PART A

1. Knowledge through observation and experimentation
    a. Rational knowledge
    b. Intuitive knowledge
    c. Empirical knowledge
    d. Revealed knowledge

    Ans : c

2. Social phenomenon can be studies using scientific method is a postulate of
    a. Positivism
    b. Structuralism
    c. Post positivism
    d. Phenomenology

    Ans : a

3. Which of the following is not a characteristics of research
    a. Systematic
    b. Pace
    c. Based primary and secondary data
    d. Problem oriented
    Ans: b

4. The most indispensable in research is
    a. Problem
    b. Hypotheses
    c. Method
    d. Sample

    Ans: a

5. The fundamental objective of research is
    a. To obtain a degree
    b. To publish research article
    c. To create new knowledge
    d. Falsification
    Ans: c

6. Which of the following is the most important characteristics of research procedure
    a. Communicability
    b. Generalizability
    c. Replicability
    d. Objectivity
    Ans: d

7. Reliability in research means
   a. Consistent results
   b. Objective basedness
   c. Appropriateness
   d. Im[partiality
   Ans: a

8. Hypotheses implies
   a. Observation of facts
   b. Deduction of consequences
   c. Verification of facts
   d. All of these
   Ans: d

9. A good research always begin with
   a. A felt problem
   b. A good research abstract
   c. A relevant research methodology
   d. Review of related studies
   Ans: a

10. Scientific method is
    a. Inductive
    b. Deductive
    c. Both inductive and deductive
    d. Intuitive
    Ans: c

11. Lack of consistency in research findings amounts to
    a. Lack of reliability
    b. Lack of validity
    c. Lack of discrimination
    d. Lack of sensitivity
    Ans: a

12. Which is correct in Natural sequence of theory making
    a. Observation-verification-hypotheses-theory
    b. Experimentation-observation-verification-hypotheses
    c. Observation-hypotheses-experimentation-theory
    d. Theory-observation-experimentation-hypotheses
    Ans: c

13. A researcher studies the effect of Social Commitment on educational attainment of the learners at PG Level. Which category of variable is Social Commitment
    a. Independent
    b. Dependent
    c. Intervening
    d. Control
    Ans: a

14. The research tool generally used in survey research is
    a. Schedule
    b. Questionnaire
    c. Checklist
    d. All the above
    Ans: b

15. Which is most utilsed research isnstrument in social research
    a. Check list
    b. Rating scale
    c. Score card
    d. Questionnaire

    Ans: d

16. Ex post facto research is
    a. Observation of variables without manipulation
    b. Observation after manipulation of variables
    c. Controlling of extraneous variables
    d. An experimental design

    Ans: a

17. Which of the following is the less important in reporting research
    a. Use of fictional language
    b. Statement of problem
    c. Description of methodology
    d. Explanations of results
    Ans: a

18. Objectivity in research implies
    a. Correct judgment of truth
    b. Interpreting with personal judgements
    c. Use of sophisticated techniques
    d. Doing quantitative techniques
    Ans: a

19. What is statistical inference
    a. Reaching conclusion from statistical data
    b. Techniques of analyzing data
    c. Applying statistical methods
    d. Making quantitative study
    Ans: a

20. A researcher sends a questionnaire to every 10th person in the list of voters in a constituency. Which is the sampling technique used
    a. Cluster sampling
    b. Stratified sampling
    c. Systematic sampling

d. Purposive sampling
Ans: c

21.   The originator of action research is
   a. Lehmann
   b. Travers
   c. Corey
   d. Dewey
   Ans: c

22.   A researcher classifies the population into different income slabs. What is the sampling technique used
   a. Random sampling
   b. Stratified random sampling
   c. Systematic sampling
   d. Purposive sampling
   Ans: b

23.   The formulation of new theories are based on
   a. Basic research
   b. Applied research
   c. Action research
   d. Historical research
   Ans: a

24.   A research problem is
   a. Obstacle in the way of a need
   b. Gap in the area
   c. An interrogative question
   d. All the above
   Ans: d

25.   Which of the following is a source of problem
   a. Past research
   b. Experts
   c. Personal experience
   d. All the above
   Ans: d

26.   Which is not a Basic Criteria of problem selection
   a. Novelty
   b. Significance
   c. Researchable
   d. Easiness
   Ans: d

