

C 21439

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Sociology

SOC 4B 05/SOM 4B 04—SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)*Answer all the **ten** questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

Fill in the blanks :

1. An assumptional statement of relationship between variables are called _____.
2. The method of reasoning from general to particular is known as _____.
3. Research that brings together theory and practice to generate solutions is called _____.
4. The research resulting in the generation of a theory is known as _____.
5. The questionnaire with fixed optional answers are called _____.
6. The _____ research is less rigid and more flexible.
7. _____ is the framework or the overall plan of research
8. Data generated through firsthand fieldwork is an example of _____ data.
9. Content Analysis is a type of _____ research.
10. Doing social research for the sake of generating knowledge is called _____.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Type)*Answer any **ten** questions out of twelve.**Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Null Hypothesis.
12. Sampling frame.

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13. Non-participant observation.
14. Unit of study.
15. Secondary research.
16. Control group.
17. Projective techniques.
18. One group post-test method.
19. Double barreled questions.
20. Experimental design.
21. Mailed questionnaire.
22. Action research.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

*Answer any **six** questions out of eight.*

Each question carries 5 marks.

23. Examine the nature of applied social research.
24. Explain the approach of case study research.
25. What is meant by a research design ?
26. Distinguish between a questionnaire and an interview schedule.
27. Discuss the different types of data.
28. Illustrate the basic guidelines for the construction of a questionnaire.
29. Explain the nature of focused group interviews.
30. Describe the procedure for the formulation of a hypothesis.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions from three.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

31. Discuss survey as a quantitative research method.
32. Present the nature of social science research and the role of objectivity in it.
33. Illustrate the important methods of data collection in social research.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

C 21439-A

(Pages : 4)

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Sociology

SOC 4B 05/SOM 4B 04—SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

SOC 4B 05/SOM 4B 04—SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who defined research is an organized enquiry ?
(A) Kerlinger. (B) Emory.
(C) Morry. (D) Redman.
2. _____ is the hallmark of scientific method.
(A) Concepts. (B) Objectivity
(C) Ethical neutrality.
3. _____ means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgement.
(A) Subjectivity. (B) Objectivity.
(C) Verifiability.
4. _____ research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to apply it.
(A) Pure research. (B) Exploratory research.
(C) Applied research.
5. _____ has pointed out that applied social sciences in policy decision.
(A) Kerlinger. (B) Heartfield.
(C) Berelson. (D) Julious Smon.
6. _____ has defined case study is investigating the contemporary phenomena of real life.
(A) Omerry. (B) Yin.
(C) Burns. (D) Sarantkose.
7. Case studies are not useful for _____.
(A) In-depth study. (B) Flexible data collection.
(C) Generalization.
8. The narrative method is used in _____ research in social science.
(A) Pure research. (B) Content analysis.
(C) Applied research. (D) Casestudy.

9. _____ method help us to get the feed back about what people do over a long period of time.
- (A) Questionnaire. (B) Survey method.
(C) Case study. (D) Group interview.
10. It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.
- (A) Hypothesis. (B) Crude hypothesis.
(C) Refines hypothesis. (D) Working.
11. 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.
12. _____ leaves as a suggestive reference or prompter during interview.
- (A) Interview guide. (B) Diary.
(C) Field note. (D) Interview schedule.
13. _____ observation, the observer have been old specifically what is to be observed.
- (A) Structured. (B) Controlled.
(C) Discussed. (D) Participated.
14. The _____ type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent's own words.
- (A) Closed. (B) Open.
(C) Structured. (D) Unstructured.
15. _____ is directed towards the solution of a problem.
- (A) Research. (B) Data collection.
(C) Hypothesis. (D) Survey.
16. _____ 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.

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17. _____ research focuses primarily on the meaning of subjective attributes of individuals or groups.
- (A) Quantitative. (B) Qualitative.
(C) Social science. (D) Descriptive.
18. 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.
19. _____ as the conceptual structure with in which the research is conducted.
- (A) Research proposal. (B) Research design.
(C) Hypothesis. (D) Pilot study.
20. The search for answers to research questions is called collection of :
- (A) Facts. (B) Data.
(C) Evidences. (D) Reasons.