

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BA HISTORY (2011 Admn.)
I SEMESTER
Core Course

METHODOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

QUESTION BANK

1. The book '*Leviathan*' was written by _____
a) David Hume b) Thomas Hobbes c) John Locke d) Edmund Burke
2. Who was the English scholar whose writings were highly influenced the Glorious Revolution of 1688?
a) Edmund Burke b) John Locke c) Thomas Hobbes d) David Hume
3. The book *Leviathan* deals about
a) Economic systems b) Religion c) Political Philosophy d) Social Systems
4. Who wrote "Two Treatises of Government"?
a) Voltaire b) Rousseau c) John Locke d) Edmund Burke
5. The first of the social science disciplines to achieve an autonomous institutional existence was?
a) Economics b) History c) Political science d) Sociology
6. _____ was first attained the status of a single and separate science among the social sciences
a) History b) Anthropology c) Economics d) Sociology
7. Epistemology is concerned with the study of _____
a) Knowledge b) Religion c) Inscriptions d) Politics
8. _____ was one of the co-founder of "German Sociological Society" with Max Weber and F.Tonnies.
a) Georges Sorel b) Vilfredo Pareto c) Georg Simmel d) David Hume
9. Who among the following was the profounder of 'Positivism'?
a) Pareto b) Comte c) Weber d) Edmund Burke
10. Who wrote the book "Treatise on General Sociology"?
a) Comte b) Vilfredo Pareto c) Georg Sorel d) Edmund Burke
11. The new scientific approach developed by Vilfredo Pareto in the study of human behaviour was?
a) Inductive method b) Sociometry c) logico- experimental method d) positivism
12. Famous political theorist Georges Sorel belongs to _____
a) Germany b) Italy c) France d) Australia

13. The book “Reflections on Violence” was written by?
a) Emile Durkheim b) Pareto c) Georges Sorel d) David Hume
14. Who coined the term “sociology” in the year 1838?
a) Max Weber b) August Comte c) Emile Durkheim d) Descartes
15. Who put forth the two major concepts namely “Social Statics” and “Social Dynamics” while analysing the problems of the social world?
a) Hegal b) August Comte c) Georges Simmel d) Descartes
16. Famous sociologist Max Weber belongs to _____
a) England b) France c) Germany d) Italy
17. Max Weber was born in the year _____
a) 1864 b) 1865 c) 1866 d) 1876
18. “Rationalization thesis” and the “Protestant Ethic Thesis” were the most famous contributions of?
a) August Comte b) Karl Marx c) Max weber d) Edmund Burke
19. Who wrote the book “Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism”?
a) Max Weber b) Alfred Marshall c) Thomas Carlyle d) David Hume
20. Famous Economist Adam Smith was born in _____ in the year 1723.
a) Ireland b) Scotland c) Finland d) England
21. Adam Smith’s master work is _____
a) Wealth of Nations b) Theory of Moral Sentiments
c) Principles of Political Economy d) Leviathan
22. Who wrote the book “Theory of Moral Sentiments”?
a) Alfred Marshall b) David Ricardo c) Adam Smith d) David Hume
23. Which work is considered as the first comprehensive system of political economy?
a) Principles of Political Economy and Taxation
b) Principles of Economics
c) Wealth of Nations
d) Theory of Moral Sentiments
24. Adam Smith is considered as the champion of the doctrine of _____
a) Mercantilism b) Laissez-faire c) Imperialism d) Socialism
25. David Ricardo was born in the year _____
a) 1773 b) 1771 c) 1772 d) 1778
26. The book ‘Principles of Political Economy and Taxation’ was written by?
a) Adam Smith b) J.M. Keynes c) David Ricardo d) Descartes
27. Cambridge School of Economics is associated with _____
a) Alfred Marshall b) Adam Smith c) J.S. Mill d) David Hume

