
 - Knowledge
 - Aspirations
56. The aim of group research is to achieve integration on
- Conceptual level
 - Technical level
 - All of these**
57. Which of the following has a great impact mind of the researcher?
- References**
 - Finance
 - Journals
58. Which of the following is the first step in a research process?
- Selecting a topic
 - Formulating research problem**
 - Development of a hypothesis

59. Hypothesis relate generally or specifically
- Variables to variables**
 - Constant to variables
 - Variables to constant
60. In which of the following selection depends on chance?
- Probability selection**
 - Purposive method
 - Mixed sample
61. In the purposive method of sampling design, items are selected according to
- Law of probability
 - Personal judgement**
 - Law of certainty
62. If samples are taken concerning all probable characteristics, then there are
- No chances of any error
 - More chances of error
 - Lesser chances of more errors**
63. Primary data for the research process can be collected through
- Experiment
 - Survey
 - Both 'A' and 'B'**
64. A belief becomes a scientific truth when it is
- Established experimentally
 - Arrived logically
 - Both 'A' and 'B'**
65. In order to study the relationship of family size to income a researcher classifies his population into different income slabs and then takes a random sample from each slab. Which technique of sampling does he adopt?
- Cluster sampling
 - Stratified random sampling**
 - Systematic sampling
66. A researcher uses statistical techniques in his problem to confirm
- Whether worthwhile inferences could be drawn
 - Whether the data could be quantified**
 - Whether appropriate statistical techniques are available

67. Which of the following qualities do you consider essential for a research scientist?
- Persistence
 - Logical reasoning
 - All of the above**
68. A researcher should consider himself as
- Open minded and radical**
 - A status-quo maintainer
 - Fairly knowledgeable
69. A good researcher lays his hands on
- A specific area and tries to understand it great details in
 - A specific area and tries to understand it in minute details**
 - Several areas and tries to understand them at basic level
70. Choosing a specific behaviour and counting its occurrences comes under
- Correctional research
 - Naturalistic observation**
 - Survey research
71. Participant observation is the process of immersing yourself in the study of
- Processes
 - Organization
 - People**
72. A research method 'ethnography' is the process of describing a
- Culture
 - way of life
 - Both 'A' and 'B'**
73. Which of the following is an way of doing social science research?
- Case study**
 - Game study
 - Plan study
74. APA Style stands for –
- American Psychological Association
 - American Psychological Associates
 - American Psychologist Association**
75. What abbreviation is used to mention more than four authors of a research work to be cited?
- at al.
 - et all.
 - et al.**

76. ISSN stands for –
- International Standard Social Number
 - International Standard Serial Number**
 - International Source Serial Number
77. MLA stands for –
- Modern Language Association**
 - Modern Linguistic Association
 - Modern Logical Association
78. Two types of reference noting systems used in Citation styles are –
- Footnote and Endnote**
 - Indent note and last note
 - Reference note and bibliographical note
79. APA Style, MLA Style, Chicago Manual, Blue Book, OSCOLA are famously known as
- Citation Manuals**
 - Abbreviation Manuals
 - Handbooks
80. Literature collected is reviewed and preferably arranged
- Alphabetically
 - Chronologically**
 - Randomly
81. Literature collected for review includes
- Primary and Secondary Sources**
 - Secondary and Tertiary Sources
 - Primary and Tertiary Sources
82. The main purpose of finalization of research topics and sub-topics is
- Collection of Literature**
 - Collection of Questions
 - Collection of Statistics
83. Literature review is basically to bridge the gap between
- Newly established facts
 - Previously established facts
 - Previous to current established facts**
84. Which are the types of tables in data processing?
- Simple table
 - Complex/ cross table
 - Both a and b**

85. Under descriptive analysis statistical tools used are:
- Percentage
 - Mean
 - Both a and b**
86. Highlight the statistical tools that are available to a researcher in the research process:
- Measure central tendency
 - Measure of dispersion
 - All the above**
87. Which chart is presented in the form of a circle with each category occupying a segment that is proportional according to the size of its data:
- Bar diagram
 - Pie chart**
 - Graph
88. The researcher should keep a clear set of _____ formulated at the very start of the research which will lead to clearer actions and better data collection as well as analysis:
- Hypothesis**
 - Research design
 - Limitations
89. A hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is known as:
- Positive hypotheses
 - Absolute hypotheses
 - Null hypotheses**
90. Which of the following are the diagrammatic representations in research:
- Graph
 - Bar diagram
 - All the above**
91. Which chart is presented in the form of a circle with each category occupying a segment that is proportional according to the size of its data:
- Bar diagram
 - Graph
 - Pie chart**
92. The measure of central tendency indicates:
- Measure of asymmetry
 - Measure of average**
 - Measure of variables
93. The method of standard deviation is used in:
- Measure of relationship
 - Measure of asymmetry
 - Measure of dispersion**

94. Which of the statements below defines a Type-II error
- A Type-II error occurs when you accept a null hypothesis which is false.**
 - A Type-II error occurs when you fail to reject a false Null hypothesis.
 - A Type-II error occurs when you reject a research hypothesis which is true.
95. The act of presenting someone else's work or idea as own is considered as
- Plagiarism
 - Wrongful appropriation
 - All of these**
96. Do you think anti Plagiarism detection software is useable for
- Avoiding plagiarism
 - Getting comparison or similarity index to check the originality of the assignment**
 - Added Features like instant feedback to help improve writing
97. Plagiarism where the writer changes a few words in the original text of another is known as
- Direct copying
 - Word switch**
 - Paraphrasing
98. Referred documents must be cited as
- Endnote**
 - Footnote
 - Bibliographies
99. Summarizing is
- Presenting in your own words
 - Reducing the source text to its main points
 - Both a and b**
100. A _____ is placed within the text and includes the authors' last names and the publication year.
A _____ is placed at the end of a paper and includes information on the authors, year, the title of the source, and publication data to prevent plagiarism and give proper citation to work referred.
- quotation; citation
 - reference list; quotation
 - Citation; reference list**