

Entrance Examinations - 2019
Ph.D. Education

Duration : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

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 35 Questions in each Part, printed in 18 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 getting equal marks, marks obtained in **PART – A** will be used for breaking the tie.
7. Cell/Mobile phones are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.

Part- A

1. Research for exploring the applicability of a theory or law formulated in a specific situation in the field of education is termed as
 - A) Pure research
 - B) Action research
 - C) Applied research
 - D) Theoretical research

2. Which of the following is a distribution-free statistics?
 - A) t-test
 - B) F-test
 - C) Pearson's 'r' co-efficient
 - D) Chi-square test

3. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as :
 - A) Data analysis and interpretation
 - B) Parameter inference
 - C) Statistical inference
 - D) All of the above

4. Authenticity of a research finding is its :
 - A) Originality
 - B) Validity
 - C) Objectivity
 - D) All of the above

5. Which one comes under non-probability sampling?
- A) Cluster sampling
 - B) Quota sampling
 - C) Systematic sampling
 - D) Stratified random sampling
6. Which one of the following principles is *not* applicable to sampling?
- A) Sample units must be clearly defined
 - B) Sample units must be dependent on each other
 - C) Same units of sample should be used throughout the study
 - D) Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner
7. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is :
- A) Cluster Sampling
 - B) Stratified Sampling
 - C) Convenient Sampling
 - D) Lottery Method
8. F-test is used when
- A) Two independent groups are to be compared
 - B) two correlated groups are to be compared
 - C) more than two independent groups are to be compared
 - D) more than two dependent or independent groups are to be compared
9. The 'Sociogram' technique is used to study
- A) Vocational Interest

- B) Professional Competence
- C) Human Relations
- D) Achievement Motivation

10. Ex Post Facto research means

- A) The research is carried out after the incident
- B) The research is carried out prior to the incident
- C) The research is carried out along with the happening of an incident.
- D) The research is carried out keeping in mind the possibilities of an incident.

11. Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability?

- A) Convenience sampling
- B) Quota sampling
- C) Judgment sampling
- D) Stratified sampling

12. The variable which impacts the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable is known as

- A) antecedent variable
- B) precedent variable
- C) predictor variable
- D) control variable

13. An aptitude test should essentially possess

- A) Content validity
- B) Predictive validity
- C) Concurrent validity

D) Construct validity

14. The word action research is coined by

- A) Elliott
- B) Kurt Lewin
- C) John Dewey
- D) Rogers'

15. Phases of Action Research are Plan, Act, Observe and

- A) Introspection
- B) Reflection
- C) Observation
- D) Evaluation

16. Information acquired by the experience / experimentation is called

- A) Empirical
- B) Scientific
- C) Facts
- D) Evidences

17. All research processes start with

- A) Formulation of hypothesis
- B) Experiments to test the hypothesis
- C) Observation
- D) Drawing a reference

18. If variable A & B highly correlated than

- A) There is strong relationship between A and B
- B) A causes B
- C) B causes A
- D) There is no relationship between A and B

19. Which measure is not Positional in Nature?

- A) Skewness
- B) Kurtosis
- C) Median
- D) Standard Deviation

20. Scale used in statistics which provides difference of proportions as well as magnitude of differences is considered as

- A) Satisfactory scale
- B) Ratio scale
- C) Goodness scale
- D) Exponential scale

21. Discrete variables and continuous variables are two types of

- A) Open end classification
- B) Time series classification
- C) Qualitative classification
- D) Quantitative classification

22. Summary and presentation of data in tabular form with several non-overlapping classes is referred as
- A) Nominal distribution
 - B) Ordinal distribution
 - C) Chronological distribution
 - D) Frequency distribution
23. Incorrectly rejecting a true null hypothesis is an example of what?
- A) Participant bias
 - B) Type II error
 - C) Type I error
 - D) Hypothesis testing
24. What is the name given to the data that can be ranked?
- A) Ratio Data
 - B) Ordinal Data
 - C) Interval Data
 - D) Categorical Data
25. Which of the following correlation coefficient can be considered as non-parametric in nature?
- A) Point-Biserial correlation
 - B) Product moment correlation
 - C) Partial correlation
 - D) Rank difference correlation

26. Hypothesis means:

- A) Conclusion drawn from research
- B) A tentative statement about the relationship
- C) Thesis to be established
- D) Outcome of an experiment

27. Conducting Surveys is the most common method of generating:

- A) Primary Data
- B) Secondary Data
- C) Quantitative Data
- D) Quantitative Data

