

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2018**

Ph.D. Education

Duration : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 80

Hall Ticket No.

**Instructions to the candidates**

**Please read the instructions carefully before answering the questions :**

1. Write your Hall Ticket No. in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also, write your Hall Ticket No. in the space provided above.
2. This Question paper consists of two parts : Part – A and Part – B contains with 40 Questions in each Part, printed in 14 pages excluding this page. OMR Answer sheet will be provided separately.
3. Each question carries one mark and there is no **Negative marking**.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereon.
5. Please handover the **OMR Answer Sheet** at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
  - You may take the Question Paper after the examinations is over.
6. In case the candidates have equal marks, preference will be given towards the candidates who has obtained higher marks in **PART - A**.
7. Cell/Mobile phones are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.

**PART-A**

1. The selection of Statistical Technique will be the part of
  - A. Identification of Problem
  - B. Data Collection
  - C. Data Analysis
  - D. Statement of Hypothesis
2. Which of the following is a non-parametric test?
  - A. t-test
  - B. F-test
  - C.  $\chi^2$ -test
  - D. ANCOVA
3. The range of coefficient of correlation between two variables is
  - A. 0 to +1
  - B. +1 to -1
  - C. 0 to -1
  - D. none of the answer
4. The most stable measure of variability is:
  - A. Range
  - B. Mean Deviation
  - C. Standard Deviation
  - D. Quartile Deviation
5. A study in which direct perception of an incident or object made is:
  - A. Descriptive Research
  - B. Phenomenological Research
  - C. Naturalistic Research
  - D. Ethnographical Research
6. Which of the following falls under Inferential Statistics?
  - A. Arithmetic Mean
  - B. Standard Deviation
  - C. Harmonic Mean
  - D. Analysis of Variance

7. Standardised tests are different from locally devised instruments in the way that standardised tests:
- A. Have norms as well as technical support
  - B. Have greater flexibility
  - C. Have inform administration and scoring Procedure
  - D. Are more valid and easy.
8. Test-retest is a method to determine
- A. Validity
  - B. Reliability
  - C. Feasibility
  - D. Objectivity
9. Type-I error, in the testing of a null hypothesis, occurs when the researcher:
- A. Rejects it when it is true
  - B. Accepts it when it is false
  - C. Both (a) and (b)
  - D. Neither (a) nor (b)
10. Which of the following is true in the context of testing of Null Hypothesis?
- A.  $H_0$  is significant at 0.05 level  $\Rightarrow$  also significant at 0.01 level
  - B.  $H_0$  is significant at 0.01 level  $\Rightarrow$  also significant at 0.05 level
  - C.  $H_0$  is significant at 0.05 level  $\Rightarrow$  not significant at 0.01 level
  - D.  $H_0$  is significant at 0.01 level  $\Rightarrow$  not significant at 0.05 level
11. A qualitative research strategy places value on:
- A. Using numbers, measurements and statistical techniques
  - B. Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings.
  - C. Conducting research that is of a very high quality.
  - D. All of the above.
12. The research that aims at immediate application is :
- A. Conceptual Research
  - B. Action Research
  - C. Fundamental Research
  - D. Empirical Research

13. When the nature of population from which samples is drawn is not known to be normally distributed the data can be analysed with the help of :
- A. Parametric statistics
  - B. Descriptive statistics
  - C. Non-parametric statistics
  - D. None of the above
14. What is a Statistical Inference?
- A. Reaching conclusions from a Sample
  - B. Analysing Statistical Data
  - C. Applying Statistical Methods
  - D. Developing Statistical Theories
15. The Chi-square test is most commonly used to analyse
- A. Categorical data
  - B. Quantitative data
  - C. Qualitative data
  - D. Descriptive data
16. The size of a population is 100 and every 5<sup>th</sup> person is selected to form a sample. This technique of sampling is known as
- A. Simple random
  - B. Stratified
  - C. Cluster
  - D. Systematic
17. Identify the characteristic of a good research problem.:
- A. Finding out relationship between two or more variables.
  - B. Define a concept.
  - C. Compares variables.
  - D. Leads to agreement.
18. Which of the following is NOT a form of measurement of validity?
- A. Concurrent validity
  - B. Face validity
  - C. Conductive validity
  - D. Convergent validity

