

PART B

Workbook [कार्य-पुस्तिका]

[Competency-based Learning through Objective Questions]

SET-1

Fill in the Blanks

Choose appropriate word/term and fill in the blank:

- Aggregate of all items to be studied for an investigation is called _____ .
- _____ method of data collection is one in which data is collected covering every item of the universe. (population sample)
- _____ is a merit of sampling method. (Census/Sample)
- Mixed sampling technique is also called _____ sampling. (Administrative convenience Extensive information)
- For drawing lottery, _____ sampling is used. (stratified systematic)
- _____ method of sampling involves dividing the population into different groups on the basis of different characteristics of the population. (random quota)
- _____ table is used for sample involving table of random numbers. (Stratified Quota)
- In _____ sampling, the population is divided into different strata having different characteristics. (Tippet's/Thomas')
- _____ sampling includes all those methods of sampling in which all the units of population do not have equal probability of being selected in the sample of study. (deliberate stratified)
- _____ sampling is an unscientific method of sampling. (Non-random Random)
- _____ sampling is an unscientific method of sampling. (Convenience Quota)

SET-2

Multiple Choice

Choose the correct option:

- Which of the following is a method of data collection?
(a) Census method (b) Sample method
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- Sampling method in which sample items are chosen by the investigator is called _____ .
(a) purposive sampling (b) deliberate sampling
(c) systematic sampling (d) both (a) and (b)
- Which of the following is a merit of census method of collection of data?
(a) Economical (b) Time saving
(c) Scientific (d) Reliable
- Which of the following factor mark a distinction between sampling method and census method?
(a) Area of survey (b) Accuracy of data
(c) Cost of collection (d) All of these

5. **Exit poll is an example of:**
 (a) random sampling (b) purposive sampling
 (c) stratified sampling (d) quota sampling
6. **Under random sampling, each item of the universe has _____ chance of being selected.**
 (a) equal (b) unequal
 (c) zero (d) none of these
7. **Systematic sampling is a short-cut method of _____.**
 (a) quota sampling (b) random sampling
 (c) convenience sampling (d) none of these
8. **Which of the following is correct in case of deliberate sampling?**
 (a) It is a very simple technique of selection of the sample items
 (b) There is no possibility of personal bias in the selection of items
 (c) Reliability of the results cannot be questioned
 (d) All of these
9. _____ is used when various items of the universe are identical to each other.
 (a) Random sampling (b) Stratified sampling
 (c) Convenience sampling (d) Quota sampling
10. **Which of the following is a demerit of census method?**
 (a) Large manpower required (b) Not suitable for large investigations
 (c) Costly (d) All of these
11. **For the estimation of the country's population, _____ method is used in India.**
 (a) census (b) sampling
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
12. _____ method is free from personal bias of the investigator.
 (a) Purposive sampling (b) Mixed sampling
 (c) Random sampling (d) Quota sampling
13. **Which of the following is a merit of stratified sampling?**
 (a) Covers diverse characteristics of the population
 (b) A comparative analysis of the data becomes possible
 (c) Offers reliable as well as meaningful results
 (d) All of these
14. **Stratified sampling involves the mixture of:**
 (a) purposive sampling and quota sampling
 (b) purposive sampling and random sampling
 (c) systematic sampling and random sampling
 (d) none of these
15. **Haphazard sampling:**
 (a) is not in accordance with the rules of sampling
 (b) allows every item an equal probability of being selected in the sample
 (c) does not allow every item an equal probability of being selected in the sample
 (d) both (a) and (c)

SET-3

True or False

State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. Sample leads to study of diverse characteristics of the population. (True/False)
2. Quota sampling is an unreliable method of sampling. (True/False)
3. If size of the sample is very small, it will fail to represent the population. (True/False)
4. Reliability of a sample is also affected by the training of the investigators. (True/False)
5. There is a certain bias involved in the non-random selection of samples. (True/False)
6. Convenience sampling is also known as deliberate sampling. [NCERT] (True/False)
7. Error in data acquisition arises when respondents do not offer required information. (True/False)
8. Haphazard sampling and purposive sampling are the same. (True/False)
9. Collection of data via census method is not suitable for large investigations. (True/False)
10. Verification of statistical information obtained through census method is not possible. (True/False)

SET-4

True-False Alternatives

In the following questions (1-5), two statements are given. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative among those given below:

Alternatives:

- (a) Both the statements are true
 - (b) Both the statements are false
 - (c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
 - (d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false
1. **Statement 1** : Sample method is suitable when the area of investigation is relatively small.
Statement 2 : Reliability of sampling data depends on method of sampling.
 2. **Statement 1** : Under random sampling, each item of the universe has an equal chance of being selected.
Statement 2 : Systematic sampling does not allow every item of the universe an equal chance of being selected in the sample.
 3. **Statement 1** : Quota sampling is not very expensive.
Statement 2 : There is a high possibility of personal bias in quota sampling.
 4. **Statement 1** : Universe refers to an aggregate of items to be studied for an investigation.
Statement 2 : A good sample is supposed to represent the characteristics of the universe.
 5. **Statement 1** : Sampling method is more scientific and allows easy identification of errors.
Statement 2 : Data collected via sampling method always leads to right conclusions.

SET-5

Choose the Correct Pair of Statements/Identify the Correct Sequence of Alternatives

1. From the set of statements given in Column I and Column II, choose the correct pair of statements:

Column I	Column II
A. Census method	(i) Needs less number of enumerators
B. Sampling method	(ii) Comparatively more expensive
C. Convenience sampling	(iii) Unscientific and unreliable
D. Purposive sampling	(iv) Unbiased

Alternatives:

- (a) A—(i) (b) B—(ii)
 (c) C—(iii) (d) D—(iv)
2. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective items in Column I:

Column I	Column II
A. Census method	(i) Paper slips used to draw a sample
B. Sampling method	(ii) Do not have equal probability of being selected in the sample
C. Non-random sampling	(iii) Study of diverse characteristics
D. Lottery method	(iv) Not time consuming

Alternatives:

- (a) A—(iii), B—(iv), C—(ii), D—(i) (b) A—(ii), B—(iv), C—(i), D—(iii)
 (c) A—(iv), B—(iii), C—(i), D—(ii) (d) A—(iv), B—(iii), C—(ii), D—(i)

SET-6

Assertion and Reasoning

In the following questions (1-5), a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative among those given below:

Alternatives:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

1. **Assertion (A)** : Census method gives more accurate and highly reliable results.
Reason (R) : In census method, each and every item of the population is studied.
2. **Assertion (A)** : Stratified sampling is also called deliberative sampling.
Reason (R) : Stratified sampling involves mixture of both purposive sampling and random sampling.
3. **Assertion (A)** : Haphazard sampling does not allow every item of the universe an equal chance of being selected in the sample.
Reason (R) : Convenience sampling is a form of haphazard sampling.

4. **Assertion (A)** : Every item of population is included under random sampling method.
Reason (R) : Reliability of sample depends upon the training of the investigators.
5. **Assertion (A)** : Census method is suitable when the area of investigation is relatively small.
Reason (R) : Sample method is less time consuming.

ANSWERS

SET-1

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. population | 2. Census | 3. Administrative convenience | 4. stratified |
| 5. random | 6. Stratified | 7. Tippet's | 8. stratified |
| 10. Convenience | | | 9. Non-random |

SET-2

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | | | | | |

SET-3

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|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True | 4. True | 5. True | 6. False | 7. False | 8. False | 9. True | 10. True |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|

SET-4

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

SET-5

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|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) |
|--------|--------|

SET-6

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|