42. "The Phenomenology of Spirit" was written by?
a) Ranke b) Herder c) Hegel d) Descartes
43. The greatest philosophical achievement of Hegel was the systematic development of _____
a) Logical method b) Deductive method c) Dialectical method d) generalization
44. The concept of "thesis", "antithesis" and "synthesis" put forth by _____
a) August Comte b) Max Weber c) Hegel d) David Hume
45. Who is credited with the statement 'knowledge is power?'
a) Francis Bacon* b) Roger Bacon c) Galileo d. Newton
46. Name the scholar who laid great emphasis on experimentation and observation?
a) Aristotle b) Francis Bacon* c) St.Augstine d. Plato
47. Author of 'Advancement of Learning?'
a) John Locke b) Francis Bacon* c) David Hume d)Thomas Hobbes
48. Author of 'Reflections on the Revolution in France?'
a) Edmund Burke* b) Arthur Young c) Adam Smith d) A.J.P.Taylor
49. What is called 'science of society?'
a) History b) anthropology c) Ethnography d) Sociology*
50. Who propounded the positivist philosophy?
a) J.S.Mill b) St.Simon c) Auguste Comte* d) Edmund Burke
51. Author of 'NovumOrganum?'
a)Francis bacon * b) Descartes c) Vicco d) Leibniz
52. Author of 'Rules of Sociological Method?'
a) Auguste Comte b) Emile Durkheim* c) Max Weber d) Karl Marx
53. Who called facts in social science as 'social facts?'
a) Auguste Comte b) Emile Durkheim* c) Max Weber d) Karl Marx
- 54.. Who opined that the aim of history is 'to show what actually happened?'
a) Ranke* b) Niebuhr c) Comte d) Durkheim
- 55.....is the holistic "science of man," - a science of the totality of human existence.
a) Anthropology b) Political Science c) Economics d) History
56. Who described socio-cultural anthropology as "the most scientific of the humanities, and the most humanistic of the sciences?"
a) Eric Wolf b) Lionel Robbins c) Auguste Comte d) Adam Smith
57. The goal ofis to provide a holistic account of humans and human nature.
a) Anthropology b) Economics c) Political Science d) Environmental Science
- 58..is a social science that seeks to analyze and describe the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.
a) Economics b) Anthropology c) Political Science d) Environmental Science

59. Who defined Economics as "the science which studies human behavior as a relation between scarce means having alternative uses?" Without scarcity and alternative uses, there is no economic problem. Briefer yet is "the study of how people seek to satisfy needs and wants" and "the study of the financial aspects of human behavior."

- a) Lionel Robbins b) Adam Smith c) Alfred Marshall d) Keynes

60. Who attempt to understand the earth in terms of physical and spatial relationships?

- a) Geographers b) Historians c) Politicians d) Sociologists

61.is the continuous, systematic narrative and research of past events as relating to the human species; as well as the study of all events in time, in relation to humanity.

- a) Political Science b) Economics c) History d) Environmental Science

62.has been defined as a "system of rules", as an "interpretive concept "to achieve justice, as an "authority" to mediate people's interests, and even as "the command of a sovereign, backed by the threat of a sanction".

- a) Rationalism b) Phonology c) Law d) Liberalism

63. What investigates the cognitive and social aspects of human language?

- a) History b) Syntax c) Linguistics d) Sociology

64.is the study of the rules that govern the structure of sentences.

- a) Morphology b) semantics c) Syntax d) Phonology

65..... is the study of meaning.

- a) semantics b) Syntax c) Morphology d) Phonology

66..... is the study of the structure of words.

- a) Morphology b) Semantics c) Phonology d) Archaeology

67..... is the study of speech sounds.

- a) Phonetics b) Syntax c) Morphology d) Semantics

68..... is the study of the abstract sound system of a particular language.

- a) Phonology b) Syntax c) semantics d) Morphology

69. *The Study of Administration* was written by

- a) Woodrow Wilson b) Max Weber c) Georg Simmel d) Comte

70. Sociology was originally established by

- a) Ranke b) Niebuhr c) Auguste Comte d) Adam Smith

71. Who is generally regarded as the "Father of Sociology"?

- a) David Ricardo b) Adam Smith c) Alfred Marshall d) Comte

72.is the science that studies human cultures through the recovery, documentation, analysis, and interpretation of material remains and environmental data, including architecture, artifacts, features, biofacts, and landscapes.