27.   A hypotheses of no relationship between variable is a
   a. Null hypothesis
   b. Research hypothesis
   c. Directional hypothesis
   d. Alternate hypothesis

Ans: a

28. Paraphrasing is
    a. Quoting the words of others
    b. Writing the ideas of others' in researcher's own language
    c. Citing researches
    d. Doing ethnography

    Ans: b

29.   A hypothesis is a
    a. Thoughtful statement
    b. Intellectual guess
    c. Temporary solution
    d. All the above
    Ans: d

30.   When a researcher checking the authenticity of content given in a primary source, the step is
    a. Internal criticism
    b. External criticism
    c. Data interpretation
    d. None of these
    Ans: a

31.   External validity and internal validity is associated with
    a. Experimental research
    b. Ex-post facto research
    c. Survey research
    d. Historical research
    Ans: a

32.   A cohort design of research is a part of
    a. Cross sectional survey
    b. Longitudinal survey
    c. Panel survey
    d. Normative survey
    Ans: b

33.   Which of the following is not an experimental design
    a. Pre experimental design
    b. Ex post facto design
    c. True experimental design
    d. Quasi experimental design
    Ans: b

34.   Which is NOT a characteristic of experimental method
    a. Control
    b. Manipulation
    c. Evaluation

d. Observation

Ans: c

35.   The objectivity of research can be enhanced through its
   a. Reliability
   b. Validity
   c. Impartiality
   d. All the above

Ans: d

36.   The method of research writing should be
   a. Dramatic
   b. Scientific
   c. Personal
   d. Fictional

Ans: b

37. Which is not a Research Ethics
   a. Reliability
   b. Informed consent
   c. Confidentiality
   d. Anonymity

Ans: a

38. Which is not a quantitative research method
   a. Experimental research
   b. Ex post facto research
   c. Survey research
   d. Ethnographic research

Ans: d

39.   Research reports should be reviewed in the light of
   a. Investigator expertise
   b. Cultural context
   c. Methodology used
   d. Significance of results

Ans: d

40.   In case of three independent variables, the number of interaction effects will be
   a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 5
   d. 6

Ans: 4

41. Which statistical techniques is used to compare the mean score of more than two variables
   a. t Test
   b. ANOVA
   c. ANCOVA
   d. Chi Square

Ans: b

42. External validity of Research is
   a. Validity of the findings
   b. Validity of the findings to derive generalization
   c. Reliability of the research tool
   d. Historical Research
   Ans: b

43. The sample where all the units in the population are equal chance of getting selected is called
   a. Quota sampling
   b. Cluster sampling
   c. Probability sampling
   d. Systematic sampling
   Ans: c

44. Find the odd one out
   a. Non- probability sampling
   b. Multi- stage sampling
   c. Stratified random sampling
   d. Cluster sampling
   Ans: a

45. OF the following which one is the best characteristic of good sampling
   a. A sample should be cost effective
   b. A sample should be easily accessible
   c. A sample should be large
   d. A sample should represent the population of the study
   Ans: d

46. For conducting interviews the most appropriate tool to be used
   a. Inventory
   b. Questionnaire
   c. Schedule
   d. Check list
   Ans: c

47. Which is not a characteristic of Normal Distribution
   a. Symmetrical
   b. Asymptotic
   c. Mean is the starting point
   d. Skewed

