

Prepared by Mumtaz Hussain PhD scholar in sociology university of Punjab Lahore
MCQs – Social Work

1. The knowledge base of Social Work comes from;

- a. Sociology
- b. Psychology
- c. Economics
- d. Political Science
- e. All of them
- f. None of them

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- a. 1981
- b. 1982
- c. 1983
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3. Charity Organization Society (COS) was established in;

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4. The roots of Social Welfare and Social Work are;

- a. Human instinct

- b. Religious sentiments
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5. _____ was the first Community Development Project in Pakistan.

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7. Culturally defined set of behaviour that are associated with men or women is called;

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- b. Sex
- c. Patriarchy
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32. With the help of a theory we can measure;

- a. The collected data
- b. Create relationship between sets of data
- c. Correlate the social world with the data
- d. None of these

33. Tabulation is the art of presentation of data into;

- a. Columns
- b. Rows
- c. Both
- d. None of these

34. Primary data is collected through;

- a. Questionnaire
- b. Interviews
- c. Participation

- d. Observation
- e. All of these

35. A paragraph reproduced from a book/journal to advance your argument is;

- a. Empirical data
- b. Primary data
- c. Secondary data

Key

Q.No	Answer
1.	E
2.	A
3.	C
4.	B

Q.No	Answer
21	B
22	A
23	E
24	D

5.	A
6.	B
7.	A
8.	A
9.	A
10.	B
11.	B
12.	B
13.	B
14.	C
15.	A
16.	B
17.	D
18.	C
19.	B
20.	C

25	C
26	C
27	D
28	A
29	A
30	B
31	A
32	C
33	C
34	E
35	C

Multiple choice questions

1. Freud ascribed to the notion of psychic determinism, which had an important influence on his theories of personality and approach to therapy. To what does this term refer?
 - a) The belief that believing in an event will make it happen
 - b) The belief that all things happen for a reason**
 - c) The belief that the human mind is capable of telepathy
 - d) The belief that consciousness determines the development of personality
2. Which of the following are criticisms of Freud's theories of personality?
 - a) personality is viewed as being fixed in early childhood, which does not take into account adolescence or adulthood
 - b) Freud's theories are often vague and untestable
 - c) Freud's theories often ignore the role of relationships in personality development
 - d) All of the above**
3. Which of the following is *not* one of the psychosocial stages of development proposed by Erikson?
 - a) Infancy
 - b) Kidulthood**
 - c) Toddlerhood
 - d) Middle adulthood
4. What name did Freud give to his model of mind which comprised of id, ego and

super ego.

- a) Topographical model
 - b) Unconscious model
 - c) Structural model**
 - d) Genetic model
5. With which of the following theorists is the term 'theory of neurosis' usually associated?
- a) Freud
 - b) Jung**
 - c) Adler
 - d) Horney
6. Most other therapies have either evolved or have been conceptualised in reaction to ----- therapy.
- a) Humanistic
 - b) Behavioural
 - c) Psychoanalysis**
 - d) Existential
7. Who was the originator of ego psychology?
- a) Erik Erikson**
 - b) Freud
 - c) Adler
 - d) Horney

8. According to the Robert Gagne, the phases of learning includes:

- a) **Receiving the stimulus situation, stage of acquisition, storage and retrieval**
- b) Receiving the stimulus situation, storage, retrieval, stage of acquisition
- c) Storage, retrieval, stage of acquisition and Receiving the stimulus situation
- d) Stage of acquisition, storage, retrieval, and Receiving the stimulus situation

9. Depressed individuals exhibited which of the following symptoms?

- a) Behavioural
- b) Psychological
- c) Cognitive
- d) **All of above**

10. In social work practice, the focus of psychoanalyst is concerned with the client's adaptation to:

- a) **Environment**
- b) Feelings
- c) Professional ethics
- d) Ego of the client

11. Is psychoanalytical theory of depression, introjections is a problem because?

- a) Not everyone experiences anger
- b) **Not everyone who experiences depression has lost a loved one**
- c) Not everyone believes in Freud's developmental stages
- d) Not everyone who loses loved one develops depression

12. Which of the following is a concept proposed by Freud to counteract the

theoretical problems of introjections?

- a) Diabolic loss
- b) Symbolic loss**
- c) Metabolic loss
- d) Catastrophic loss

13. A special group that shows greater or lesser processes than their larger sized counterparts is called.

- a) Dyads**
- b) Group
- c) Association
- d) None of them

14. Social facilitation is the term used to describe the tendency for the presence of others.

- a) To affect our likelihood to help
- b) To either enhance performance**
- c) To make a person more extroverted
- d) To make a person more introverted

15. Social loafing refers to;

- a) When someone wants more than his/her efforts**
- b) Working hard in a group due to accountability
- c) Enjoying oneself in the midst of a group performance
- d) None of them

16. Which researchers coined the term 'group think'?

- a) Leon Festinger
- b) Norman Triplett

c) **Irving Janis**

d) Irwin Yalom

17. It is through _____ that group members can be inspired, motivated and guided to be successful and productive.

a) Fellowship

b) Sportsmanship

c) **Leadership**

d) Coercion

18. Which style of leadership focus on goals, standard, and organization?

a) Task leadership

b) Semantic leadership

c) Social leadership

d) **Transformational leadership**

19. A group deliberately formed by its member or by external authority is referred as:

a) Secondary group

b) Pressure group

c) Emergent group

d) **Planned group**

20. Task interaction includes all behaviour that is focused principally on the group's work, project plan and goal and it focused on;

a) Goal focused

b) **Task focused**

c) Behaviour change focused

d) All of them

21. "An enduring cultural structure that meets certain fundamental needs of society

and establishes social control" is definition of:

- a) Religion
 - b) Economic system
 - c) Social institution**
 - d) Social stratification
- a) Social Structure of a society is the network of:
- a) Institutional relations
 - b) Value System
 - c) Traditions
 - d) Compliance to Norms**

22. Stratified samples fall under:

- a) Probability sampling design**
- b) Non-Probability sampling design
- c) Multi-stage sampling design
- d) None of these

23. Independent variables are:

- a) Experimental Groups**
- b) Study of social investigation
- c) Study of social life
- d) None of these

24. A Likert scale emphasizes:

- a) Reproducibility
- b) Uni-dimensionality**
- c) None of these

25. Social institutions are:

- a) God-given and cannot be changed
- b) Buildings and people who operate there
- c) Consultation of folkways and mores around some important functions(s) of society.**

- d) None of these.
26. Dispersion and Variation can be examined through calculating:
- a) Mean
 - b) Standard deviation
 - c) Correlation Co-efficient**
 - d) Regression Co-efficient
27. Age is a:
- a) Nominal variable
 - b) Ordinal variable**
 - c) Interval
 - d) Ratio
28. Concept of Co-variation means:
- a) When two variables vary together**
 - b) Remain Unchanged
 - c) One variable changes, other remains unchanged
 - d) None of these
29. Operational definitions:
- a) Are composed of primitive and derived terms
 - b) Represent concepts that can be directly observed
 - c) Are sets of procedures that describe measurement activities**
 - d) Specify the meaning of concepts through ostensive definitions
30. In principle, the age of a person is a:
- a) control variable
 - b) continuous variable**
 - c) discrete variable
 - d) spurious variable
31. What is the lowest Level of measurement in which numbers or symbols are used to classify objects:
- a) Nominal**

b) Ordinal

c) Internal

d) Ratio

32. When one man married one woman only with definite regulations, the system was known as

a) Monogamous

b) Extended

c) Polygamous

d) Extended

33. Type of the family in which mother is the basis of all authority is known as

a) Matrilocal

b) Matrilineal

c) Procreation

d) Patronymic

34. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:

a) Highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices

b) Disorganized social relations in a postmodern world

c) Virtual communities in cyberspace

d) No longer relevant to sociology

35. Levirate means;

a) Marriage of a man with the widow of his deceased brother

b) Marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife

- c) Matrilineal family system
- d) None of these.