- a) Archaeology b) Morphology c) Geography d) Anthropology

74.is the craft of conveying news, descriptive material and comment via a widening spectrum of media.

- a) Economics b) social science c) Library Science d) Journalism

75. The term "social science" first appeared in
- a) 1804 b) 1809 c) 1814 d) 1824
76. The term "social science" first appeared in the 1824 book *'An Inquiry into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth Most Conducive to Human Happiness; applied to the Newly Proposed System of Voluntary Equality of Wealth* by
- a) William Thompson b) Emile Durkheim c) E.H.Carr d) Carl Becker
77. The Luddite movement inhad disintegrated by 1817.
- a) Italy b) Germany c) France d) England
78. Until the publication of thein 1833, the poor social conditions in Britain went largely ignored by the ruling classes.
- a) Sadler Report b) Hunter Commission Report c) Health Act d) Apprentices Act
79. Health and Morals of Apprentices Act was passed in
- a) 1702 b) 1765 c) 1789 d) 1802
- 80..... insisted that No children under 9 were to work in factories (silk mills exempted).Children under 13 years were to work no more than 9 hours per day and 48 hours per week. Children under 18 were not to work nights.
- a) Factory Act of 1722 b) Factory Act of 1821
c) Factory Act of 1824 d) Factory Act of 1833
81.insisted that Women and young persons (13-18) were to work no more than 12 hours per day. Children under 13 were to work no more than 6 1/2 hours per day. No child under 8 was to be employed.
- a) Factory Act of 1844 b) Factory Act of 1847 c) Factory Act of 1849 d) Factory Act of 1853
82. insisted that Women and young persons were to work no more than 10 hours per day.
- a) Factory Act of 1847 b) Factory Act of 1833 c) Factory Act of 1844 d) Factory Act of 1850
83. Insisted that Women and young persons to work in factories only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. or 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.
- a) Factory Act of 1850 b) Factory Act of 1856 c) Factory Act of 1833 d) Factory Act of 1844
84. Insisted that Children were only to work during the same hours as women and young persons.
- a) Factory Act of 1853 b) Factory Act of 1833 c) Factory Act of 1844 d) Factory Act of 1850
85. The dissent and insubordination of theworkingmen reached its peak in the mid- 19th with Chartism, an ideology that called for political reform in the country.
- a) English b) German c) French d) Dutch
86. The People's Charter, a document was written in 1838 by.....
- a) William Lovett b) Gladstone c) Disraeli d) Robert Peel
87.attempted to revive Chartism in 1840 by founding the National Charter Association.
- a) Fergus O'Connor b) Machiavelli c) Thomas Hobbes d) Robert Owen

88....., who came into power at the end of the Napoleonic period, ruled as a constitutional monarch; his successor Charles X, however, was ignorant to the political and social situation in the country.

- a) Louis XVIII b) Louis XIV c) Louis XV d) Louis XVI

89.Emphasized rationalism, importance of individual happiness.

- a) Socialism b) Communism c) Conservatism d) Liberalism

90.believed that human rights would be lost if government intervened

- a) Liberals b) Socialists c) Communists d) Conservativists

91.reflected views of landed upper class.

- a) The Syndicalism b) Conservatism c) Empiricism d) Marxism

92.was a French-born aristocrat, renounced his title and supported the French Revolution.

- a) Robert Owen b) St-Simon c) Karl Marx d) John Locke

93.wished to establish "Phalanxes," self-sufficient communities where people would live according to their natural inclinations.

- a) Karl Marx b) Charles Fourier c) August Comte d) John Locke

94.was an English-born entrepreneur turned socialist.

