



Note: Attempt all questions

Attempt Part A on the Question paper

**SECTION A: Objective**

Encircle the correct option.

1x10

1. In which type of research cause and effect relationship can be determined
  - a. Quantitative
  - b. Basic
  - c. Experimental
  - d. Applied
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Main purpose of basic research is.
  - a. Study social behavior
  - b. Propaganda
  - c. Politics
  - d. None of these
3. In which sampling technique each unit has equal chances of selection?
  - a. Snow ball
  - b. Random sampling
  - c. quota sampling
  - d. purposive sampling
4. In qualitative research data are in form of
  - a. numbers
  - b. statistical equations
  - c. words and descriptions
  - d. numerics
5. The goals of scientific method are
  - a. explanation
  - b. Understanding
  - c. prediction
  - d. all of the above
6. In which observation method, research is part of observation
  - a. participant
  - b. non-verbal non-participant
  - c. non participant
  - d. focused group discussions
7. Control group is the one on which \_\_\_\_\_ variable is not manipulated.
  - a. Independent
  - b. dependent
  - c. confounding
  - d. mediator
8. A good hypothesis should be
  - a. convenient
  - b. intuition based
  - c. circular
  - d. testable
9. Document or record containing first-hand information or original data on a topic
  - a. Primary source
  - b. Both a & b
  - c. Secondary source
  - d. none of the above
10. In repeated measures design, major confounding may occur due to
  - a. Practice effect
  - b. Individual differences
  - c. maturation
  - d. learning effect



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017  
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No. ....

PAPER: Research Methodology  
Course Code: SOC-301

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.  
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt section B and C on separate answer sheet

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS**

4x5

1. Define social research.
2. Compare qualitative and quantitative social research
3. Explain advantages of interview schedule?
4. Briefly explain purpose of literature review?
5. Write down types of archival research?

**SECTION C: ESSAY TYPE**

10 X 3

- Q.1 Differentiate between basic and applied research.
- Q.2 Describe research process in detail by choosing a social problem
- Q.3 What is meant by sampling? Explain simple random and systematic random sampling



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TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.  
MAX. MARKS: 10

Note: Attempt all questions

Attempt Part A on the Question paper

## SECTION A: Objective

Encircle the correct option.

1x10

1. An educator has designed a study in which ways of improving students' self-esteem is being investigated. This study is an example of
  - a. basic research
  - b. causal research
  - c. phenomenologic research
  - d. applied research
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Research hypotheses may result from
  - a. Theories
  - b. the findings of previous research
  - c. observation
  - d. a, b, and c
3. Responses from a sample can be generalized to the population of interest when which of the following characteristics of the sample is present?
  - a. efficiency
  - b. representativeness
  - c. responsivity
  - d. social desirability
4. Major function of social research is
  - a. politics
  - b. group structure
  - c. social status
  - d. explaining social phenomenon
5. FGD stands for
  - a. Focus group discussion
  - b. Fallacy grading order
  - c. false group disorder
  - d. none of the above
6. Qualitative research requires
  - a. Small sample
  - b. Medium sized sample
  - c. large sample
  - d. no restriction of sample size
7. In a research study, the group that receives no treatment or a placebo treatment is called
  - a. Experimental group
  - b. Research group
  - c. control group
  - d. independent group
8. Social distance scale was introduced by
  - a. Merton
  - b. Marx
  - c. Bogardus
  - d. Likert
9. Consider the following research title: "Cooperation among nursery school children under two types of instruction." In this study the independent variable is
  - a. type of instruction
  - b. nursery school children
  - c. co-operation
  - d. not stated in title
10. In independent groups design, major confounding may occur due to
  - a. Practice effect
  - b. Individual differences
  - c. maturation
  - d. history



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MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

## SUBJECTIVE TYPE

### SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS

4x5 = 20

1. Compare cross sectional studies with longitudinal studies.
2. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative study
3. Differentiate between check list and questionnaire?
4. Write down characteristics of good research hypothesis?
5. What is theoretical framework with reference to a research?

### SECTION C: Descriptive Questions

10 X 3 = 30

- Q.1 Explain content analysis.
- Q.2 Explain observation method in research
- Q.3 Write in detail non probability sampling techniques in a research



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Fifth Semester – 2019

**Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program**

Roll No. in Fig. ....

Roll No. in Words. ....

**PAPER: Research Methodology**

**MAX. TIME: 15 Min.**

**Course Code: SOC-301 Part-I (Compulsory)**

**MAX. MARKS: 10**

Signature of Supdt.:

**Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.**

**Please encircle the correct option. Division of marks is given in front of each question.**

**This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

**Q.1. Encircle the right answer, cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (1x10=10)**

1. If an investigator defines aggression in terms of frequency and intensity of shock administered to another person, he or she has used
  - a. rationalism
  - b. scientific technique
  - c. reference to extraneous variable
  - d. Operational definition
2. In the hypothesis "Men earn more annual income than women", Independent variable is
  - a. men
  - b. women
  - c. gender
  - d. annual income
3. \_\_\_\_\_ usually generates hypotheses.
  - a. Basic research
  - b. Quantitative research
  - c. applied research
  - d. Qualitative research
4. The goals of scientific method are
  - a. Description
  - b. prediction
  - c. Understanding
  - d. all of the above
5. FGD stands for
  - a. Focus group discussion
  - b. false group disorder
  - c. Fallacy grading order
  - d. none of the above
6. Which of the following is not a problem in face to face interviewing?
  - a. Safety
  - b. Problems in answering questions in the intended order
  - c. Expense
  - d. Difficult to supervise interviewers
7. Case studies tend to have:
  - a. both practical and statistical significance
  - b. statistical significance even though they do not have practical significance
  - c. practical significance even though they do not have statistical significance
  - d. neither practical nor statistical significance
8. Double-barreled questions should be avoided because:
  - a) They confuse respondents by asking about two different things
  - b) They rely too much on a respondent's memory
  - c) They are too abstract and general in scope
  - d) They make the questions too long
9. When all participants receive all treatment conditions, the study has risk of:
  - a) Order effects
  - b) Carryover effects
  - c) History effects
  - d) a and b
10. Experiments allow researchers to:
  - a. observe naturally occurring behavior.
  - b. answer cause-and-effect questions about the relationship between variables.
  - c. answer questions about the existence of a relationship between two variables.
  - d. eliminate experimenter bias



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Fifth Semester – 2019

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program

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**PAPER: Research Methodology**

**Course Code: SOC-301 Part – II**

**MAX. TIME: 2 Hrs. 45 Min.**

**MAX. MARKS: 50**

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**ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

**Q.2. Give short answers.**

**(5 x 4 = 20)**

1. Describe content analysis.
2. Describe basic, applied and evaluative research
3. Describe snow ball and convenience sampling techniques?
4. Write down basis of social investigation?
5. Write short note on survey research?

**Q.3. Answers the Descriptive questions.**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

- 1 Explain steps involved in research.
- 2 Write in detail on observation as method of research
- 3 Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research



**Q.1. Give short answers of the following: (6x5=30)**

- I. Write characteristics of scientific social research.
- II. Explain experimental research method?
- III. What is conceptualization?
- IV. What are the qualities of good questionnaire?
- V. What is the purpose of research?
- VI. Differentiate between applied and basic research.

**Q.2. Answers the following questions in detail. (3x10=30)**

- Q.2. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative social research.**
- Q.3. Define sampling. Write a note on probability sampling.**
- Q.4. Explain research process in detail with an example of a social problem.**