

Seat No: - \_\_\_\_\_

Enrollment No: - \_\_\_\_\_

**PARUL UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF ARTS**

**B. Arts Midterm Examination 2022–23**

**Semester: - V**

**Date: 30/07/2022**

**Subject Code: - (15105312)**

**Time: 10:30 AM to 12: 30 PM**

**Subject Name: - (Research Methodology)**

**Total Marks: 40**

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

		Marks
<b>Q.1</b>	<b>Do As Directed.</b>	<b>06</b>
1	Research in common parlance refers to _____.	
	(A) Search for knowledge	(B) Search for reviews
	(C) Neither A nor B	(D) None of these
2	Research is classified into _____ major types.	
	(A) Three	(B) Four
	(C) Two	(D) None of these
3	Applied research aims at finding _____ in the society.	
	(A) Problems	(B) Solutions
	(C) Hypotheses	(D) None of these
4	Historical research uses _____ to analyze and collect data.	
	(A) Documents	(B) Remains
	(C) Both A and B	(D) None of these
5	By default, all hypotheses stated in research are _____.	
	(A) Alternate	(B) Working
	(C) Null	(D) None of these
6	In experimental research, there is slight manipulation of _____ variables.	
	(A) Independent variables	(B) Dependent variables
	(C) Intervening variables	(D) None of these
7	When a researcher chooses samples in a systematic way, it is known as _____.	
	(A) Contingence sampling	(B) Systematic sampling
	(C) Quota sampling	(D) None of these
8	There are _____ major types of sampling in research.	
	(A) Three	(B) Four
	(C) Two	(D) None of these
9	When a researcher chooses samples, based on a quota, it is known as _____.	
	(A) Cluster sampling	(B) Quota sampling
	(C) Snowball sampling	(D) None of these
10	There are majorly _____ types of data collection methods in research.	
	(A) One	(B) Three
	(C) Two	(D) None of these

11	Content analysis can be both ___ and ___.				
	(A)	Quantitative	(B)	Qualitative	
	(C)	Both A and B	(D)	None of these	
12	Interviews can be conducted in ___ ways.				
	(A)	Several	(B)	One	
	(C)	Two	(D)	None of these	
<b>B. Terms / Short Notes / Case Study / Charts / Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)</b>					<b>(04)</b>
1	One of the core objectives of research is to gain ___ with a phenomenon.				
2	_____ research includes surveys, and fact-finding enquiries of several kinds.				
3	Primary data consists of information collected for the ___ time.				
4	When a researcher chooses samples based on his/her convenience then it is known as ___.				
<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>				
1	List out the objectives of the research process.				<b>(04)</b>
2	What are the motivating factors in undertaking research?				<b>(04)</b>
<b>OR</b>					
2	Write a brief note on Quota sampling.				<b>(04)</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>				
1	Discuss the various types of hypotheses in research.				<b>(05)</b>
2	Give a detailed note on the case study method in research.				<b>(05)</b>
<b>OR</b>					
2	Explain the various types of research design.				<b>(05)</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>				
1	Give a detailed note on various types of research.				<b>(06)</b>
2	Give a detailed note on various types of characteristics, pros and cons of various sampling methods.				<b>(06)</b>
<b>OR</b>					
2	Give a detailed note on various data collection methods in research.				<b>(06)</b>

\*\*\*\*\*All the Best\*\*\*\*\*

## Answer Sheet

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### PARUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARTS

#### B. Arts Midterm Examination 2022–23

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#### Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
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3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

		Marks
<b>Q.1</b>	<b>Do As Directed.</b>	<b>06</b>
1	Research in common parlance refers to _____ .	
	(A) <b>Search for knowledge</b>	(B) Search for reviews
	(C) Neither A nor B	(D) None of these
2	Research is classified into _____ major types.	
	(A) Three	(B) Four
	(C) <b>Two</b>	(D) None of these
3	Applied research aims at finding _____ in the society.	
	(A) Problems	(B) <b>Solutions</b>
	(C) Hypotheses	(D) None of these
4	Historical research uses _____ to analyze and collect data.	
	(A) Documents	(B) Remains
	(C) <b>Both A and B</b>	(D) None of these
5	By default, all hypotheses stated in research are _____ .	
	(A) Alternate	(B) Working
	(C) <b>Null</b>	(D) None of these
6	In experimental research, there is slight manipulation of _____ variables.	
	(A) <b>Independent variables</b>	(B) Dependent variables
	(C) Intervening variables	(D) None of these
7	When a researcher chooses samples in a systematic way, it is known as _____ .	
	(A) Contingence sampling	(B) <b>Systematic sampling</b>
	(C) Quota sampling	(D) None of these
8	There are _____ major types of sampling in research.	
	(A) Three	(B) Four
	(C) <b>Two</b>	(D) None of these
9	When a researcher chooses samples, based on a quota, it is known as _____ .	
	(A) Cluster sampling	(B) <b>Quota sampling</b>
	(C) Snowball sampling	(D) None of these
10	There are majorly _____ types of data collection methods in research.	

	(A)	One	(B)	<b>Three</b>	
	(C)	Two	(D)	None of these	
11	Content analysis can be both _____ and _____.				
	(A)	Quantitative	(B)	Qualitative	
	(C)	<b>Both A and B</b>	(D)	None of these	
12	Interviews can be conducted in _____ ways.				
	(A)	<b>Several</b>	(B)	One	
	(C)	Two	(D)	None of these	
<b>B. Terms / Short Notes / Case Study / Charts / Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)</b>					<b>(04)</b>
<b>1</b>	One of the core objectives of research is to gain _____ with a phenomenon.				
<b>Ans.</b>	Familiarity.				
<b>2</b>	_____ research includes surveys, and fact-finding enquiries of several kinds.				
<b>Ans.</b>	Descriptive.				
<b>3</b>	Primary data consists of information collected for the _____ time.				
<b>Ans.</b>	First.				
<b>4</b>	When a researcher chooses samples based on his/her convenience then it is known as _____.				
<b>Ans.</b>	Convenience sampling.				
<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>				
<b>1</b>	List out the objectives of the research process.				<b>(04)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Objectives.				
<b>2</b>	What are the motivating factors in undertaking research?				<b>(04)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Motivating factors.				
<b>OR</b>					
<b>2</b>	Write a brief note on Quota sampling.				<b>(04)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Quota sampling.				
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>				
<b>1</b>	Discuss the various types of hypotheses in research.				<b>(05)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Hypotheses types.				
<b>2</b>	Give a detailed note on the case study method in research.				<b>(05)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Case study method.				
<b>OR</b>					
<b>2</b>	Explain the various types of research design.				<b>(05)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Research design types.				
<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Answer the following.</b>				
<b>1</b>	Give a detailed note on various types of research.				<b>(06)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Research types.				
<b>2</b>	Give a detailed note on various types of characteristics, pros and cons of various sampling methods.				<b>(06)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Sampling methods: Probability and Non-probability sampling methods.				
<b>OR</b>					
<b>2</b>	Give a detailed note on various data collection methods in research.				<b>(06)</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	Data collection methods.				