

# BA SOCIOLOGY III SEMESTER CORE PAPER

## *SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS*

### QUESTION BANK

1. The very word statistics refers to .....
  - a) State craft b) Science of State
  - c) Political state d) Political craft
2. 'Arthashastra' provides statistical facts about ..... in the country.
  - a) State Administration b) Population statistics
  - c) fact of day-to-day life d) All of the above
3. The prominent meaning of 'statistics'.....
  - a) Data, its analysis and interpretation b) observation of samples
  - c) Method for analysing numbers d) conducting census
4. As a plural noun, who defined statistics very adequately and realistically?
  - a) Webster b) Bowley
  - c) A.M. Tuttle d) Secrist
5. 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
6. "Statistics are effected to a marked extent by ....."
  - a) Aggregate of facts b) multiplicity of causes
  - c) numerically stated d) complex manifestations
7. Quantitative characteristic includes .....
  - a) Beauty b) emotion
  - c) intelligence d) data
8. Data is collected with reasonable standard of .....
  - a) Numerical method b) feasibility
  - c) accuracy d) All the above
9. 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 data collection method is unnecessary
  - d) data sources should be clear
10. 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
11. Statistics should be capable of .....
- a) Empiricism b) systematic inquiry
  - c) comparison d) evaluation
12. What characteristic does statistics emphasises, as a Method or as a singular noun?
- a) Descriptive b) analytical
  - c) inferential d) comparative
13. 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
14. .... 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
15. 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.
16. Which of the following is not an example of the functions of statistics?
- a) Average b) Intelligence quotient (IQ)
  - c) Diagram d)  $\chi^2$  test
17. 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
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. 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
22. What does Social Researchers seek out of vast and confusing variety of individual characters?

- a) Generalizations b) decisions
  - c) single events d) group characteristics
23. 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
24. Which among the following is a material for statistics?
- a) Honesty b) Poverty
  - c) Wisdom d) Numerical data
25. (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
26. 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
27. What is the reason for dropping the enumeration process?
- a) cost is prohibitive b) time consuming
  - c) large efforts d) All the above
28. What embodies sampling?
- a) Haphazard selection b) Numbers
  - c) Definite rules d) Accuracy
29. 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
30. 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
31. 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
32. 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
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?
- a) Take the measurement of all the students in the University
  - b) Select some students randomly from some colleges

- c) Select randomly from every colleges
  - d) 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:
- a) Both the statements are correct
  - b) Both the statements are wrong
  - c) Only the first statement is correct
  - d) only the second statement is correct
35. The Law of Inertia of Large Numbers means .....
- a) Opposite of the law of statistical Regularity
  - b) Same to the Law of statistical Regularity
  - c) Sample in Large Numbers create big variations in results
  - d) 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?
- a) Collect data from some states
  - b) Collect data from all the states
  - c) Collect data from one or two states
  - d) Collect data from more than half the number of states
37. Which among the following is not an essential of sampling?
- a) Representativeness b) Complete
  - c) Same d) Dependent
38. "More reliable results can be obtained through sampling method", because .....
- a) Statistical error is low b) Saves time
  - c) Cost is low d) 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:
- a) Both the statements are correct
  - b) Both the statements are wrong
  - c) Only the first statement is correct
  - d) Only the second statement is correct
40. Which among the following is the sensible theory of sampling?
- a) Induction b) inertia
  - c) regularity d) None of the above
41. "Equal chances of being included in the sample", about what does Dr. Yates and Harper defined like this?
- a) Stratified sampling b) Probability sampling
  - c) Proportional Sampling d) None of these
42. Who own the random number table which comprising of 15,000 digits arranged in twos?

- a) Kendall and B.B. Smith b) L.H.C. Tippett  
 c) British Census report d) Fisher and Yates
43. 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
44. 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
45. .... sampling introduced its ability to change in accordance with the changing situations.
- a) Multistage b) Judgement  
 c) Deliberate d) Systematic
46. Quota sampling is the combination of ..... and ..... Sampling
- a) Purposive and Deliberate b) Purposive and systematic  
 c) Stratified and systematic d) Purposive and stratified
47. Snowball sampling is used for data collection through .....
- a) Connecting relations b) small population  
 c) representatives d) none of the above
48. 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
49. '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
50. .... is the short summary of the technical report which is prepared by a Doctoral students.
- a) research article b) research report  
 c) interim report d) research report
51. .... is a narrative and authoritative document on the outcome of research effort.
- a) research proposal b) summary report  
 c) synopsis d) research report
52. It provides systematic knowledge on problem and issues analysed.
- a) research report b) research abstract  
 c) research proposal d) research design
53. 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
54. .... is a measure of position rather than of magnitude.
- a) mode b) median  
 c) mean d) range
55. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution.

