

Hall No. \_\_\_\_\_

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number

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**B. B. A. (Fourth Semester) (NEP)  
EXAMINATION, 2022-23**

**F010401T-B : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Paper Code**

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**Questions Booklet  
Series**

**A**

**Time : 1:30 Hours ]**

**[ Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions to the Examinee :**

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. Booklet is in two Sections : Section-A (1-50) & Section-B (51-100) Candidate should select 37 or 38 questions respectively from both sections. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :**

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को हल करके दी गई OMR जवाब-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो खण्डों-खण्ड-A (1-50) तथा खण्ड-B (51-100) में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक भाग से क्रमशः 37 या 38 प्रश्न करने हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR जवाब-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उस तुरन्त बदल लें।

**(Remaining instructions on the last page)**

**(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)**

**Section-B**  
**(Research Methodology)**

51. This type of scale makes extensive use of words rather than numbers :

- (A) Semantic
- (B) Likert
- (C) Rating
- (D) Numerical

52. A questionnaire is a device that is most frequently used in collecting ... Data.

- (A) Secondary
- (B) Primary
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

53. These questions are also called fixed alternative questions :

- (A) Open ended
- (B) Close ended
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Open response-option questions

54. .... questionnaires cover definite, concrete and direct questions.

- (A) Unstructured
- (B) Structured
- (C) Closed form
- (D) None of the above

55. Data processing consists of ..... , coding and tabulation.

- (A) Editing
- (B) Entry
- (C) Classification
- (D) None of the above

56. .... helps to become the data accurate, consistent with the intent of the question and other information in the survey, and to see the data is complete in all respects.

- (A) Coding
- (B) Tabulation
- (C) Editing
- (D) Classification

57. .... is the process of assigning figures or other .....

..... number of categories or classes.

- (A) Editing
- (B) Coding
- (C) Tabulation
- (D) Classification

58. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying it in a compact form for further analysis.
- (A) Classification  
(B) Coding  
(C) Tabulation  
(D) Editing
59. In statistics, a \_\_\_\_\_ is a graphical display of tabulated frequencies.
- (A) Histogram  
(B) Bar diagram  
(C) Histogram  
(D) None of the above
60. If the study is related one variable it is called \_\_\_\_\_ analysis.
- (A) Bivariate  
(B) Correlation  
(C) Casual analysis  
(D) Unidimensional
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is the middle value in the distribution when it is arranged in descending or ascending order.
- (A) Mode  
(B) Mean  
(C) Median  
(D) Range
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common measure of central tendency.
- (A) Mode  
(B) Median  
(C) Mean  
(D) Range
63. When the study is related with more than two variables it is termed as \_\_\_\_\_ Analysis.
- (A) Bivariate  
(B) Multivariate  
(C) Casual analysis  
(D) Unidimensional
64. \_\_\_\_\_ Report is a report prepared for an expert.
- (A) Technical  
(B) Popular  
(C) General  
(D) Specific
65. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a list of the sources used by the researcher to get information for research report.
- (A) Bibliography  
(B) Content  
(C) Appendix  
(D) None of the above

66. There are \_\_\_\_\_ primary scales of measurement

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

67. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic way of assigning numbers or names to objects and their attributes.

- (A) Measurement
- (B) Classification
- (C) Scaling
- (D) Tabulation

68. The \_\_\_\_\_ Scale is known as nominal scale

- (A) Interval
- (B) Ordinal
- (C) Ranking
- (D) Categorical

69. Nominal variables allow for \_\_\_\_\_ classification

- (A) Quantitative
- (B) Qualitative
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

70. The number of observations falling within a particular class interval is called \_\_\_\_\_ its class

- (A) Frequency
- (B) Interval
- (C) Limits
- (D) Mark

71. List includes letters, questionnaires, tests or other tools used in collecting the data

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Glossary
- (C) Literature cited
- (D) Bibliog

72. When there is long time gap between data collected and presentation of report, the study may lose its significance. In such cases \_\_\_\_\_ report is presented

