

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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TRICHY

Contents

- Science – Meaning and characteristics –
Meaning of ‘research’ – Specific features of
research in social sciences as opposed to
physical and natural Sciences – Objectivity in
research

1. Science is primarily a systematized body of _____.

- A. Emotions
- B. Myths
- C. Knowledge
- D. Stories

Ans : C. Knowledge

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of science?

A. Empirical

B. Rational

C. Emotional

D. Systematic

Ans : C. Emotional

3. Science is based on:

A. Faith

B. Speculation

C. Observation and experimentation

D. Authority

Ans : C. Observation and
experimentation

4. Which of these best reflects a scientific attitude?

- A. Blind faith
- B. Dogmatism
- C. Skepticism
- D. Superstition

Ans : C. Skepticism

5. Science seeks to explain phenomena by:

A. Guesswork

B. Logical reasoning and evidence

C. Dreams

D. Myths

Ans: B. Logical reasoning and evidence

6. The scientific approach primarily depends on:

- A. Belief
- B. Authority
- C. Systematic inquiry
- D. Fiction

Ans : C. Systematic inquiry

7. Which is a key feature of scientific investigation?

- A. Unstructured methods
- B. Subjectivity
- C. Objectivity
- D. Random guessing

Ans : C. Objectivity

8. The main goal of science is to:

A. Entertain

B. Educate

C. Discover universal truths

D. Confuse

Ans: C. Discover universal truths

9. Science deals with:

A. Personal opinions

B. Observable facts

C. Beliefs

D. Speculation

Ans : B. Observable facts

10. Scientific knowledge is:

- A. Personal
- B. Biased
- C. Verifiable
- D. Subjective

Ans : C. Verifiable

11. which of the following is not a method used in science?

- A. Observation
- B. Intuition
- C. Experimentation
- D. Measurement

Ans : B. Intuition

12. Science is different from common sense as it is:

A. Subjective

B. Based on feelings

C. Systematic and testable

D. Passed through tradition

Ans : C. Systematic and testable

13. Scientific laws are generally based on:

A. Emotions

B. Speculations

C. Repeated observations

D. Fiction

Ans: C. Repeated observations

14. Science aims at forming:

- A. Superstition
- B. Random theories
- C. Laws and theories
- D. Myths

Ans: C. Laws and theories

15. The term 'scientific temper' refers to:

- A. Angry behavior
- B. Critical and rational thinking
- C. Obedience to authority
- D. Religious faith

Ans : B. Critical and rational thinking

16. The word 'research' means:

- A. To read again
- B. To study religious texts
- C. To search again or to investigate systematically
- D. To imagine

Ans : C. To search again or to investigate systematically

17. Research is primarily aimed at:

A. Entertainment

B. Generating new knowledge

C. Spreading rumors

D. Promoting bias

Ans: B. Generating new knowledge

18. Which is the first step in research?

A. Report writing

B. Literature review

C. Identifying a research problem

D. Data analysis

Ans : C. Identifying a research problem

19. Research is a process of:

- A. Trial and error
- B. Systematic inquiry
- C. Copy-pasting
- D. Guessing

Ans : B. Systematic inquiry

20. which of the following is **not** a type of research?

- A. Applied
- B. Fundamental
- C. Fictional
- D. Descriptive

Ans :C. Fictional

21 A good research problem must be:

A . Vague

B. Measurable and specific

C. Ambiguous

D. Confusing

Ans : B. Measurable and specific

22.The main objective of research is to:

- A. Duplicate knowledge
- B. Create confusion
- C. Find solutions and generate insights
- D. Entertain people

Ans : C. Find solutions and generate insights

23. Which one of the following is a characteristic of good research?

- A. Bias
- B. Personal judgment
- C. Logical and systematic
- D. Subjective approach

Ans: C. Logical and systematic

24. Research can be classified based on:

- A. Number of books used
- B. The weather
- C. Purpose and method
- D. Age of the researcher

Ans : C. Purpose and method

25. Which of the following is not a goal of research?

- A. Prediction
- B. Description
- C. Superstition
- D. Explanation

Ans : C. Superstition

26. A key difference between social science and natural science is:

- A. Methods used
- B. Subject matter
- C. Accuracy
- D. Language

Ans : B. Subject matter

27. Social science research deals mainly with:

- A. Atoms and molecules
- B. Human behavior and society
- C. Weather patterns
- D. Chemical properties

