

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. 00294

Subject Code : 14

Subject : Home Science

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 165

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 23 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. The Test Booklet contains **165** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct answer, you should mark (darken) the answer which you consider the best. In any case choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers **ONLY** on the **separate OMR Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BLACK BALL POINT PEN**. You have to do rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet only. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. of one mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the answers to various questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. After you have completed filling in all your answers on the Answer Sheet and after completion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Original Answer Sheet (OMR Answer Sheet)** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

RS - 5/20

(Turn over)

2018

1. Which of the following are regulatory foods ?
 - (A) Carbohydrates and fats
 - (B) Water and roughage
 - (C) Vitamins and minerals
 - (D) Proteins and minerals
2. Milk and milk products are primarily sources of :
 - (A) Calorie
 - (B) Vitamins
 - (C) Protein
 - (D) Minerals
3. Clotting of blood requires :
 - (A) Phosphorous and potassium
 - (B) Calcium and vitamin K
 - (C) Manganese and sodium
 - (D) Iron and fluorine
4. Germinated seeds have more of :
 - (A) Protein
 - (B) Maltose
 - (C) Fat
 - (D) Water
5. Leguminous seeds provide high fibre as well as :
 - (A) Bile
 - (B) Acid
 - (C) Anti-nutrients
 - (D) Cholesterol
6. The chief constituents of egg white besides water are :
 - (A) Cholesterol
 - (B) Carbohydrate
 - (C) Protein
 - (D) Vitamins
7. Pasteurisation is a :
 - (A) Cold treatment
 - (B) Heat treatment
 - (C) Water treatment
 - (D) Air treatment
8. Osmotic dehydration is used for preservation of :
 - (A) Vegetables
 - (B) Milk
 - (C) Fruits
 - (D) Cereals
9. Ascorbic acid is retained when fruits are frozen with :
 - (A) Salt
 - (B) Sugar
 - (C) Water
 - (D) Light
10. Parboiled rice contains sufficient amount of :
 - (A) Niacin
 - (B) Vitamin E
 - (C) Thiamine
 - (D) Calcium

11. Vitamin B 12 is stored in :
 (A) Spleen
 (B) Liver
 (C) Pancreas
 (D) Kidney
12. Rickets occur due to deficiency of :
 (A) Vitamin A
 (B) Vitamin K
 (C) Vitamin D
 (D) Vitamin C
13. Vitamin C requirement during the lactation period is :
 (A) 100 mg per day
 (B) 50 mg per day
 (C) 80 mg per day
 (D) 200 mg per day
14. Body needs vitamins and minerals because they :
 (A) Give body energy
 (B) Insulate the body's organs
 (C) Help to carry out metabolic reaction
 (D) Withdraw heat from the body
15. ICMR has recommended a daily requirement of phosphorus as :
 (A) 3 gms
 (B) 5 gms
 (C) 1 gm
 (D) .50 gm
16. A diet can be called as balanced when one of the following is taken into account :
 (A) Protective foods
 (B) Energy giving foods
 (C) Five food groups
 (D) Green vegetables
17. Which of the following is not considered as nutrient ?
 (A) Fats
 (B) Minerals
 (C) Proteins
 (D) Fibre
18. Milk and milk products are mostly required for :
 (A) Bones
 (B) Muscles
 (C) Teeth
 (D) (A), (B) and (C)
19. Which of the following is not required for strong bones ?
 (A) Thiamine
 (B) Magnesium
 (C) Calcium
 (D) Vitamin D

20. A diet that contains required amount of nutrients for human body is called as :
- Nutritious diet
 - Balanced diet
 - Food pyramid
 - Perfect diet
21. Which is not essential in balanced diet ?
- Fruits and vegetables
 - Salads
 - Pulses
 - Tea
22. One gram of protein provides :
- 9 calories
 - 5 calories
 - 4 calories
 - 7 calories
23. Calorie requirement per day of an adult male heavy worker is :
- 2000 kcal
 - 3000 kcal
 - 3800 kcal
 - 4000 kcal
24. What is the recommended daily protein intake of a girl aged 16-18 years ?
- 50 gms
 - 65 gms
 - 70 gms
 - 60 gms
25. Problems related to inadequate absorption of nutrients is called as :
- Malnutrition
 - Solubility of nutrients
 - Insolubility of nutrients
 - Overnutrition
26. For normal growth of body when nutrients are taken more than the requirement, the state of condition is called as :
- Protein energy malnutrition
 - Pepsin enzyme malnutrition
 - Over intake of nutrition
 - Abnormal intake of nutrition
27. A marasmic child has :
- Wrinkle and thin skin
 - Pellagroid dermatitis
 - Black skin
 - Thin skin
28. In most developing countries children of poor socio-economic population suffer from protein energy malnutrition at the age of :
- 5 to 10 years
 - Above 10 years
 - Under 5 years
 - Infancy

