

## **M A SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Code No:SG010102: Paper Title:METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

1. The theory of knowledge is the branch of philosophy concerned with knowledge.  
a. Science   b. Reality   c. Epistemology   d. Objectivism
2. A theory or attitude that acts as a guiding principle for behaviour.  
a. Philosophy   b. Social Science   c. Behavioural science   d. Social Psychology
3. Man's emergence from his self-imposed non-age  
a. Rationalism   b. Enlightenment   c. Insight   d. Knowledge
4. An evidence-based reality that can be mathematically interpreted.  
a. Science   b. Objectivity   c. Research   d. Positivism
5. Who argue social trends are 'social facts' – they are real phenomena which exist independently of the individuals who make them up.  
a. Auguste Comte   b. Max Weber   c. Emile Durkheim   d. Anthony Giddens
6. The Falsification principle proposed by-----  
a. Karl Popper   b. Thomas Khun   c. Immanuel Kant   d. Saint Simon
7. Who describe science as being essentially anarchistic, obsessed with its own mythology, and as making claims to truth well beyond its actual capacity?  
a. Thomas Khun   b. Immanuel Kant   c. Paul Feyerabend   d. Karl Popper
8. Who believe sociologists should try to interpret the social world both in terms of large structures and how these are then interpreted and acted upon by the people that inhabit it.  
a. Emile Durkheim   b. Karl Popper   c. Paul Feyerabend   d. Anthony Giddens

9. The power of the mind to think, understands, and form judgements logically.
- a. Science   b. Reason   c. Thought   d. Intelligence
10. ----- seeks the classification and explanation of entities.
- a. Epistemology   b. ontology   c. Knowledge   d. Philosophy
11. ----- is a process to reflect and evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge through verification, refinement, and reconfiguration.
- a. Validity   b. reliability   c. Knowledge validation   d. Hypothesis
12. Scientifically acceptable general principle or body of principles offered to explain Phenomena.
- a, Concepts   b. Thought   c. Theory   d. Research
13. -----is a standard, perspective, or set of ideas.
- a.. Theory   b. paradigm   c. Concepts   d. Paradigm.
14. "Creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge".
- a. Research   b. Experiment   c. Investigation   d. Exploration
15. The study of social trends, dynamics and principles that exist between individuals and within societies.
- a. Social Research   b. Social Survey   c. Social study   d. Social investigation
16. ----- is the highest form of respect for the subjects we are studying
- a. Neutrality   b. Equality   c. Dispassion   d. Objectivism
17. -----is based on the idea that people actively construct or make their own knowledge, and that reality is determined by your experiences as a learner.
- a. Positivism   b. Objectivism   c. Constructivism   d. Rationalism
18. Reason as the chief source and test of knowledge

a. Positivism   b. Rationalism   c. Objectivism   d. Constructivism

19. A framework and practice within social science research that is invested in philosophical and methodological ways of understanding social reality.

a. Qualitative research   b. Analytical research   c. interpretive research   d. Explanatory research

20. -----theory is a social theory that aims to critique and change society as a whole.

a. . Critical   b. Conflict   c. Functional   d. Structural

21. ----- theory examines how systems of power and oppression interact.

a. Critical   b. Structural   c. Social   d. Feminist

22. A framework for understanding social reality that places personal experiences within a broader social and historical context.

a. Sociological awareness   b. sociological outlook   c. Sociological imagination  
d. Sociological theory

23. ----- is the father of Sociological imagination.

a. Herbert Spencer   b. C .Wright Mill   c. Emile Durkheim   d. Max Weber

24. ----- refers to the examination of one's own beliefs, judgments and practices during the research process and how these may have influenced the research.

a. Reflexivity   b. Ethnography   c. Contemplation   d. Assessment

25. System by which social reality, language and thought are structured.

a. Reflexivity   b. Binary   c. Theory   d. Research

26. ----- govern the standards of conduct for scientific researchers.

a. Research ethics   b. Research principles   c. Research norm   d. Research guidelines

27. ----- is accomplished through the testing of hypotheses derived from theory.
- a. Theory – research duality   b. Theory construction   c. Theory building   d. Experimental research
28. -----are any behaviours, actions, or events that takes place because of social influence.
- a. Social behaviour   b. Social reality   c. Social action   d. Social phenomenon
29. A testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables or a proposed explanation for some observed phenomenon.
- a. Hypothesis   b. Scientific method   c. Objectivity   d. Quantitative method
30. A method of drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general.
- a. Hypothesis   b. Induction   c. Deduction   d. Objectivity
31. -----is making an inference based on widely accepted facts or premises.
- a. Deduction   b. Induction   c. Finding   d. Conclusion
32. The process of objectively establishing facts through testing and experimentation.
- a. Experiment method   b. Objectivity   c. Hypothesis   d. Scientific method
33. -----is about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives.
- a. Research activity   b. Research procedure   c. Research methodology   d. Research design
34. ----- is an approach to research that attempts to set aside the personal values and beliefs of the researcher.
- a. Ethical neutrality   b. Objectivity   c. Value neutrality   d. Value judgement
35. ----- refers to how accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure.
- a. Certify   b. Reliability   c. Validity   d. Credibility
36. -----is a measure of the stability or consistency of test scores

a. Dependability   b. Value neutrality   c. Reliability   d. Validity

37. A sample mirrors a population, reflecting all essential properties of the population in a correct way.

a. Representativeness   b. Value neutrality   c. Accuracy   d. Reliability

38. A statement that communicates the overall goal of a research or study project in a single sentence'

a. General objective   b. Specific objectives   c. Research proposal   d. Research design