- a) Karl Marx b) Robert Owen c) August Comte d) Francis Bacon

95. Who was called the "Father of British Socialism?"

- a) Karl Marx b) Robert Owen c) August Comte d) Thomas Hobbes

96. **Karl Marx** was a-born academic and political philosopher

- a) German b) Spanish c) French d) British

97. In 1843 Marx went towhere he befriended Friedrich Engels.

- a) Oxford b) Paris c) Cambridge d) Bologna

98. Marx and Friedrich Engels published thein 1848 which became the definitive text for socialism and communism.

- a) Communist Manifesto b) Das Capital c) Utopia d) 'the *Annals of Agriculture*'

99. In 1867, Marx produced....., which linked economics to history.

- a) Das Capital b) Communist Manifesto c) Utopia d) 'the *Annals of Agriculture*'

100. Arthur Young was anwriter on agriculture and social economy

- a) German b) English c) Portuguese d) French

101. The year of the French Revolution was.....

- a) 1689 b) 1709 c) 1789 d) 1798

102. Who published a pamphlet '*On the War in North America*'?

- a) August Comte b) Robert Owen c) Arthur Young d) Thomas Hobbes

103. In 1761 Arthur Young went to London and started a periodical work, entitled....., which was dropped by the advice of Samuel Johnson.

- a) The Universal Museum b) Utopia c) Socialism d) Communism

104. Who engaged in various experiments, and embodied the results of them in 'A Course of Experimental Agriculture' (1770)?
 a) John Locke b) August Comte c) Arthur Young d) Thomas Hobbes
105. Who published the *Farmer's Letters to the People of England* (1768)?
 a) Thomas Hobbes b) Robert Owen c) Arthur Young d) Francis Bacon
106. Who was the author of 'the *Farmer's Calendar*'?
 a) Francis Bacon b) August Comte c) Arthur Young d) Descartes
107. Who wrote 'Political Arithmetic'?
 a) Thomas Hobbes b) Robert Owen c) Arthur Young d) Francis Bacon
108. Arthur Young published 'the *Annals of Agriculture*' in
- a) 1784 b) 1794 c) 1854 d) 1884
109. Who published 'the *Annals of Agriculture*' in 1784?
 a) Francis Bacon b) August Comte c) Arthur Young d) Descartes
110. Who was regarded as farmer George?
 a) George I b) George II c) George III d) George IV
111. 'The Example of France a Warning to England' was written by
- a) Francis Bacon b) August Comte c) John Locke d) Arthur Young
112.in 1834 wrote *The French Revolution: A History*.
 a) Francis Bacon b) Thomas Hobbes c) Descartes d) Thomas Carlyle
113. George III belonged to thedynasty.
 a) Stuart b) Bourbon c) Hapsburg d) Hanoverian
114. Who wrote 'The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire'?
 a) Francis Bacon b) Robert Owen c) Thomas Hobbes d) Edward Gibbon
115. In the *Annual Register* for 1772 Burke condemned the Partition of
- a) Russia b) Portugal c) England d) Poland
116.wrote 'the Reflections on the Revolution in France'.
 a) Descartes b) John Locke c) Thomas Hobbes d) Edmund Burke
117.is "the science of contextualization" often used in the field of social sciences—particularly in anthropology.
 a) Enlightenment b) History c) Sociology d) Ethnography
- 118..... study schooling, public health, rural and urban development, consumers and consumer goods, any human arena.
 a) Historians b) sociologists c) Anthropologists d) Ethnographers
119.is the study of humanity.
 a) Economics b) Sociology c) Ethnography d) Anthropology
120.is the study of society.
 a) Economics b) Ethnography c) Anthropology d) Sociology

