

18-HMGPEHOD-E01

M.Phil/Ph.D Entrance Exam., 2018

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—A and B. Part—A consists of multiple choice and Part—B descriptive questions in respective subjects.
3. 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 5 descriptive questions out of 8 questions in their respective subjects in Part—B. The duration of this period is 1½ 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 Question Paper along with Answer Sheet, to the Invigilator.
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 Centre.
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.

PART—A

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. The method of forming a comprehensive, inclusive and easily accessible organizational memory is called
 - (A) intuition
 - (B) knowledge
 - (C) knowledge management
 - (D) business intelligence
2. What is the opposite of a variable?
 - (A) A constant
 - (B) An extraneous variable
 - (C) A dependent variable
 - (D) None of the above
3. The degree of having information is called right amount of
 - (A) completeness
 - (B) relevance
 - (C) data quality
 - (D) timeliness
4. _____ represents proper is controlled by proper reason and research by manipulating persons who do it.
 - (A) Experimental variable
 - (B) Non-experimental variable
 - (C) Analytical variable
 - (D) Suspicious variable
5. Determination of need for research lies on
 - (A) time constraints
 - (B) availability of data
 - (C) nature of decision
 - (D) All of the above
6. Any method that draws results based on measurements of a portion of population is called
 - (A) research
 - (B) survey
 - (C) sampling
 - (D) pretest
7. The formal, objective measurement and appraisal of the extent to which a project, activity or program has achieved its objectives is known as
 - (A) evaluation research
 - (B) performance monitoring research
 - (C) basic business research
 - (D) applied business research
8. An organization's personal data network that uses internet technologies and standards is called
 - (A) extranet
 - (B) intranet
 - (C) internet
 - (D) agency medium

9. Small files of computer that a content provider can save into a computer of a person who visits its website are called
 - (A) fries
 - (B) candies
 - (C) cookies
 - (D) hotdogs
10. Data that is structured to support decision-making or an explained relationship between two facts is called
 - (A) information
 - (B) data
 - (C) business intelligence
 - (D) research
11. Simple facts or recorded measures of certain things or events are known as
 - (A) business intelligence
 - (B) research
 - (C) information
 - (D) data
12. A method that allows important day-to-day operational data to be stored and then organized for simple approach is called
 - (A) warehousing
 - (B) database
 - (C) data warehousing
 - (D) data warehouse
13. A small group discussion about any research topic led by an arbitrator who guides discussion among participants is called
 - (A) focus group
 - (B) pretest
 - (C) survey
 - (D) linkage
14. An experiment that is conducted within original/actual conditions of market is called
 - (A) variability
 - (B) analysis
 - (C) test-market
 - (D) hypothesis
15. A worldwide network of computers that allows its users to access to information from far sources is known as
 - (A) warehouse
 - (B) host
 - (C) database
 - (D) internet
16. A type of exchange that happens when a company's computer system is integrated with another company's computer is known as
 - (A) financial data interchange
 - (B) electronic data interchange
 - (C) data handling
 - (D) hacking

17. The number of related studies that comes together to deal with multiple and related research objectives are known as
- (A) research program
 - (B) research project
 - (C) analytical variable
 - (D) data analysis
18. A small-scale study in which conclusions are only preliminary and intended only to help in design of a subsequent study is called
- (A) survey
 - (B) pilot study
 - (C) pretest
 - (D) hypothesis
19. A method of developing and deciding among alternative ways of solving a problem is termed as
- (A) factor assuming
 - (B) decision making
 - (C) hypothesis
 - (D) concluding
20. In complete certainty, decision-maker has all information needed to make
- (A) no decision
 - (B) ambiguous decision
 - (C) fool decision
 - (D) optimal decision
21. A conclusion that when one thing happens, then another specific thing will follow is called
- (A) noncausal inference
 - (B) causal inference
 - (C) analytical inference
 - (D) applied inference
22. Which of the following is **not** an essential element of report writing?
- (A) Research Methodology
 - (B) Reference
 - (C) Conclusion
 - (D) None of the above
23. Sampling is advantageous as it
- (A) saves time
 - (B) helps in capital-saving
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) increases accuracy
24. Random sampling is helpful as it is
- (A) reasonably accurate
 - (B) free from personal biases
 - (C) an economical method of data collection
 - (D) All of the above