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

- a) Triangulation**
- b) Explanation
- c) Description
- d) Explanation

37. Pre-testing a questionnaire is useful for:

- a) Finding out which topics are important to the respondents
- b) Testing out your computer and printer
- c) Identifying any problems with the question wording and routing**
- d) Deciding which respondents to leave out of the final sample

38. A survey should avoid asking:

- a) Fixed choice question
- b) Short questions
- c) Leading questions**
- d) Funnelled questions

39. Ethnographic research produces qualitative data because:

- a) The findings are amenable to statistical analysis
- b) It is conducted over a period of several years
- c) It uncovers rich, detailed accounts from an insider's perspective**
- d) It compares findings from a number of different cases

40. One of the ethical problems with covert participant observation is:

- a) Not being able to write comprehensive fieldnotes or record conversations

- b) **Deceiving the respondents as to the reason for your presence**
- c) Observing people outside of their natural setting
- d) Subjecting the participants to physical harm

41. One of the difficulties in 'operationalizing' concepts like social class is that:

- a) **Definitions and indicators can vary, making valid comparisons problematic**
- b) There are no reliable indicators of such widely contested ideas
- c) It takes all the fun out of armchair theorising
- d) It has little use for applied, empirical research about the topic

42. 'Eyeballing' is a technique that involves:

- a) Reading a textual document quickly to understand the gist of it
- b) Gathering a sample from whoever you can see in a public place
- c) **Scanning a table to identify general patterns and significant figures**
- d) Keeping your eyes on research participants at all times

43. Standard deviation in statistics is the measure that indicates in essence the :

- a) Central tendency
- b) **Spread of the sample means/values**
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

44. A verified and verifiable proposition is

- a) Hypothesis
- b) **Design**
- c) Fact
- d) None of these

45. Emphasis in quantitative data is on

- a) Validity
- b) **Reliability**

- c) Formal procedure
 - d) none
46. An operational definition of a concept is:
- a) Classical definition.
 - b) In the head definition.
 - c) A primer of guidelines for the researcher regarding field operations.**
 - d) Abstracted and generalized version of reality.
47. By endogamy we mean:
- a) The rule that requires the mates are chosen within some specified group**
 - b) Mates may be chosen within the same group
 - c) Mates be chosen within the same family
 - d) None of these
48. By gerontocracy we mean:
- a) A society dominated by the old men**
 - b) Young people's society
 - c) A mixed society of aged
 - d) None of these
49. Pakistan population is termed as
- a) Young population**
 - b) Old population
 - c) Very old population
 - d) None of these
50. "Enduring" means
- a) Social institutions exist over a considerable time.**
 - b) Complex collection of values.
 - c) Social institutions have a function.

SUBJECT: SOCIAL WORK

OBJECTIVE TYPE

- 1) When the fourth world conference held under UNIFEM in Beijing, China for women empowerment
a) 1995 b) 1989 c) 1973 d) 1999
- 2) According to the Freud, the forces of the human personality combine in three major functions and which one of them deals with person's mental image of himself.
a) Ego b) Super ego c) ID d) Self Esteem
- 3) The aim of American Charity Organization Society was to find out way and means of:
a) To Help the disables b) To help the widows
c) To help the poor and needy d) To help the unemployed
- 4) The first book in case work, entitled Social Diagnosis published in _____
a) 1916 b) 1917 c) 1920 d) 1922
- 5) In casework setting, the counseling consists of three phases, first one is building a relation, second exploring alternatives and third one is _____.
a) Selecting a course of action b) intake c) evaluation
d) Family history
- 6) In case of unresolved problem, the case work should made arrangement for _____.
a) Application of more appropriate approach b) Referral to other agency

- c) Sympathetic feeling d) Psycho-social support
- 7) Confidentiality in social casework can be considered from two points i.e. one as _____ and second as an element of the casework relationship.
- a) Problem of the client b) collateral sources
- c) In-depth analysis d) code of ethics
- 8) The social caseworker has three major roles, namely clinical, consultant and _____.
- a) Counselor b) helper c) Advocator d) budgeting
- 9) The refusal of client to acknowledge that she/he has problem is called _____.
- a) Refusal b) Denial c) Non-acceptance
- d) Defense mechanism
- 10) _____ is entering imaginatively into the inner life of some one else.
- a) Rapport b) Communication c) Motivation
- d) Empathy
- 11) In case of multiproblem situation, the best way to decide which problem to handle first is _____.
- a) To ask client b) To ask the expert c) To insight the situation
- c) To sort out the pressing event of clients' life
- 12) Who is the founder of biological determinism of criminality?
- a) Emile Durkheim b) Cesare Lombroso c) Plato
- 13) Local Government Ordinance was introduced in Pakistan in
- a) 2005 b) 2007 c) 2001 d) 2002
- 14) Psychoanalytic theory was introduced by:
- a) Mead b) Erikson c) Cooley d) Freud
- 15) The second short term training course for social workers was organized at:

- a) Islamabad b) Dhaka c) Karachi d) Quetta

16)The concept of 'welfare state" rose after:

- a) 1st World War b) 1857 c) 1947 d) 2nd World War

17)UN marked 2008 as the International year of:

- a) Literacy b) Human Rights c) Sanitation

18)The oldest NGO founded during the early post independent era is:

- a) Edhi Trust b) APWA c) HRCP d) AKSP

19)All the supportive documents like maps, lists, news cutting, copies of research instruments, letters etc. are attached in:

- a) Heliography b) Appendices c) Preliminary Pages

20)Social Work is the art of bringing various resources to bear on individual, group and community. It is said by:

- a) Fried Lander b) H.H. Stroup c) Herbert Bisno d) H.H. Pearlman

21)The National Council of Social Welfare was established in the year of:

- a) 1956 b) 1948 c) 1952 d) 1949

22)The 1st Social Welfare Training institute was established in 1972 at:

- a) Karachi b) Peshawar c) Islamabad d) Lahore

23)SAP means:

- a) Social Achievement Policy b) Social Action Program c) Social Action Pakistan

24)World women day is observed on:

- a) 7th March b) 8th March c) 9th April d) 10th December

25)FWCS stands for:

- a) Family welfare centers b) Family Planning Centers c) Family Worker Centers

26)AKRSP means:

- a) Agha Khan Rural Support Program
- b) Agha Khan Rural Civil Program
- c) Agha Khan Rural Services Pakistan
- d) None of them

27)AAA stands for:

- a) American Anthropological Association
- b) Alliance of American Analysts
- c) American Association against Aids

28)1st country to give right to women to vote in 1893 is:

- a) England
- b) America
- c) New Zealand
- d) Poland

29)Integrative needs of human beings according to Malinowski are:

- a) Food & Procreation
- b) Law & Education
- c) Religion & Art

30)When a society contains numerous subcultures, discord results from a lack of consensus about:

- a) Mores
- b) Folkways
- c) Core Values

31)Shortcomings of functionalist perspective are:

- a) Over-emphasis on harmony & cooperation
- b) Inability to address the needs of society
- c) Fail to bind society together

32)Popular culture:

- a) Binds society together
- b) Tears society apart
- c) provide spaces for individuality

33)According to -----, "Ideas are the cultural creations of society's most powerful members".