121.colonialism, or imperialism, began in the 15th century with the "**Age of Discovery**", led by Portuguese.
- a) European b) African c) Asian d) Latin American
122. The end of the 18th and early 19th century saw the first era of
- a) Decolonization b) colonization c) *Individualism* d) Cartesianism
123.are the priests and are considered to be the uppermost caste.
- a) The Brahmins b) Kshatriyas c) Vaisyas d) Sudras
124. The Kshatriyas are the
- a) Warriors b) Priests c) Business class d) Working class
125.are the business class.
- a) Vaisyas b) Brahmins c) Kshatriyas d) Sudras
- 126..... are the working class
- a) The Sudras b) Kshatriyas c) Vaisyas d) Brahmins
127. India is mostly a patriarchal set-up, with thehaving control over the family unit.
- a) Father b) Mother c) Sister d) Son
128. The Negrito has physical features similar to people of
- a) America b) Britain c) Africa d) Holland
129. The Mongoloid havefeatures.
- a) Indian b) French c) Chinese d) Dutch
130. The Austroloids have features similar the aboriginals of
- a) Australia b) Austria c) America d) Spain
- 131..... originated from the Mediterranean and they were the largest community in India.
- a) Brahmins b) The Dravidians c) Negrito d) Mongoloid
132.depicts a ranking system of human groups based on hereditary and occupation.
- a) Rationalization b) The caste system c) Secularization d) Matrilineal
133. Members of the highest priestly castes, the....., are generally vegetarians
- a) Brahmins b) The Sudras c) Kshatriyas d) Vaisyas
134. High-rankinghowever, typically consume no vegetarian diets, considered appropriate for their traditions of valor and physical strength.
- a) Kshatriyas b) Brahmins c) Vaisyas d) Sudras
135. Matrilineal societies are societies in which descent is traced throughrather than through fathers.
- a) Fathers b) Mothers c) Sons d) Sisters
136. Insocieties, property is often passed from mothers to daughters and the custom of matrilocal residence may be practiced.
- a) Patrilineal b) Matrilineal c) Capitalist d) Socialist

137. Insocieties, the descendants of men are their sister's children and not their own, which belong to their mother's matrilineage.

- a) Patrilineal b) Matrilineal c) Socialist d) Capitalist

138.is the festival that symbolizes the victory of good over evil, and lamps are lit as a sign of celebration and hope for mankind.

- a) Diwali b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Holi d) Navaratri

139. Diwali is the corruption of the Sanskrit word `Deepavali`, which means

- a) Rows of lights b) Festival of colours c) Festival of numbers d) Festival of darkness

140. Diwali usually falls in the month of

- a) August-September b) October-November c) January-February d) April-May

141. Diwali is afestival.

- a) two day b) three day c) five day d) seven day

142.is celebrated to honour the return of Rama and Sita to their kingdom of Ayodhya, after fourteen years of exile.

- a) Holi b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Diwali d) Navaratri

143. The spectacularGanesh Chaturthi festival honors the birth of the beloved Hindu elephant-headed god, Lord Ganesha.

- a) Three day b) Five day c) Eleven day d) Nine day

144. The darkest hour is just before the dawn`; a saying which truly signifies the Indian festival called

- a) Holi b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Navaratri d) Onam

145.symbolizes dawn, light, life, a surge of energy.

- a) onam b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Holi d) Navaratri

146.is a festival which begins at night suggests destruction of evil and a hope of good.

- a) Navaratri b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Holi d) Onam

147..... is described beautifully in the 7th century play Ratnavali written by Harshdev.

- a) Ganesh Chaturthi b) Navaratri c) Holi d) Onam

148.is called Madanotsav by Mahakavi Kalidas.

- a) Diwali b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Holi d) Onam

149. The Bhavbooti in his play `Maltic Madhav` stated that King happily celebratedwith his subjects.

- a) Navaratri b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Holi d) Diwali

150. The first nine days of the festival are known as....., and are filled with dance in honor of the Mother Goddess.

- a) Diwali b) Durga Puja c) Navaratri d) onam

151.is devoted to celebrating the defeat of the demon king Ravana by Lord Rama.

