This booklet contains 8 printed pages. Question Booklet No. : 600

# 21-HMPHDKK-E01

## Ph.D/M.Phil Entrance Examination 2021

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Full Marks : 50]** **[Time : 1 Hour**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

***Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :***

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. The examination will consist of two Parts : Part–A and B. Part–A consist of multiple choice questions (MCQ) and Part–B consists of descriptive questions in respective subjects.
3. In Part A, there are 50 multiple-choice questions of 1 mark each which are to be answered in the OMR Sheet by all candidates. The duration of this part is 1 hour and compulsory for all. After one hour, OMR Sheets will be collected and answer scripts for Part–B will be distributed.
4. The candidates will have to answer 4 descriptive questions out of 6 questions in their respective subjects. The duration of this period $1^{1}/_{2}$ hours.
5. Regarding Part–A, candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided in the OMR Sheet. Use **ONLY BLACK BALL POINT PEN.**
6. There is no negative marking.
7. After the examination is over, the candidate has to return the Answer Sheet, to the Invigilator, before leaving the seat.
8. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
9. No electronic gadgets like mobile phone or calculator will be permitted inside the Examination Hall.
10. The appearance in the Ph.D/M.Phil Entrance Examination is purely provisional subject to further verification of documents.
11. Admission inside Examination hall is not allowed after half an hour from the commencement of the Examination.
12. Candidate is not allowed to leave the Hall till completion of 2 hours after the commencement of the Examination.

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## PART-A

Subject : **Research Methodology**

1. Applied research focuses on
   a) Analyzing and solving real life problems
   b) To find out relevant solution
   c) To create indepth understanding of problems
   d) To gather as much information as possible.

2. Which of the following is not included under qualitative method.
   a) Ethnographic research
   b) One to one interview
   c) Survey research
   d) Case study

3. Dichotomous questions is generally -
   a) Close-ended question
   b) Open-ended question
   c) Sealing question
   d) All the above

4. Which of the following variable is known as unforeseen factor
   a) Dependant variable
   b) Independant variable
   c) Constant variable
   d) Extraneous variable

5. Writing a hypothesis begins with
   a) A research question that you want to answer
   b) Data preparation
   c) Data analysis
   d) All the above

6. In a null hypothesis
   a) There is an association between the variables
   b) There is no association between the variables
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) None

7. Probability sampling is mainly used in
   a) Qualitative research
   b) Quantitative research
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) None

8. If the population is hard to access, which sample can be used to recruit participants via other participants
   a) Systematic sampling
   b) Stratified sampling
   c) Cluster sampling
   d) Snowball sampling

9. "A synopsis forms an integral part of a research project or a thesis"
   a) True
   b) False
   c) Partially true
   d) Partially false

10. A research paper is a piece of academic writing that provides
    a) Analysis
    b) Interpretation
    c) Argument
    d) All the above

11. Which of the following is an advantage of content analysis
    a) It is flexible and is not resource dependent
    b) It is highly complex and requires rigorous training
    c) The categories may not be mutually exclusive
    d) It is only suitable for the analysis of interview transcript

12. Which of the following is not an example of a "Unit of Analysis?"
    a) Validity
    b) Significant actors
    c) Words
    d) Themes

13. The data from each row in a coding schedule can be entered into a quantitative analysis computer programme called -
    a) Endnote
    b) N-Vivo
    c) Outlook
    d) SPSS

14. Cross cultural studies are an example of
    a) Longitudinal design
    b) Comparative design
    c) Experimental design
    d) Case study design

15. To read the literature critically means -
    a) To suggest the previous research was always poorly conducted.
    b) Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding.
    c) Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
    d) Being negative about something before you read it.

16. What is an advantage of journal articles for a literature review?
    a) Provides up-to-date information
    b) There are many journals to chose from in most fields
    c) Reading abstracts of articles help to select relevant articles
    d) All of the above

17. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis' is followed by
    a) Statement of Objectives
    b) Analysis of Data
    c) Selection of Research Tools
    d) Collection of Data

18. Which of the following is not covered under Intellectual Property Rights?
    a) Copyrights
    b) Patents
    c) Trade Marks
    d) Thesaurus

19. A method of colleting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact is called
    a) Telephone Interview
    b) Clinical Interview
    c) Focused Interview
    d) Group Interview

20. Which statement describes the purpose of a research proposal?
    a) It is an overall plan, structure and strategy designed to obtain answers to the research questions
    b) A document for scientific scrutiny for others to judge the appropriateness of the project
    c) A reference document to show how the research would be carried out
    d) All of the above

21. Which of the following aspects is a disadvantage of online surveys?
    a) Only people in one geographical area can be researched
    b) Not everybody has internet access
    c) It is slow and expensive
    d) A quesionnaire has to be designed

22. Which sequence of research steps is logical in the list given below?
    a) Problem formulation, Analysis, Development of Research Design, Hypothesis making, Collection of Data, Arriving at generalizations and conclusions.
    b) Development of Research Design, Hypothesis making, Problem formulation, Data Analysis, Arriving at conclusions and data collection
    c) Problem formulation, Hypothesis making, Development of a Research Design, Collection of Data, Data Analysis and formulation of generalizations and conclusions.
    d) Problem formulation, Deciding about the sample and data collection tools, Formulation of Hypothesis, Collection of Data and interpretation of research evidence.