- (A) Summary
- (B) Technical
- (C) Interim
- (D) Public

73. A list of references cited in the text :
- Appendix
  - Glossary
  - Literature cited
  - Bibliography
74. A comprehensive listing of the works relevant to the study of the researcher :
- Appendix
  - Glossary
  - Literature cited
  - Bibliography
75. A/An ..... is an alphabetical listing of unfamiliar terms with their meaning used in the thesis.
- Appendix
  - Glossary
  - Literature cited
  - Bibliography
76. When a phenomenon cannot be fully understood because of technical difficulties, the hypothesis made about is called .....
- Tentative
  - Descriptive
  - Explanatory
  - Hypothesis
77. The value exactly at the middle of a class interval is called .....
- Mid value
  - Class mark
  - Limits
  - Both (A) and (B)
78. The smallest and the largest possible measurements in each class are known as class .....
- Boundaries
  - Interval
  - Limits
  - Mark
79. It describes how an agent works to produce a particular effect or event :
- Tentative
  - Descriptive
  - Explanatory
  - Hypothesis concerning law
80. Sampling technique where respondent refer next set of respondents is called .....
- Systematic
  - Cluster
  - Snowball
  - None of the above

81. Reporting means reports through person
- (A) Asking  
(B) Answering  
(C) Communicating  
(D) Stating
82. A treatise on a single subject is called a .....
- (A) Monograph  
(B) Thesis  
(C) Dissertation  
(D) Report
83. Sampling technique where every "n"th number of respondent is taken is called as .....
- (A) Systematic  
(B) Cluster  
(C) Snowball  
(D) None of the above
84. Sampling technique where every similar segments are identified and than groups are chosen randomly is :
- (A) Systematic  
(B) Cluster  
(C) Snowball  
(D) None of the above
85. Sampling technique where lottery is drawn is similar to :
- (A) Systematic  
(B) Cluster  
(C) Snowball  
(D) Simple random sampling
86. Report is reporting verbally .....
- (A) Technical  
(B) Popular  
(C) Written  
(D) Oral
87. Popular report is a report prepared for .....
- (A) Academic audience  
(B) Business managers  
(C) Administrators  
(D) Laymen
88. When the study is related with more than two variables, it is termed as .....
- (A) Bivariate  
(B) Multivariate  
(C) Casual  
(D) Unidimensional
89. The method helps to predict the unknown values of one variable from the known values of another variable are called ..... analysis.
- (A) Correlation  
(B) Regression  
(C) Factor  
(D) Cluster
90. Where the sample size is less than 30 ..... is used.
- (A) F-test  
(B) Z-test  
(C) T-test  
(D) U-test

91. If the measure of correlation is zero it indicates ..... correlation.
- (A) No  
(B) Perfect  
(C) ~~Imperfect~~  
(D) Positive
92. .... is a measure of central tendency.
- (A) ~~Mean~~  
(B) Standard deviation  
(C) Mean deviation  
(D) Range
93. .... Statistics is used to describe the basic features of the data in a study.
- (A) Descriptive  
(B) Business  
(C) Inferential  
(D) None of the above
94. The entire domain of statistics is divided in to Descriptive statistics and ..... statistics.
- (A) Vital  
(B) Business  
(C) ~~Inferential~~  
(D) None of the above
95. After processing the data, the next step is its .....
- (A) Editing  
(B) Classifying  
(C) ~~Analysis~~  
(D) Reporting
96. .... is defined as the square-root of the average of the squared deviation from the mean.
- (A) Range  
(B) Standard deviation  
(C) Skewness  
(D) Geometric mean
97. The best way of reflecting the central tendency of a set of scores where the scores themselves are measured on a nominal scale :
- (A) Mode  
(B) Median  
(C) Mean  
(D) Range
98. If we estimate a parameter with the help of a single value, it is known as ..... estimate.
- (A) Point  
(B) Interval  
(C) Time  
(D) None of the above
99. Rejecting a true null hypothesis is committing a .....
- (A) type-I error  
(B) type-II error  
(C) type-III error  
(D) Sampling error
100. In testing of hypothesis, if the null hypothesis is rejected ..... hypothesis is accepted.
- (A) Alternative  
(B) Relational  
(C) New  
(D) None of the above

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

**Example :**

**Question :**

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Imppt. :** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन में से सही उत्तर छीटना है। उत्तर को OMR जवाब-शीट में सम्बंधित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है

**उदाहरण :**

**प्रश्न :**

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में अर्ध भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करे। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्ड के लिए दिए खाली पंज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।