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NTA (UGC) NET JRF Research Questions

Dr. Manishika Jain- Join online Paper 1 intensive course. Includes tests and expected questions.

NTA UGC-NET Research Questions

1. Who said that members of the same species are not alike-
 - a. Darwin
 - b. Herbert Spencer
 - c. Best
 - d. Good

Answer: a

2. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as-
 - a. sample parameter
 - b. inference
 - c. statistic
 - d. none of these

Answer: e

3. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as-
 - a. statistical inference of external validity of the research
 - b. data analysis and interpretation
 - c. parameter inference
 - d. all of the above

Answer: a

4. A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is-
 - a. a cluster sample
 - b. a random sample

- c. a stratified sample
- d. a systematic sample

Answer: b

5. A researcher divides the populations into PG, graduates and 10 + 2 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 these

Answer: b

6. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is-

- a. taken randomly
- b. fixed by quota
- c. representative to the population
- d. purposive

Answer: e

7. A researcher selects only 10 members as a sample from the total population of 5000 and considers it good because-

- a. he was a good researcher
- b. he was guided by his supervisor
- c. the populations was homogeneous
- d. all of these

Answer: e

8. Area (cluster) sampling technique is used when-

- a. population is scattered and large size of the sample is to be drawn
- b. population is heterogeneous
- c. long survey is needed
- d. A and C

Answer: d

9. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called-
- a. stratified sample
 - b. quota sample
 - c. cluster sample
 - d. all of the above

Answer: b

10. Which of the following is a non-probability sample-
- a. Quota sample
 - b. Simple random sample
 - c. Purposive sample
 - d. A and C both

Answer: d

11. Which technique is basically followed when the population is finite-
- a. Area sampling technique
 - b. Purposive sampling technique
 - c. Systematic sampling technique
 - d. None of the above

Answer: e

12. Validity of a research can be enhanced by-
- a. eliminating extraneous factors
 - b. taking the true representative sample of the population
 - c. both of the above measures
 - d. none of these

Answer: e

13. Field study is related to-
- a. real life situations
 - b. experimental situations
 - c. laboratory situations
 - d. none of the above

Answer: a

14. Independent variables are not manipulated in-

- a. normative researches
- b. ex-post facto researches
- c. both of the above
- d. none of the above

Answer: e

15. The research antagonistic to ex-post facto research is-

- a. experimental studies
- b. normative researches
- c. library researches
- d. all of the above

Answer: a

16. Who is regarded the father of scientific social surveys-

- a. Darwin
- b. Booth
- c. Best
- d. None of these

Answer: b

17. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called-

- a. qualitative measure
- b. data
- c. variables
- d. none of the above

Answer: e

18. The process not used in experimental researches is-

- a. observation
- b. controlling
- c. manipulation and replication

d. reference collection

Answer: d

19. The experimental study is based on the law of-

a. single variable

b. replication

c. occupation

d. interest of the subject

Answer: a

20. All are example of qualitative variables except-

a. religion and castes

b. sex

c. observation

d. interest of the subject

Answer: d

21. An example of scientific knowledge is-

a. authority of the Prophet or great men

b. social traditions and customs

c. religious scriptures

d. laboratory and field experiments

Answer: d

22. A teacher encounters various problems during his professional experiences. He should-

a. resign from his post in such situations

b. do research on that problem and find a solution

c. avoid the problematic situations

d. take the help of head of the institution

Answer: b

23. A research problem is feasible only when-

a. it is researchable

b. it is new and adds something to knowledge

- c. it has utility and relevance
- d. all of these

Answer: d

24. Formulation of hypothesis may not be essential-
- a. survey studies
 - b. fact finding (historical) studies
 - c. normative studies
 - d. experimental studies

Answer: b

25. Studying the social status of a population a researcher concluded that Mr. X is socially backward. His conclusion is-
- a. wrong
 - b. right
 - c. inaccurate
 - d. biased

Note: Such studies are conducted in relative terms.

Answer: e

26. A good hypothesis should be-
- a. precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
 - b. formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
 - c. of limited scope and should not have global significance
 - d. all of these

Answer: d

27. Hypothesis can not be stated in-
- a. null and question form terms
 - b. declarative terms
 - c. general terms
 - d. directional terms

Answer: e

28. Logic of induction is very close to-

- a. the logic of sampling
- b. the logic of observation
- c. the logic of the controlled variable
- d. none of the above

Answer: a

29. In order to augment the accuracy of the study a researcher-

- a. should increase the size of the sample
- b. should be honest and unbiased
- c. should keep the variance high
- d. all of these

Answer: d

30. All causes non, sampling errors except-

- a. faulty tools of measurement
- b. inadequate sample
- c. non response
- d. defect in data collection