- a) mean b) mode  
 c) median d) quartile
56. .... provide a shorthand summary of data.  
 a) frequency table b) Simple table  
 c) cross table d) two way table.
57. .... is a process of summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for further analysis.  
 a) statistical analysis b) data processing  
 c) tabulation d) table construction
58. .... is constructed by erecting vertical lines on the limits of the class intervals marked on the base line  
 a) frequency polygon b) histogram  
 c) line graph d) bar charts
59. .... are the most effective pictorial device for comparing data.  
 a) bar charts b) graphs  
 c) pictograms d) diagramme
60. .... 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
61. The values are represented by identical symbol or pictures.  
 a) barcharts b) pictograms  
 c) circle charts d) graphs
62. A single value that represent the average characteristic of its frequency distribution  
 a) quartiles b) grouped data  
 c) central tendency d) range
63. The extent of variability is measured by .....  
 a) central tendency b) measures of dispersion  
 c) arithmetic mean d) co-relation
64. .... measures the difference between the highest and lowest scores of a distribution  
 a) range b) dispersion  
 c) co-relation d) regression
65. Academic community is otherwise called  
 a) general public b) target audience  
 c) participant audience d) scientific community
66. .... is a succinct statement of the findings of the project  
 a) proposal b) abstract  
 c) project d) report
67. .... 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
68. .... is the first page of research report  
 a) introduction b) title page

- c) acknowledgement d) declaration
69. .... is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions  
a) processing b) analysis  
c) editing d) coding
70. .... 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
71. .... an abstract symbol representing an object or a certain phenomenon  
a) definition b) concepts  
c) objectivity d) hypothesis
72. .... is the response to code its response  
a) tabulation b) coding  
c) classification d) analysis
73. The recording of the data is done on the basis of the scheme  
a) coding b) tabulation  
c) classification d) analysis
74. It is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions  
a) coding b) editing  
c) analysis d) classification
75. .... is commonly used for presenting the sectional distribution of any other type of simple percentage distribution  
a) pictogram b) pie chart  
c) line graph d) bar chart
76. .... is an intermediary process between data coding and data tabulation  
a) analysis b) editing  
c) transcription d) reporting
77. .... is a declarative statement combining concepts.  
a) theory b) reviews  
c) hypothesis d) variables
78. .... helps making estimations or generalizations from the results of sample surveys.  
a) statistical analysis b) hypothesis  
c) classifications d) tabulation
79. .... is an organized inquiry  
a) scientific method b) experimental study  
c) research d) social science research
80. .... is drawn on the basis of cumulative frequencies  
a) Cumulative frequency polygon b) frequency polygon  
c) histogram d) graphs
81. .... 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
82. Any variable that is responsive for bringing about a change is called an ..... variable  
a) dependent b) independent

c) control d) Interdependent

83. An image, perception or concept that is capable of measurement is called a .....

a) attribute b) theory  
c) paradigm d) variable

84. .... is a purposeful systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction

a) observation b) interview  
c) focus group d) participant observation

85. Preface include in the ..... section

a) reference b) preliminary  
c) body of the report d) content section

86. .... is the first of the terminal items presented at the end of the research report.

a) author index b) footnotes  
c) appendices d) bibliography

87. Copies of data collection instruments are included in .....

a) references b) appendices  
c) bibliography d) footnotes

88. .... are numbered consecutively within each chapter or throughout the entire report.

a) references b) bibliography  
c) footnotes d) Appendices

89. .... are statements of factual information based upon the data analysis.

a) findings b) review  
c) methodology d) hypothesis

90. .... is a measure that occurs most frequently in a distribution.

a) mean b) average  
c) mode d) median

91. .... is a positional average.

a) standard deviation b) range  
c) correlation d) median

92. .... presentation is particularly useful when the prospective readers are non-technical people or general public

a) graphic b) table  
c) qualitative d) quantitative

93. .... bar charts are commonly used for presenting time series data.