29. Vitamin A provides protection against :
- (A) Skin diseases
 - (B) Blindness
 - (C) Blood irregularities
 - (D) Tools carries
30. Magnesium plays a major role in :
- (A) Turning food to energy
 - (B) Bone building
 - (C) Formation of new cells
 - (D) Activating enzymes
31. Daily sodium intake of an adult should be between :
- (A) 800 to 900 mg
 - (B) 1000 to 1200 mg
 - (C) 1500 to 2400 mg
 - (D) Above 2400 mg
32. Which of the following is referred to as proximate group ?
- (A) Carbohydrates, fats and proteins
 - (B) Carbohydrates, proteins and minerals
 - (C) Vitamins, minerals and proteins
 - (D) Fats, carbohydrates and vitamins
33. Which of the following is mostly lacking in flesh diet ?
- (A) Vitamin E
 - (B) Vitamin B
 - (C) Vitamin A
 - (D) Vitamin C
34. Human development is a :
- (A) Slow process
 - (B) Continuous and gradual process
 - (C) Complex process
 - (D) Quick process
35. In childhood, weight is gained principally from :
- (A) Bone and blood
 - (B) Bone, blood and hormone
 - (C) Bone and muscle tissue
 - (D) Cell and tissue
36. Child development is crucially influenced by :
- (A) Heredity
 - (B) School
 - (C) Birth place
 - (D) Peer group
37. Changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred as :
- (A) Collection
 - (B) Maturation
 - (C) Growth
 - (D) Development

38. The direction in which human development takes place is :
- (A) Different for different children
 - (B) From smaller muscles to larger muscles
 - (C) From outside to centre
 - (D) From top to bottom
39. An average baby can sit without support between the ages of :
- (A) 8 to 9 months
 - (B) 6 to 7 months
 - (C) 10 to 11 months
 - (D) 2 to 3 months
40. Where parents and teachers participate together in rearing of a child it is called as :
- (A) Authoritarian rearing
 - (B) Democratic rearing
 - (C) Permissive rearing
 - (D) Democratic and permissive rearing
41. Development is a product of :
- (1) Heredity and environment
 - (2) Learning and maturity
 - (3) Learning and training
 - (4) Learning through observation
- (A) (1) and (3) are correct
 - (B) (1) and (2) are correct
 - (C) (2), (3) and (4) are correct
 - (D) (1) and (4) are correct
42. Physical development of children which involves increasing ability to move and control their body movements is called as :
- (A) Growth of the body parts
 - (B) Biological changes
 - (C) Sensory development
 - (D) Motor development
43. An internal mental phenomenon wherein learners receive, process, store and retrieve information in their mind is known as :
- (A) Behaviourism
 - (B) Cognitivism
 - (C) Perception
 - (D) Learning
44. The process through which individuals learn proper ways of acting in a culture is called :
- (A) Acculturation
 - (B) Socialization
 - (C) Association
 - (D) Co-operation

45. At which age, children show the first sign of having the ability to learn :
- (A) Birth
 - (B) 2 weeks
 - (C) 4 weeks
 - (D) 1 year
46. Toy age refers to :
- (A) Early childhood
 - (B) Late childhood
 - (C) Babyhood
 - (D) Infancy
47. A child who writes with his/her left hand and is comfortable with doing things should be :
- (A) Allowed with his/her preference
 - (B) Discouraged
 - (C) Forced to write with right hand
 - (D) Sent to seek medical help
48. Which indicates the change in the quality or character of a child ?
- (A) Hearing
 - (B) Growth
 - (C) Development
 - (D) Environment
49. Which of the following age is mostly influenced by peer groups ?
- (A) Early childhood
 - (B) Late childhood
 - (C) Adolescence
 - (D) Adulthood
50. In which of the following stages the child looks self-centred ?
- (A) Infancy
 - (B) Early childhood
 - (C) Adolescence
 - (D) Adulthood
51. Which is one of the major problems of adolescence ?
- (A) Speech
 - (B) Behaviour
 - (C) Learning
 - (D) Making friends
52. Which one is the adolescent problem ?
- (A) Sharing with mother
 - (B) Sharing with father
 - (C) Identity crisis
 - (D) Jealousness