- a) Foucault
- b) Carl Marx
- c) Malinowski
- d) Freud

34)Functionalism speaks for:

- a) Class-based inequalities
- b) Racism
- c) Stability & consensus

35)According to-----, cultural values & norms may perpetuate social inequalities

- a) Neoliberalism
- b) Conflict Perspective
- c) post-modernism
- d) Functionalism

36) A paradigm is a:

- a) Theoretical road map b) Integrative approach c) Neoconservative Approach

37)----- was the 1st Asian country to introduce community development programs for urban areas

- a) India b) Pakistan c) Sri Lanka d) Bangladesh

38) Obsession is a:

- a) Neurotic disorder b) misconception c) Psychotic disorder

39) Xeno-phobia is a fear of

- a) Friends b) Public c) Strangers d) Height

40) Mature stage in group development is called:

- a) Storming b) Norming c) Adjourning d) Forming

41) According to -----, categories of people with low social integration are more prone to suicide.

- a) Herbert Spencer b) Durkheim c) William Beveridge

42) The process of diagnosis is also called-----

- a) Assessment b) Case Study c) Evaluation

43) A ----- is a set of statement that seeks to explain problems, actions or behavior.

- a) Theory b) Paradigm c) Paradox

44) ----- is a system with many interrelated parts, all functioning towards specific goals particularly survival.

- a) Positivism b) Modernism c) Queerness

45) The ----- of higher education is to impart knowledge & skills to the people.

- a) Manifest function b) Latent Function c) None of them

46)Who coined the term of social dysfunction?

- a) Robert Merton b) H.H. Pearlman c) Herbert Bisno

47)The study of the various forms & varieties of the consciousness & the way in which people can apprehend the world in which they live is called -----

- a) Criminology b) Phenomenology c) Determinism

48)----- is the process of transferring social policy into social services.

- a) Social management b) Social Welfare c) Social Administration

49)A form of mobility where an entire occupational group changes social position is called -----

- a) Vertical Mobility b) Intergenerational Mobility c) Stratum Mobility

50)The word law is derived from a -----

- a) Germanic word b) Latin Word c) Greek Word

KEY

Q No	Answer	Q No	Answer
1	A	26	A
2	A	27	A
3	C	28	A
4	B	29	C
5	A	30	C
6	B	31	A
7	D	32	A

8	C	33	B
9	B	34	C
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13	C	38	A
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15	B	40	B
16	D	41	B
17	A	42	A
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- b. A theory itself
- c. Nothing to do with a theory

32. With the help of a theory we can measure;

- a. The collected data
- b. Create relationship between sets of data
- c. Correlate the social world with the data
- d. None of these

33. Tabulation is the art of presentation of data into;

- a. Columns
- b. Rows
- c. Both
- d. None of these

34. Primary data is collected through;

- a. Questionnaire
- b. Interviews

- c. Participation
- d. Observation
- e. All of these

35. A paragraph reproduced from a book/journal to advance your argument is;

- a. Empirical data
- b. Primary data
- c. Secondary data

36. UNICEF deals with the issues of:

- a. Children
- b. Youth
- c. Aged
- d. Women

37. The scheme of statutory social insurance was adopted in U.K.

- a. 1913
- b. 1911
- c. 1909
- d. 1915

38. The first urban community development project UCD was established in Lyari, Karachi

- a. 1951
- b. 1964
- c. 1954
- d. 1961

39. Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal was established in

- a. 1994
- b. 1991
- c. 1992
- d. 1993

40. Psychoanalytic theory was introduced by:

- a. Mead
- b. Erikson
- c. Cooley
- d. Freud

Key

Q.No	Answer
21.	E
22.	A
23.	C
24.	B
25.	A
26.	B
27.	A
28.	A
29.	A
30.	B

Q.No	Answer
21	B
22	A
23	E
24	D
25	C
26	C
27	D
28	A
29	A
30	B

31.	B
32.	B
33.	B
34.	C
35.	A
36.	B
37.	D
38.	C
39.	B
40.	C

31	A
32	C
33	C
34	E
35	C
36	A
37	B
38	A
39	C
40	D

Part I

MCQ's

70 Marks

1. The Department of Social Work was established in Punjab University:

- a. 1952
- b. 1953
- c. 1954
- d. 1956

2. Social Stratification Describes:

- a. Correlation of man to society
- b. Status and roles in groups
- c. Role of individuals in society
- d. Division of work

3. Folkways Mean:

- a. Behavior that departs unvarying degree of conduct
- b. Centering on beliefs and practices
- c. Ordinary modes of behavior governed by norms
- d. A criterion for role performance

4. Variables Mean:

- a. A set of scientific generalization
- b. A network of social positions
- c. Any dimension of a social relationship that can take on differing values
- d. Selected means of achieving goals

5. UNICEF deals with the issues of:

- e. Children
- f. Youth
- g. Aged
- h. Women

6. The scheme of statutory social insurance was adopted in U.K.

- e. 1913
- f. 1911
- g. 1909
- h. 1915

7. Sir William Beveridge report was presented to British parliament in

- a. 1941
- b. 1945
- c. 1942
- d. 1939

8. The convention on the rights of the child (CRC) was adopted through unanimous decision of UN general assembly on

- a. November 20, 1989
- b. December 21, 1991
- c. September 19, 1990
- d. November 20, 1993

9. The first urban community development project UCD was established in Lyari, Karachi

- e. 1951
- f. 1964
- g. 1954
- h. 1961

10. Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal was established in

- e. 1994
- f. 1991
- g. 1992
- h. 1993

11. Close friends, knowing each other since childhood are regarded as:

- a. Primary Group
- b. Secondary Group
- c. Out Group
- d. Formal Association

12. The first step in social research is:

- a. Collection of Data
- b. Selection of the topic
- c. Formulation of Hypothesis
- d. Review of the Related Literature

13. In exploratory research the major emphasis is on discovery of ideas and insights:

- a. Correct
- b. Partially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. None of the above

14. Social case work comprises how many components:

- a. Five
- b. Three
- c. Six
- d. Four

15. Basic personality traits of an individual are formed with in:

- a. Classroom

- b. Family
- c. Peer Group
- d. Non of the above

16. Psychoanalytic theory was introduced by:

- e. Mead
- f. Erikson
- g. Cooley
- h. Freud

17. Codified norms are called Laws:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect
- c. Partially correct
- d. None of the above

18. When Pakistan became the member of United Nation Organization:

- a. 1948
- b. 1947
- c. 1949
- d. 1952

19. The headquarters of the Asian Development Bank is at:

- a. Jakarta
- b. Tokyo
- c. Kuala Lumpur
- d. Manila

20. Non Material Culture Includes:

- a. Buildings
- b. Ideas, Beliefs and Customs

- c. Tools and domestics things
- d. All of the above

21. A kinship system is base on:

- a. Marriage
- b. Adoption
- c. Common descent
- d. None of the above

22. Which country is currently experiencing a negative birth rate?

- a. Iran
- b. China
- c. Pakistan
- d. Bangladesh

23. Social legislation is one of the most effective tools in Executing Social Policy:

- a. Correct
- b. Partially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. None of the above

