

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

VADODARA

Ph. D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) – 13th SEPTEMBER 2015

Signature of Invigilator

Roll No.

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(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Roll No.

(in words)

FACULTY OF FAMILY AND
COMMUNITY SCIENCES (04)

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 12.00 noon to 3.00 P.M. (180 Minutes)

Instruction for the Candidate:

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of **Fifty (50)** multiple choice type questions. Each Question carries **two (2)** marks.
3. Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). The answer should be a capital letter for the selected option. The answer letter should entirely be contained within the corresponding square.

Correct Method



Wrong Method



OR



4. Your responses to the items for this paper are to be indicated on the ICR Answer Sheet only.
5. Read instructions given inside carefully.
6. Extra page is attached at the end of the Booklet for rough work.
7. You should return the ICR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator at the end of examination and should not carry it with you outside the examination hall.
8. There shall be NO NEGATIVE MARKING.
9. Use of programmable calculator is not allowed. Any electronic equipments/ mobile phone etc. are not allowed in the premise of the examination hall. If found, candidate is liable to be expelled from the examination centre.
10. Candidates are allowed to carry Question booklet with them after the examination is over.

Faculty of Family and Community Sciences (04)

Note : This paper contains **FIFTY(50)** multiple-choice questions. Each Question carries **two (2)** marks.

- 01) Two basic research approaches are
A) Inferential & Experimental
B) Experimental & Simulation
C) Quantitative & Qualitative
D) Subjective & Objective
- 02) Testing hypothesis relates to
A) Inferential statistics
B) Descriptive statistics
C) Data preparation
D) Data analysis
- 03) Is it possible to apply projective techniques for exploratory investigation?
A) Yes
B) No
- 04) The split half method is used as a test of
A) Stability
B) Internal reliability
C) Inter observer consistency
D) External Validity
- 05) 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
- 06) Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
A) Snowball
B) Random
C) Cluster
D) Stratified
- 07) Which of the following are associated with behavioral observation?
A) Non-verbal analysis
B) Linguistic analysis
C) Spatial analysis
D) All of these
- 08) Uniting various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as.
A) Coalesce
B) Triangulation
C) Bipartite
D) Impassive
- 09) Multistage sampling is a
A) Probability sampling
B) Non-Probability sampling
- 10) What is a research design?
A) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
B) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
C) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
D) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
- 11) If a study is "reliable", this means that:
A) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
B) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
C) The findings can be generalized to other social settings
D) The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated
- 12) "Internal validity" refers to:
A) Whether or not the findings are relevant to the participants' everyday lives
B) Whether or not there is really a causal relationship between two variables
C) The degree to which the researcher feels that this was a worthwhile project
D) How accurately the measurements represent underlying concepts

- 13) In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
 - A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
 - An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
 - The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
- 14) Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:
- High in replicability but low in internal validity
 - High in internal validity but low in reliability
 - High in ecological validity but low in external validity
 - None of the above
- 15) A deductive theory is one that:
- Allows theory to emerge out of the data
 - Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
 - Allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
 - Uses qualitative methods whenever possible
- 16) The difference between measures and indicators is that:
- Measures are unambiguous quantities, whereas indicators are devised from common sense understandings
 - Indicators have a more direct relationship to the underlying concept than measures
 - Measures are intuitively devised and then applied as if they were direct indicators of a concept
 - Indicators are unambiguous quantities, whereas measures are subjective and value laden
- 17) A simple random sample is one in which:
- From a random starting point, every nth unit from the sampling frame is selected
 - A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize
 - The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups
 - Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected
- 18) It is helpful to use a multi-stage cluster sample when:
- The population is widely dispersed geographically
 - You have limited time and money available for travelling
 - You want to use a probability sample in order to generalise the results
 - All of the above
- 19) The standard error is a statistical measure of:
- The normal distribution of scores around the sample mean
 - The extent to which a sample mean is likely to differ from the population mean
 - The clustering of scores at each end of a survey scale
 - The degree to which a sample has been accurately stratified
- 20) In which of the following respects is a theory 'NOT' different from a belief?
- Antecedent consequent relationships
 - Acceptability
 - Demonstrability
 - Verifiability
- 21) Research ethics and review committees are
- Composed of senior level professionals
 - Only formalities
 - Necessary for protection of the rights of human subjects / participants
 - Not easy to convince
- 22) A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)
- abstract definition
 - case study
 - operational definition
 - defining characteristic
- 23) A good researcher lays his/her hands on
- a specific area and tries to understand it in minute details
 - any area as long as manpower and funding are available in plenty
 - Several areas and tries to understand them at fundamental level
 - All the above

