

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA SOCIOLOGY

(2011 Admission Onwards)

IV Semester

Core Course

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

QUESTION BANK

1. Research simply means a search for.....
(Problems, facts, results, topics)
2. Research may be made through either arbitrary method or..... method?
(rational, scientific imagination, vague)
3. Who defined research is an organized enquiry?
(kerlinger, emory, morry, redman)
4. Who defined research is a systematic development of logically related
prepositions?
(Black&champion, Comte, Weber, Morry)
5. Research adopt.....method?
(scientific, political, individual, public)
6. Research is based on empirical evidences and.....experience?
(scientific ,political, rational, observable)

7. Who defined research is an systematic , controlled, empirical and critical investigation?
(Spencer, Weber, Kerlinger, Morry)
8.develop theories?
(observarion,casestudy,research,survey)
9. Arbitrary method is based on.....?
(investigation, imagination,research,scientific)
10.is a systematic step by step procedure?
(observation,calculation,scientificmethod)
11. Who says research is a systematic effort to gain knowledge?
(Black&champion,Emory,Kerlinger,Redman)
12. Two elements of scientific method; procedural components and?
(rational components, personalcomponents, individual components, group components)
13. There is no shortcut to truth, who says?
(Morry, Spencer, Karlpearson, Marx)
14.is the tentative conclusion?
(observation, verification, hypothesis)
15.is the hallmark of scientific method?
(concepts, objectivity, ethicalneutrality)
16. Logical reasoning process consist of induction and.....?
(generalisation, deduction, verifiability)
17. Who says theory as a integrated body of defnitions,assumptions.....?
(arnold rose, p.v.young, kerlinger)
18.as a set of systematically interrelated concepts, defnition, prepositins?
(fact, research, theory)
19. Empirical research may given a new focus to the existing theory means
(reserch clarifies theory, research initiate theory, research refocusses theory)
20.define social resarch as the systematic method of discovering new facts and verifying old facts?

(p.v.young, emory, black&champion)

21.are empirically verifiable observation?
(research, fact, theory)
22.is the one important role in research.?
(deduction, induction, prediction)
23.means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgement?
(subjectivity, objectivity, verifiability)
24. Relation with other aspect of research creates.....?
(value related problem, ethical problem, personal prejudice and bias)
25. is a systematic method of exploring, analyzing and conceptualizing human life in order to extend, correct or verify knowledge of human behaviour and social life?
(scientific research, qualitative research, social science research)
26. The purpose of research is to discover answer to questions through application of.....?
(scientific method, scientific research, scientific procedure)
27.research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to apply it?
(pure research, exploratory research, applied research)
28. Pure research is also known as?
(fundamental research, action research, practical research)
29.research is problem oriented and action directed?
(analytical research, action research, applied research]
30.has pointed out that applied social sciences in policy decision?
[Kerlinger, Heartfield, Berelson, Julious Smon]
31. who said that research studies have differing degree of purity and applicability?
[Faraday, Julysimon, Bogardus, Morry]
32. Classical design is a type ofresearch?
[basic research, applied research, action research, exploratory research]
33. Plan for research is labeled as?
[casestudy, research design, intensive study]

34. An intensive study of particular case is
[content analysis, casestudy, research design]
35.has defined case study is investigating the contemporary phenomena of real life?
[Omerry, Yin, Burus, Sarantkose]
36.may be a source of hypothesis of future research?
(Casestudy, Research design, Content analysis)
37. Absence of representatives are special feature of.....?
[research, content analysis, narrative method, casestudy]
38. Object of casestudy is to?
[gueralise theory, detive theory, to expand theory]
39. Casestudies are not useful for
[in-depth study, flexible data collection, generalization]
40. According tocontent analysis is a qualitative technique.....?
[bogardus, sarantkos, yiu, ernaan]
41. Objectivity,generality,systematic and quality are the charecterestics of.....
[casestudy, projective technique, narrative method, content analysis]
42. Contextual analysis is a type of
[descriptive analysis, historicalanalysis, case study]
43. The narrative method is used inresearch in social science?
[pure research, content analysis, applied research, casestudy]
44. The word narrative derived fromverb”narrare”?
[latin, greek, Italian, Persian]
45. Narrative enquiry is distinctive in the field of?
[quantitative, qualitative, descriptive, experiemental]
46. Astory is astarting point of.....method?
[experiemental, quantitative, scientific, narrative]
47. The first four groups were created at the?
[Chicago school, Frankfurt school, Beurof school]
48. The term focused group was coined by?
[Powel, Merton, Dichter, Mitchell]

49.method help us to get the feed back about what people do over a long period of time?
[questionnaire, survey method, case study, group interview]
50.research is a systematic gathering of information among individuals and collectives?
[case study, survey, content analysis, focus interview]
51. _____ is defined as a tentative or working proposition suggested as a solution to a problem.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) Research | c) Objective |
| b) Hypothesis | d) Concepts |
52. It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Hypothesis | c) Refines hypothesis |
| b) Crude hypothesis | d) Working |
53. _____ indicates a plan of action to be carried out in connection with a proposed research work.
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Research proposal | c) Research methodology |
| b) Research abstract | d) Research design |
54. _____ study which wants to determine the frequency of occurrence of an event of its association with something.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Descriptive | c) Explorative |
| b) Formulate | d) Diagnostic |
55. 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 | c) Focused interview |
| b) Depth interview | d) Directive interview |
56. _____ as a method of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact with each other.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Group interview | c) Direct interview |
| b) Depth interview | d) Focused interview |
57. _____ involve presentation of ambiguous stimuli to the respondents for interpretation.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Psychological test | c) Projective techniques |
| b) Socio metric test | d) Case study |

