

**QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS**

**Course No: 210**

**GE-UL: 10**

**Sem-II**

**QUESTION BANK**

**QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

| Sr.no | Question Type | Question  | Marks |
|-------|---------------|---|-------|
| 1-4   | REMEMBERING   | <p>MCQs</p> <p>1. Which of the following does not apply to qualitative research?</p> <p>a. Data are often words and pictures<br/> b. Uses the inductive scientific method<br/> c. Ends with a statistical report<br/> d. Involves direct and personal contact with participants</p> <p>2] Symbolic interaction is often associated with _____ research. Symbolic interaction focuses on the manner in which people make sense of social interactions and the interpretations they attach to social symbols such as language.</p> <p>a. Grounded theory<br/> b. Phenomenology<br/> c. Symbolic interaction<br/> d. Ethnography</p> <p>3] Which of the following is not an advantage of studying multiple cases?</p> <p>a. Multiple cases can be compared for similarities and differences<br/> b. Multiple cases can more effectively test a theory than a single case<br/> c. Generalizations about population are usually better when based on multiple cases.<br/> d. Cost is lower and depth of analysis is easier when you study multiple cases in single research study</p> <p>4] Systematic collection and critical evaluation of data related to past occurrences is called as</p> <p>a. Ethnography<br/> b. Grounded theory<br/> c. Historical Research<br/> d. Semiotics</p> | 2     |
| 5-8   | REMEMBERING   | MCQs  |       |

|  |                          | <p>1. Social surveys and experiments are frequently viewed as prime examples of_____.</p> <p>a. Quantitative research<br/>b. Qualitative research<br/>c. Exploratory research<br/>d. Experimental research</p> <p>2. Case studies are often seen as prime examples of _____</p> <p>a. Quantitative research<br/>b. Qualitative research<br/>c. Exploratory research<br/>d. Experimental research</p> <p>3. Which of the following involves the studying of multiple cases in one research study?</p> <p>a. Intrinsic case study<br/>b. Single case study<br/>c. Instrumental case study<br/>d. Collective case study</p> <p>4. Research is considered to be more than just a way of skills, it is_____</p> <p>a. planning to what, why and where type of questions to determine a goal.<br/>b. a way of critical thinking about professional aspects of related to your work.<br/>c. the research methods used within the research methodology.<br/>d. discovering the relationship between variables</p> |     |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |
|--|--------------------------|---|-----|-----|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 9  | REMEMBERING              | <p>Match the Following</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>(A)</th> <th>(B)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1] It is purely qualitative in nature and we are focusing on the vision of others on the content of research.</td> <td>a] Historical Research</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2] It is both qualitative as well as quantitative in nature and deals with past events</td> <td>b] Case-Study Research</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3] It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content. It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content.</td> <td>c] Experimental Research</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5] It deals with present events and is quantitative in nature. It may further be sub-divided into; discretional, correlational and exploratory type of research.</td> <td>d] Survey Research Model</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  | (A) | (B) | 1] It is purely qualitative in nature and we are focusing on the vision of others on the content of research. | a] Historical Research | 2] It is both qualitative as well as quantitative in nature and deals with past events | b] Case-Study Research | 3] It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content. It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content. | c] Experimental Research | 5] It deals with present events and is quantitative in nature. It may further be sub-divided into; discretional, correlational and exploratory type of research. | d] Survey Research Model | 2 |
| (A)  | (B)                      |   |     |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |
| 1] It is purely qualitative in nature and we are focusing on the vision of others on the content of research.  | a] Historical Research   |   |     |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |
| 2] It is both qualitative as well as quantitative in nature and deals with past events   | b] Case-Study Research   |   |     |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |
| 3] It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content. It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content. | c] Experimental Research |   |     |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |
| 5] It deals with present events and is quantitative in nature. It may further be sub-divided into; discretional, correlational and exploratory type of research.   | d] Survey Research Model |   |     |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |
| 10   | REMEMBERING              | Describe the concept of Research.   | 2   |     |   |                        |  |                        |  |                          |  |                          |   |