28. If the population is homogeneous, the suitable method of sampling is:

- A) Purposive
- B) Random
- C) Snowball
- D) Stratified

29. Research in which the researcher uses both the qualitative and the quantitative method is known as -----

- A) Action research
- B) Basic research
- C) Quantitative research
- D) Mixed method research

30. The opposite of a variable:

- A) Constant

- B) Extraneous variable
- C) Dependent variable
- D) Independent Variable

31. Secondary/existing data may include which of the following?

- A) Official documents
- B) Personal documents
- C) Archived research data
- D) All of the above

32. The type of data that open-ended questions provide is called

- A) Confirmatory data
- B) Qualitative data
- C) Predictive data
- D) None of the above

33. Quota sampling, judgment sampling and convenience sampling are classified as types of

- A) Random Sampling
- B) Non-Random Sampling
- C) Direct Sampling
- D) Indirect Sampling

34. Frequency distribution whose most values are dispersed to left or right of mode is classified as

- A) Skewed
- B) Relational
- C) Bimodal

D) Unimodal

35. Which of the following has an absolute zero at the point of origin?

- A) Ordinal Scale
- B) Interval Scale
- C) Ratio Scale
- D) None of the above

Part-B

36. "*De-schooling Society*" authored by

- A) Paulo freire
- B) Paul Goodman
- C) Ivan illich
- D) Everett Reimer

37. The statement "education is the dynamic side of philosophy" means

- A) No education can proceed without having an ideological basis
- B) The ultimate aim of education is to teach philosophical wisdom
- C) Education keeps philosophy moving
- D) Theoretical tenets are translated into practice by education

38. The reality is in the constant flux, hence knowledge is essentially relative in nature. Who is in favor of this proposition?

- A) Immanuel Kant
- B) John Dewey
- C) David Hume
- D) Leibnitz

39. In the framework of Sankhya stipulation, which of the following will not be considered to accept?

- A) Prakriti is trigunatmak
- B) Prakriti is subtle
- C) Prakriti is directly visible
- D) Prakriti is by nature evolutionary

40. The main purpose of education should be the integrated development of the person. A model is offered in this regard by
- A) Aurobindo
 - B) Tagore
 - C) Gandhi
 - D) Vivekananda
41. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of a school as a social subsystem?
- A) Latent pattern maintenance
 - B) Goal attainment
 - C) Integration
 - D) Enrichment of resources
42. In Buddhism, which school advocates attainment of Nirvana through practical and worldly reality considerations ?
- A) Hina yana
 - B) Mahayana
 - C) Soutantrik
 - D) Yogachara
43. One of the following statements is not included in the process of development of behavior
- A) It proceeds from generalized mass activity to specific responses
 - B) It is a gradual and a continuous process.
 - C) It varies from child to child and the sequence is not uniform
 - D) It proceeds in a cephalo-caudal and proximo-distal direction.

44. Security Insecurity Inventory was developed by
- A) Galton.
 - B) Freeman,
 - C) Maslow.
 - D) Hebb.
45. "A neurotic individual is one who deviates in his behaviour from the norms accepted by his culture because of anxiety and who feels lonely and inferior because of this deviation" given by?
- A) Freeman
 - B) Coleman
 - C) Brown
 - D) Hull.
46. Transmutation of genetic material theory proposed by?
- A) Darwin
 - B) Mendel
 - C) Galton
 - D) Lamark.
47. Both types and traits theories of personality focus on people's characteristics which are
- A) Attitudinal.
 - B) Motivational,
 - C) Emotional.
 - D) Personal.

48. Developing new behaviour and increasing the probability of a response by introducing reward or punishment is known as

- A) Shaping of behaviour.
- B) Operant conditioning.
- C) Desensitization.
- D) Classical conditioning.

49. Horney suggests that basic anxiety arises from;

- A) Strivings from superiority complex
- B) Failure
- C) Childhood insecurity
- D) Neurotic needs.

50. Durkheim, the first modern thinker emphasized on the

- A) Reality of society
- B) Structure of Human life
- C) Organic evolution
- D) Scientific process of life

51. Elements play their part in socialization process of the individual

- A) The physical and psychological heritage of the individual
- B) The environment in which he is born
- C) Culture in which he is because of the action and interaction between these elements
- D) All of the above

52. 'Unstratified society with real equality of its members is myth which has never been realized in the history of mankind' – pointed out by

- A) P. Sorokin
- B) Raymond W. Murray
- C) John F. Cuber
- D) Gilbert

53. Weber distinguished the following class grouping capitalist society

- i. The propertied upper class
- ii. The property less white-collar workers
- iii. The petty bourgeoisie
- iv. The manual working class

