



VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

Ph.D Entrance Test – November – 2025

Faculty of Arts & Science

Instructions / Note:

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Question number 1 - 35 questions belong to Research Methodology component and Question number 36-70 questions belong to the subject at PG level
5. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

1. The first step in the research process is _____
 - A. Hypothesis formulation
 - B. Identifying the problem
 - C. Data analysis
 - D. Report writing
2. Research aimed at gaining new knowledge without immediate application is _____
 - A. Fundamental
 - B. Applied
 - C. Action
 - D. Descriptive
3. A researcher must always report data _____
 - A. Roughly
 - B. Partially
 - C. Conveniently
 - D. Honestly
4. Ethical research avoids _____
 - A. Fabrication
 - B. Integrity
 - C. Accuracy
 - D. Transparency



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5. A research problem must be _____ and researchable.
 - A. Vague
 - B. Practical
 - C. Complex
 - D. Irrelevant

6. Reviewing related literature prevents _____ of previous research.
 - A. Duplication
 - B. Discovery
 - C. Citation
 - D. Validity

7. The conceptual framework is usually developed after the _____ review.
 - A. Literature
 - B. Data
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Field

8. The term “research gap” indicates an area where knowledge is _____.
 - A. Complete
 - B. Lacking
 - C. Excessive
 - D. Irrelevant

9. A hypothesis is a _____ statement that can be tested scientifically.
 - A. Random
 - B. Tentative
 - C. Permanent
 - D. Emotional

10. The variables that are kept constant to prevent bias are called _____ variables.
 - A. Irrelevant
 - B. Random
 - C. Mixed
 - D. Control

11. Research objectives are usually derived from the _____.
 - A. Appendix
 - B. Results
 - C. Research problem
 - D. Data table



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12. A clearly stated hypothesis helps in choosing the correct _____.
- A. Research design
 - B. Font
 - C. Title
 - D. Supervisor
13. The design in which variables are manipulated and subjects randomly assigned is called _____ design.
- A. Quasi-experimental
 - B. Experimental
 - C. Survey
 - D. Descriptive
14. Sampling in which the researcher fills pre-specified categories is called _____ sampling.
- A. Quota
 - B. Convenience
 - C. Stratified
 - D. Random
15. The number of subjects included in a study is called the _____ size.
- A. Data
 - B. Population
 - C. Sample
 - D. Field
16. Counterbalancing and blinding both enhance the _____ of experimental results.
- A. Validity
 - B. Speed
 - C. Publicity
 - D. Simplicity
17. A scale that measures the intensity of an attitude or feeling is called a _____ scale.
- A. Random
 - B. Nominal
 - C. Interval
 - D. Rating
18. Reliability refers to the _____ of a measurement tool.
- A. Validity
 - B. Accuracy
 - C. Consistency
 - D. Objectivity



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19. Construct validity is concerned with the _____ meaning of the concept.
- A. Theoretical
 - B. Practical
 - C. Random
 - D. Direct
20. A commonly used attitude scale with response options from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” is the _____ scale.
- A. Likert
 - B. Thurstone
 - C. Guttman
 - D. Semantic
21. The middle value in an ordered data set is the _____.
- A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Range
22. The degree of peakedness or flatness of a distribution is called _____.
- A. Kurtosis
 - B. Skewness
 - C. Variance
 - D. Spread
23. The t-test is used to compare the means of _____ groups.
- A. Many
 - B. Three
 - C. Two
 - D. Four
24. Rejecting a true null hypothesis is known as _____ error.
- A. Type II
 - B. Type I
 - C. Sampling
 - D. Random
25. Research that explores meanings, experiences, and understanding is called _____ research.
- A. Qualitative
 - B. Quantitative
 - C. Experimental
 - D. Statistical



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26. The study that explores lived experiences of individuals is called _____.
A. Phenomenology
B. Case study
C. Ethnography
D. Survey
27. FGDs stand for Focus Group _____.
A. Data
B. Designs
C. Discussions
D. Dimensions
28. A comprehensive record of observations and reflections made by the researcher is a _____ note.
A. Test
B. Score
C. Memo
D. Field
29. A listing of the works cited in the report appears in the _____.
A. Preface
B. Appendix
C. References
D. Table
30. The reference manager software commonly used to organise citations is called _____.
A. Zotero
B. Stata
C. Matlab
D. SPSS
31. Presenting someone else's work as your own is called _____.
A. Fabrication
B. Plagiarism
C. Falsification
D. Duplication
32. A literature review chapter usually appears early in the _____.
A. Thesis
B. Appendix
C. Bibliography
D. Cover



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33. Action research follows a cyclic process of plan, act, observe and _____.
- A. Record
 - B. Reject
 - C. Reflect
 - D. Report
34. Sustainable research practices emphasize reducing _____.
- A. Time
 - B. Data
 - C. Code
 - D. Waste
35. Using AI tools for plagiarism detection maintains research _____.
- A. Integrity
 - B. Novelty
 - C. Finance
 - D. Length