53. Releasing pent up emotional energy is :
- (A) Body control
 - (B) Emotional sensitivity
 - (C) Emotional catharsis
 - (D) Mental balance
54. Select a person who stated, — “adolescence is a period of stress and strain, storm and strife”.
- (A) Elizabeth Hurlock
 - (B) Erickson
 - (C) Piaget
 - (D) Stanley Hall
55. The peculiar nature of adolescent's such as desire to be noticed and thinks everyone is noticing them is named as :
- (A) Gender identity
 - (B) Imaginary audience
 - (C) Inferiority complex
 - (D) Role confusion
56. Language of word is not necessary for :
- (A) Imaginative thinking
 - (B) Conceptual thinking
 - (C) Associative thinking
 - (D) Perceptual thinking
57. Running of words together is a speech defect known as :
- (A) Slurring
 - (B) Stammering
 - (C) Lisping
 - (D) Stuttering
58. The best of place of social development for a 12 years old child is :
- (A) Neighbourhood
 - (B) Family
 - (C) Playground
 - (D) School
59. Adolescents may experience :
- (A) Feelings of self-actualisation
 - (B) Feelings of satisfaction about life
 - (C) Anxiety and concern about themselves
 - (D) Feelings of fear about wrong that is committed in childhood

60. Which one of the following is an example of a fine motor skill ?
- (A) Writing
(B) Hopping
(C) Running
(D) Climbing
61. Which of the following is not a product of learning ?
- (A) Physical structure
(B) Knowledge
(C) Skill
(D) Maturation
62. Which of these is not a welfare measure for the aged ?
- (A) NCOP
(B) NPOP
(C) IPOP
(D) TRYSEM
63. Under which constitutional articles protection is provided to aged persons ?
- (A) Article 14
(B) Article 41 and 46
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 16
64. One of the most common disabilities among the elderly persons in India is :
- (A) Locomotor disability
(B) Visual disability
(C) Hearing disability
(D) Speech disability
65. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was enabled in India in the year :
- (A) 2005
(B) 2007
(C) 2009
(D) 2010
66. Which is not a stage of family life cycle ?
- (A) Independence
(B) Childhood
(C) Coupling
(D) Parenting
67. Home management is a :
- (A) Social process
(B) Psychological process
(C) Mental process
(D) Learning process

68. Which one is the human resource ?
- (A) Library facility
 - (B) Energy
 - (C) Money
 - (D) Material
69. The keys to home management are :
- (A) Clothing and money
 - (B) Values and goals
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Family relatives
70. Home management refers to :
- (A) Solve household problems
 - (B) To keep an orderly home
 - (C) To beautify the interiors
 - (D) Management of resources to achieve goals
71. The whole process of management depends on :
- (A) Contact with others
 - (B) Steps of management
 - (C) Money power
 - (D) Evaluation
72. In decision-making process, identification of problem is the :
- (A) Third step
 - (B) Second step
 - (C) First step
 - (D) Fourth step
73. The technique of accomplishing a task by using least amount of time and energy is called as :
- (A) Fatigue
 - (B) Leisure
 - (C) Work simplification
 - (D) Stress
74. Which of the following is the first step in time plan ?
- (A) Estimation of time required
 - (B) Listing of activities
 - (C) Prioritisation of activities
 - (D) Carrying out of activities
75. When a person tries but does not reach the goal that state of condition is due to :
- (A) Physiological fatigue
 - (B) Psychological fatigue
 - (C) Frustration fatigue
 - (D) Adjustment
76. Flow of goods and services used or available for a given period of time is called as :
- (A) Money income
 - (B) Psychic income
 - (C) Real income
 - (D) No income