- a) Navaratri b) Krishna Janmashtami c) Ganesh Chaturthi d) Dussehra

152. Onam Pookalam starts fromstar and ends on Onam.
a) Chathayam b) pooradam c) Uthradam d) Atham
153.is a harvest festival
a) Durga Puja b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Navaratri d) Onam
154. A grand meal is prepared on the day of Thiru Onam. It is on this day thats spirit visits Kerala.
a) Maveli b) Krishnan c) Raman d) Vamanan
155. Snake Boat Race or Vallamkali is the most astonishing sight from the panorama of
a) Durga Puja b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Navaratri d) Onam
156. Thiruvathira kali is one of the main dances for
a) Onam b) Ganesh Chaturthi c) Navaratri d) Durga Puja
157. Kummattikkali is a spectacular folk art form, which is performed during theseason
a) Navaratri b) Vishu c) Ganesh Chaturthi d) Onam
158. Pulikali is a colorful recreational folk art from the state of.....
a) Karnataka b) Andhra c) Delhi d) Kerala
159. The enlightenment thinkers stressed the importance ofand rationality as the ways of organizing knowledge.
a) Reason b) Deduction c) Idealism d) Romanticism
160. Thomas Hobbes was anphilosopher, who is credited to have established the foundation for modern political philosophy from the perspective of social contract theory.
a) Dutch b) American c) French d) English
161. John Locke was aphilosopher.
a) British b) French c) Austrian d) Italian
162. In 1689published his famous 'two treatise on government' in which he severely criticized the Divine Right theory of Kingship.
a) Locke b) Francis Bacon c) Descartes d) Issac Newton
163. Charles I, the ruler of England was executed on
a) 1549 b) 1639 c) 1649 d) 1659
164. In 1649became the protector of England.
a) Oliver Cromwell b) Francis Bacon c) Charles II d) Elizabeth I
165. The Absolutism of the Stuart Monarchy started with....., the first Stuart king.
a) James I b) Henry VII c) George I d) Elizabeth I
166. James I came to power in England in
a) 1503 b) 1601 c) 1603 d) 1703
167. James I was followed by his son Charles I in
a) 1525 b) 1625 c) 1652 d) 1725
168. In order to restrict the personal rule of the King....., the Parliament drew up the Petition of Rights in 1628 and forced Charles to accept it .
a) Charles I b) James I c) James II d) William III

169. Thesupporters were known as Cavaliers.
a) Kings b) Parliament c) Brahmins d) Slaves
170. Thesupporters were known as the Round Heads.
a) Parliament b) Kings c) Slaves d) Brahmins
171. In 1649was executed by the Parliament, monarchy was abolished and England was declared a Republic under the government called the Common Wealth.
a) Charles I b) Charles II c) James I d) James II
172. Monarchy in England was restored in with Charles II.
a) 1560 b) 1660 c) 1670 d) 1680
173. George Sorel was aphilosopher and theorist of revolutionary Syndicalism.
a) German b) French c) Dutch d) Russian
174. 'Reflections on violence' was the book of
a) John Locke b) George Sorel c) Alfred Marshall d) Francis Bacon
175.published his 'Famous and Infamous book' to justify the militancy and to give syndicalism an ideology.
a) Eric Hobsbawm b) George Sorel c) Alfred Marshall d) Francis Bacon
176. Whose discovery that "Poor Laws" applied to income distribution embroiled him in political change and the then Nascent Fascist movement?
a) Sigmund Freud b) Vilfredo Paretos c) John Locke d) Descartes
177. Karl Popper describedas the 'theoretician of totalitarianism'.
a) Pareto b) Alfred Marshall c) Francis Bacon d) John Locke
178. Auguste Comte, the French philosopher is now regarded as the founder of the discipline -
a) Economics b) Sociology c) History d) Political Science
179.is characterizing as the first philosopher of science.
a) Friedrich Nietzsche b) Comte c) Descartes d) Adam Smith
180.developed the positive philosophy.
a) Rousseau b) Comte c) Francis Bacon d) John Locke
181. Marx Weber was a proponent of
a) anti- positivism b) generalization c) Reason d) Empiricism
182. 'The Metropolis and Mental life' is the work of
a) Karl Marx b) Alfred Marshall c) George Simmel d) Descartes
183. Vico, thephilosopher historian and the author of the famous work, "The New Sciences" tried to establish history on a theoretical as well as on a critical basis.
a) French b) German c) Italian d) Russian
184. Who is credited with the 'Cyclical theory in history' ?
a) Ranke b) Herder c) Vico d) John Locke
185. 'Ideas for the philosophy of history of mankind' was the work of
a) Max Weber b) Alfred Marshall c) Herder d) Descartes