a) vertical b) horizontal  
c) component d) circle

94. .... is an indepth comprehensive study of a person, unit, institution etc.

a) content analysis b) observation method  
c) case-study d) focus group study

95. .... of research problem is the first and most important step in the research process.

a) formulating b) designing



- c) selecting d) reporting
96. .... is a way to systematically solve the research problem.  
a) research design b) research methodology  
c) research planning d) research discussion
97. .... research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society.  
a) applied b) descriptive  
c) qualitative d) empirical
98. .... is also known as arithmetic average  
a) dispersion b) range  
c) quartile d) mean
99. .... provides the complete outline of the research report along with all details.  
a) preliminary b) body of the report  
c) main text d) methodology
100. Research simply means a search for.....  
(a.Problems, b.facts, c.results, d.topics)
101. Research may be made through either arbitrary method or..... method?  
(a.rational, b.scientific imagination, c.vague)
102. Who defined research is an organized enquiry?  
(a.kerlinger, b.emory, c.morry, d.redman)
103. Who defined research is a systematic development of logically related prepositions?  
(a.Black&champion, b.Comte, c.Weber, d.Morry)
104. Research adopt.....method?  
(a.scientific, b.political, c.individual, d.public)
105. Research is based on empirical evidences and.....experience?  
(a.scientific ,b.political, c.rational, d.observable)
106. Who defined research is an systematic , controlled, empirical and critical investigation?  
(a.Spencer, b.Weber, c.Kerlinger, d.Morry)
107. ....develop theories?  
(a.observation,b.casestudy,c.research,d.survey)
108. Arbitrary method is based on.....?  
(a.investigation, b.imagination,c.research,d.scientific)
109. ....is a systematic step by step procedure?  
(a.observation,b.calculation,c.scientificmethod)
110. Who says research is a systematic effort to gain knowledge?  
(a.Black&champion,b.Emory,c.Kerlinger,d.Redman)
111. Two elements of scientific method; procedural components and .....?  
(a.rational components, b.personal components, c.individual components, d.group components)
112. There is no shortcut to truth, who says?  
(a.Morry, b.Spencer, c.Karlpearson, d.Marx)
113. ....is the tentative conclusion?  
(a.observation, b.verifcation, c.hypothesis)

114. ....is the hallmark of scientific method?  
(a.concepts, b.objectivity, c.ethicalneutrality)
115. Logical reasoning process consist of induction and.....?  
(a.generalisation, b.deduction, c.verifiability)
116. Who says theory as a integrated body of definitions,assumptions.....?  
(a.arnold rose, b.p.v.young, c.kerlinger)
117. ....as a set of systematically interrelated concepts, definition, prepositins?  
(a.fact, b.research, c.theory)
118. Empirical research may given a new focus to the existing theory means  
(a.reserch clarifies theory, b.research initiate theory, c.research refocusses theory)
119. ....define social resarch as the systematic method of discovering new facts and verifying old facts?  
(a.p.v.young, b.emory, c.black&champion)
120. ....are empirically verifiable observation?  
(a.research, b.fact, c.theory)
121. ....is the one important role in research.?  
(a.deduction, b.induction, c.prediction)
122. ....means basing coclusions on facts without any biasand value judgement?  
(a.subjectivity, b.objectivity, c.verifiability)
123. Relation with other aspect of research creates.....?  
(a.value related problem, b.ethical problem, b.personal prejudice and bias)
124. .... is a systematic method of exploring,analyzing and conceptualizing human life in order to extend,correctoror verify knowledge of human behaviour and social life?  
(a.scientific research, b.qualitative research, c.social science research)
125. The purpose of research is to discover answer to questions through application of.....?  
(a.scientific method, b.scientific research, c.scientific procedure)
126. ....research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to apply it?  
(a.pure research, b.exploratory research, c.applied research)
127. Pure research is also known as .....?  
(a.fundamental research, b.action research, c.practical research)
128. ....research is problem oriented and action directed?  
(a.analytical research, b.action research, c.applied research]
129. ....has pointedout that applied social sciences in policy decision?  
[a.Kerlinger, b.Heartfield, c.Berelson, d.Julious Smon]
130. who said that research studies have differing degree of purity and applicability?  
[a.Faraday, b.Julysimon, c.Bogardus, d.Morry]
132. Classical design is a type of .....research?  
[a.basic research, b.applied research, c.action research, d.exploratory research]
133. Plan for research is labeled as .....?  
[a.casestudy, b.researchdesign, c.intensive study]