77. Which of the following is not one of the steps of household budget ?
- (A) Education
 - (B) Transport
 - (C) Saving
 - (D) Money laundering
78. "As the income increases the proportion income spent on food decreases though the actual amount spent on food increases". Who stated this ?
- (A) Berlo
 - (B) Ensminger
 - (C) Ernst Engel
 - (D) Andrew
79. Choosing an alternative is the crucial stage in :
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Controlling
 - (C) Decision making
 - (D) Evaluation
80. A family consisting of siblings who combine their families to share resources and work is :
- (A) Extended family
 - (B) Blended family
 - (C) Joint family
 - (D) Nuclear family
81. When a man marries one woman at a time is called as :
- (A) Monogamy
 - (B) Compassionate marriage
 - (C) Polygamy
 - (D) Exogamy
82. The most important agreement behind arranged marriage is :
- (A) It is socially better
 - (B) It is morally sound
 - (C) Both boys and girls are guided by sentiments
 - (D) No restriction
83. The marriage between a boy and a girl of different castes is called as :
- (A) Indogamy
 - (B) Exogamy
 - (C) Caste marriage
 - (D) Inter-caste marriage
84. Elementary system of marriage is characterised by :
- (A) Prohibitory marriage
 - (B) Preferential marriage
 - (C) Exogamous marriage
 - (D) Endogamous marriage
85. Cross-cousin marriage is a form of :
- (A) Exogamy
 - (B) Levirate
 - (C) Endogamy
 - (D) Sororate

86. In Hindu marriage which of the following performance is an essential condition ?
- Dowry ceremony
 - Saptapadi
 - Upanayas
 - Carrying away
87. According to traditional Hindu law, marriage is a :
- Regulation of prostitution
 - Contract
 - Sacrament
 - Live in relationship
88. Marriage gets social approval through :
- Education
 - Wealth
 - Private property
 - Social ceremony
89. Which one is not a characteristic of Patriarchal family ?
- Wife lives in husband's house
 - Husband lives in wife's house
 - Children have ordinarily no right over mother's properties
 - Father is the supreme head of the family
90. When a man marries several women it is called as :
- Polygamy
 - Non-fraternal polyandry
 - Polyandry
 - Adelphic polygyny
91. Which of the following characteristics is not essential to a family ?
- State regulation
 - Form of marriage
 - Mating relationship
 - Common habitation
92. A consumer needs to have which of the following responsibilities ?
- Using a product safety
 - Buying at any price
 - Not checking for quality
 - Checking for the colour of product
93. The goods which satisfy human wants directly are called :
- Consumer's goods
 - Producer's goods
 - Public goods
 - Intermediate goods

94. Adequate and accurate information about quality, quantity, purity, standard and the price of the goods and services is provided by :
- (A) Right to choose
 (B) Right to be heard
 (C) Right to be informed
 (D) Right to safety
95. Redressal Agencies come under which Consumer Protection Act ?
- (A) National Commission
 (B) State Commission
 (C) District Forum
 (D) (A), (B) and (C)
96. A separate definition of consumer for the purpose of goods and services is provided in :
- (A) Consumer Protection Act, 1988
 (B) Consumer Protection Act, 1989
 (C) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
 (D) (A), (B) and (C)
97. When do we celebrate National Consumer's Day ?
- (A) 12th January
 (B) 24th December
 (C) 23rd December
 (D) 22nd December
98. Which logo is meant for packed bottle of water to be sure about its quality ?
- (A) ISI Mark
 (B) AG Mark
 (C) FPO Mark
 (D) BIS Hallmark
99. Consumer Protection Act defines :
- (A) Consumer rights and responsibilities
 (B) Buyer's choice of products
 (C) Sellers marketing policy
 (D) Buyer's information level
100. Extension education :
- (A) Is a transfer of technology
 (B) Belongs to one discipline
 (C) Is book oriented education
 (D) Is one way education
101. Extension education is a behavioural science because it :
- (A) Provides formal education
 (B) Deals with study of human behaviour
 (C) Provides compulsory education
 (D) Provides certificate oriented education

102. Extension education is a voluntary education as it is :

- (A) Democratic in nature
- (B) Non-participating in nature
- (C) Unscientific in nature
- (D) Curriculum specific

103. Extension education is based on principle of :

- (A) Class-room education
- (B) Text-book education
- (C) Learning by doing
- (D) Learning through curriculum programme

104. An extension education programme is a statement of situation, objectives and :

- (A) Human nature
- (B) Problems and solutions
- (C) Curriculum
- (D) Achievement

105. Program planning includes :

- (A) Definite plan of work
- (B) Study of people
- (C) Discussion
- (D) Eductaion of clients

106. Extension education is a continuous and :

- (A) One-way education process
- (B) Two-way education process
- (C) Give and take process
- (D) Non-participatory process

