

## **M.Phil/Ph.D Entrance Exam (Model Questions)**

NOTE: Online Test comprises of 50 questions of objective type. Attempt all questions. Each question carries equal mark (two). There will not be any negative marking. Some model questions are given below.

Cell phones, calculators and electronic gadgets are not allowed inside the exam hall.

Time: 60 minutes

### **OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS:**

- Q1. What is the “probing question”?
- a. One that inquires about a sensitive or deeply personal issue.
  - b. One that encourages the interviewee to say more about a topic.
  - c. One that asks indirectly about people’s opinions.
  - d. One that moves the conversation on to another topic.
- Q2. 1. Inductive reasoning moves from specific instances to general principles.  
2. Deductive reasoning starts from general principles to specific facts.
- a. Both are correct.
  - b. 1) is correct.
  - c. 2) is incorrect.
  - d. Both are incorrect.
- Q3. Why is it helpful to prepare an interview guide before conducting semi-structured interviews?
- a. So that the data from different interviews will be comparable and relevant to your research questions.
  - b. So that you can calculate the statistical significance of the results.
  - c. In order to allow participants complete control over the topics they discuss.
  - d. To make the sample more representative
- Q4. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
- a. Searching sources of information to locate problem.
  - b. Survey of related literature
  - c. Identification of problem
  - d. Searching for solutions to the problem

Q5. Action research means

- a. A longitudinal research
- b. An applied research
- c. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
- d. A research with socioeconomic objective

Q6. The main role of the control group in an experiment is that it

- a. ensures that there is no chance of any interference from the experimenter.
- b. Provides a basis for comparison against which the behaviour of the experimental group can be assessed.
- c. Balances the overall sample to eliminate all confounding variables.
- d. Ensures that statistical analysis can confirm the hypothesis

Q7. What is missing in a quasi experimental design?

- a) Manipulation
- b) Comparison
- c) Control of threat
- d) All of the above

Q8. Religion of an individual can be noted on:

- a) Interval scale
- b) Nominal scale
- c) Ordinal scale
- d) Ratio scale

Q9. Which of the following are major threats to validity?

- a) History
- b) Selection
- c) Testing
- d) All of the above

Q10. Reliability measures the:

- a) Consistency
- b) Stability
- c) Dependability

d) All of the above

Q11. Randomization does not control for:

a) Differential mortality

b) Selection

c) Maturation

d) History

Q 12. How is variance of sample estimate related with increase sample size?

(A) No relation

(B) Increases

(C) Decreases

(D) No change

Q 13. Choose two causes of non-sampling error from the following (tick two):

(A) Faulty sampling frame

(B) Measurement error

(C) Investigator bias

(D) No stratification

Q 14. What is the main demerit of systematic sampling?

(A) Mean cannot be estimated

(B) Give biased estimate of mean

( C) Give inconsistent estimate

(D) Variance cannot be estimated

Q15. Choose two merits of cluster sampling from the following (tick two):

(A) Save travelling time and cost

(B) Sample units are scatter

(C) Duplication of information

(D) Operationally convenient

Q16. Which one of the following sampling method is appropriate for heterogeneous population?

- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Probability proportional to size sampling
- (C) Two stage sampling
- (D) Stratified sampling

Q17: Qualitative research refers to the 'quality' of the methods applied and findings in social sciences, which are of ethnographic in nature.

- (A) True
- (B) Not True (C) Can't say
- (D) None of the above.

Q18: As in quantitative research, the qualitative research is also uses sampling to select the samples, but the selected samples are usually:

- (A) Small
- (B) Cover more depth of information (C) Purposive (D) All the above.

Q19: Sampling in qualitative research is non-probabilistic and purposive, and the types of sampling applied are:

- (A) Intensity; homogenous
- (B) Convenience; criterion (C) Snowball or chain; typical case
- (D) All of the above.

Q20: In case of a community-based health study, which of the 'key informants' would be the most suitable respondents in a qualitative research:

- (A) Medical doctors
- (B) Community leaders, village heads
- (C) Outreach Health workers (ANMs, AWC, ASHA, etc) (D) All of the above.

Q.21: Some of the research tools used by qualitative researchers to discover peoples' explanatory models and cultural domains include:

- (A) Free listing; Pile sorting
- (B) Rating; Ranking (C) Test of significance (D) Only A and B.

Q22. UN Manual Three refers to:

- (A) Family Planning
- (B) Migration
- (C) Evaluation and adjustment of data (D) Indirect methods of estimation.

Q23. Which series of the Indian Census give information on Children ever born and children surviving:

- (A) C
- (B) D
- (C) F
- (D) None of the above.

Q24. Which statistical test can be performed to check association between attributes:

- (A) Chi square
- (B) Wald test
- (C) Student T test
- (D) Hausman test

Q25. If the two variables have reverse causation, which of the technique should be used:

- (A) Ordinary least square taking reverse coefficient
- (B) Two stage least squares
- (C) Simultaneous equation
- (D) Path Analysis