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 as 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, scientific method)

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, personal components, 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, ethical neutrality)

16. Logical reasoning process consist of induction and.................?  
    (generalisation, deduction, verifiability)

17. Who says theory as a integrated body of definitions, assumptions......?  
    (arnold rose, p.v.young, kerlinger)

18. ......................as a set of systematically interrelated concepts, definition, prepositins?  
    (fact, research, theory)

19. Empirical research may given a new focus to the existing theory means  
    (research clarifies theory, research initiate theory, research refocusses theory)

20. ...............define social resarch as the systematic method of discovering  
    new facts and verifying old facts?
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 of ...............research?
   [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 to ..................content analysis is a qualitative technique...........?
   [bogardus, sarantkos, yiu, ernaan]

41. Objectivity, generality, systematic and quality are the characteristics of......
   [casestudy, projective technique, narrative method, content analysis]

42. Contextual analysis is a type of ....................... 
   [descriptive analysis, historical analysis, case study]

43. The narrative method is used in ..........research in social science?
   [pure research, content analysis, applied research, casestudy]

44. The word narrative derived from ..........verb”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, Frankfurtt 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  
   b) Hypothesis  
   c) Objective  
   d) Concepts

52. It essentially states that there is no relation between the variables of the problem.  
   a) Hypothesis  
   b) Crude hypothesis  
   c) Refines hypothesis  
   d) Working

53. _______ 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

54. _______ study which wants to determine the frequency of occurrence of an event or its association with something.  
   a) Descriptive  
   b) Formulate  
   c) Explorative  
   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  
   b) Depth interview  
   c) Focused 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  
   b) Depth interview  
   c) Direct interview  
   d) Focused interview

57. _______ involve presentation of ambiguous stimuli to the respondents for interpretation.  
   a) Psychological test  
   b) Socio metric test  
   c) Projective techniques  
   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 praise 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  c) Data collection tool
   b) Operational definition  d) Research design

78. Information collected by the researcher for the purposes of the project immediately.
   a) Secondary data  c) Qualitative data
   b) Primary 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  c) Case study
   b) Social survey  d) Data collection

80. It takes place with persons known to have been involved in particular concrete situations.
   a) Personal interview  c) Depth interview
   b) Focused interview  d) Repeated interview

81. It is a verbal method of securing data in the field surveys.
   a) Interview  c) Questionnaire method
   b) Participant observation  d) Projective technique.

82. _______ implies a smaller representation of a larger whole.
   a) Survey  c) Sample
   b) Population  d) Census

83. _______ as the conceptual structure with in which the research is conducted.
   a) Research proposal  c) Hypothesis
   b) Research design  d) Pilot study

84. A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a _______.
   a) Variables  c) Control groups
   b) Values  d) Paradigm

85. _______ method in the application of valid and reliable research methods.
   a) Experimental  c) Survey
   b) Scientific  d) Case-study

86. _______ is a organised enquiry
   a) Research  c) Survey
   b) Investigation  d) Experiment
87. A set of systematically related propositions specifying causal relationships among variables.
   a) Research  
   b) Theory  
   c) Concept  
   d) Hypothesis

88. ________ means basing conclusions on facts without any bias and value judgement.
   a) Subjectivity  
   b) Objectivity  
   c) Research  
   d) Theory

89. Rorschach test comes under ________ projective techniques.
   a) Verbal  
   b) Visual  
   c) Expressive  
   d) Audio

90. The search for answers to research questions is called collection of ________.
   a) Facts  
   b) Data  
   c) Evidences  
   d) Reasons
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