- A) i & ii
- B) i & iii
- C) i & iv
- D) All the above

54. Teacher's leaving one school to work in another without status change

- A) Vertical mobility
- B) Horizontal mobility
- C) Intra generational mobility
- D) Inter generational mobility

55. One of the following articles of the Indian constitution proclaims that untouchability is to be abolished:

- A) Article 17
- B) Article 14
- C) Article 16

D) Article 46

56. The essential attributes of a state are:

- A) Population
- B) Government
- C) Sovereignty
- D) All the above

57. Which of the following organizations deals with "capacity building programme" on Educational Planning?

- A) NCERT
- B) UGC
- C) NAAC
- D) NUEPA

58. The major thrust in a good supervision report of a school programme should be to make it :

- A) Preventive and corrective
- B) Preventive and creative
- C) Constructive and critical
- D) Constructive and creative

59. A school system has worked out a number of vision statements as a result of SWOT analysis. What is the most obvious activity which has to follow :

- A) Meetings with teachers and parents
- B) Taking students' views
- C) Developing work plans
- D) Deciding about 'who, what and how' of the plans

60. The system analysis approach in educational administration is concerned with the analysis of :

- A) Quantity and quality aspects of teaching and learning
- B) Quantity and quality of pass-outs from schools and colleges
- C) Input, process and dimensions of the educational system
- D) Quality of infrastructural resources and training support

61. The modern approach to management focuses on :

- A) Organisational compliance
- B) Organisational concerns
- C) Organisational growth
- D) Supervision of managers

62. Which of the following combinations indicates the characteristics of a bureaucratic administration in education ?

- (a) A well organised R & D system
- (b) Division of labour
- (c) Specialization
- (d) A clear hierarchy
- (e) Shared responsibility for task performance
- (f) Set of rules or standard operating procedures

Code :

- A) (b), (c), (d) and (f)
- B) (a), (c), (d) and (f)
- C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
- D) (c), (d), (e) and (f)

63. Basic function of supervision should be :

- A) To maintain discipline among students
- B) To look into office management
- C) Development of constructive and creative environment in the institution
- D) To implement rules and regulation in the school

64. In connection with panel monitors, LCD means:

- A) Liquid Crystal Display
- B) Liquidized Crystal Display
- C) Least Common Display
- D) Liquid Common Display

65. HTTP means:

- A) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- B) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- C) Higher Text Transfer Protocol
- D) Higher Text Transfer Protocol.

66. Which one of the following is incorrect in use of ICT in education:

- A) ICT assists students in accessing digital information
- B) ICT produces a creative learning environment
- C) ICT doesn't improve the quality of teaching and learning
- D) ICT offers opportunities to develop critical thinking skills.

67. ICT has a vast scope in:

- A) Teaching learning Process, Publication, Evaluation, Research and Administration.
- B) Teaching learning Process, not in Publication, Evaluation, Research and Administration.
- C) Teaching learning Process, Publication, not in Evaluation, Research and Administration.
- D) Teaching learning Process, Publication, Evaluation, not in Research and Administration.

68. There is less emphasis on ICT in schools in India due to:

- A) Teachers
- B) Limited resources
- C) Administrators
- D) Students.

69. TIP is provided for integrating technology in teaching learning process. TIP means:

- A) Technology Integration Process
- B) Technology Integration Preparation
- C) Technology Integration Planning
- D) Technology Integration Pricing

70. MOOCs means:

- A) Massive Open Online Courses
- B) Magnificent and Open Online Courses
- C) Money Oriented Online Courses
- D) Men Oriented Online Courses

University of Hyderabad

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School/Department/Centre : Social Sciences/Education and Education Technology

Course/Subject : Ph.D/Education

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	B	51	D	76	
2	D	27	A	52	A	77	
3	C	28	B	53	D	78	
4	D	29	D	54	B	79	
5	B	30	A	55	A	80	
6	B	31	D	56	D	81	
7	A	32	B	57	D	82	
8	D	33	B	58	C	83	
9	C	34	A	59	C	84	
10	A	35	C	60	C	85	
11	D	36	C	61	B	86	
12	A	37	C	62	A	87	
13	B	38	B	63	C	88	
14	B	39	C	64	A	89	
15	B	40	A	65	B	90	
16	A	41	D	66	C	91	
17	C	42	B	67	A	92	
18	A	43	C	68	B	93	
19	D	44	C	69	C	94	
20	B	45	C	70	A	95	
21	D	46	D	71		96	
22	D	47	D	72		97	
23	C	48	B	73		98	
24	B	49	C	74		99	
25	D	50	A	75		100	

Note/Remarks:

Signature