23. "There is no relationship between Higher motivation and higher satisfaction at work". This statement is an example of which type of hypothesis?
    a) Alternative
    b) Null
    c) Co relational
    d) Research

24. Which of the following sets is the measures of central tendency?
    a) Mean, Standard Deviation, Internal validity
    b) Mean, Median, Standard Deviation
    c) Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode
    d) Standard Deviation, Internal validity, Mode

25. The most common scales used in research are
    a) Nominal
    b) Ratio
    c) Ordinal
    d) All of the above

26. Which is not type of test of significance for small sample?
    a) t-test
    b) z-test
    c) F-test
    d) Q-test

27. What is the true expanded form of the abbreviation ANOVA?
    a) Analysis of variance
    b) Analysis of variation
    c) Analysis of variant
    d) None of these

28. A member of the population is called.....
    a) Element
    b) Census
    c) Sample
    d) Group

29. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called
    a) Telephonic Interview
    b) Personal Interview
    c) Unstructured Interview
    d) Structured Interview

30. When sample size increases, which of the followings is correct?
    a) The standard error remains unchanged
    b) The standard error increases
    c) The standard error declines
    d) None of the above

31. Which is type of frequency distribution?
    a) Continuous or grouped frequency distribution
    b) Discrete or ungrouped frequency distribution
    c) Cumulative Frequency Distribution
    d) All of the above

32. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
    a) Deductive Reasoning
    b) Inductive Reasoning
    c) Abnormal Reasoning
    d) Transcendental Reasoning

33. Which of the following statement is true?
    a) Report writing is not a part of research
    b) Bibliography is not a part of report writing
    c) Report writing follows logical analysis of the subject
    d) The scope of research report is limited to stating of research findings.

34. Which of the following is true?
    a) The number of items selected for research study is known as population
    b) The population for the research study should be finite
    c) The population for the research study may be finite or infinite
    d) All of the above

35. When data are collected from the official records and used extensively in research, it is known as
    a) Preliminary data
    b) Primary data
    c) Central data
    d) None of the above

36. Which of the following is known as positional average?
    a) Mean
    b) Geometric Mean
    c) T-test
    d) Median

37. When each item in a universe has equal opportunity of being selected for study, it is known as
    a) Judgement sampling
    b) Probability sampling
    c) Quota sampling
    d) Sample survey

38. Choosing representatives from a universe for research study, is known as -
    a) Census survey
    b) Sample design
    c) Hypothesis testing
    d) None of the above

39. Which of the following is/are true for hypothesis?
    a) Hypothesis relates one variable to the other
    b) Hypothesis should be capable of being tested
    c) Only (b)
    d) Both (a) and (b)

40. Which of the following characteristic(s) should be possessed by secondary data?
    a) Newness
    b) Reliability
    c) Unstructured
    d) Observable

41. Plagiarism means -
    a) The practice of adopting someone else's work with permission
    b) The practice of taking someone else's work and passing it as one's own
    c) The practice of analysing someone else's work
    d) Both (b) and (c)

42. Which of the following statement is false?
    a) Literature review helps in focusing on the research problem
    b) Literature review improves research methodology
    c) Literature review helps in enlarging the knowledge base in the particular research area
    d) None of the above

43. Which of the following is the source of primary data?
    a) Website
    b) Survey
    c) Survey report
    d) Newspaper

44. Hypothesis testing in a research study is followed by
    a) Report writing
    b) Interpretation of data
    c) Collection of data
    d) Sampling

45. Referencing in a research study is a part of
    a) Research methods
    b) Recommendation
    c) Data interpretation
    d) None of the above

46. Which of the following is/ are the stakeholder(s) of a research study
    a) The researcher
    b) The Funding agency
    c) The Research participants
    d) All of the above

47. Which of the following need to be considered while framing questionnaire?
    a) Size of the questionnaire
    b) Unambiguous questions
    c) Logical arrangement of questions
    d) All of the above

48. The report of a research project must contain -
    a) Statement of the problem
    b) Recommendation
    c) Research methodology
    d) All of the above

49. Which of the following method(s) is / are used to find correlation between two variables?
    a) Karl Pearson method
    b) Standard Deviation method
    c) Mean Deviation method
    d) All of the above

50. Identify the dependent variable from the following "The amount of time you spent on study for this entrance test and the score you obtained in the entrance test"
    a) Amount of time spent on study
    b) Score obtained in the entrance test
    c) Neither (a) nor (b)
    d) Both (a) and (b)

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