19. The quality of questions in a test is assessed by using the method of –
- A. Item Analysis
  - B. Task Analysis
  - C. Content Analysis
  - D. Trend Analysis
20. Which of the following is not related to item analysis?
- A. Item difficulty Index
  - B. Item discrimination Index
  - C. Reliability Coefficient
  - D. Sensitivity of item to Instructional Effects
21. Which of the following is appropriate to test a non-directional hypothesis?
- A. One tailed test
  - B. Two tailed test
  - C. Both (A) and (B)
  - D. None of the above
22. Identify the Non-probability sampling techniques:
- a) Stratified random sampling
  - b) Systematic sampling
  - c) Snow ball sampling
  - d) Incidental sampling
- A. (a) and (b) are correct.
  - B. (b) and (c) are correct.
  - C. (c) and (d) are correct.
  - D. (a) and (d) are correct.
23. A common test in research demands much priority on
- A. Reliability
  - B. Usability
  - C. Objectivity
  - D. All of the above
24. A study on the topic “perception of tribal people about formal education” comes under the type:
- A. Ethnographic
  - B. Historical
  - C. Experimental
  - D. Expost facto

25. Internal Criticism is a required step in:
- A. Experimental Research
  - B. Descriptive Research
  - C. Historical Research
  - D. Philosophical Research
26. Which of the following is **NOT** a correct statement?
- A. A test can be valid without being reliable
  - B. A test can be reliable without being valid
  - C. A test cannot be valid without being reliable
  - D. A test can be reliable and valid both
27. Which one of the following tests can be used to examine the differences in academic achievement of boys and girls?
- A. Correlational Test
  - B. 't' Test
  - C. Chi-square Test
  - D. ANOVA
28. Which of the following is a method of qualitative research?
- A. Experimental research
  - B. Normative Survey
  - C. philosophical Research
  - D. Ex-post factor Research
29. Which of the following is not common to experimental and Ex-post Facto designs of research?
- A. Cause and Effect relationship
  - B. Manipulation of independent variable
  - C. Controlling extraneous variables
  - D. Observation of dependent variable
30. Which of the following factors does not affect internal validity of an experimental design ?
- A. Statically regression.
  - B. Maturation of subjects.
  - C. Pre-testing.
  - D. Noise during testing.

31. Which of the following is **NOT** a common element of research proposal and research report?
- A. Objectives and hypotheses.
  - B. Implications for further research.
  - C. Review of related literature.
  - D. Sources of information/ data.
32. Which of the following may be a primary source of information for a researcher?
- A. Encyclopedia of educational research.
  - B. A research review article.
  - C. Research paper in a professional journal.
  - D. An abstract of a research study.
33. The amount of dispersion of scores about a central value is measured by
- A. Percentile Rank.
  - B. Standard Deviation.
  - C. Quartiles.
  - D. Skewness.
34. Which of the following is a characteristic feature only of experimental studies?
- A. Control of extraneous variables.
  - B. Study of cause and effect relationship.
  - C. Observing variation in the dependent variable.
  - D. Manipulation of treatment variable.
35. When a researcher includes in his sample those individuals who are willing and are readily available, the sampling technique is called.
- A. Simple Random Sampling.
  - B. Quota Sampling.
  - C. Snowball Sampling.
  - D. Incidental Sampling.
36. Pre-test-post-test randomized matching control group design is an example of
- A. True experimental design.
  - B. Pre-experimental design.
  - C. Quasi-experimental design.
  - D. Post facto experimental design.