24. The function of judiciary is:

- a. Law making
- b. Interpretation
- c. Implementation
- d. All of the above

25. A Pioneering work on the fields of Social Work was made by:

- a. Max Weber
- b. Karl Marx
- c. M. Khalid

- d. Arthur E. Fink

26. Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO) was enacted in:

- a. 1998
- b. 2002
- c. 1986
- d. 2000

27. Medical Social Work was started in:

- a. France
- b. Germany
- c. Canada
- d. None of above

28. Services for psychiatric patient were introduce in:

- a. USA
- b. France
- c. Germany
- d. U.S.S.R

29. Probation refers to:

- a. Dealing with offenders while at liberty to a specified period of supervision by an officer of the court
- b. Dealing with absconded offender to arrest them
- c. Dealing with murder of a criminals
- d. None of these

30. Anomie is:

- a. A type of delinquency
- b. A serious offence
- c. A value clash behavior

- d. A self indulgence

Abbreviations

1. UNTAA stand for _____
2. NCCWD stand for _____
3. UDHR stand for _____
4. NTD stand for _____
5. SAARC stand for _____

(Key)

Part I MCQ's

1. **(c) 1954**
2. **(b)** Status and roles in groups
3. **(a)** Behavior that departs unvarying degree of conduct
4. **(c)** Any dimension of a social relationship that can take on differing values
5. **(a)** Children
6. **(b)** 1911
7. **(c)** 1942
8. **(a)** November 20, 1989s
9. **(a)** 1954
10. **(c)** 1992
11. **(a)** Primary Group

12. **(b)**Selection of the topic
13. **(a)**Correct
14. **(a)**Five
15. **(a)**Classroom
16. **(d)**Freud
17. **(a)**Correct
18. **(a)**1948
19. **(d)**Manila
20. **(b)**Ideas, Beliefs and Customs
21. **(a)**Marriage
22. **(b)**China
23. **(a)**Correct
24. **(b)**Interpretation
25. **(a)**M. Khalid
26. **(d)**2000
27. **(d)**None of above
28. **(a)**USA

Social Case Work (MCQs)

1) In Social Case Work, interview is an important:

- a) Tool
- b) Method
- c) Technique
- d) All the above

2) In HIV Counseling VCTC refers to:

- a) Voluntary Counter Training Centre
- b) Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
- c) Voluntary Centre for Training and Care
- d) Voluntary Care and Treatment Centre

3) Which one of the following is not a technique of case work?

- a) Interviewing
- b) Observation
- c) Counseling
- d) Lobbying

4) While working with an individual client on a one – to – one basis, the relationship is:

- a) A friendly association
- b) A contract
- c) Purposeful to meet the psycho – social needs of the client
- d) A sympathetic understanding of the client

5) Which one refer to the behavior that an individual engages in while enacting the role?

- a) Role taking b) Role playing
- c) Playing at a role d) Role expectation

6) Identify the correct answer:

Recording in social case work can be classified as

- a) Narrative recording, process recording, evaluative recording and summary recording
- b) Problem oriented, field oriented, process oriented, individual centered
- c) Referral summaries, diagnostic summaries, narrative records and problem oriented records.
- d) Process oriented narrative situational and analytical

7) Mary Richmond's 'Social Diagnosis' can be considered as first book of

- a) Social group work
- b) Social and preventive medicine
- c) Social case work
- d) Social action

8) Putting oneself in the shoe of another person and understanding his/her perceptual world is

- a) Empathy
- b) Positive regards
- c) Genuineness
- d) None of the above

9) Which word among the following refers to physical and psychological exhaustion caused by an inability to cope?

- a) Frustration b) Crisis
- c) Burnout d) Insomnia

10) Case study involves

- a) Careful observation of a person
- b) Complete observation of a person
- c) Very careful observation of a person
- d) Very careful and complete observation of a person

11) The reaction of a child when scolded can be studied under control condition by a planned technique of

- a) Observation b) Interview
- c) Questionnaire d) Field survey

12) Case study aims to

- a) Established statistical correlation
- b) Bring out the structure of the unit as a whole
- c) Expose person's danger to society
- d) Treats cases requiring self help

13) According to P.V. Young which one of the following is essentially needed for the objective

of fact finding

- a) In consistent thinking
- b) Rigid pursuit for accurate data
- c) Thinking nothing for granted
- d) Scientific attitudes

14) The interview guide will be used during interview by

- a) Interviewee
- b) Interviewer
- c) Different people
- d) Both interviewer and interviewee

15) A schedule is a list of questions which will be answered in an interview by

- a) An interviewer b) A respondent
- c) A surveyor d) A researcher

16) which one may be defined as a method of measuring individuals social behavior?

- a) Sociometry b) Sample method
- c) Verstehen method d) Interview method

17) The second stage of scientific or experimental method is

- a) Clarification b) Recording
- c) Observation d) Prediction

18) Case study involves

- a) very careful observation of a person
- b) complete observation of a person
- c) careful observation of a person
- d) very careful and complete observation of a person

19) which technique is most suitable to study in depth?

- a) mailed questionnaire
- b) interview guide
- c) interview schedule
- d) structured interview

20) What is social case work is written by?

- a) G.R. Banerjee b) Mary Richmond
- c) H.H. Perlman d) F. Biestek

21) Identify the correct items The tool of the social case work are

- a) Home visit b) Summarization
- c) Recording d) Interviewee

22)A: The emphasis on 'person – in – situation' is to understand and help the individual client better R: the person – in – situation configuration is subjective

23) Match the following pair and choose the answer from the code given below

List 1

- a) psycho analytic theory
- b) ego – psychology
- c) psycho social therapy
- d) problem solving therapy

List 2

- 1) Began
- 2) Anafreud
- 3) Hamilton
- 4) Sigmund Fruid

24) UGC second review committee of social work education submitted its reports in the year

- a) 1964
- b) 1972
- c) 1978
- d) 1981

25) Match the following pairs

List 1

- a) Progressive programme experiences
- b) Confidentiality
- c) Need identification
- d) Authority and obedience

List 2

- 1) Social welfare administration
- 2) Community organization
- 3) Social case work
- 4) Social group work

26) Functional approach in case work was developed by

- a) Jessie Teft
- b) Otto Rank
- c) Gordon Hamilton
- d) Talcott Parsons

27) The therapy developed by Otto Rank is called

- a) Crisis intervention
- b) Humanistic therapy
- c) Rational emotive therapy
- d) Will therapy

28) Which one of the following is not the correct matching?

