

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
VI SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY QUESTION BANK

1. Who authored the book "methods in Social Research"
a) Wilkinson b) CR Kothari c) Kerlinger d) Goode and Halt
2. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by
a) Marshall b) P.V. Young c) Emory d) Kerlinger
3. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by
a) Young b) Kerlinger c) Kothari d) Emory
4. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called
a) Experiment b) Observation c) Deduction d) Scientific method
5. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of
a) Deduction b) Scientific method c) Observation d) experience
6. Scientific method is committed to.....
a) Objectivity b) Ethics c) Proposition d) Neutrality
7. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called
a) Induction b) Deduction c) Research d) Experiment

8. An essential criterion of scientific study is
 a) Belief b) Value c) Objectivity d) Subjectivity
9. "Reasoning from general to particular" is called
 a) Induction b) deduction c) Observation d) experience
10. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by
 a) Caroline b) P.V. Young c) Dewey John d) Emory
11. "A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" ... is
 a) Facts b) Values c) Theory d) Generalization
12. "A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and Predict phenomena" defined by
 a) Jack Gibbs b) P.V. Young c) Black d) Rose Arnold
13. Theory is "a set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationship among variables" is defined by
 a) Black James and Champion b) P.V. Young
 c) Emory d) Gibbs
14. "Empirically verifiable observation" is
 a) Theory b) Value c) Fact d) Statement
15. Fact is "empirically verifiable observation" --- is defined by
 a) Good and Hatt b) Emory c) P.V. Young d) Claver
16. is "systematically conceptual structure of interrelated elements in some schematic form"
 a) Concept b) Variable c) Model d) Facts
17. Social Science deals with
 a) Objects b) Human beings c) Living things d) Nonliving things
18. Science is broadly divided into
 a) Natural and Social b) Natural and Physical
 c) Physical and Mental d) Social and Physical
19. Social Science try to explain Between human activities and natural laws governing them
 a) Causal Connection b) reason
 c) Interaction d) Objectives

70. The problem selected must have
 a) Speed b) Facts c) Values d) Novelty
71. The formulated problem should have
 a) Originality b) Values c) Coherence d) Facts
72. The purpose of Social Science Research is
 a) Academic and Non academic b) Cultivation
 c) Academic d) Utilitarian
73. The Academic purpose is to have
 a) Information b) first hand knowledge
 c) Knowledge and information d) models
74. Social Science Research creates Social.....
 a) Alienation b) Cohesion c) mobility d) Integration
- 75..... is a quality of Good Researcher
 a) Scientific temper b) Age c) Money d) time
76. Social Science Research in India aims at State
 a) Secular b) Totalitarian c) democratic d) welfare
77. A..... is an abstraction formed by generalization from particulars
 a) Hypothesis b) Variable c) Concept d) facts
78. Concept is of two types
 a) Abstract and Coherent b) Concrete and Coherent
 c) Abstract and concrete d) None of the above
79. Concepts are of types
 a) 4 b) 6 c) 10 d) 2
80. There is a concept by
 a) Observation b) formulation c) Theory d) Postulation
81. Another concept is by
 a) Formulation b) Postulation c) Intuition d) Observation
82. Concepts are of Research
 a) guide b) tools c) methods d) Variables
83. Concepts are
 a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Symbols d) Models

99. Null means
- a) One b) Many c) Zero d) None of these
100. Represent common sense ideas
- a) Statistical Hypothesis b) Complex Hypothesis
c) Common sense Hypothesis d) Analytical Hypothesis

Short Answers

1. Steps involved in research?
2. Research meaning?
3. Types of Research?
4. Mean by research problem?
5. What is research Design?
6. Sampling?
7. What is probability and non probability sampling?
8. Data collection?
9. Hypothesis testing?
10. What is mean by primary data and secondary data?

ANSWER KEY

1	D	26	B	51	C	76	D
2	C	27	C	52	D	77	C
3	A	28	D	53	C	78	C
4	D	29	D	54	A	79	D
5	B	30	B	55	B	80	D
6	A	31	B	56	D	81	C
7	A	32	A	57	D	82	B
8	C	33	C	58	B	83	C
9	B	34	D	59	B	84	C
10	B	35	A	60	C	85	C
11	C	36	C	61	B	86	B
12	B	37	A	62	A	87	C
13	A	38	C	63	D	88	D
14	C	39	D	64	B	89	B
15	A	40	A	65	C	90	D
16	C	41	B	66	A	91	D
17	B	42	D	67	D	92	B
18	A	43	B	68	A	93	A
19	A	44	A	69	A	94	B
20	B	45	B	70	D	95	C
21	A	46	A	71	A	96	C
22	B	47	D	72	B	97	B
23	A	48	D	73	C	98	B
24	B	49	C	74	B	99	C
25	A	50	A	75	A	100	C

