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| 1 | Creating sample as per ease of access, readiness to be a part of the sample, availability at a given time slot is   1. Systematic sampling 2. Probability sampling 3. Random sampling 4. Convenience sampling |
| 2 | Samples generated based on referrals is   1. Systematic sampling 2. Snowball sampling 3. Random sampling 4. Convenience sampling |
| 3 | The square root of the variance is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deviation   1. Empirical 2. Mean 3. continuous 4. standard |
| 4 | Cluster sampling demands -------------- within sub groups   1. Homogeneity 2. Heterogeneity 3. Availability 4. Accessibility |
| 5 | Any data collected personally from the informants by the investigator is ------------   1. Unofficial 2. Primary 3. Group data 4. Secondary |
| 6 | Q: Sampling in qualitative research is similar to which type of sampling in quantitative research?  Options  1: Simple random sampling  2: Systematic sampling  3: Quota sampling  4: Purposive sampling |
| 7 | Q: Which of the following sampling techniques is an equal probability selection method (i.e.EPSEM) in which every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected?  Options  1: Simple random sampling  2: Systematic sampling  3: Proportional stratified sampling  4: All of the above are EPSEM |
| 8 | Q: Which of the following is not true about stratified random sampling?  Options  1: It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups  2: Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions  3: Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done  4: Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample |
| 9 | Q: Which of the following is not a form of non-random sampling?  Options  1: Snowball sampling  2: Convenience sampling  3: All of the above  4: Quota sampling |
| 10 | Q: Which of the following is an example of primary data  Options  1: Book  2: Journal  3: News paper  4: Census report |
| 11 | Q: Sources of data collected and compile by others is called  Options  1: Primary data  2: Secondary data  3: Primary & Secondary data  4: None of the above |
| 12 | Q: What are the two types of research data  Options  1: Organized and unorganised data  2: Qualitative and Quantitative data  3: Processed and unprocessed data  4: None of the above |
| 13 | Q: The Government and non-Government publications are considered as  Options  1: External secondary data sources  2: External Primary data sources  3: Internal secondary data sources  4: Internal Primary data sources |
| 14 | Q: The data which generated within company such as routine business activities is classified as  Options  1: External secondary data sources  2: External Primary data sources  3: Internal secondary data sources  4: Internal Primary data sources |
| 15 | Q:The type of question included in questionnaires to record response in which the respondent can answer in any way is called as  Options  1: Multiple choice question  2: Open ended question  3: Close ended question  4: Itemized question |
| 16 | Of the following sampling methods, which is a probability method?  Options  1. Judgement  2. Quota  3. Simple random  4. Convenience |
| 17 | Q: Which among the following is the benefit of using simple random sampling?  Options  1: The results are always representative.  2: Interviewers can choose respondents freely.  3: Informants can refuse to participate.  4: We can calculate the accuracy of the results |
| 18 | Q: Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?  1: Quota sampling  2: Convenience sampling  3: Snowball sampling  4: Stratified random sampling |
| 19 | Q: Sample is regarded as a subset of?  1: Data  2: Set  3: Distribution  4: Population |
| 20 | The difference between the expected value of a statistic and the value of the  parameter being estimated is called a:  Options:  1: Standard error  2: Bias  3: Sampling error  4: Non-sampling error |
| 21 | The probability of selecting an item in probability sampling, from the  population is known and is:  Options:  1: Equal to one  2: Equal to zero  3: Non zero  4: None of the above |
| 22 | Q:A researcher polls people as they walk by on the street.  Options   1. Systematic Random Sample 2. Convenience Sampling 3. Judgmental Sampling 4. Quota Sampling |
| 23 | Q:Inspectors for a hospital chain with multiple locations randomly select some of their locations for a cleanliness check of their operating rooms.  Options   1. Cluster sampling 2. Stratified Sampling 3. Quota Sampling 4. Snowball Sampling |