- a) Murray G. Ross – Community
- b) P.D. Kulkarni – Social Policy in India
- c) H.B. Trucker – Social Group Work
- d) M.S. Gore – Social Case Work

29) **Assertion (A):** social work is a human rights profession

Reason (R): clients problem should be solved as per his/her decision

30) Arrange case work processes in order

- a) Study, diagnosis, intake, treatment, follow up.
- b) Intake, study, diagnosis, treatment, follow up
- c) Study, intake, follow up, diagnosis, treatment
- d) Intake, diagnosis, treatment, study, follow up

31) The principles of social case work are

- a) Joint decision making
- b) Acceptance
- c) Non judgemental attitude
- d) Individualization

32) Treatment in social case work involves

- a) Counseling
- b) Environmental modification
- c) Administration of social services
- d) Counseling, environmental modification and administration of social services

33) Identify the correct sequence regarding stages in social case work

- a) Study, intake, social diagnosis, treatment, termination, evaluation
- b) Intake, study, social diagnosis, treatment, valuation, termination
- c) Intake, study, social diagnosis, treatment, termination, evaluation
- d) Study, social diagnosis, intake, treatment, termination, evaluation

34) Arrange the process of communication in sequence

- a) Coding, decoding, recipient, channel
- b) Channel, encoding, recipient, decoding
- c) Channel, decoding, recipient, encoding
- d) Encoding, channel, recipient, decoding

35) Match the following

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|--------------------|--|
| Author | Books |
| a) Gisela Konopka | 1) Social group work |
| b) H.B. Trecker | 2) Introduction to social case work |
| c) Grace Mathew | 3) Theory and practice of social case work |
| d) Gordon Hamilton | 4) Group work in institution |

36) Match items

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Social case work | 1) Social planning model |
| b) Social group work | 2) Behavior modification model |
| c) Community organization | 3) Reciprocal model |
| d) Social action | 4) Conscientization model |

37) The act of perceiving, understanding, responding to emotional state and ideas of

another
person is known as

- a) Sympathy b) Empathy
- c) Transference d) Displacement

38) match the author

- | List1 | List 2 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Specht H and cramer r m | 1) social work |
| b) Grace Mathew | 2) social movement |
| c) Ms gore | 3) social development |
| d) Msa rao | 4) community work |

39) When was association of schools of social work was registered in India?

- a) 1961 b) 1950
- c) 1963 d) 1965

40) From the options given below one of the following matches best with quantitative study
in social science research

- a) Historical reports
- b) Statistical test
- c) Case study
- d) Group intervention

41) According to _____ method an ideal is constructed from concrete cases and then a
particular case is evaluated according to the degree of its approximation to the ideals

- a) Experimental b) Ideal type
- c) Comparative d) Inverse deductive

42) Which of the following is not a part of social case work process?

- a) Content analysis b) treatment
- c) assessment d) evaluation

43) who studied the effectiveness of social case work?

- a) fisher joel b) Epstein Irwin
- c) Goyder john d) Cohen Jacob

44) Social Casework: A Problem Solving Process" was written by;

- 1. Gordon Hamilton
- 2. Walter Friedlander
- 3. Helen Harry Perlman
- 4. Marry Richmond

45) Helen Harry Perlman wrote a famous book on

- 1. Social Group Work
- 2. Community Development
- 3. Social Research
- 4. Social Case Work

46) Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act were promulgated in;

- 1. 2001
- 2. 2002
- 3. 2003
- 4. 2004

47) Which law comprehensively deals with the issue of children in Punjab province?

- 1. Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act 2004
- 2. Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000
- 3. Compulsory primary education Act, 2008

4. Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1961

48) Child Protection and Welfare Bureau, Punjab was established under the act of;

1. Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act
2. Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000
3. Compulsory primary education Act, 2008
4. Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1961

49) CEDAW is an international Convention dealing with the rights of

1. Children
2. Aged
3. Disabled
4. Women

50) UNICEF is an international organization dealing with the rights of;

1. Children
2. Aged
3. Disabled
4. Women

Social Case Work

Answers

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. C

7. C
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. D
20. B
21. A, C, D
22. both A and R are correct but R is the correct explanation of A
23. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
24. D
25. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
26. B
27. D
28. D
29. both A and R are correct

- 30. B
- 31. B, C, D
- 32. D
- 33. B
- 34. D
- 35. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- 36. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- 37. B
- 38. A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
- 39. A
- 40. C
- 41. B
- 42. A
- 43. A
- 44. C
- 45. B
- 46. D
- 47. A
- 48. A
- 49. D
- 50. A

History & Philosophy of Social Work (MCQs)

1. Introduction to social welfare is written by.
 - a. HH Perlman
 - b. Gossila knopka
 - c. W.A Friedlander
 - d. Non of these
2. Social welfare is a?
 - a. Method
 - b. Goal
 - c. Process
 - d. None of the above
- 3.Elizabeth poor law was enacted in.

a.1536

b.1601

c.1834

d.1905

4. Sir william beverage presented the report in.

a. 1917

b.1941

c. 1942

d. 1945

5. In medevil England poor , care was the activity of.

a. The state

b. the church

c. the community

d. Non of them

6.Women welfare is a.

a. Method of social work

b. Field of social work

c. non of the above

7. Zakat is applied on.

a. 7.5 tola gold

b. 10 tola gold

c. 15 tola gold

d. 52 tola gold

8. How much portion of usar is collect on agricultural land.

a. $1/2$

b. $1/3$

c. $1/10$

d. $1/20$

9. Correctional services are designed for

a. Orphans

b. widows

c. Delinquents

d. Mentally Retorted

10. Which one goes on probation on satisfactory behaviour

a. school children

b. Mentally Retorted

c. Jail prisons

d. All of the above

11. H.B Tracker is a renowned writer on.

a. social case work

b. social research

c. social group work

d. Community development

12. A social group of people sharing an environment and shared expectations with each other is called.

- a. Society
- b. Community
- c. Colony
- d. All of the above

13. Society refers to a group of people which have.

- a. Common /defined territory
- b. Common Culture
- c. Different culture
- d. A+B

14. Primary groups provide the opportunities of interaction.

- a. Formal
- b. Informal
- c. Social
- d. Non of the above

15. Primary groups are formed in.

- a. Family
- b. Traviling in bus/train
- d. All of the above

16. Group work is a method of working with.

- a. Individuals
- b. Groups
- c. Community

D. All of the above

17. A group worker works.

a. For the people

b. With the people

c. A+B

d. Non of these

18. A juvenile is an offender under the age of.

a. Under the 18 years of age

b. youth

c. Aged

d. All of the above

19. Distribution of zakat was started in 1980 by the govt of Pakistan during the regime of.

a. President Ayub Khan

b. Bhutto

c. General Zia ul Haq

d. General Pervez Musharraf

20. Community development method is still applied in.

a. Advanced countries

b. Underdeveloped countries

c. All of the above

d. None of the above

21. Community organization is still applied in.

- a. Advanced countries
- b. Under developed countries
- c. All of the above
- d. Non of the above

22. Social welfare agencies are registered under the ordinance of.

- a. 1961
- b. 1963
- c. 1964
- d. 1972

23. In survey method the group of persons selected for the interviewing is regard as.

- a. Respondent
- b. Focus group
- c. Population
- d. Sample

24. In case of applying a mailed question the rate of return is usually.

- a. Very high
- b. Very low
- C. A+b
- D. Non of the above

25. Descriptive and explanatory research may be regarded as method of research.

- a. Correct

b. Partially correct

c. Incorrect

d. Non of the above

26. Case study, social survey, historical, and experimental methods of research are applied in social research.

a. Correct

b. Partialy correct

c. Incorrect

d. Non of the above

27. Case studies are extensive understanding of wide spread phenomenon.

a. Correct

b. Partialy correct

c. Incorrect

d. Non of these

28. Scientific method is subjective.

a. Correct

b. Partially correct

c. Incorrect

d. None of these

29. Phasibility report for the registration of social welfare agency is prepared by.

a. Deputy district officer (D.D.O ,s.w)

b. District officer social welfare

c. Executive district officer (EDO)

d. D.G social welfare

30. Registration authority for social welfare agency (NGO) at district level is.

a. D.D.O(social welfare)

b. D.O (social welfare)

c. E.D.O(social welfare)

d. D.G (social welfare)