|    |               |  |    |
|----|---------------|--|----|
| 11 | REMEMBERING   | Define Qualitative Research.   | 2  |
| 12 | REMEMBERING   | Clarify the need of qualitative research?  | 2  |
| 13 | REMEMBERING   | Explain the meaning of Qualitative data.   | 2  |
| 14 | REMEMBERING   | State the meaning of Quantitative Data.  |    |
| 1  | UNDERSTANDING | How do you define a research problem?  |    |
| 2  | UNDERSTANDING | Illustrate the Nature of Qualitative Research  | 5  |
| 3  | UNDERSTANDING | Describe the Need for qualitative research   | 5  |
| 4  | UNDERSTANDING | Explain the significance of research in modern times.  | 5  |
| 5  | UNDERSTANDING | Explain the concept of Triangulation.  | 5  |
| 6  | UNDERSTANDING | How do you define a research problem?  | 5  |
| 1  | APPLY         | Outline the sampling designs for Qualitative research work in real world business and non-business contexts.   | 5  |
| 2  | APPLY         | Demonstrate the Characteristics of a good Qualitative Research   | 5  |
| 3  | APPLY         | Elaborate the Ethics in Qualitative Research.  | 5  |
| 4  | APPLY         | Discuss the Interrelationship of Qualitative and Quantitative Research   | 5  |
| 5  | APPLY         | Point out how can you combining Qualitative and Quantitative Data  | 5  |
| 6  | APPLY         | Outline the sampling designs for Qualitative research work in real world business and non-business contexts.   | 5  |
| 1  | ANALYSE       | Compare the difference between Qualitative research and Quantitative research  | 10 |
| 2  | ANALYSE       | Explain the steps in research process with the help of flow chart of the research process.   | 10 |
| 3  | EVALUATE      | How can you Link Qualitative and Quantitative Research in One Design, explain with the help of an example  | 10 |
| 4  | EVALUATE      | Give the relevance of qualitative research with an example.  | 10 |
| 5  | CREATE        | Why are you thinking of doing a qualitative study of the topic you've chosen? What are the advantages of qualitative research? How would it deal with the limitations of qualitative research? | 10 |
| 6  | CREATE        | How do you define a research problem? Give an example to illustrate your answer.   | 10 |

### QUALITATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN

| Sr.no | Question Type | Question   | Marks |
|-------|---------------|--|-------|
| 1-4   | REMEMBERING   | MCQs<br>1) You want to study a Tribes living in Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) for a six month period to learn all you can about them so you can write a book about that particular tribe. You want the book to be accurate and authentic as well as informative and inspiring. What type of research will you likely be conducting when you get to Jhabua?<br>a. Ethnography<br>b. Phenomenology<br>c. Grounded theory | 2     |

|     |             |   |   |
|-----|-------------|---|---|
|     |             | <p>d. Collective case study</p> <p>2) Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?</p> <p>a. Control over the context</p> <p>b. Fixed research design</p> <p>c. Deductive process</p> <p>d. Inductive process</p> <p>3] _____ is used to describe cultural scenes or the cultural characteristics of a group of people.</p> <p>a. Phenomenology</p> <p>b. Ethnography</p> <p>c. Grounded theory</p> <p>d. Instrumental case study</p> <p>Which of the following is a method that is commonly used in qualitative research?</p> <p>a. Self completion questionnaires</p> <p>b. Surveys</p> <p>c. Ethnography</p> <p>d. Structured observation</p>   |   |
| 5-8 | REMEMBERING | <p>MCQs</p> <p>Triangulation means _____</p> <p>a. using more than one method to collect data on the</p> <p>b. using only one method to collect data on the</p> <p>c. Not collecting any data.</p> <p>d. Experimental research</p> <p>2. Quantitative Research Design includes</p> <p>a. online surveys</p> <p>b. Direct (postal) mail surveys</p> <p>c. point-of-purchase surveys</p> <p>d. All of the above</p> <p>3. Random sampling is a part of the sampling technique in which- _____</p> <p>a. Each member of the subset carries an equal opportunity of being chosen as a part of the sampling process.</p> <p>b. Each member of the subset carries no equal opportunity of being chosen as a part of the sampling process.</p> <p>c. All member of the subset are included in sampling process.</p> <p>d. All member of the subset are excluded in sampling process</p> <p>4. Retrospective Studies is _____</p> <p>a. A study that compares two groups of people: those with the disease or condition under study (cases) and a very similar group of people who do not have the disease or condition (controls)</p> <p>b. a. A study that does not compares two groups of people: those with the disease or condition under study (cases) and a very similar group of people who do not have the disease or condition (controls)</p> <p>c. A study of historical events.</p> | 2 |

