

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR Ph.D ENTRANCE

1. Testing hypothesis is a _____

- a) Inferential statistics ✓
- b) Descriptive statistics
- c) Data preparation
- d) Data analysis

2. Is it possible to apply projective techniques for exploratory investigation?

- a) Yes ✓
- b) No

3. 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

4. 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 ✓

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

- a) Snowball ✓
- b) Random
- c) Cluster
- d) Stratified

6. 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

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

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

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

- a) Coalesce
- b) Triangulation ✓
- c) Bipartite
- d) Impassive

9. Multistage sampling is a _____

- a) a) Probability sampling ✓
- b) Non-Probability sampling

10. A researcher divides the populations into PG, graduates and 10 + 2 students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called

- a) stratified sampling
- b) stratified random sampling ✓
- c) representative sampling
- d) none of these

11. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called

- a) stratified sample
- b) quota sample ✓
- c) cluster sample
- d) all of the above

12. Field study is related to

- a) real life situations ✓
- b) experimental situations
- c) laboratory situations
- d) none of the above

13. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called

- a) qualitative measure
- b) data
- c) variables ✓
- d) none of the above

14. An example of scientific knowledge is

- a) authority of the Prophet or great men
- b) social traditions and customs
- c) religious scriptures
- d) laboratory and field experiments ✓

15. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as

- a) statistical , inference of external validity of the research ✓
- b) data analysis and interpretation
- c) parameter inference
- d) all of the above

16. A researcher selects only 10 members as a sample from the total population of 5000 and considers it good because

- a) he was a good researcher
- b) he was guided by his supervisor
- c) the populations was homogeneous ✓
- d) all of these

17. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite ?

- a) Area sampling technique
- b) Purposive sampling technique
- c) Systematic sampling technique ✓
- d) None of the above

18. he research antagonistic to ex-post facto research is

- a) experimental studies ✓
- b) normative researches
- c) library researches
- d) all of the above

19. The experimental study is based on the law of

- a) single variable ✓
- b) replication
- c) occupation
- d) interest of the subject

20. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as

- a) sample parameter
- b) inference
- c) statistic ✓
- d) none of these

21. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is

- a) taken randomly
- b) fixed by quota
- c) representative to the population ✓
- d) purposive

22. Which of the following is a non-probability sample ?

- a) Quota sample
- b) Simple random sample
- c) Purposive sample
- d) a and c both ✓

23. Independent variables are not manipulated in

- a) normative researches
- b) ex-post facto researches
- c) both of the above ✓
- d) none of the above

24. The process not needed in experimental researches is

- a) observation
- b) controlling
- c) manipulation and replication
- d) reference collection ✓

25. A teacher encounters various problems during his professional experiences. He should

- a) resign from his post in such situations
- b) do research on that problem and find a solution ✓
- c) avoid the problematic situations
- d) take the help of the head of the institution

26. A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is

- a) a cluster sample
- b) a random sample ✓
- c) a stratified sample
- d) a systematic sample

27. Area (cluster) sampling technique is used when

- a) population is scattered and large size of the sample is to be drawn
- b) population is heterogeneous
- c) long survey is needed
- d) a and (c) ✓

28. Validity of a research can be improved by

- a) eliminating extraneous factors
- b) taking the true representative sample of the population
- c) both of the above measures ✓
- d) none of these

29. Who is regarded the father of scientific social surveys ?

- a) Darwin
- b) Booth ✓
- c) Best
- d) None of these

30. All are example of qualitative variables except

- a) religion and castes
- b) sex
- c) observation
- d) interest of the subject ✓

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