31. Social work is being offered in how many public sector universities.

a. Three

b. Four

c. Seven

d. Nine

32. Community development involves how many phases.

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. Four

33. Group work involves how many components/elements.

a. One

b. two

c. Three

d. Four

34. The first step in social research is.

- a. Collection of data
- b. Selection of the topic
- c. Review of literature
- d. Formulation of hypotheses

35. A detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically is known as.

- a. Sample
- b. Research design
- c. Experiment
- d. Non of the above

36. Pure research may also defined as a research whose social or economic goals are for of the future.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of them

37. Pure/ action research is a research which is gathering the facts, to solve some problems which requires immediate action.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- C. Incorrect
- d. Non of these

38. A research which is just for knowledge, facts and data is called applied

research.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- C. Incorrect
- d. Non of These

39. In explanatory research the major emphasis is on discoveries of ideas and insights and it is only for primary purpose and test theories.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. incorrect
- d. Non of them

40. Descriptive research provides complete and comprehensive information .

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of them

41. The purpose of inquiry in applied research is not practical.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of the

42. Social case work comprises how many components / elements/ prerequisites.

a. Three

b. Four

c. five

d. Six

43. How many process/ methods in social research.

a. Two

b. Three

c. Four

d. Five

44. Each social class is a subculture of a system of.

a. Self of values

b. Behavioures

c. life style

d. All of the above

45. Does a social case worker exercise his authority in to decision making for client.

a. Correct

b. Incorrect

c. Impartially correct

d. Non of them

46. The technique of environmental change is also known as an environmental manipulation.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of of these

47. Using the technique of clarification , a case worker attempts to reduce the tensions and assists through the interviews and confidential professional relationships.

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect
- c. Impartially correct
- d. Non of these

48. Process/Descriptive record is useful ,valuable and effective to whome a case worker behaviours and motivation of client.

- a. Correct**
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of these

49. Summery records are used for social data which is represented by face sheet.

- a. Correct**
- b. Partialy correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of these

50. Process record are also regarded as the identification sheet.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of these

51. Medical social work is the field of social case work.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of these

52. School social work and welfare of criminal and juvianile is the field of social case work.

- a. Correct
- b. Impartially correct
- c. Incorrect
- d. Non of these

53. Which period in personality is more crucial.

- a. Infant
- b. Childhood
- c. Class room
- d. Non of these

54. Basic personality traits of an individual are formed with in the.

- a. Family
- b. Peer group

c. Class room

d. Non of these

55. Freud located the , libido.

a. Within the id

b. Within the family

c. Within the super ego

d. All of the above

56. Psychoanalytic theory was presented by.

a. Erickson

b. Mead

c. Freud

d. Cooley

57. The conscious and rational part of the, self is.

a. id

b. Ego

c. Super ego

d. Non of the above

58. The identification theory was presented by.

a. Cooley

b. Mead

c. Freud

d. Erickson

59. Socius stand for.

- a. Community
- b. Caste
- c. Society
- d. Ecology

60. Agents of socialization is.

- a. Genes
- b. instincts
- c. Impulses
- d. Non of these

61. Shared experiments of a members of a society are regarded as.

- a. Norms
- b. Taboos
- c. Sanctions
- d. Non of these

62. A college principal constitute a.

- a. Status
- b. Norms
- c. Institution
- d. Non of the above

63. Demand and supply are regarded as.

- a. Key economic indicator

b. Causes of inflation

c. Market forces

d. Non of these

64. A kinship system is based on.

a. Marriage

b. Adoption

c. Common decent

d. None of them

65. The total output of economy calculated irrespective of resource allocation.

a. The GNP

b. The NPP

C.The GDP

D. The SPQR

66. Family planning programme was started in Pakistan.

a. 1964

b. 1955

c. 1953

d. 1955

67. Codified form of social norms are called laws.

a. Correct

b. Partialy correct

c. Incorrect

d. Non of the above

68. Some norms are sacred and their violation is taken seriously by other members of the society.

a. Correct

b. Impartially correct

c. Incorrect

d. Non of the above

69. The term sociology was first coined by.

a. August comte

b. Dickenson

c. Karl Marks

d. Non of these

70. Anomic refers to the conveys of societal situation.

a. Harmany

b. Choas

c. Normless ness

d. Non of these

71. Non material culture is include or consists of.

a. Buildings

b. Ideas, feelings, belives, and customs.

c. Tools and demographic things

d. All of the above

72. Family provides the children.

- a. Primary socialization
- b. Secondary socialization
- c. Developmental socialization
- d. Non of them

73. Medical social work was formally introduced in the year of.

- a. 1900
- b. 1901
- c. 1905
- d. 1908

74. Service for the psychiatric patients were introduced in.

- a. USA
- b. France
- c. Germany
- d. USSR

History and philosophy of Social Work

Answers

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. B

7. A
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. A
23. D
24. B
25. B
26. A
27. A
28. C
29. A

- 30. B
- 31. C
- 32. D
- 33. C
- 34. B
- 35. B
- 36. B
- 37. A
- 38. C
- 39. A
- 40. A
- 41. A
- 42. C
- 43. D
- 44. D
- 45. B
- 46. A
- 47. A
- 48. A
- 49. A
- 50. C
- 51. A
- 52. B

- 53. B
- 54. A
- 55. A
- 56. C
- 57. B
- 58. B
- 59. C
- 60. D
- 61. D
- 62. A
- 63. A
- 64. A
- 65. A
- 66. A
- 67. A
- 68. A
- 69. A
- 70. C
- 71. B
- 72. A
- 73. A
- 74. C
- 75. B

MCQs Social Research

1-Hypothesis refers to

- A. The outcome of an experiment
- B. A conclusion drawn from an experiment
- C. A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter
- D. A tentative statement about the relationship

2- Statistics is used by researchers to

- A. Analyze the empirical data collected in a study
- B. Make their findings sound better
- C. Operationally define their variables
- D. Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended

3- A literature review requires

- A. Planning
- B. Good & clear writing
- C. Lot of rewriting
- D. All of the above

4- A literature review is based on the assumption that

- A. Copy from the work of others
- B. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others
- C. Knowledge disaccumulates
- D. None of the above option

5- A theoretical framework

- A. Elaborates the r/s among the variables
- B. Explains the logic underlying these r/s
- C. Describes the nature and direction of the r/s
- D. All of the above

6- Which of the following statement is not true?

- A. A research proposal is a document that presents a plan for a project
- B. A research proposal shows that the researcher is capable of successfully conducting the proposed research project
- C. A research proposal is an unorganized and unplanned project
- D. A research proposal is just like a research report and written before the research Project.