25. Goals to be achieved by conducting research are termed as
- (A) research objectives
 - (B) analytical objectives
 - (C) upward objectives
 - (D) absolute objectives
26. Research that is conducted to clarify ambiguous scenarios or discover ideas that are business opportunities is known as
- (A) descriptive research
 - (B) exploratory research
 - (C) rigid research
 - (D) analytical research
27. The essence of both basic and applied research lies in
- (A) market orientation
 - (B) scientific method
 - (C) performance monitoring research
 - (D) costing methods
28. A study in which researcher manipulates a proposed reason and note any corresponding change in proposed effect is known as
- (A) observation
 - (B) hypothesis
 - (C) conclusion
 - (D) experiment
29. Database that contains numerical data for analysis and then forecasting is called
- (A) statistical database
 - (B) video database
 - (C) legal database
 - (D) financial database
30. A directed search of published works which includes books and periodicals, discusses theory and presents empirical results relevant to the topic at hand is known as
- (A) pilot study
 - (B) literature review
 - (C) pretest
 - (D) experiment
31. Type-I error occurs, if
- (A) the null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true
 - (B) the null hypothesis is accepted even though it is false
 - (C) both null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are rejected
 - (D) None of the above
32. The data of research is
- (A) qualitative only
 - (B) quantitative only
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

33. Survey research studies
- (A) events
 - (B) processes
 - (C) populations
 - (D) circumstances
34. A college wants to give training in use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this, the college should organize
- (A) lecture
 - (B) seminar
 - (C) workshop
 - (D) conference
35. A hypothesis is
- (A) a statement of the aims of an investigation
 - (B) a statement which serves as the basis for further investigation.
 - (C) the methodical evaluation of research evidence
 - (D) All of the above
36. Confounding variables are a problem in
- (A) correlational studies
 - (B) experimental studies
 - (C) longitudinal studies
 - (D) All of the above
37. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Discoveries are researches
 - (B) Researches lead to discovery
 - (C) Invention and research are related
 - (D) None of the above
38. A satisfactory statistical quantitative method should not possess which one of the following qualities?
- (A) Flexibility
 - (B) Measurability
 - (C) Comparability
 - (D) Appropriateness
39. Books and records are the primary sources of data in
- (A) clinical research
 - (B) historical research
 - (C) laboratory research
 - (D) participatory research
40. What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- (A) To oversimplify the problem of research
 - (B) To bring out holistic approach to research
 - (C) To create a new trend in research methodology
 - (D) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
41. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Variability is the source of problem
 - (B) Researcher must possess analytical ability
 - (C) Objectives of research are stated in first chapter of the thesis
 - (D) All of the above

42. Research on the benefit of aspirin to prevent heart attacks used only male subjects in the sample. Both men and women are given this advice. The problem with this recommendation reflects
- (A) gender bias
 - (B) courtesy bias
 - (C) cultural bias
 - (D) age bias
43. What is research?
- (A) A lab experiment
 - (B) A report
 - (C) A procedure
 - (D) A systematic enquiry
44. Which correlation is the strongest?
- (A) $+0.99$
 - (B) -0.95
 - (C) $+0.90$
 - (D) -1.00
45. Prior to the main study, which of the following studies we need to conduct?
- (A) Sex classification
 - (B) Pilot study
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) None of the above
46. What is the opposite of null hypothesis?
- (A) Void hypothesis
 - (B) Alternate hypothesis
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
47. Which of the following is **not** a test statistic to test reliability of data?
- (A) Cronbach's alpha test
 - (B) Split-half test
 - (C) Test-retest
 - (D) Likert scale
48. A researcher divides the population into PG, Graduate, HS 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 the above
49. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called
- (A) quota sample
 - (B) stratified sample
 - (C) cluster sample
 - (D) None of the above
50. What are the three popular methods for obtaining primary data?
- (A) Interviews and surveys; observation; experimentation
 - (B) Interviews and surveys; observation; Harrison methodology
 - (C) Experimentation; personal interview; Delphi technique
 - (D) None of the above