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This booklet contains 7 printed pages.

Question Booklet No. :

Question Booklet for TDP (General) 4th Semester Exam., 2016

SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks : 40]

FOURTH PAPER

[Time : 1 Hour

Question Booklet SET No. : B

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is B. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 40 (forty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of more than one answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.
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10. Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
11. Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the examination.
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
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Roll Number :	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
OMR Answer Sheet No. :	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)	

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1. ____ type of questions are fixed-choice questions.
 - [A] Open-ended
 - [B] Primary
 - [C] Tertiary
 - [D] Close-ended

2. What is a probing question?
 - [A] One that inquires about a sensitive or deeply personal issue
 - [B] One that encourages the interviewee to say more about a topic
 - [C] One that moves the conversation to another topic
 - [D] None of the above

3. Written answers are given by the respondents themselves to the researcher
 - [A] observation
 - [B] schedule
 - [C] interview
 - [D] questionnaire

4. ____ involves verbal questioning.
 - [A] Interview
 - [B] Questionnaire
 - [C] Both (A) and (B)
 - [D] None of the above

5. Original primary data collected by the investigator himself/herself for a specific purpose is called
 - [A] primary data
 - [B] secondary data
 - [C] tertiary data
 - [D] fact

6. W. F. Whyte's study of Italian slum district in American City is an example of
 - [A] observation
 - [B] questionnaire
 - [C] ethnography
 - [D] survey

7. Method aiming at closed and intimate familiarity with a given area of study through an intimate involvement of people is known as
 - [A] participant observation
 - [B] interview
 - [C] survey
 - [D] focussed group

8. A research design that takes as its subject a single case and employs a variety of methods to study them is
- [A] observation
 - [B] ethnography
 - [C] case study
 - [D] questionnaire
9. An attitude of mind deemed proper to a scientific investigator : detached, unprejudiced, open to whatever the evidence may reveal, is
- [A] objectivity
 - [B] subjectivity
 - [C] bias
 - [D] impersonal
10. ____ design requires that all cases are randomly allocated to either the experimental group which receives the treatment being tested, or to a control group which receives no treatment.
- [A] Experimental research
 - [B] Exploratory research
 - [C] Explanatory research
 - [D] Basic research
11. A/An ____ was any systematic collection of facts about a defined social group.
- [A] ethnography
 - [B] survey
 - [C] observation
 - [D] content analysis
12. The aggregate of person or objects under investigation is called
- [A] population
 - [B] group
 - [C] unit
 - [D] sample
13. A sample is a part of the population which is studied in order to make inferences about the whole population. Who said this?
- [A] P. V. Young
 - [B] Kothari
 - [C] Mannheim
 - [D] Ahuja
14. ____ offers a high degree of accuracy because it deals with a small number of persons.
- [A] Sampling
 - [B] Population
 - [C] Testing
 - [D] Hypothesis

15. Lottery method is a type of

[A] simple random sampling

[B] stratified sampling

[C] systematic sampling

[D] cluster sampling

16. The population is divided into a number of strata or sub-groups and a sample is drawn from each stratum is known as

[A] cluster sampling

[B] accidental sampling

[C] stratified sampling

[D] random sampling

17. Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?

[A] Snowball

[B] Stratified random

[C] Quota

[D] Convenience

18. Cross-cultural studies are an example of

[A] case study design

[B] comparative design

[C] experimental design

[D] longitudinal design

19. In a frequency distribution, _____ has the greatest number of points or cases.

[A] mean

[B] median

[C] mode

[D] All of the above

20. _____ is a middle value in a series of values that divides distribution into two equal parts.

[A] Mean

[B] Median

[C] Mode

[D] None of the above

21. _____ model is used to test theories.

[A] Deductive

[B] Inductive

[C] Idealised

[D] Inquiry

22. A systematised effort to gain new knowledge is called

[A] methodology

[B] research

[C] hypotheses

[D] data

23. A good research is

[A] systematic

[B] logical

[C] empirical

[D] All of the above

24. What is meant by conforming to the standards of conduct of a given profession or group?

[A] Ethics

[B] Theory

[C] Fact

[D] Research

25. Which of the following is *not* a research purpose?

[A] Triangulation

[B] Exploration

[C] Description

[D] None of the above

26. According to Theodorson and Theodorson, _____ is a set of assumptions.

[A] fact

[B] proposition

[C] hypothesis

[D] theory

27. Census is an example of

[A] quantitative data

[B] qualitative data

[C] mixed data

[D] None of the above

28. Fact initiates

[A] theory

[B] hypothesis

[C] research design

[D] social survey

29. Which of the following is not a method of data collection?

[A] Questionnaire

[B] Interview

[C] Experiment

[D] Observation

30. Which of the following is a type of interview?

[A] Structured

[B] Unstructured

[C] Formal

[D] All of the above

31. _____ is an assumption about relations between variables.

[A] Survey

[B] Hypothesis

[C] Fact

[D] Theory

32. A hypothesis is a proposition that is empirically

[A] testable

[B] non-testable

[C] subjective

[D] objective

33. Hypothesis tested, verified and found correct is called
- [A] theory
 - [B] sampling
 - [C] hypothesis
 - [D] fact
34. ____ hypothesis is reverse of research hypothesis.
- [A] Statistical
 - [B] Working
 - [C] Research
 - [D] Null
35. Exploratory research is
- [A] qualitative
 - [B] quantitative
 - [C] Both (A) and (B)
 - [D] None of the above
36. ____ describes social situations, social events, social systems, social structures, etc.
- [A] Quantitative research
 - [B] Qualitative research
 - [C] Explanatory research
 - [D] Descriptive research
37. ____ is concerned with search for ways of using scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.
- [A] Applied research
 - [B] Basic research
 - [C] Experimental research
 - [D] Explanatory research
38. Difference between Indian family and American family is an example of
- [A] longitudinal research
 - [B] pure research
 - [C] case study research
 - [D] comparative research
39. ____ is a detailed plan of how the goals of research will be achieved.
- [A] Research design
 - [B] Hypothesis
 - [C] Fact
 - [D] Theory
40. Books and Journals are the examples of
- [A] primary data
 - [B] secondary data
 - [C] tertiary data
 - [D] None of the above