7- Preliminary data collection is a part of the

- A. Descriptive research
- B. Exploratory research
- C. Applied research
- D. Explanatory research

8- Conducting surveys is the most common method of generating

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Qualitative data
- D. None of the above

9- After identifying the important variables and establishing the logical reasoning in Theoretical framework, the next step in the research process is

- A. To conduct surveys
- B. To generate the hypothesis
- C. To focus group discussions
- D. To use experiments in an investigation

10- The appropriate analytical technique is determined by

- A. The research design
- B. Nature of the data collected
- C. Nature of the hypothesis
- D. Both A & B

11- Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as:

- a. Mall interviews
- b. Mall intercept interviews
- c. Brief interviews
- d. None of the given options

12- A list of questions which is handed over to the respondent, who reads the questions and records the answers himself is known as the:

- a. Interview schedule
- b. Questionnaire
- c. Interview guide
- d. All of the given options

13- One of the most critical stages in the survey research process is:

- a. Research design
- b. Questionnaire design
- c. Interview design
- d. Survey design

14- The number of questionnaires returned or completed divided by the total number of eligible people who were contacted or asked to participate in the survey is called the:

- a. Response rate
- b. Participation rate
- c. Inflation rate
- d. None of the given options

15-To obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, when we ask general question before a specific question then this procedure is called as the:

- a. Research technique
- b. Qualitative technique
- c. Funnel technique
- d. Quantitative technique

16-Field testing of the questionnaire shows that:

- a. Respondents are willing to co-operate
- b. Respondents are not willing to co-operate
- c. Respondents do not like any participation
- d. All of the given options

17. Multistage sampling is a _____

- a. Probability sampling
- b. Non-Probability sampling
- c. quota sampling
- d. random sampling

18- Service evaluation of hotels and restaurants can be done by the:

- a. Self-administered questionnaires
- b. Office assistant
- c. Manager
- d. None of the given options

19-Discrete variable is also called.....

- A. Categorical variable
- B. Discontinuous variable
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

20-“Officers in my organization have higher than average level of commitment” Such a hypothesis is an example of.....

- A. Descriptive Hypothesis
- B. Directional Hypothesis
- C. Relational Hypothesis
- D. All of the above

21-‘Science’ refers to.....

- A. A system for producing knowledge
- B. The knowledge produced by a system
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

22-The theoretical framework discusses the interrelationships among the.....

- A. Variables
- B. Hypothesis
- C. Concept
- D. Theory

23-.....research is based on naturalism.

- A. Field research
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Basic research
- D. Applied research

24-Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as.....

- A.. Mall interviews
- B. Mall intercepts interviews
- C. Brief interviews
- D. None of the given options

25- is used to obtain the freest opinion of the respondent, by asking general question before a specific question.

- A. Research technique
- B. Qualitative technique
- C. Funnel technique
- D. Quantitative technique

26-In, _____ the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.

- A. Field interview
- B. Telephonic interview
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the given options

27- Rationalism is the application of which of the following?

- A. Logic and arguments
- B. Research solution
- C. Reasoning
- D. Previous findings

28- On which of the following, scientific knowledge mostly relies?

- A. Logical understanding
- B. Identification of events
- C. Prior knowledge
- D. All of the given options

29- All of the following are true statements about action research, EXCEPT;

- A. Data are systematically analyzed
- B. Data are collected systematically
- C. Results are generalizable

D. Results are used to improve practice

30-Which of the following is characteristic of action research?

A. Variables are tightly controlled

B. Results are generalizable

C. Data are usually qualitative

D. Results demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships

31-If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in his classroom to ascertain their merit and worth; he is likely conducting which of the following types of research?

A. Experimental

B. Applied

C. Basic

D. Evaluation

32- Exploratory research addresses which of the following types of question?

A. If

B. How

C. Why

D. What

33- Which of the following is not the source for getting information for exploratory research?

A. Content analysis

B. Survey

C. Case study

D. Pilot study

34- Which of the following is the main quality of a good theory?

A. A theory that has survived attempts at falsification

B. A theory that is proven to be right

C. A theory that has been disproved

D. A theory that has been falsified

35- A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is known as:

A. Discontinuous variable

B. Dependent variable

C. Independent variable

D. Intervening variable

36- Which of the following is the opposite of a variable?

A. An extraneous variable

B. A dependent variable

C. A data set

D. A constant

37- Which of the following is not a concept?

A. Leadership

B. Total Quality Management

C. Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

D. Human Resource Management

38- Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable?

A. Age

B. Annual income

C. Grade point average

D. Religion

39- "Income distribution of employees" in a specific organization is an example of which of following type of variable?

A. Discontinuous variable

B. Continuous variable

C. Dependent variable

D. Independent variable

40-“There is no relationship between higher motivation level and higher efficiency” is an example of which type of hypothesis?

A. Alternative

B. Null

C. Co relational

D. Research

41- Which of the following is not a role of hypothesis?

A. Guides the direction of the study

B. Determine feasibility of conducting the study

C. Identifies relevant and irrelevant facts

D. Provides framework for organizing the conclusions

42-Hypothesis test may also be called as:

A. Informal test

B. Significance test

C. Moderating test

D. T-test

43-After you locate a source, you should write down all details of the reference, EXCEPT;

A. Volumes

B. Titles

C. Price

D. Full names of the authors

44- _____research is based on naturalism.

A. Field research

B. Descriptive research

C. Basic research

D. Applied research

45- Personal interviews conducted in shopping malls are known as_____

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47- In, _____the interviewer and members jointly control the pace and direction of the interview.

- A. Field interview
- B. Telephonic interview
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the given options

48- Randomization of test units is a part of _____

- A. Pretest
- B. Posttest
- C. Matching
- D. Experiment

49- Which one of the following sets is the measure of central tendency?

- a. Mean, standard deviation, mode
- b. Mean, median, standard deviation
- c. Arithmetic mean, median, mode

d. Standard deviation, internal validity, mode

50- Internal validity refers to.

- a. Researcher's degree of confidence.
- b. Generalisability
- c. Operationalization
- d. All of the above

51- How many times the students appear in the research class is the example of _____.

- a. Intensity
- b. Space
- c. Frequency
- d. Direction

52- Time consumed in mall intercept interview is .

- a. High
- b. Moderate
- c. Low
- d. Nil

53- Departmental stores selected to test a new merchandising display system is the example of .

- a. Quota sampling
- b. Convenience sampling
- c. Judgmental sampling
- d. Purposive sampling

54- In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.

- 1. Experiment

2. Hypothesis
3. Theoretical framework
4. Research design

55- In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the ____.

1. Dependent variable
2. Extraneous variable
3. Independent variable
4. Confounding variable

56- A measure is reliable if it provides consistent _____.

1. Hypothesis
2. Results
3. Procedure
4. Sensitivity

57- The interview in which questions are already prepared is called _____.

1. Telephonic interview
2. Personal interview
3. Unstructured interview
4. Structured interview

58- Which of the following best describes quantitative research?

- a. the collection of nonnumerical data
- b. an attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
- c. research that is exploratory
- d. research that attempts to generate a new theory

59- Which of the following is not a characteristic of quota sampling?

- a) The researcher chooses who to approach and so might bias the sample
- b) Those who are available to be surveyed in public places are unlikely to constitute a representative sample
- c) The random selection of units makes it possible to calculate the standard error

d) It is a relatively fast and cheap way of finding out about public opinions

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

- a) Snowball sampling
- b) Stratified random sampling
- c) Quota sampling
- d) Convenience sampling

61. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?

- a. Research Methodology
- b. Reference
- c. Conclusion
- d. None of these

62. Testing hypothesis is a _____

- a. Inferential statistics
- b. Descriptive statistics
- c. Data preparation
- d. Data analysis

63. What is the purpose of doing research?

- a. To identify problem
- b. To find the solution
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

64. Which method can be applicable for collecting qualitative data?

- a. Artifacts (Visual)
- b. People
- c. Media products (Textual, Visual and sensory)
- d. All of these

65. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?