107. Program planning is a teaching and learning process where people learn, think, reason and :

- (A) Communicate
- (B) Approach
- (C) Visit
- (D) Make decision

108. Program planning has two major areas of activities; one is determining the program and the other is :

- (A) Discussing the plan
- (B) Writing the plan
- (C) Implementing the plan
- (D) Arranging the programmes

109. Checking and evaluation is one of the steps of :

- (A) Extension education
- (B) Program planning
- (C) Communication
- (D) Philosophy of education

110. A communication process comprises of elements like communicator, message, channels and :
- (A) Audience
 - (B) Signal
 - (C) Diffusion
 - (D) Encoder
111. Communication process helps people to understand :
- (A) Discussion
 - (B) Communication gap
 - (C) Transfer of technology
 - (D) Meeting with people
112. Faithful performance of communication process by all its elements is :
- (A) Fidelity
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Empathy
 - (D) Learning
113. Carrying responses from the audience to the communicator is called as :
- (A) Information
 - (B) Channel
 - (C) Feedback
 - (D) Demonstration
114. Desirable action by the audience does not take place when there is :
- (A) Message
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Communication gap
 - (D) Feedback
115. Extension agent can build rapport with each individual by :
- (A) Television
 - (B) Projector
 - (C) Home visit
 - (D) Public meeting
116. A new practice can be taught to people by using :
- (A) Farmer's call
 - (B) Cinema
 - (C) Campaigning
 - (D) Method demonstration
117. Models, specimens, charts, posters, information etc. can be systematically displayed to the public by :
- (A) Group meeting
 - (B) Training programmes
 - (C) Exhibition
 - (D) Demonstration

118. Information can be disseminated to the illiterate mass by :
- (A) Bulletin board
 - (B) Charts
 - (C) Radio
 - (D) Computer
119. Communication is important in extension education to disseminate :
- (A) Picture
 - (B) Information
 - (C) Problems
 - (D) Analysis
120. Extension programme planning comprises of two major steps like programme determination and :
- (A) Programme identification
 - (B) Programme evaluation
 - (C) Programme analysis
 - (D) Programme implementation
121. Extension programme should have a definite :
- (A) Solution
 - (B) Plan of work
 - (C) Clients
 - (D) Teaching
122. Extension programme can be successful by :
- (A) Teaching aids
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) People's participation
123. Adult education is a type of :
- (A) Formal education
 - (B) Professional education
 - (C) Extension education
 - (D) Technical education
124. Learners of extension education are of :
- (A) Homogenous category
 - (B) Heterogeneous category
 - (C) Technical category
 - (D) Non-professional category
125. Nature of extension education is :
- (A) Dynamic
 - (B) Static
 - (C) Course oriented
 - (D) Service guaranteed education

126. Extension education starts at :

- (A) Grass root level
- (B) High school level
- (C) Office level
- (D) EXtension worker level

127. Evaluation of extension education programme is done to :

- (A) Carry out the programme
- (B) Prevent stagnation to the programme
- (C) Maintain records of the programme
- (D) Check the programme

128. Extension education makes people to learn through :

- (A) Conviction
- (B) Talking
- (C) Discussion
- (D) Visit

129. The purpose of extension education is to change attitude and :

- (A) Communication of the people
- (B) Motivation of the people
- (C) Practices of the people
- (D) Compatibility of people

130. Extension education educates people by :

- (A) Motivating
- (B) Forcing
- (C) Dissatisfying
- (D) Examining

131. A correct communication model involves :

- (A) Sender – destination – receiver
- (B) Message – treatment – channel – destination
- (C) Sender – message – treatment – channel – receiver
- (D) Coder – message – decoder

132. The problem of feedback could be due to :

- (i) Inflexibility
- (ii) Low response
- (iii) Unfriendliness
- (iv) Not relevant

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (C) (i), (ii)
- (D) (i), (iv)

133. Which of the following fibres usually come in the form of continuous filament ?

- (A) Silk
- (B) Wool
- (C) Linen
- (D) Cotton

134. The ability of the fabric to come back to its original position after being folded is called as :

- (A) Flammability
- (B) Abrasiveness
- (C) Gravity
- (D) Resiliency

135. When number of twists is increased in spun yarns, its strength :

- (A) Increases
- (B) Decreases
- (C) Does not change
- (D) First increases and then decreases

136. The most important ingredient of scouring composition is :

- (A) Wetting agent
- (B) Alkali
- (C) Emulsifying agent
- (D) Sodium silicate

137. Wool and silk can be bleached with :

- (A) Sodium hydrosulphide
- (B) Hydrogen peroxide
- (C) Sodium perborate
- (D) Sodium hydrochloride

