

# QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH

## Sociology IX

### Semester VI

#### Sample Questions

1. In qualitative research you do not start with a \_\_\_\_\_ that needs to be proved, which can be very rigid.
  - a. Hypothesis
  - b. Conclusion
  - c. Focus of inquiry
  - d. Objectives
  
2. Open ended approach enhances the \_\_\_\_\_ of the data.
  - a. Efficiency
  - b. quantity
  - c. quality
  - d. Solidity
  
3. Qualitative research aims to provide an explicit \_\_\_\_\_ of the structure, order, and board patterns found among a group of participants.
  - a. Rendering
  - b. Consign
  - c. Transfer
  - d. Discard
  
4. Interpretive research tends to rely heavily on \_\_\_\_\_ data.
  - a. Qualitative
  - b. Quantitative
  - c. Numerical
  - d. Objective
  
5. Which of the following is not applicable to qualitative research?
  - a. Involves direct and personal contact with participants.
  - b. Uses the inductive scientific method
  - c. Data are often words and pictures
  - d. Ends with a statistical report
  
6. Philosophical roots of qualitative research \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Phenomenology
  - b. Positivism
  - c. Critical Humanism
  - d. Logical Empiricism

7. In case of dependability as a criterion of trustworthiness, the researchers should adopt an \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- a. Auditing
- b. Editing
- c. Crediting
- d. Skimming

8. \_\_\_\_\_ entails using more method or source of data collection in the study of social phenomena.

- a. Triangulation
- b. Experimentation
- c. Discussion
- d. Constructionism

9. In qualitative research, concepts and theoretical elaboration emerge out of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Paradigm
- b. Consultation
- c. Data collection
- d. Opinion

10. What is a 'grand theory'?

- a. One that was proposed by Auguste Comte
- b. One that is highly abstract and makes broad generalizations about the social world
- c. An intermediate level explanation of observed regularities
- d. A particularly satisfactory theory that makes the researcher feel happy

11. Case study are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Difficult to replicate
- b. Easy to replicate
- c. Can generalize the results to the wider population
- d. Quick

12. Why do we undertake ethnographic research?

- a. Detailed records of beliefs and behaviour
- b. Very effective and economical
- c. Easy to conduct
- d. Less time consuming

13. Why have feminists argued that focus groups successfully avoid "decontextualizing" their participants?

- a. Because they study the individual as part of a social context
- b. Because they tend to be carried out by female researchers
- c. Because moderating a focus group demands great technical knowledge

d. Because the data tends to be analysed using post-structuralist theories

14. What are the two main types of data that can be used in visual ethnography?

- a. Positivist and interpretivist
- b. Qualitative and quantitative
- c. Nominal and Ordinal
- d. Extant and research-driven

15. \_\_\_\_\_ research is exploratory in nature.

- a. Ethnographic
- b. Experimental
- c. Biological
- d. Naturalistic

16. What is the main difference between a focus group and a group interview?

- a. Group interviews involve fewer participants
- b. Focus groups are used to study the way people discuss a specific topic
- c. There is no moderator present in a focus group
- d. Focus groups save more time and money

17. 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 asks indirectly about people's opinions
- d. One that moves the conversation on to another topic

16. In Conversation Analysis, the term indexicality means \_\_\_\_\_

- a. The meaning of utterances depend on the context in which it is used
- b. Speech acts should be listed and indexed after transcription
- c. Linguistic expression having same meaning
- d. People tend to wave their index finger in the air when they talk

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ needs to be flexible and free of biasness and prejudices.

- a. Respondent
- b. Researcher
- c. Participant
- d. Transcript

18. The root of conversation analysis lie in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Ethnomethodology
- b. Phenomenology
- c. Symbolic interactionism

d. Hermeneutics

19. Discourse analysis exhibits two distinctive features at the level of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Epistemology and ontology
- b. Clusters and categories
- c. Critical and content analysis
- d. Focus groups and case study

20. Unstandardized Questions are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Those that elicit answers and are open-ended and cannot be placed in a prescribed box.
- b. Those that give the respondent a fairly limited scope to answer.
- c. Usually used in surveys which elicit yes/no replies.
- d. Used to get quick and objective replies.