   Ans: d

48. Which is more time taking technique of data collection
   a. Questionnaire
   b. Interview
   c. Observation

d. Check list

Ans: b

49.   Qualitative researches are
a. Inductive
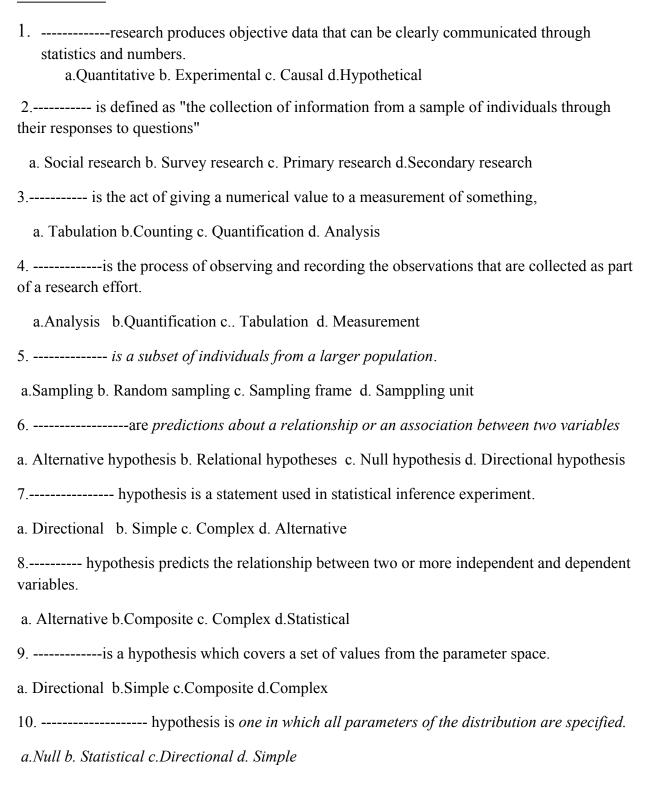b. Deductive
c. Transductive
d. Generalizable

Ans: a

50.   Which of the following method is suitable for studying an organization which is markedly different from others
a. Survey method
b. Ethnography
c. Historical method
d. Case Study

Ans: d

PART B

M A SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Code N0:SG010202   PAPER TITLE: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

1. -------------research produces objective data that can be clearly communicated through statistics and numbers.

   a.Quantitative b. Experimental c. Causal d.Hypothetical

2.----------- is defined as "the collection of information from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions"

   a. Social research b. Survey research c. Primary research d.Secondary research

3.----------- is the act of giving a numerical value to a measurement of something,

   a. Tabulation b.Counting c. Quantification d. Analysis

4. -------------is the process of observing and recording the observations that are collected as part of a research effort.

   a.Analysis   b.Quantification c.. Tabulation d. Measurement

5. -------------- *is a subset of individuals from a larger population*.

   a.Sampling b. Random sampling c. Sampling frame d. Sampling unit

6. ------------------are *predictions about a relationship or an association between two variables*

a. Alternative hypothesis b. Relational hypotheses c. Null hypothesis d. Directional hypothesis

7.---------------- hypothesis is a statement used in statistical inference experiment.

a. Directional   b. Simple c. Complex d. Alternative

8.---------- hypothesis predicts the relationship between two or more independent and dependent variables.

 a. Alternative b.Composite c. Complex d.Statistical

9. -------------is a hypothesis which covers a set of values from the parameter space.

a. Directional b.Simple c.Composite d.Complex

10. -------------------- hypothesis is *one in which all parameters of the distribution are specified.*

 a.Null b. Statistical c.Directional d. Simple

11. A process in statistical analysis where researchers take a predetermined number of observations from a larger population.

a.Quantification b.Measurement c. Sample d. Sampling unit

12. -------------is *based on the fact that every member of a population has a known and equal chance of being selected.*

a.Probability sampling b.Equal samoling c. Planned sampling d.Statistical sampling

13. ---------- sampling method is not a fixed or predefined selection process.

 a.Random b. Simple c. Non-Probability d. Probability

14. --------- <u>sampling</u> is a method in which the researcher divides the population into smaller groups that don't overlap but represent the entire population.

 a. Systematic b. Stratified c. Simple d. Cluster

15. ---------<u>sampling</u> is a method where the researchers divide the entire population into sections or clusters that represent a population.

a. Stratified b Simple c. Cluster d. Systematic

16. -----------sampling method where researchers select members of the population at a regular interval

 a. Systematic b Simple c. Cluster d. Stratified

17. ------------ is a method *where a researcher selects a sample group to represent some specific characteristics of the population.*

 a. Quota sampling b. Judgement sampling c.Volunteer sampling d. Cluster sampling

18. --------------sampling method where the sample is taken from a group of people easy to contact or to reach;

a. Convenience   b.Judgement   c.Volunteer d. Quota

19.-------------------- sampling is also called Purposive sampling

 a. Non- probability b. Simple random c. Judgement d. Snowball

20.------- sampling, the sample are selected based purely on researcher's knowledge and credibility

a. Convenience   b. Judgement c. Snowball d. Quota

21. ---------- sampling technique, in which existing subjects provide referrals to recruit samples required for a research study.

a. Snowball   b.Convenience   c. Judgement d. Quota

22.----------- describes the nature of the values assigned to the variables in a data set.