- 24) Important experimental informal designs are
 A) Before and after without control design
 B) After only with control design
 C) Before and after with control design
 D) All the above three
- 25) For Item analysis approach the scale developed are
 A) Arbitrary scales
 B) Adhoc scales
 C) Summated scales
 D) None of the above three
- 26) A reliable instrument need not be
 A) A valid instrument
 B) A reliable instrument
 C) An economical instrument
 D) All the above three
- 27) Secondary data are
 A) Collected through field work
 B) Collected and presented by others in past
 C) collected through laboratory tests
 D) To be collected in future
- 28) Ergonomics research on indoor environment can be conducted effectively through
 A) Simulated laboratory experiments
 B) Description research
 C) Discussion method
 D) Formative research
- 29) Multivariate analysis of variance is an extension of
 A) Regression analysis
 B) Two way ANOVA
 C) Measures of skewness
 D) Class intervals
- 30) Ethnographic research deals with
 A) Watching closely the human behavior
 B) Providing graphical representation
 C) Conducting laboratory experiments
 D) Telephonic interviews
- 31) Under multistage sampling the first stage is
 A) To arrive at the selected respondents
 B) To select large primary sampling unit
 C) To compile secondary data
 D) To analyze the data
- 32) To make a prediction about the dependent variable based on its covariance with all the chosen independent variables
 A) A canonical analysis is done
 B) Percentages are found
 C) A multiple regression analysis is done
 D) Mean is calculated
- 33) When the numbers of units in different strata vary to a large extent the following sampling technique is used-
 A) simple random sampling
 B) stratified sampling with equal allocation
 C) stratified sampling with proportionate allocation
 D) quota sampling
- 34) The unique feature of systematic sampling is that
 A) units are chosen at fixed intervals
 B) units are divided into strata and chosen randomly
 C) units are chosen according to the purpose of the study
 D) all units of a particular section are chosen
- 35) When all the units in selected sub groups of a population are chosen as sample, the technique used is called
 A) stratified sampling
 B) cluster sampling
 C) quota sampling
 D) purposive sampling
- 36) The probability is
 A) the ratio of favourable cases and possible ones
 B) the total of favourable and possible ones
 C) total of all possible combination
 D) none of the above
- 37) Randomness can reduce the bias to a great extent because
 A) it selects unit based on their characteristics
 B) it gives equal opportunity for each unit to be included in the sample
 C) it gives proportional opportunity for different types of units to be included
 D) it gives opportunity for all variations of a particular trait under investigation

- 38) One determinant of the sample size is
- convenience of selection
 - easy accessibility
 - standard deviation of population
 - mean of the population
- 39) Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?
- Snowball sampling
 - Stratified random sampling
 - Quota sampling
 - Convenience sampling
- 40) The following data collection technique is low cost even when the universe is large and widely spread geographically
- Questionnaire
 - Observation
 - Interview
 - Case study method
- 41) Before using secondary data one must see that they possess the following characteristics
- Adequacy of data
 - Reliability and validity
 - Availability of precision
 - Objective of inquiry
- 42) The following data are those which are collected afresh for the first time and are original
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Surveys
- 43) The following is one of the techniques of data collection
- Primary Source
 - Secondary source
 - Personal Interview
 - Audit
- 44) The following method enables us to understand fully the behavior pattern of the concerned unit
- Surveys
 - Experiment
 - Questionnaire
 - Case study
- 45) How can you tell if your research questions are really good?
- If they guide your literature search
 - If they are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument
 - If they force you to narrow the scope of your research
 - All of the above
- 46) A systematic literature review is:
- One which starts in your own library, then goes to on-line databases and, finally, to the internet.
 - A replicable, scientific and transparent process
 - One which gives equal attention to the principal contributors to the area
 - A responsible, professional process of time-management for research
- 47) Which method is most commonly associated with a lack of informed consent?
- In-depth interviewing
 - Qualitative content analysis
 - Covert observation
 - Structured interviewing
- 48) What effect does increasing the sample size have upon the sampling error?
- It reduces the sampling error
 - It increases the sampling error
 - It has no effect on the sampling error
 - None of the above
- 49) The value of pretesting a questionnaire is that it helps you to:
- Test out your questions on some of the people who will be in the final sample
 - Identify and amend any problems in the question wording, order and format
 - Find out what a trained pilot would think of the subject matter
 - All of the above
- 50) Library research is a
- Type of a research
 - Method of a research
 - Technique of a research
 - Tool for a research

Rough Work:

