



2. ASSESSMENT

Self-check Questions

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1. The scientific nature of sociology means it:
 - a) Avoids empirical data
 - b) Is based on assumptions
 - c) Uses observation and analysis
 - d) Studies metaphysical concepts
 2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the scientific method?
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Empirical observation
 - c) Prejudice
 - d) Verification
 3. The scientific method involves:
 - a) Faith-based explanations
 - b) Political ideologies
 - c) Systematic observation and reasoning
 - d) Religious interpretations
 4. A key feature of scientific research is:
 - a) Personal bias
 - b) Predictability
 - c) Speculation
 - d) Anecdotal evidence
 5. In sociology, scientific inquiry often begins with:
 - a) Generalizations
 - b) Hypothesis formulation



- c) Religious texts
 - d) Intuition
 - 6. Science is systematic body of knowledge. True / False
 - 7. Science is based on facts. True / False
 - 8. Emile Durkheim conducted study on The Suicide. True / False
 - 9. Biasness is a feature of science. True / False
 - 10. Sociology is pure natural science. True/False
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Answers to Self-Check Questions

- 1. c) Uses observation and analysis
- 2. c) Prejudice
- 3. c) Systematic observation and reasoning
- 4. b) Predictability
- 5. b) Hypothesis formulation
- 6. True
- 7. True
- 8. True
- 9. False
- 10. False

Short Answer Questions

- 1. What role does hypothesis play in sociological research?
- 2. How does empirical observation strengthen sociological studies?
- 3. Explain the importance of verification in the scientific method.

Long Answer Questions

- 1. Explain how sociology qualifies as a science. Highlight the role of empirical methods and systematic inquiry in sociological research.



2. Critically examine the scientific and empirical nature of sociology. Compare it with natural sciences in terms of methods, objectivity, and predictability.