186. Though the term ‘philosophy of history’ was coined by Voltaire, it was academically elaborated and established by
- a) Auguste Comte b) Alfred Marshall c) Hegel d) Adam Smith
187. G.W. Hegel ofis considered as one of the greatest thinkers of the modern world.
- a) Italy b) France c) Germany d) Russia
188. According to‘all history is the history of thought’.
- a) Hegel b) Ranke c) Alfred Marshall d) Adam Smith
189.claimed that he firmly stood for objectivity in historical writing.
- a) Thomas Hobbes b) Ranke c) Descartes d) Adam Smith
- 190....., the Scottish philosopher and pioneer of political economy wrote a book ‘Wealth of Nation ‘
- a) Alfred Marshall b) Ranke c) Adam Smith d) John Locke
- 191.....’s most important contribution to economics was the Law of Comparative Advantage, a fundamental argument in favour of free trade among countries and for specialization among individuals.
- a) Adam Smith b) Ranke c) Alfred Marshall d) David Ricardo
192. Who book ‘Principles of Political Economy and Taxation’?
- a) David Ricardo b) Alfred Marshall c) John Locke d) Adam Smith
193.articulated what came to be known as the ‘Law of Diminishing Marginal Returns’, one of the most famous laws of economics.
- a) David Ricardo b) Ranke c) Alfred Marshall d) John Locke
- 194.....’s most popular book was the “Principles of Economics”.
- a) J.M. Keynes b) John Locke c) Adam Smith d) Alfred Marshall
195. ‘General Theory of Employment’ was the work of
- a) J.M Keynes b) Alfred Marshall c) Descartes d) Adam Smith
196.wrote “the history of what man has accomplished in this world is at bottom, the history of Great men who have worked here ‘.
- a) Adam Smith b) Alfred Marshall c) John Locke d) Thomas Carlyle
197. It was with the introduction ofby Comte in the 19th century that objectivity became the goal in the studies of social sciences.
- a) Positivism b) Deduction c) Generalization d) Subjectivity
198.is a method of acquiring knowledge by reasoning solely based on facts of reality and in accordance with the laws of logic.
- a) Positivism b) generalization c) Objectivity d) Idealism
199.is a system in which one belongs to one’s fathers’ lineage.
- a) Patriliney b) Deduction c) Matrilineal d) polygamy
200.is known as festival of lights.
- a) Ganesh Chaturthi b) Diwali c) Onam d) Holi.

Answers

1.b	2.b	3.c	4.c	5.b	6.c	7.a
8.c	9.b	10.b	11.c	12.c	13.c	14.b
15.b	16.c	17.a	18.c	19.a	20.b	21.a
22.c	23.c	24.b	25.c	26.c	27.a	28.c
29.a	30.c	31.c	32.a	33.a	34.a	35.c
36.c	37.a	38.b	39.a	40.a	41.c	42.c
43.c	44.c	45.a	46.b	47.b	48.a	49.d
50.c	51.a	52.b	53.b	54.a	55.a	56.a
57.a	58.a	59.a	60.a	61.c	62.c	63.c
64.c	65.a	66.a	67.a	68.a	69.a	70.c
71.d	72.a	73.a	74.d	75.d	76.a	77.d
78.a	79.d	80.d	81.a	82.a	83.a	84.a
85.a	86.a	87.a	88.a	89.a	90.a	91.b
92.b	93.b	94.b	95.b	96.a	97.b	98.a
99.a	100.b	101.c	102.c	103.a	104.c	105.c
106.c	107.c	108.a	109.c	110.c	111.d	112.d
113.d	114.d	115.d	116.d	117.d	118.d	119.d
120.d	121.a	122.a	123.a	124.a	125.a	126.a
127.a	128.c	129.c	130.a	131.b	132.b	133.a
134.a	135.b	136.b	137.b	138.a	139.a	140.b
141.c	142.c	143.c	144.a	145.c	146.c	147.c
148.c	149.c	150.c	151.d	152.d	153.d	154.a
155.d	156.d	157.d	158.d	159.a	160.d	161.a
162.a	163.c	164.a	165.a	166.c	167.b	168.a
169.a	170.a	171.a	172.b	173.b	174.b	175.b
176.b	177.a	178.b	179.b	180.b	181.a	182.c
183.c	184.c	185.c	186.c	187.c	188.a	189.b
190.c	191.d	192.a	193.a	194.d	195.a	196.d
197.a	198.c	199.a	200.b			

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