138. Artificial silk is :

- (A) Acetate
- (B) Acrylic
- (C) Rayon
- (D) Polyester

139. Spun yarns are :

- (A) Smooth
- (B) Cool
- (C) Lustrous
- (D) Dull

140. Filament yarns are :

- (A) Smooth
- (B) Soft
- (C) Dull
- (D) Short

141. Novelty yarns are :

- (A) Cased yarns
- (B) Boucle yarns
- (C) Textured yarns
- (D) Ply yarns

142. Spinning of yarn means :
- (A) Pulling
 - (B) Twisting
 - (C) Denier
 - (D) Weaving
143. The weave that produces lustrous surface is :
- (A) Pile
 - (B) Satin
 - (C) Twill
 - (D) Jacquard
144. Which one is not a natural fibre ?
- (A) Viscose
 - (B) Linen
 - (C) Wool
 - (D) Silk
145. What is the process called that changes fibers into yarns ?
- (A) Bonding
 - (B) Knitting
 - (C) Spinning
 - (D) Felting
146. Manmade filament fibre is converted into staple length in :
- (A) Synthetic fabric
 - (B) Mixed fabric
 - (C) Blended fabric
 - (D) Felt fabric
147. Research is :
- (A) Searching again and again
 - (B) Finding solution to problem
 - (C) Working in scientific way to search for truth
 - (D) Collection of data and tabulation
148. Research demands one of the following :
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Objectivity
 - (C) Usability
 - (D) (A), (B) and (C)
149. A variable that can be manipulated is :
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Continuous variable
 - (D) Discrete variable
150. Sampling is advantageous as it :
- (A) Increases accuracy
 - (B) Saves time
 - (C) Saves money
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

151. Through which variable the experimenter makes a prediction :
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) (A), (B) and (C)
152. After locating the source the researcher should write down the details of the reference, except :
- (A) Full names
 - (B) Titles
 - (C) Volume and page
 - (D) Price
153. What is hypothesis ?
- (A) A prediction of a relationship between certain variables
 - (B) An experiment that tests certain predictions
 - (C) An independent variable
 - (D) A dependent variable
154. What is the opposite of variable ?
- (A) Constant
 - (B) An extraneous variable
 - (C) A dependent variable
 - (D) A data set
155. Report presents conclusion on the basis of :
- (A) Investigation
 - (B) Intuitions
 - (C) Impression
 - (D) Belief
156. Which of the following can be a problem when writing a research article ?
- (A) No theory
 - (B) Amateur style and tone
 - (C) Insufficient definition theory
 - (D) (A), (B) and (C)
157. Which of the following is not normally included in a written account of qualitative research ?
- (A) An introduction locating the research in its theoretical context
 - (B) A decision to accept or reject the hypothesis
 - (C) An explanation of the design of study
 - (D) A discussion of the main findings in relation to the research questions

158. What is the purpose of conclusion in a research report ?
- (A) It summarises the key findings in relation to the research questions
- (B) It just summarises what the report already said
- (C) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature
- (D) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed
159. The introduction section of a research report should aim to :
- (A) Identify the specific focus of the study
- (B) Provide a rationale for the dissertation or article
- (C) Grab the attention of the readers
- (D) (A), (B) and (C)
160. Which of the following is not usually found in a report of a quantitative study ?
- (A) Validation
- (B) Measurement
- (C) Confessions
- (D) Results
161. Content analysis uses which of the following methods ?
- (A) Classifying
- (B) Recording
- (C) Counting
- (D) (A), (B) and (C)
162. The drawback of qualitative research method is :
- (i) It is subjective
- (ii) It is individual oriented
- (iii) Data is not reliable
- (iv) Data is not precise
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (ii), (iii)
- (C) (i), (ii)
- (D) (i), (iv)
163. What are secondary data ?
- (A) Unimportant data
- (B) Existing data
- (C) Ordinary data
- (D) Ordinal data

164. Secondary data are least helpful

to :

- (A) Develop questionnaire
- (B) Formulate hypothesis
- (C) Interpret tables
- (D) Evaluate new products

165. Which of the following is not a form of secondary data ?

- (A) Multiple source of data
- (B) Representative sample
- (C) Documentary data
- (D) Survey based data



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL

RS-250 (K7D)

(50)

RS-250 (K7D)