39. ----- is a question that a study or research project aims to answer.

a. Hypothesis   b. Research question   c. Statement   d. Objectives

40. The preliminary research to clarify the exact nature of the problem to be solved.

a. Exploratory research   b. Experimental research   c. Descriptive research   d. Explanatory research

41. A research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon studied.

a. Action research   b. Pure research   c. Descriptive research   d. Exploratory research

42. A research method that explores why something occurs when limited information is available.

a. Exploratory research   b. Applied research   c. Diagnostic research   d. Explanatory research

43. A research used to investigate a problem which is not clearly defined.

a. Pure research   b. Exploratory research   c. Action research   d. Explanatory research

44. A process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting.

a. Qualitative research   b. Quantitative research   c. Case study   d. Primary research

45. Research which deals in numbers, logic, and an objective stance.

a. Inductive and deductive research b. Experimental research c. Quantitative research d. Scientific research

46. Research combines elements of quantitative research and qualitative research in order to answer your research question.

a. Mixed method research b. Diverse method research c. Merging method research d. Qualitative and quantitative research

47. The application and combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon

a. Inductive and deductive research b. Qualitative and quantitative research c. Triangulation d. Diverse method research

48. Scientific study and research that seeks to solve practical problems is -----.

a. Applied research b. Pure research c. Descriptive research d. Explanatory research.

49. Research used in the scientific field to understand and extend our knowledge about a specific phenomenon or field.

a. Action research b. Pure research c. Basic research d. Experimental research

50. ----- is also known as Participatory Action Research.

a. Applied research b. Participatory research c. Action research d. Basic research

51. The framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to conduct a study.

a. Research guide. b. Research proposal C. Research design d. Research plan

52. Collect data from many different individuals at a single point in time.

a. Longitudinal study b. Cross sectional study c. Comparative study d. Historical study

53. A detailed study of a specific subject, such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon.

- a. Focus group discussion
- b. Case study
- c. Qualitative study
- d. Longitudinal study

54. A kind of method that analyzes phenomena and then put them together to find the points of similarities and differences.

- a. Functional method
- b. Historical method
- c. Comparative method
- d. Parallel method

55. Research done on a social platform or survey software based on sample data collection through a systematic questionnaire or interview.

- a. Data collection
- b. Social research
- c. Social survey
- d. Systematic sampling

56. ----- is the perception or experience of the internal.

- a. subjectivity
- b. Objectivity
- c. Value neutrality
- d. Reliability

57. ----- research is also known as explanatory research.

- a. Exploratory research
- b. Descriptive research
- c. Pure research
- d. Causal research

58. ----- attempts to explain how human beings acquire knowledge and improve their conceptual understanding of the world.

- a. Experimentation
- b. Pragmatism
- c. Empiricism
- d. Experientialism

59. ----- are the specific tools or techniques and procedures using to collect and analyze data in research.

- a. Materials
- b. Methods
- c. Medium
- d. Mechanism

60. A 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. Historical method
- c. Ex-post facto method
- d. Experimental method

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## **Answer Key**

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1. c. Epistemology	2. a. Philosophy	3. b. Enlightenment	4. d. Positivism
5. c. Emile Durkheim	6. a. Karl Popper	7. c. Paul Feyerabend	8. d. Anthony Giddens
9. b. Reason	10. b. ontology	11. c. Knowledge validation	12. c. Theory
13. d. Paradigm	14. a. Research	15. a. Social Research	16. d. Objectivism
17. c. Constructivism	18. b. Rationalism	19. c. Interpretive research	20. a. Critical
21. d. Feminist	22. c. Sociological imagination	23. b. C. Wright Mill	24. a. Reflexivity
25. b. Binary	26. a. Research ethics	27. b. Theory construction	28. d. Social phenomenon
29. a. Hypothesis	30. b. Induction	31. a. Deduction	32. d. Scientific method
33. c. Research methodology	34. c. Value neutrality	35. c. Validity	36. c. Reliability
37. a. Representativeness	38. a. General objective	39. b. Research question	40. a. Exploratory research
41. c. Descriptive research	42. d. Explanatory research	43. b. Exploratory research	44. a. Qualitative research
45. c. Quantitative research	46. a. Mixed method research	47. c. Triangulation	48. a. Applied research
49. c. Basic research	50. c. Action research	51. C. Research design	52. b. Cross sectional study
53. b. Case study	54. c. Comparative method	55. c. Social survey	56. a. subjectivity
57. d. Causal research	58. c. Empiricism	59. b. Methods	60. . Ex-post facto method