



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



FIRST TERM WORKSHEET NO. - 16

Class: 11

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

Date- 02/07/2020

TOPIC: QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHOD AND STEPS IN SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

CHAPTER: 1

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

(1x15=15)

1. **Which of these is not a qualitative method or approach?**
a. Social constructionism b. Discourse analysis c. Text analysis d. Interviewing
2. **Qualitative research**
a. Is suited to richer understanding of ideas
b. Isn't concerned with replication
c. Avoids statistical arguments about data
d. All of these
3. **Which of the following describes the purpose of qualitative research?**
a. It describes and answers questions about participants and context
b. It explores a phenomenon to better understand it
c. It answers questions and illuminates issues that cannot be answered by quantitative methods
d. All of the above
4. **Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?**
a. It relies on disciplined enquiry
b. It uses random sampling techniques
c. It uses a static, fixed research design
d. It is deductive in orientation
5. **Which of the following describes an important reason for exploring qualitative topics?**
a. Qualitative research can identify differences in the meanings of activities and practices across situations that appear on the surface quite similar in nature
b. Qualitative research has the potential to provide insight into situations that increases our understanding of them
c. Qualitative research can provide understanding of a particular setting or contextually relevant situation
d. All of the above
6. **Which of the following describes the disciplined inquiry of qualitative research?**
a. The research is investigative
b. The research is rigorous in terms of data collection and analysis
c. The research emphasizes the voices of participants
d. All of the above
7. **Which of the following best describes quantitative research?**
a. The collection of non numerical data
b. An attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
c. Research that is exploratory
d. Research that attempts to generate a new theory
8. **Which research paradigm is least concerned about generalizing its findings?**
a. Quantitative research b. Qualitative research c. Mixed research d. None
9. **When planning to do social research, it is better to**
a. Approach the topic with an open mind
b. Do a pilot study before getting stuck into it
c. Be familiar with the literature on the topic
d. Forget about theory because this is a very practical undertaking can't have one without the other
10. **We review the relevant literature to know**
a. What is already known about the topic
b. What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
c. Who are the key contributors to the topic
d. All of the above

11. **Which of the following is not a data collection method?**
 - a. Research questions
 - b. Unstructured interviewing
 - c. Postal survey questionnaires
 - d. Participant observation
12. **Which of the following is a component of ethnographic research?**
 - a. Being immersed in a social group or setting
 - b. Participant observation, interviews, and/or documentary analysis
 - c. A written account of an ethnographic study
 - d. All of the above
13. **What is the purpose of conclusion in a research report?**
 - a. It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured
 - b. It contains a useful review of the relevant literature
 - c. It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed
 - d. It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions
14. **Which of the following is not normally included in a written account of qualitative research?**
 - a. An introduction, locating the research in its theoretical context
 - b. An explanation of the design of the study
 - c. A discussion of the main findings in relation to the research questions
 - d. A decision to accept or reject the hypothesis
15. **What is a research design?**
 - a. A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
 - b. The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
 - c. The style in which you present your research findings, e.g a graph
 - d. A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data

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