37. Ethno methodical study is a
- A. Philosophical research.
  - B. Historical research.
  - C. Experimental research.
  - D. Sociological research.
38. A method of sampling that ensures proportional representation of all sections of the population is termed as:
- A. Simple random sampling
  - B. Stratified random sampling
  - C. Systematic sampling
  - D. Purposive sampling
39. A distribution of scores was negatively skewed . It can be stated that:
- A. Mean and Median coincide
  - B. Mean is more than the median
  - C. Mean is less than the median
  - D. No such relationship exists
40. A student has scored 80 marks in a test of Psychology and 60 marks in Statistics. These scores can be compared by converting them into
- A. Percentages
  - B. Categories
  - C. Standard scores
  - D. Rank differences



**PART-B**

41. An instructional situation where two or more teachers possessing complementary teaching skills, cooperatively plan and implement the instruction for a single group of students using flexible scheduling and grouping techniques to meet the particular instruction is known as
- A. Team Teaching
  - B. Team Planning
  - C. Micro Teaching
  - D. Linear Programming
42. CAI means ----
- A. Computer Assisted Instruction
  - B. Computer Animation Instruction
  - C. Class Assisted Instruction
  - D. Cumulative Animation Instruction
43. which one of the following is a key behavior in effective learning?
- A. Using students ideas and contributions
  - B. Structuring
  - C. Instructional variety
  - D. Questioning
44. ASCII is an acronym for---
- A. Adult Standard Code for Information Interchange
  - B. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
  - C. Australian Standard Code for Information Index
  - D. None of the above
45. Error Elimination Approach was advocated by
- A. Tom Bourner
  - B. Viv Martin
  - C. Karl Popper
  - D. Mahatma Gandhi
46. Which of the following is not correct?
- A. HCI – Human Computer Interface
  - B. CBT—Computer Based Training
  - C. CAL– Computer Assisted Learning
  - D. CMI—Computer Memory Index

47. Which of the following is a series of instructions or procedural steps that can be used to solve problems of a given type, reach decisions in a given area?
- A. Algorithm
  - B. Analogue
  - C. Animation
  - D. Lemma
48. Name a programmed learning sequence that incorporate branches ie, points at which the learners are directed to alternative items depending on their responses to the items just tackled
- A. Linear Programme
  - B. Branching Programme
  - C. Algorithm
  - D. Interacting Analysis
49. Wall Charts, posters are examples of:
- A. Projected Visual Aids
  - B. Non Projected Visual Aids
  - C. Projected Audio Aids
  - D. Non Projected Audio Aids
50. Which of the following consists short participative sessions that are deliberately built into a lecture or larger group exercise in order to stimulate discussion and provide student feed back
- A. Approach Session
  - B. Analytic Session
  - C. Buzz Session
  - D. Beap Session
51. The total process of designing implementing and evaluating refer to:
- A. Curriculum design
  - B. Curriculum implementation
  - C. Curriculum construction
  - D. Curriculum development
52. The core curriculum does not emphasize
- A. Democratic procedures
  - B. Problem solving
  - C. A well defined body of subject matter
  - D. Integration of different subject matter

53. What is hidden curriculum ?
- A. Curriculum not practiced in school
  - B. Curriculum that differs from one institution to another
  - C. A set of implicit rules, norms, values and expectations that govern peoples' interaction and behaviour in an institution.
  - D. Curriculum secretly practised by schools to earn profit within and outside the institution.
54. In which curriculum model the least authoritative character is visualised?
- A. Demonstration Model
  - B. Administration Model
  - C. Grass root Model
  - D. System Analysis Model
55. The major role of teacher according to NCF 2005 is to
- A. Maintain discipline in class
  - B. Impart knowledge to children
  - C. Facilitate learning
  - D. Strict planning in advance
56. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Syllabus is a part of curriculum.
  - B. Syllabus is an annexure to curriculum.
  - C. Curriculum is the same in all educational institutions affiliated to a particular university.
  - D. Syllabus is not the same in all educational institutions affiliated to a particular university.
57. The components of curriculum design are :
- a. Objectives   b. Subject matter   c. Method and organization   d. Evaluation
- A. a, b
  - B. b, c
  - C. a, b, c.
  - D. All of the above.
58. Curriculum means
- A. All the experiences to which students get exposed in a class.
  - B. Subjects that are transacted by teaching faculty.
  - C. Syllabus prescribed for the class.
  - D. Classroom experiences , sports and games