134. An intensive study of particular case is .....  
[a.content analysis, b.casestudy, c.research design]
135. ....has defined case study is investigating the contemporary phenomena of real life?  
[a.Omerry, b.Yin, c.Burus, d.Sarantkose]
136. ....may be a source of hypothesis of future research?  
(a.Casestudy, b.Research design, c.Content analysis)
137. Absence of representatives are special feature of.....?  
[a.research, b.content analysis, c.narrative method, d.casestudy]
138. Object of casestudy is to .....?  
[a.gueralise theory,b.detive theory,c.to expand theory]
139. Casestudies are not useful for .....  
[a.in-depth study, b.flexible data collection, c.generalization]
140. According to .....content analysis is a qualitative technique.....?  
[a.bogardus, b.sarantkos, c.yiu, d.ernaan]
141. Objectivity,generality,systematic and quality are the charecterestics of.....  
[a.casestudy, b.projective technique, c.narrative method, d.content analysis]
142. Contextual analysis is a type of .....  
[a.descriptive analysis, b.historicalanalysis, c.case study]
143. The narrative method is used in .....research in social science?  
[a.pure research, b.content analysis, c.applied research, d.casestudy]
144. The word narrative derived from .....verb”narrare”?  
[a.latin, b.greek, c.Italian, d.Persian]
145. Narrative enquiry is distinctive in the field of .....?  
[a.quantitative, b.qualitative, c.descriptive, d.experiental]
146. Astory is astarting point of.....method?  
[a.experiental, b.quantitative, c.scientific, narrative]
147. The first four groups were created at the .....?  
[a.Chicago school, b.Frankfurt school, c.Beurof school]
148. The term focused group was coined by?  
[a.Powel, b.Merton, c.Dichter, d.Mitchell]
149. ....method help us to get the feed back about what people do over a long period of time?  
[a.questionnaire,b. surveymethod, c.casestudy, d.group interview]
150. ....research is a systematic gathering of information among individuals and collectives?  
[a.casestudy, b.survey,c. content analysis, d.focus interview]
151. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a tentative or working proposition suggested as a solution to a problem.  
a) Research  
b) Hypothesis  
c) Objective  
d) Concepts
152. It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.  
a) Hypothesis

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

153. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

154. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

155. 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

156. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

157. \_\_\_\_\_ involve presentation of ambiguous stimuli to the respondents for interpretation.

- a) Psychological test
- b) Socio metric test
- c) Projective techniques
- d) Case study

158. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves as a suggestive reference or prompter during interview.

- a) Interview guide
- b) Diary
- c) Field note
- d) Interview schedule

159. A \_\_\_\_\_ question can be answered in one of the two responses

- a) open type
- b) closed type
- c) dichotomous
- d) multiple choice

160. \_\_\_\_\_ are those which are collected fresh and are original in character

- a) Primary data

- b) Secondary data
- c) Qualitative data
- d) Quantitative data

161. \_\_\_\_\_ observation, the observer have been old specifically what is to be observed

- a) structured
- b) controlled
- c) discussed
- d) participated

162. 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

163. 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

164. The \_\_\_\_\_ type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent's own words.

- a) Closed
- b) Open
- c) Structured
- d) unstructured

165. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

166. A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to any collection of specified group of human beings

- a) Sampling
- b) Population
- c) Random sampling
- d) Non probability sampling

167. \_\_\_\_\_ data are verbal or other symbolic materials

- a) Quantitative
- b) Primary
- c) Qualitative
- d) Secondary

168. \_\_\_\_\_ is directed towards the solution of a problem.