- a. Snowball
- b. Random
- c. Cluster
- d. Stratified

66. In group interview their are _____

- a. One interviewer and one interviewee
- b. More than one interviewer and one interviewee

- c. One interviewer and more than one interviewee
- d. More than One interviewer and more than one interviewee

67. Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?

- a. Non-verbal analysis
- b. Linguistic analysis
- c. Spatial analysis
- d. All of these

68. Uniting various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as.....

- a. Coalesce
- b. Triangulation
- c. Bipartite
- d. Impassive

69. 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

70. Which comes first, theory or research?

- a) Theory, because otherwise you are working in the dark
- b) Research, because that's the only way you can develop a theory
- c) It depends on your point of view
- d) The question is meaningless, because you can't have one without the other

71. 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

72. A deductive theory is one that:

- a) Allows theory to emerge out of the data
- b) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
- c) Allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
- d) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible

73. Which of the following is not a type of research question?

- a) Predicting an outcome
- b) Evaluating a phenomenon
- c) Developing good practice
- d) A hypothesis

74. What does 'sampling cases' mean?

- a) Sampling using a sampling frame
- b) Identifying people who are suitable for research
- c) Literally, the researcher's brief-case
- d) Sampling people, newspapers, television programmes etc.

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

- a) Research questions
- b) Unstructured interviewing
- c) Postal survey questionnaires
- d) Participant observation

76. Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?

- a) Because far too much data is collected than is required
- b) Because we need to make sense of the data
- c) Because of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires
- d) Because the sample size has been exceeded

77. The core ingredients of a dissertation are:

- a) Introduction; Data collection; Data analysis; Conclusions and recommendations.
- b) Executive summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography.
- c) Research plan; Research data; Analysis; References.
- d) Introduction; Literature review; Research methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion.

78. Because of the number of things that can go wrong in research there is a need for:

- a) Flexibility and perseverance
- b) Sympathetic supervisors
- c) An emergency source of finance
- d) Wisdom to know the right time to quit

79. Which of the following requirements for a dissertation may depend on your institution?

- a) Whether an abstract should be included
- b) The format for referencing
- c) The word limit
- d) All of the above

80. The role of a project supervisor is to:

- a) Make sure you keep to your schedule and deadlines
- b) Provide intellectual support, guidance and critical feedback
- c) Negotiate access to the research setting on the student's behalf
- d) Give you a reading list

81. You can manage your time and resources best, by:

- a) Working out a timetable
- b) Finding out what resources are readily available to you
- c) Calculating a budget for likely expenditure
- d) All of the above

82. What did Marx (1997) mean when he suggested that "intellectual puzzles and contradictions" can be a possible source of research questions?

- a) The researcher may feel that there is a contradiction in the literature, presenting a "puzzle" to be solved
- b) Students can develop their IQ levels by attempting to solve intellectual puzzles
- c) Unless you can find a logical contradiction, you have no basis for conducting research
- d) All of life is a puzzle, so any aspect of life can be researched

83. How can you tell if your research questions are really good?

- a) If they guide your literature search
- b) If they are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument
- c) If they force you to narrow the scope of your research
- d) All of the above

84. Which of the following should be included in a research proposal?

- a) Your academic status and experience
- b) The difficulties you encountered with your previous reading on the topic

- c) Your choice of research methods and reasons for choosing them
- d) All of the above

85. Which of the following should you think about when preparing your research?

- a) Your sample frame and sampling strategy
- b) The ethical issues that might arise
- c) Negotiating access to the setting
- d) All of the above

86. What is the difference between a bar chart and a histogram?

- a) A histogram does not show the entire range of scores in a distribution
- b) Bar charts are circular, whereas histograms are square
- c) There are no gaps between the bars on a histogram
- d) Bar charts represents numbers, whereas histograms represent percentages

87. What is an outlier?

- a) A type of variable that cannot be quantified
- b) A compulsive liar who is proud to be gay
- c) A score that is left out of the analysis because of missing data
- d) An extreme value at either end of a distribution

88. What is meant by a "spurious" relationship between two variables?

- a) One that is so ridiculously illogical it cannot possibly be true
- b) An apparent relationship that is so curious it demands further attention
- c) A relationship that appears to be true because each variable is related to a third one
- d) One that produces a perfect negative correlation on a scatter diagram

89. Which of the following is a method that is commonly used in qualitative research?

- a) Self-completion questionnaires
- b) Surveys
- c) Ethnography
- d) Structured observation

90. Which of the following is not a criticism of qualitative research?

- a) The studies are difficult to replicate
- b) There is a lack of transparency

- c) The approach is too rigid and inflexible
- d) The accounts are too subjective and impressionistic

91. 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

92. If a study is "reliable", this means that:

- a) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
- b) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
- c) The findings can be generalized to other social settings
- d) The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated

93. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:

- a) The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
- b) The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
- c) A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
- d) An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined

94. Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interview?

- a) Unstructured interview
- b) Oral history interview
- c) Structured interview
- d) Focus group interview

95. Which of the following is an advantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation?

- a) It allows you to find out about issues that are resistant to observation
- b) It is more biased and value-laden
- c) It is more likely to create reactive effects
- d) None of the above

96. Probability sampling is rarely used in qualitative research because:

- a) Qualitative researchers are not trained in statistics

- b) It is very old-fashioned
- c) It is often not feasible
- d) Research questions are more important than sampling

97. A sampling frame is:

- a) A summary of the various stages involved in designing a survey
- b) An outline view of all the main clusters of units in a sample
- c) A list of all the units in the population from which a sample will be selected
- d) A wooden frame used to display tables of random numbers

98. A simple random sample is one in which:

- a) From a random starting point, every n th unit from the sampling frame is selected
- b) A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize
- c) The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups
- d) Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected

99. It is helpful to use a multi-stage cluster sample when:

- a) The population is widely dispersed geographically
- b) You have limited time and money available for travelling
- c) You want to use a probability sample in order to generalise the results
- d) All of the above

100. The standard error is a statistical measure of:

- a) The normal distribution of scores around the sample mean
- b) The extent to which a sample mean is likely to differ from the population mean
- c) The clustering of scores at each end of a survey scale
- d) The degree to which a sample has been accurately stratified

Answer key:

1. d

2. a

3. d

4. b

5. d

6. c

7. b

8. a

9. b

10. d

11. b

12. b

13. b

14. a

15. c

16. a

17. a

18. a

19. c

20. a

21. c

22. a

23. a

24. b

25. c

26. a

27. a

28. a

29. c

30. c

31. d

32. a

33. a

34. c

35. d

36. d

37. c

38. d

39. b

40. b

41. b

42. b

43. c

44. a

45. b

46. c

47. a

48. d

49. c

50. a

51. c

52. b

53. c

54. a

55. c

56. b

57. d

58. b

59. c

60. b

61. d

62. a

63. c

64. d

65. a

66. c

67. d

68. b

69. c

70. c

71. d

72. b

73. d

74. d

75. a

76. b

77. d

78. a

79. d

80. b

81. d

82. a

83. d

84. c

85. d

86. c

87. d

88. c

89. c

90. c

91. d

92. b

93. a

94. c

95. a

96. c

97. c

98. d

99. d

100. b

