21SOW3S3L

Sl. No.

M.S.W. III Semester Degree Examination, April/May - 2024
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
Research Methodology
(NEP)

Time : 1 Hours   Maximum Marks : 30

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1. Which of the following is an example of qualitative research methods ?
(A) Survey   (B) Case study   (C) Experiment   (D) Meta-analysis

2. What is a hypothesis in research ?
(A) A conclusion drawn from data analysis
(B) A summary of research findings
(C) A measurement of data accuracy
(D) A statement of predicted relationship between variables

3. What is the purpose of a literature review in research ?
(A) To identify the research gaps
(B) To summarize research findings
(C) To collect primary data
(D) To analyze data

4. What is a dependent variable in research ?
(A) The variable that is manipulated by the researcher
(B) The variable that remains constant throughout the research
(C) The variable that is measured and observed
(D) The variable that is not relevant to the research question

5. What is the purpose of a research proposal ?
(A) To present research finding   (B) To provide a rationale for the study
(C) To establish causality   (D) To guide the data collection process

6. What is the appropriate statistical test to test the association between two categorical variables in a research study ?
(A) T-test   (B) ANOVA
(C) Regression Analysis   (D) Chi-square test

7. Which statistical test is appropriate to test the difference between proportions of two groups ?
(A) T-tests
(B) ANOVA
(C) Chi-square test
(D) Z-test

8. Which of the following statistical tests is appropriate to test the difference between medians of two groups ?
(A) T-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Wilcoxon rank-sum test
(D) Regression analysis

9. Which of the following statistical tests is appropriate to test the difference between means of two related samples ?
(A) T-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Chi-square test
(D) Paired-sample test

10. Which of the following statistical tests is appropriate to test the relationship between two continuous variables while controlling other variables ?
(A) T-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Chi-square test
(D) Regression Analysis

11. What is the main purpose of a pilot study in research ?
(A) To gather primary data
(B) To establish the sample size
(C) To test the research hypothesis
(D) To refine the research methodology

12. _____ is a non-probability sampling technique.
(A) Convenience Sampling
(B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Simple Random Sampling

13. What is the primary purpose of inferential statistics in research ?
(A) To summarize and describe data
(B) To explore relationships between variables
(C) To interpret qualitative data
(D) To test hypotheses and make inferences about a population

14. _____ is NOT a type of research data.
(A) Primary data
(B) Secondary data
(C) Tertiary data
(D) Meta data

15. What is a literature review ?
(A) A summary of book
(B) A summary of research study
(C) A summary of the literature on a particular topic
(D) A summary of a movie

16. What is the first step in conducting a literature review ?
    (A) Identify the research question
    (B) Identify the study population
    (C) Identify the research hypothesis
    (D) Identify the research methodology

17. What is the purpose of a conceptual framework in research ?
    (A) To provide a summary of the main concepts related to the research topic
    (B) To establish the theoretical foundation for the research study
    (C) To outline the research design and methods
    (D) To report the findings of the research study

18. _____ is NOT a step in the research process.
    (A) Literature review   (B) Data analysis
    (C) Research question   (D) Data collection

19. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for establishing causality in research ?
    (A) Temporal order   (B) Co variation
    (C) Association   (D) Control of confounding variables

20. What is a research instrument ?
    (A) The research question   (B) The research design
    (C) The data collection method (D) The data analysis plan

21. _____ is a data analysis plan.
    (A) A plan for collecting data in as research study
    (B) A plan for analyzing data collected in a research study
    (C) A plan for reporting research findings
    (D) A plan for selecting research participants

22. Which of the following is an example of qualitative descriptive data ?
    (A) Age of participants in a research study
    (B) Gender of participants in a research study
    (C) Scores on a Likert scale in a questionnaire
    (D) Responses to open-ended questions in a survey.

23. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency ?
    (A) Standard Deviation   (B) Variance
    (C) Median   (D) Range

24. What is the mode in descriptive data analysis ?
    (A) The value that appears most frequently in a dataset
    (B) The average of a dataset
    (C) The middle value of a dataset
    (D) The difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset

25. _____, is NOT a characteristic of fundamental research.
   (A) It is exploratory in nature
   (B) It is aimed at developing new theories
   (C) It is focused on solving practical problems
   (D) It is conducted without a specific application

26. Which of the following is a type of research bias ?
   (A) Descriptive bias   (B) Sampling bias
   (C) Causal bias   (D) Inferential bias

27. What is recall bias in data collection ?
   (A) The tendency of participation to provide socially desirable responses
   (B) The systematic error in measurement instruments
   (C) The distortion of memory in reporting past events
   (D) The influence of the researcher's expectations on data collection

28. How can researcher bias be minimized in data collection ?
   (A) Using random sampling techniques
   (B) Double-blind data collection
   (C) Using multiple data collection methods
   (D) Ensuring strict adherence to research protocols

29. What is bias in research methodology ?
   (A) A measure of central tendency
   (B) A measure of variability
   (C) A systematic error in data collection
   (D) A random error in data collection

30. How can researchers minimize bias in data collection ?
   (A) By using a small sample size
   (B) By using biased data collection instruments
   (C) By using non-random sampling techniques
   (D) By using appropriate data collection and analysis methods

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