|    |               |  |    |
|----|---------------|--|----|
|    |               | d. A study to understand how people successively make meaning about the trajectories of their lives, or specific conditions of their lives, by following them through time.  |    |
| 9  | REMEMBERING   | <p>Match the Following<br/>(A)</p> <p>1] It is purely qualitative in nature and we are focusing on the vision of others on the content of research.<br/>2] It is both qualitative as well as quantitative in nature and deals with past events<br/>3] It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content. It deals with unusual events. It may be qualitative as well as quantitative in nature depending upon the content.<br/>4] This is purely quantitative in nature and deals with future events.<br/>5] It deals with present events and is quantitative in nature. It may further be sub-divided into; discretional, correlational and exploratory type of research.</p> <p>(B)</p> <p>a] Historical Research b] Case-Study Research c] Experimental Research d] e] Survey Research</p> | 2  |
| 10 | REMEMBERING   | What do you mean by Research Design?   | 2  |
| 11 | REMEMBERING   | Define the Qualitative Research Design.  | 2  |
| 12 | REMEMBERING   | State the meaning of Quantitative Research Design.   | 2  |
| 13 | REMEMBERING   | Disclose the meaning of Case Studies   | 2  |
| 14 | REMEMBERING   | Define sampling  | 2  |
| 15 | REMEMBERING   | What do you mean by Random sampling design?  | 2  |
| 1  | UNDERSTANDING | What do you mean by Comparative Studies?   | 5  |
| 2  | UNDERSTANDING | Elaborate the Purposive Sampling   | 5  |
| 3  | UNDERSTANDING | Define Retrospective Studies.  | 5  |
| 4  | UNDERSTANDING | Describe Ethnography in detail .   | 5  |
| 5  | UNDERSTANDING | Recall and explain Theoretical Sampling  | 5  |
| 1  | APPLY         | Demonstrate the types of qualitative research methods.   | 10 |
| 2  | APPLY         | Explain the appropriateness of the Approach to the Issue.  | 10 |
| 3  | APPLY         | Sketch what qualitative research method is?  | 10 |
| 1  | ANALYSE       | What do you mean by Case Constitution?   | 10 |
| 2  | ANALYSE       | Illustrate in detail the Sample Size decisions in Qualitative Research.  | 10 |
| 3  | ANALYSE       | Elucidate with an example Qualitative Research Sampling.   | 10 |
| 4  | EVALUATE      | Differentiate between Qualitative research and quantitative research.  | 10 |
| 5  | EVALUATE      | Explain the Principle of Saturation with an example.   | 10 |
| 1  | CREATE        | What is research problem? Define the main issues which should receive the attention of the researcher in formulating the research problem. Give suitable examples to elucidate your points.  | 10 |
| 2  | CREATE        | If you are using random sampling design for collecting data .  | 10 |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | What do you know about COMPLEX RANDOM SAMPLING DESIGNS. Which design will you use to collect information and why? Justify . |  |
|--|--|---|--|

**QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS**

| No  | Question Type |  | Marks |
|-----|---------------|--|-------|
| 1-4 | REMEMBERING   | <p>MCQs</p> <p>1. The Delphi method is a process used to arrive at a group opinion or decision by surveying_____.</p> <p>a. a panel of experts<br/>b. A new user<br/>c. A beginner<br/>d. Only relevant documents and reports</p> <p>2. A structured interview is a meeting in which the interviewer_____</p> <p>a. does not strictly follow a formalized list of questions.<br/>b. Ask Open ended questions<br/>c. strictly follows a formalized list of questions<br/>d. questions are not asked</p> <p>3. Grounded theory commonly uses the following data collection methods.</p> <p>a. Interviewing participants with open-ended questions.<br/>b. Participant Observation (fieldwork) and/or focus groups.<br/>c. Study of Artifacts and Texts<br/>d. all of the above</p> <p>4. _____is most accurately described as a research method in which the theory is developed from the data, rather than the other way around.</p> <p>a. Ethnography<br/>b. Phenomenology<br/>c. Instrumental case study<br/>d. Grounded Theory</p> | 2     |
| 5-8 | REMEMBERING   | <p>MCQs</p> <p>1. _____ is the study of human consciousness and individuals' experience of some phenomenon.</p> <p>a. Phenomenology<br/>b. Ethnography<br/>c. Grounded theory<br/>d. Case study research</p> <p>2. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?</p> <p>a. Design flexibility<br/>b. Inductive analysis<br/>c. Context sensitivity<br/>d. All of the above</p>   | 2     |

|    |               |   |    |
|----|---------------|---|----|
|    |               | <p>3. Phenomenology has its disciplinary origins in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philosophy</li> <li>Anthropology</li> <li>Sociology</li> <li>Many disciplines</li> </ol> <p>4. What theory uses constant comparison</p> <p>Grounded theory<br/>Ethnography<br/>Historical Research<br/>Semiotics</p>  |    |
| 9  | REMEMBERING   | <p>True and False</p> <p>1. The difference between ethnographic research and other types of qualitative research is that ethnographers specifically use the concept of “culture” to help understand the results.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ol> <p>2. The grounded theorist is finished analysing data when theoretical saturation occurs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ol> <p>3. The most common data source in grounded theory is in-depth interviews and observation</p> <p>True<br/>False</p> <p>4. The grounded theory approach was developed by Denzin.</p> | 2  |
| 10 | REMEMBERING   | Define Qualitative Research Method.   | 2  |
| 11 | REMEMBERING   | Recall and explain the meaning of Focused Interview.  | 2  |
| 12 | REMEMBERING   | State the meaning of Semi-Standardized Interview.   | 2  |
| 13 | REMEMBERING   | Define Problem-Centered Interview.  | 2  |
| 14 | REMEMBERING   | Clarify the meaning of Expert Interview.  | 2  |
| 15 | REMEMBERING   | Explain in detail Group Interview.  | 2  |
| 1  | UNDERSTANDING | Explain the need and importance of interview.   | 5  |
| 2  | UNDERSTANDING | Discuss in detail Ethnography and its importance.   | 5  |
| 3  | UNDERSTANDING | Define Research Design and explain its importance   | 5  |
| 4  | UNDERSTANDING | What do you mean by research problem? Discuss its importance.   | 5  |
| 1  | APPLY         | Throw light on the Grounded Theory Methodology with an example.   | 10 |
| 2  | APPLY         | Identify the data analysis of qualitative methods?  | 10 |
| 3  | APPLY         | Describe the types of interview method for qualitative approach.  | 10 |
| 4  | APPLY         | List down the types of research design  | 10 |
| 1  | ANALYSE       | Differentiate between Participant Observation & Participant Observation   | 10 |
| 2  | ANALYSE       | Elaborate the two methods to administer questionnaires with its   | 10 |

|   |          |   |    |
|---|----------|---|----|
|   |          | advantages and disadvantages?   |    |
| 3 | ANALYSE  | Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative methods?   | 10 |
| 4 | ANALYSE  | Distinguish between primary and secondary data sources  | 10 |
| 1 | EVALUATE | Evaluate benefits and problem of doing a qualitative study and illustrate with an example how could it help you in your research project.                   | 10 |
| 1 | CREATE   | Select a topic for your Summer internship project. Prepare objectives and research methodology for your project and justify.                                | 10 |
| 2 | CREATE   | What data collection methods would be appropriate to collect data for your study? Why? Could you combine different methods to better answer your questions? | 10 |

