

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

Doing Sociology: Research Methods

Sociology CI-11 · Chapter 5 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Doing Sociology: Research Methods via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

- Q1.** Who is considered the pioneer of participant observation in anthropology?
(A) Émile Durkheim **(B)** Bronisław Malinowski
(C) Max Weber **(D)** Karl Marx
 PYQ 2023 · CBSE 58/1/1 · 1m · 50s
- Q2.** Which Indian sociologist studied Rampura village and coined 'Sanskritisation'?
(A) G.S. Ghurye **(B)** Irawati Karve
(C) M.N. Srinivas **(D)** A.R. Desai
 PYQ 2024 · CBSE 58/2/1 · 1m · 50s
- Q3.** Max Weber's principle that researchers should separate facts from value-judgements is called:
(A) Reflexivity **(B)** Value-neutrality
(C) Triangulation **(D)** Sanskritisation
 PYQ 2022 · CBSE 58/1/2 · 1m · 45s
- Q4.** Which sampling technique gives every member of the population an equal chance of being chosen?
(A) Stratified **(B)** Purposive
(C) Random **(D)** Snowball
 PYQ 2023 · CBSE 58/3/1 · 1m · 40s
- Q5.** A researcher studies undocumented migrants by asking one respondent to introduce the next. This is:
(A) Random sampling **(B)** Stratified sampling
(C) Purposive sampling **(D)** Snowball sampling
 PYQ 2024 · CBSE 58/1/3 · 1m · 55s
- Q6.** Which is NOT a feature of participant observation?
(A) Long stay with the group **(B)** Learning the local language
(C) Use of pre-coded questionnaire **(D)** Daily field notes
 PYQ 2022 · CBSE 58/2/1 · 1m · 55s
- Q7.** Irawati Karve's 1953 classic was on:
(A) Caste and race **(B)** Kinship organisation in India
(C) Rural sociology **(D)** Tribal religion
 PYQ 2023 · CBSE 58/4/1 · 1m · 45s
- Q8.** Triangulation in research refers to:
(A) Using three researchers **(B)** Combining quantitative and qualitative methods
(C) Interviewing in three rounds **(D)** Sampling from three villages
 PYQ 2024 · CBSE 58/2/2 · 1m · 50s
- Q9.** Informed consent in social research requires that the respondent:
(A) Signs a confidentiality clause **(B)** Knows the study's purpose and may withdraw any time
(C) Pays a small fee **(D)** Is over 18 only

- Q10.** The 'kula' ring of ceremonial exchange was documented by:
- (A) M.N. Srinivas (B) Bronisław Malinowski
(C) G.S. Ghurye (D) Karl Marx

PYQ 2022 · CBSE 58/4/2 · 1m · 45s

- Q11.** Which is the BEST description of qualitative research?
- (A) Tests hypotheses with statistics (B) Captures meaning and context with words
(C) Always uses large samples (D) Avoids fieldwork

PYQ 2024 · CBSE 58/3/2 · 1m · 50s

- Q12.** An unstructured interview is best suited for:
- (A) Election exit polls (B) Life-history studies
(C) Market price surveys (D) Census enumeration

PYQ 2023 · CBSE 58/2/3 · 1m · 50s

- Q13.** Reflexivity in research means:
- (A) Reflecting light on the field site (B) Researcher reflecting on how their identity shapes findings
(C) Repeating the study twice (D) Rejecting all bias

PYQ 2024 · CBSE 58/4/1 · 1m · 50s

- Q14.** A survey divides the population by caste, then samples randomly within each caste. This is:
- (A) Random sampling (B) Stratified sampling
(C) Purposive sampling (D) Snowball sampling

PYQ 2022 · CBSE 58/3/1 · 1m · 55s

- Q15.** Which Indian sociologist's main contribution was Marxist rural sociology?
- (A) G.S. Ghurye (B) Irawati Karve
(C) M.N. Srinivas (D) A.R. Desai

PYQ 2023 · CBSE 58/4/3 · 1m · 45s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

Malinowski's 4-year stay (1915-18) in the Trobriand Islands established the modern template of participant observation.

Q2. Answer: C

Srinivas' Rampura fieldwork (1948 onwards) produced both the village study and the concept of Sanskritisation.

Q3. Answer: B

Weber's value-neutrality is a writing discipline — describe facts and bracket personal values.

Q4. Answer: C

Random sampling — definition includes 'equal probability for every unit'.

Q5. Answer: D

Snowball sampling builds a chain through one respondent's network — ideal for hidden populations.

Q6. Answer: C

Pre-coded questionnaires are a survey-method tool, not part of participant observation.

Q7. Answer: B

Karve's 'Kinship Organisation in India' (1953) mapped kinship across India's regions.

Q8. Answer: B

Triangulation = using multiple methods on the same problem to balance breadth and depth.

Q9. Answer: B

Informed consent = full disclosure of purpose + voluntariness + right to withdraw.

Q10. Answer: B

Malinowski's Trobriand Islands study documented the kula ring exchange.

Q11. Answer: B

Qualitative research uses words/narratives/observation to capture meaning and context.

Q12. Answer: B

Life histories need open-ended narration — only unstructured interviews allow that depth.

Q13. Answer: B

Reflexivity = openly reflecting on how the researcher's caste/gender/class influences data.

Q14. Answer: B

Stratified — divide into strata first, then random within each. Ensures representation.

Q15. Answer: D

A.R. Desai developed Marxist analysis of rural India and Indian nationalism.