Ans : B. Human behavior and society

28. In natural sciences, replication of results is:

- A. Optional
- B. Often impossible
- C. Not required
- D. Usually possible

Ans : D. Usually possible

29. Which is a limitation of social science research?

A. It is universal

B. It is value-neutral

C. It deals with changing human behavior

D. It always uses experiments

Ans : C. It deals with changing human behavior

30. Social science uses which of the following methods extensively?

A. Controlled lab tests

B. Observation, interview, and surveys

C. Chemical tests

D. MRI scans

Answer: B. Observation, interview, and surveys

31. Which of the following is more subjective?

- A. Physics experiments
- B. Social science research
- C. Chemistry testing
- D. Mathematics

Ans : B. Social science research

32.The findings in social sciences are:

A. Absolute

B. Probabilistic and contextual

C. Always true everywhere

D. Based on mathematical proof only

Ans : B. Probabilistic and contextual

33. Social science theories are often harder to verify because:

- A. They are incorrect
- B. They involve dynamic and complex variables
- C. They use outdated methods
- D. They have no data

Ans: B. They involve dynamic and complex variables

34. One major challenge in social science research is:

- A. Lack of data
- B. Ethical concerns and bias
- C. No interest in people
- D. Too much mathematics

Ans : B. Ethical concerns and bias

35. Social sciences include disciplines like:

- A. Chemistry and Biology
- B. Sociology and Economics
- C. Astronomy and Physics
- D. Botany and Zoology

Ans : B. Sociology and Economics

36. Objectivity in research means:

- A. Personal feelings are important
- B. Conclusions based on bias
- C. Freedom from personal bias
- D. Opinion-based judgments

Ans : C. Freedom from personal bias

37. A researcher must:

- A. Promote personal views
- B. Avoid factual data
- C. Base conclusions on evidence
- D. Ignore peer review

Ans : C. Base conclusions on evidence

37. Objectivity ensures that the research findings are:

- A. Personal
- B. Valid and reliable
- C. One-sided
- D. Dependent on emotions

Ans : B. Valid and reliable

39. Which of the following hinders objectivity in research?

- A. Use of statistics
- B. Personal bias and preconceived notions
- C. Peer review
- D. Scientific methods

Ans : B. Personal bias and preconceived notions

40. In research, neutrality means:

- A. Favoring one result
- B. Avoiding judgment
- C. Letting data speak for itself
- D. Both B and C

Ans: D. Both B and C

41. Bias in research can be minimized by:

- A. Avoiding data collection
- B. Skipping the literature review
- C. Using standardized tools
- D. Including only friends' opinions

Ans: C. Using standardized tools

42. An objective researcher avoids:

- A. Random sampling
- B. Personal assumptions
- C. Data triangulation
- D. Logical reasoning

Ans : B. Personal assumptions

43. The scientific method begins with:

- A. Jumping to conclusions
- B. Observation or problem identification
- C. Data collection only
- D. Publication

Ans : B. Observation or problem
identification

44. Formulating a hypothesis is:

- A. The final step
- B. Done after analysis
- C. A tentative explanation
- D. Always true

Ans : C. A tentative explanation

45. hypothesis must be:

- A. Vague
- B. Unverifiable
- C. Testable and falsifiable
- D. Random

Ans: C. Testable and falsifiable

46. which comes after testing a hypothesis?

- A. Guessing
- B. Retesting
- C. Drawing conclusions
- D. Ignoring results

Ans : C. Drawing conclusions

48. Scientific method uses:

- A. Emotion
- B. Authority
- C. Experimentation and evidence
- D. Random guesses

Ans : C. Experimentation and evidence

48. Which of the following is **not** a step in the scientific method?

- A. Problem formulation
- B. Data collection
- C. Making friends
- D. Hypothesis testing

Ans : C. Making friends

49. A theory in science is:

A. A guess

B. A well-tested explanation

C. A myth

D. An unscientific belief

Ans : B. A well-tested explanation

50. The final stage of the scientific method is:

A. Observation

B. Hypothesis

C. Reporting and documentation

D. Ignoring findings

Ans : C. Reporting and documentation