Answer: b

31. Total error in a research is equal to-

- a. sampling error + non-sampling error
- b. [(sampling error) + (non-sampling error)] /t
- c. only sampling error
- d. sampling error x 100

Answer: b

32. The probability of a head and a tail of tossing four coins simultaneously is-

- a. 118
- b. 116
- c. 114
- d. 1164

Answer: b

33. Which of the following is a primary source of data-
- a. Personal records, letters, diaries, autobio-graphies, wills, etc.
 - b. Official records-governments documents, information preserved by social-religious organizations etc.
 - c. Oral testimony of traditions and customs
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d

34. For doing external criticism (for establishing the authenticity of data) a researcher must verify-
- a. the signature and handwriting of the author
 - b. the paper and ink used in that period which is under study
 - c. style of prose writing of that period
 - d. all of the above

Answer: d

35. The validity and reliability of a research will be at stake when-
- a. The author who is the source of information is biased, incompetent or dishonest
 - b. The incident was reported after a long period of time from that of its occurrence
 - c. The researcher himself is not competent enough to draw logical conclusions
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d

36. While writing research report a researcher-
- a. must not use the numerical figures in numbers in the beginning of sentences
 - b. must arrange it in logical, topical and chronological order
 - c. must compare his results with those of the other studies
 - d. all of the above

Answer: d

37. A researcher wants to study the future of the Congress I in India. For the study- which tool is most appropriate for him?
- a. Questionnaire
 - b. Schedule

- c. Interview
- d. Rating scale

Answer: a

38. Survey study aims at-

- a. knowing facts about the listing situation
- b. comparing the present status with the standard norms
- c. criticising the existing situation
- d. identifying the means of improving the existing situation
 - i. 1 and 2 only
 - ii. 1,2, 3
 - iii. 1,2, 3,4
 - iv. 2 and 3 only

Answer: b

39. Seeing a very big rally it was reported that it will win the election, the conclusion- was based on-

- a. random sampling
- b. cluster sampling
- c. systematic sampling
- d. purposive sampling

Answer: b

40. The per capita income of India from 1950 to 1990 is four times. This study is-

- a. social
- b. horizontal
- c. longitudinal
- d. factorial

Answer: e

41. It is an example of negative correlation-

- a. an increase in population will lead to a shortage of food grains
- b. poor intelligence means poor achievement in school
- c. corruption in India is increasing

d. poor working condition retards output

Answer: a

42. If you are doing experiment on a large group of sample which method of controlling will you adopt-

- a. matching
- b. randomization
- c. elimination and matching both
- d. elimination

Answer: b

43. The other name of independent variable for an experimental research is/are-

- a. treatment variable
- b. experimental variable
- c. manipulated variable
- d. all of the above

Answer: n/a

44. The historical research is different from experimental research in the process of-

- a. replication
- b. the formulation of the hypothesis
- c. the hypothesis testing
- d. all of the above

Answer: n/a

45. The reView of the related study. Is important while undertaking a research because-

- a. it avoids repetition or duplication
- b. it helps in understanding the gaps
- c. it helps the researcher not to draw illogical conclusions
- d. all of the above

Answer: n/a

46. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a researcher-

- a. He is a specialist rather than a generalist
- b. He is industrious and persistent on the trial of discovery

- c. He is not inspirational to his chosen field but accepts the reality
- d. He is not versatile in his interest and even in his native abilities
- e. He is versatile in his interest, even in his native abilities
- f. he is objective

Answer: n/a

47. Collective psychology of the whole period is a theory which-

- a. can explain all phase of historical development
- b. means the psychology of the whole society
- c. means psychological approach of data collection
- d. all of the above

Answer: n/a

48. Bibliography given in a research report

- a. helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle-
- b. makes the report authentic
- c. shows the vastknowledge of the researcher
- d. none of the above

Answer: n/a

49. If the sample drawn does not specify any condition about the parameter of the population, it is known as-

- a. selected statistics
- b. distribution free statistics
- c. census
- d. none of the above

Answer: n/a

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

what is the meaning of e which is not in the option

(- ku...@ on 21-Feb-2019)

1 Answer

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**population divides and then fixes in to size done by stratified sampling
but here ans .is quota sampling may i know how?**

(- jy...@ on 13-Jul-2017)

1 Answer

For sampling visit - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQ5_PPRPjG4

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(- ma...@ on 27-Mar-2015)

1 Answer

If you have completed your masters with good conceptual understanding, six months is an ample time to prepare for NET exam, the exam consists of paper 1 (common for all candidates) and paper 2 and 3 which is subject specific.

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