a. Measuremne b. Quantity c. Scale d. Instrument

23.-------------- is a scale of measurement used to assign events or objects into discrete categories.

a. Nominal scale b.Intervel scale c. Ratio scale d. Ordinal scale

24.------------- scale reports the ranking and ordering of the data without establishing the degree of variation.

a.Intervel scale b. Ratio scale c. Ordinal scale d. Nominal scale

25. ----------scale is a type of variable measurement scale which is quantitative in nature.

a. Interval b. Ratio c.Nominal d. Ordinal

26. ------------- is a descriptive summary of a dataset through a single value that reflects the center of the data distribution.

a.   Mid-value b.Central tendency c. Average value d.Normal value

27.The mathematical average of a set of two or more numbers

a. Mean   b. median c. Mode d. Range

28. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.

  a.Median b.Mean c.Mode d. Dispersion

29. *The value in the middle of a data set,*

a.Mean b. Median   c. Mode d. Range

 30.-------------- is a means of describing the extent of distribution of data around a central value or point.

 a. Central tendency b. Dispersion c.Correlation d. Regression

31. ------------ is the difference between the lowest and highest values.

a. Dispersion b. Arithametic mean c. Range d. Mean deviation

32. A statistical measure that is used to calculate the average deviation from the mean value of the given data set.

a. Mean deviation b. Range c. Regression d. Correlation

33. ------------ measures the spread of the data about the mean value.

a. Mean deviation b. standard deviation c. Range d. Regression

34. ------------- is a simple way to estimate the spread of a distribution about a measure of its
 a. Range b.Quartile Deviation c. Range d. Regression
35. Likert scale is also known as ------- scale
a.   Guttman scale   b. Summated rating scale   c. Modern Language Association d. social distance scale
36. Who invented likert scale ?
a. Rensis Likert   b. Douglas Murray McGregor   c. F.I. Herzberg   d. Abraham Maslow
37. Who invented Thurstone scale
a.Charles Edward Spearman   b.Louis Leon Thurstone   c. Raymond Bernard Cattell
d. Alfred Binet
38. Thurstone scale is also known as ---------- scale
a. Nominal Scale   b. Ordinal Scale   c. Equal-appearing interval scale   d. social distance scale
39. Who invented Bogardus scale?
a.Emory Bogardus   b.Ivan Petrovich Pavlov   c. F.I. Herzberg   d.Erik Homburger Erikson
40. What is the other name of bogardus scale ?
a.Interval Scale   b.Ratio Scale   c. Cumulative scale   d. Summated rating scale
41.The data which are collected from the place of origin is known as-------
a.Primary data   b.Secondary data c. Primary &secondary d.None of these
42. Source of data collected and compiled by others is called-----------

a. Primary data   b.Secondary data c. Primary &secondary d.None of these

43. Which of these is not a method of data collection?
a.Questionnaires   b. Interviews c. Experiments   d. Observations
44. Structured observation is a part of ------
a. Descriptive study   b.Experimental study c. Fundamental study   d. All of the above
45. The method of collection of the data of the population of a country is an example of-----
a.Sample method   b. Census method c.Both of them   d.None of them
46. The ----- method is a form of qualitative analysis involving the very useful and complete observation of a person,a situation or an institution
a. Historical method b.Interview method   c. Case study d. Social survey
47.Which among the following research method you will select when the area of research will be large

a. Participant observation method   c. Sample survey method c. Questionnaire method
d. Mailing questionnaire

48. ------------ refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fill in himself

 a. Questionnaire b. Interview c. Observation   d. Case study

49. Questionnaire is filled by --------

 a.Respondent   b. Everybody   c. Enumerator   d. None of the above

50. Questionnaire is --------------

 a.Research method   b.Measurement technique   c.Tool for data collection   d. Data analysis technique

51.Interview schedule is filled by --------

a.Respondent   b. Every body   c. Enumerator   d. None of the above

52. Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interview

a.Unstructured interview b.Oral history interview c. Structured interview d. Focus group interview

53. --------------- is a statistical test that is used to compare the means of two groups.

 a.one-sample t-test   b. two-sample t-test   c. paired t-test   d. t-test.