58. _____ leaves as a suggestive reference or prompter during interview.
- a) Interview guide
 - b) Diary
 - c) Field note
 - d) Interview schedule
59. A _____ question can be answered in one of the two responses
- a) open type
 - b) closed type
 - c) dichotomous
 - d) multiple choice
60. _____ are those which are collected fresh and are original in character
- a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Qualitative data
 - d) Quantitative data
61. _____ observation, the observer have been old specifically what is to be observed
- a) structured
 - b) controlled
 - c) discussed
 - d) participated
62. 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
63. 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
64. The _____ type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent's own words.
- a) Closed
 - b) Open
 - c) Structured
 - d) unstructured
65. _____ 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
66. A _____ refers to any collection of specified group of human beings
- a) Sampling
 - b) Population
 - c) Random sampling
 - d) Non probability sampling

67. _____ data are verbal or other symbolic materials
a) Quantitative c) Qualitative
b) Primary d) Secondary
68. _____ is directed towards the solution of a problem.
a) Research c) Hypothesis
b) Data collection d) Survey
69. _____ research is directed towards the solution of immediate, specific and practical problem.
a) Basic c) Applied
b) Diagnostic d) Descriptive
70. Control is the essential ingredient of _____ method.
a) Descriptive c) Experimental
b) Diagnostic d) Explorative
71. _____ method can be applied only where a high degree of precision is not necessary.
a) Case study c) Simple random questionnaire
b) Local correspondents d) Mailed
72. A meeting of persons face to face especially for the purpose of formal conference on some point.
a) Interview c) Participant observation
b) Observation d) Projective techniques/ survey
73. Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.
a) Qualitative data c) Quantitative data
b) Primary data d) Scientific data
74. _____ research focuses primarily on the meaning of subjective attributes of individuals or groups.
a) Quantitative c) Social science
b) Qualitative d) Descriptive
75. It is a quantity that expresses a quantity in numbers to allow in numbers to allow more precise measurement.
a) Variable c) Concept
b) Attribute d) Definition
76. _____ are the most complete type of survey.
a) Social survey c) Censuses
b) Sampling d) Data collection

77. A proposition which can be put to test to determine validity.
- a) Hypothesis
 - b) Operational definition
 - c) Data collection tool
 - d) Research design
78. Information collected by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately.
- a) Secondary data
 - b) Primary data
 - c) Qualitative data
 - d) Quantitative data
79. 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
80. 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
81. It is a verbal method of securing data in the field surveys.
- a) Interview
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Questionnaire method
 - d) Projective technique.
82. _____ implies a smaller representation of a larger whole.
- a) Survey
 - b) Population
 - c) Sample
 - d) Census
83. _____ as the conceptual structure with in which the research is conducted.
- a) Research proposal
 - b) Research design
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Pilot study
84. A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a _____.
- a) Variables
 - b) Values
 - c) Control groups
 - d) Paradigm
85. _____ method in the application of valid and reliable research methods.
- a) Experimental
 - b) Scientific
 - c) Survey
 - d) Case-study
86. _____ is a organised enquiry
- a) Research
 - b) Investigation
 - c) Survey
 - d) Experiment

87. A set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationships among variables.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Research | c) Concept |
| b) Theory | d) Hypothesis |
88. _____ means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgement.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) Subjectivity | c) Research |
| b) Objectivity | d) Theory |
89. Rorschach test comes under _____ projective techniques.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a) Verbal | c) Expressive |
| b) Visual | d) Audio |
90. The search for answers to research questions is called collection of _____.
- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| a) Facts | c) Evidences |
| b) Data | d) Reasons |

ANSWER KEY

1. Facts
2. Scientific
3. Emory
4. Black&champion
5. Scientific method
6. Observable
7. Kerlinger
8. Research
9. Imagination
10. Redman
11. Scientific method
12. Personal components
13. Karl pearson
14. Hypothesis
15. Objectivity
16. Deduction
17. Arnoldrose
18. Theory
19. Research re focusses theory
20. P.v.young
21. Facts
22. Prediction
23. Objectivity
24. Ethical problem
25. Social science research.
26. Scientific procedure
27. Pure research
28. Fundamental research
29. Applied research
30. Julian simon
31. Morry
32. Action research
33. Research design
34. Casestudy
35. Yin
36. Casestudy
37. Content analysis
38. Expand theory
39. Generalisation
40. Echardt and ermann
41. Content analysis
42. Content analysis
43. Casestudy research
44. Latin
45. Qualitative research
46. Narrative method

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 47. bureau of applied social science research | 69. Applied |
| 48. Eruest dichter | 70. Experimental |
| 49. focus group Interview | 71. Local correspondents |
| 50. Survey | 72. Interview |
| 51. Hypothesis | 73. Quantitative date |
| 52. Hypothesis | 74. Qualitative |
| 53. Research design | 75. Variable |
| 54. Explorative | 76. Censuses |
| 55. Depth interview | 77. Hypothesis |
| 56. Group interview | 78. Primary data |
| 57. Projective techniques | 79. Social survey |
| 58. Interview guide | 80. Focused interview |
| 59. Dichotomous | 81. Interview |
| 60. Primary data | 82. Sample |
| 61. Structured | 83. Research design |
| 62. Hypothesis | 84. Variable |
| 63. Review of literature | 85. Scientific |
| 64. Open | 86. Research |
| 65. Rating scale | 87. Theory |
| 66. Population | 88. Objectivity |
| 67. Qualitative | 89. Visual |
| 68. Research | 90. Data |

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