59. The evaluation used to improve the contents during curriculum development is
- A. Summative evaluation
  - B. Formative evaluation
  - C. Diagnostic evaluation
  - D. None of the above
60. A plan for action or a written document that includes strategies for achieving desired goals or ends.
- A. Syllabus
  - B. Curriculum
  - C. Curriculum Frame work
  - D. Text Book
61. Supervision in school administration should be primarily
- A. Preventive and critical
  - B. Preventive and corrective
  - C. Constructive and creative
  - D. Constructive and critical
62. Who replaced rule the thumb with science and advocated principles of scientific management?
- A. Carl Davis
  - B. F Taylor
  - C. R. Bruner
  - D. H. Fayol
63. What is the most important objective of economic planning?
- A. Planned development
  - B. Eradication of poverty
  - C. Total employment
  - D. More per capita income
64. The main focus of educational supervision is
- A. Administration
  - B. Decision making
  - C. Educational services
  - D. Discipline ensuring
65. Which one of the following concepts is not related to formal organization ?
- A. Unity of Direction
  - B. Chain of Command
  - C. Span of Control
  - D. Hierarchy in structure

66. word Pragmatism has been derived from the word **pragma** which means:
- A. Action
  - B. Reaction
  - C. Passive Behaviour
  - D. Thoughtless Behaviour
67. Epistemology deals with
- A. Problems of values
  - B. Reasoning
  - C. Source of Knowledge
  - D. Some thing beyond Physical matter
68. which one of the following is not the aim of education according to Swami Vivekananda?
- A. Education for Character building
  - B. Education for Vocational Sufficiency
  - C. Education for serving Humanity
  - D. Education for Spiritual development
69. A level in society made up of people similar in certain respect is known as
- A. Social order
  - B. Social class
  - C. Social hierarchy
  - D. Social system
70. 'Individual differences' are given the least importance in
- A. Naturalism
  - B. Pragmatism
  - C. Realism
  - D. Idealism
71. Process of thinking and regulating one's own thinking process can be called as
- A. Problem solving
  - B. Meta cognition
  - C. Scaffolding
  - D. Critical thinking
72. Which is the correct sequence of memorizing?
- A. Learning-Recognition-Recall-Retention
  - B. Recognition-Recall-Learning-Retention
  - C. Learning-Retention-Recall-Recognition
  - D. Learning-Recall-Retention-Recognition

73. TAT is tool which is
- A. Observational
  - B. Self-Reporting
  - C. Situational
  - D. Self-rating
74. According to Freud , Super ego is properly develop during:
- A. Anal Period
  - B. Latency Period
  - C. Phallic Period
  - D. None of these
75. Which of the following is an incorrect pair:
- A. Theory of Classical Conditioning- Pavlov
  - B. Psycho Social Theory-Erikson
  - C. Theory of meaningful Verbal learning-Ausubel
  - D. Multiple theory of Intelligence- Guilford
76. Which of the following is not a barrier in Social Change?
- A. Poverty
  - B. Population Explosion
  - C. Aristocracy
  - D. Parochialism
77. The Father of Sociology :
- A. McIver
  - B. Robert Payne
  - C. Auguste Comte
  - D. Talcott Parson
78. Which of the following is Not a characteristic of modernization?
- A. Participation in technological development
  - B. Changing religious faith
  - C. Empathy
  - D. Mobility
79. Sociology Education means:
- A. Application of Principles of Sociology to Classroom
  - B. Application of Principles of Sociology to education
  - C. Application of Principles of Sociology to cultural learning
  - D. Application of Principles of Sociology to evaluation

80. Beginning with 'family' which of the following constitutions correctly sequenced hierarchy of social groups?

- A. Nation-Race-Class-Tribe-Family
- B. Family-Class-Race-Tribe-Nation
- C. Family-Tribe-Race-Class-Nation
- D. Family-Race-Class-Tribe-Nation