54. -----------is a statistical test used to compare observed results with expected
results.

a. t -test   b.chi-square test c. Parametric test d. Correlation test

55. ----------- is a statistical measure that expresses the extent to which two variables are linearly related.

a.Correlation b. Regression c. Mean deviation d.Chi square test

56. --------- is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest

a. Focus group discussion b. Group discussion c. interaction method d.Participatory Rural Appraisal

57. ----------------- refers to a cluster of analytic methods for interpreting texts or visual data that have a storied form.

a. Thematic analysis b. Grounded theory. c.Discourse analysis d.Narrative analysis

58.---------refers to the record of the history of the family or the tracing of the family's lineages.

a.Thematic analysis b Genealogy c.Discourse analysis d. Narrative analysis

59.------------ is a qualitative research method that relies on asking questions in order to collect data.

 a. Observation b. Participant observation c. Interview d. Survey

60.----------- is a research method used to identify patterns in recorded communication

a. Content analysis b. case study C. Ethnography d. Thematic analysis

61. -------------------- approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmes

a. Rapid Rural Appraisal   b. Participatory Learning and Action c. Participatory Rural People
d. Participatory Rural Appraisal

62.----------is a research method central to knowing the world from the standpoint of its social relations. It is a qualitative research m

a. Ethnography .b. Discourse analysis c. Thematic analysis d. Narrative analysis

63.----------is a detailed study of a specific subject, such as a person, group, place, event, organization, or phenomenon.

a. A case study b Genealogy c. Generation study d.Observation method

64.-------------- refers to the application and combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon

a. Research proposal b. Research methodology   c.Research design   d.Triangulation

65.------------ emphasizes identifying, analysing and interpreting patterns of meaning within qualitative data.

a. Content analysis b. case study C. Ethnography d. Thematic analysis
66. ------------------ is a research logic used to guide data collection, develop analysis, and organize the presentation of research findings.
a.Narrative analysis b. Grounded theory. c. Discourse analysis d. Analytic induction

67. -------------------- refers to a set of systematic inductive methods for conducting qualitative research aimed toward theory development.

a.Thematic analysis b. Grounded theory. c.Discourse analysis d. Analytic induction

68. -------------are recorded data prepared by researchers or statisticians after analyzing information gathered by conducting organized research, typically in the form of quantitative or qualitative methods.
a.Research reports b.Acdemic report c.Research project d. Dissertation
69. ------------- aims to understand how language is used in real life situations.
a. Thematic analysis b.Grounded theory. c. Discourse analysis   d. Analytic induction
70. A software program used by researchers in various disciplines for quantitative analysis of complex data.
 a. Excel b. SPSS c.SAS d. STATA

M A SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS –Answer Key

Code N0:SG010202   **PAPER TITLE: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

1. a.Quantitative	2. b. Survey research	3. c. Quantification	4. d. Measurement
5. a.Sampling	6. b. Relational hypotheses	7. d. Alternative	8. c. Complex
9. c. Composite	10. *d. Simple*	11. c. Sample	12. a. Probability sampling
13. c. Non-Probability	14. b. Stratified	15. c. Cluster	16. a. Systematic
17. a. Quota sampling	18. a. Convenience	19. c. Judgement	20. b. Judgement
21. a. Snowball	22. c. Scale	23. a. Nominal scale	24. c. Ordinal scale
25. b. Ratio	26. b. Central tendency	27. a. Mean	28. c. Mode
29. b. Median	30. b. Dispersion	31. c. Range	32. a. Mean deviation
33. b. standard deviation	34. b. Quartile Deviation	35. b. Summated rating scale	36. a. Rensis Likert
37. b.Louis Leon Thurstone	38. c. Equal-appearing interval scale	39. a.Emory Bogardus	40. c. Cumulative scale
41. a.Primary data	42. b.Secondary data	43. c. Experiments	44. a. Descriptive study
45. b. Census method	46. c. Case study	47. c. Sample survey method	48. a. Questionnaire
49. a.Respondent	50. c.Tool for data collection	51. c. Enumerator	52. c. Structured interview
53. d. t-test	54. b.chi-square test	55. a.Correlation	56. a. Focus group discussion
57. d.Narrative analysis	58. b Genealogy	59. c. Interview	60. a. Content analysis
61. *d. Participatory Rural Appraisal*	62. a. Ethnography	63. a. A case study	64. d.Triangulation
65. d. Thematic analysis	66. d. Analytic induction	67. b. Grounded theory	68. a.Research reports
69. c. Discourse analysis	70. b. SPSS		