- a) Research
- b) Data collection

c) Hypothesis

d) Survey

169. \_\_\_\_\_ research is directed towards the solution of immediate, specific and practical problem.

a) Basic

b) Diagnostic

c) Applied

d) Descriptive

170. Control is the essential ingredient of \_\_\_\_\_ method.

a) Descriptive

b) Diagnostic

c) Experimental

d) Explorative

171. \_\_\_\_\_ method can be applied only where a high degree of precision is not necessary.

a) Case study

b) Local correspondents

c) Simple random questionnaire

d) Mailed

172. A meeting of persons face to face especially for the purpose of formal conference on some point.

a) Interview

b) Observation

c) Participant observation

d) Projective techniques/ survey

173. Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.

a) Qualitative data

b) Primary data

c) Quantitative data

d) Scientific data

174. \_\_\_\_\_ research focuses primarily on the meaning of subjective attributes of individuals or groups.

a) Quantitative

b) Qualitative

c) Social science

d) Descriptive

175. It is a quantity that expresses a quantity in numbers to allow in numbers to allow more precise measurement.

a) Variable

b) Attribute

c) Concept

d) Definition

176. \_\_\_\_\_ are the most complete type of survey.

a) Social survey

b) Sampling

c) Censuses

d) Data collection

177. A proposition which can be put to test to determine validity.

a) Hypothesis

b) Operational definition

c) Data collection tool

d) Research design

178. Information collected by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately.

a) Secondary data

b) Primary data

c) Qualitative data

d) Quantitative data

179. 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

180. 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

181. It is a verbal method of securing data in the field surveys.

a) Interview

b) Participant observation

c) Questionnaire method

d) Projective technique.

182. \_\_\_\_\_ implies a smaller representation of a larger whole.

a) Survey

b) Population

c) Sample

d) Census

183. \_\_\_\_\_ as the conceptual structure with in which the research is conducted.

a) Research proposal

b) Research design

c) Hypothesis

d) Pilot study

184. A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Variables

b) Values

c) Control groups

d) Paradigm

185. \_\_\_\_\_ method in the application of valid and reliable research methods.

- a) Experimental
- b) Scientific
- c) Survey
- d) Case-study

186. \_\_\_\_\_ is a organised enquiry

- a) Research
- b) Investigation
- c) Survey
- d) Experiment

187. A set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationships among variables.

- a) Research
- b) Theory
- c) Concept
- d) Hypothesis

188. \_\_\_\_\_ means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgement.

- a) Subjectivity
- b) Objectivity
- c) Research
- d) Theory

189. Rorschach test comes under \_\_\_\_\_ projective techniques.

- a) Verbal
- b) Visual
- c) Expressive
- d) Audio

190. The search for answers to research questions is called collection of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Facts
- b) Data
- c) Evidences
- d) Reasons

## ANSWER KEY

1.c	2.a	3.a	4.c	5.d	6.b	7.d	8.c	9.a	10.d
11.c	12.a	13.c	14.b	15.c	16.b	17.d	18.b	19.b	20.b
21.c	22.d	23.a	24.d	25.b	26.d	27.d	28.c	29.c	30.a
31.b	32.b	33.c	34.c	35.b	36.b	37.d	38.a	39.a	40.a
41.b	42.d	43.c	44.b	45.a	46.d	47.a	48.a	49.d	50.d
51.a	52.a	53.a	54.b	55.b	56.a	57.c	58.b	59.c	60.c



61.b	62.c	63.b	64.a	65.d	66.b	67.d	68.b	69.c	70.b
71.b	72.c	73.a	74.b	75.b	76.c	77.c	78.a	79.c	80.a
81.c	82.b	83.d	84.a	85.b	86.d	87.b	88.c	89.a	90.c
91.d	92.a	93.a	94.c	95.a	96.b	97.a	98.d	99.c	100.b
101.b	102.b	103.a	104.a	105.d	106.c	107.c	108.b	109.c	110.d
111.b	112.c	113.c	114.b	115.b	116.a	117.c	118.c	119.a	120.b
121.c	122.b	123.b	124.c	125.c	126.a	127.a	128.c	129.d	130.d
131.c	132.b	133.b	134.b	135.a	136.b	137.c	138.c	139.d	140.d
141.b	142.d	143.a	144.b	145.d	146.c	147.c	148.d	149.b	150.b
151.a	152.d	153.c	154.b	155.a	156.c	157.a	158.c	159.a	160.a
161.c	162.b	163.b	164.a	165.b	166.c	167.a	168.c	169.c	170.b
171.a	172.c	173.b	174.a	175.c	176.a	177.b	178.b	179.b	180.a
181.c	182.b	183.a	184.b	185.a	186.b	187.b	188.b	189.b	