

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 70

Passing Marks: 40%

Sign of Supdt.

SECTION A

1- a) Encircle the correct answer:

1x15

i) What does it mean if two variables have a positive correlation?

- a) As one variable increases, does the other. b) As one variable increase, the other decreases.
 c) The correlation between the two variables is 0.
 d) The correlation between the two variables is greater than 1.0.

ii) The variable that a research manipulates in the experiment is known as:

- a) Dependent Variable b) Independent Variable
 c) Extraneous Variable d) None of the above

iii) When doing research involving deception with human subjects, researchers have an obligation to do which of the following?

- a) Tell subjects the truth about the study's purpose and methods after the study is completed.
 b) Prevent mental and physical harm to subjects.
 c) Let Subjects withdraw from the study at any time if they don't want to keep participation.
 d) All of the above.

iv) How can we determine if a test has good validity?

- a) It produces the same result when it is given at different times to the same group of people.
 b) It produces the same result no matter which version of the test is used.
 c) It measures what it is supposed to measure.
 d) All of the questions on it can be answered accurately by the subject.

v) If a student take the S.A.T exam four times and receives the same score all four times, we may conclude that the test is _____ but not necessarily _____.

- a) Valid; Reliable b) Reliable; Accurate
 b) Reliable; Valid d) Valid; Important

vi) The _____ is only useful if the concepts, ideas, question, etc. to be investigated are both testable and falsifiable.

- a) Independent Variable b) Dependent Variable
 c) Experimental Method d) Scientific Method

vii) Many experiments conducted at Universities have introductory Psychology students act as participants, and then generalize the findings of the study to the general public. In this case, all College students in Pakistan can be considered the "population", but those students who participated in the experiment themselves are called

- a) Control Group b) Sample c) Experimental Group d) Generalization

viii) After a Behavioral Scientist has stated the specific problem to be studied in an experiment, he/she must then develop a(n):

- a) Theory b) Conclusion c) Hypothesis d) Summary of data

ix) Which of the following is NOT a feature of causal comparative research?

- a) Understanding cause-effect relationship b) Study only one group
 c) Comparison d) All of the above

(Continued Overleaf)

x) Which school of thought maintains the reality is a multiple faceted, socially constructed phenomenon?

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|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Ontological | b) Interpretive |
| c) Positivism | d) Hermeneutics |

xi) Research studies undertaken to determine better ways to prevent, screen for, diagnose or treat diseases are known as

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|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Case Histories | b) Field Studies | c) Clinical Surveys | d) Clinical Trials |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|

xii) Which one is not a source of bias in case studies?

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| a) Perceptual barriers of the researcher | b) Social desirability of the test responses |
| c) Gaps in memory in reporting events | d) Studying individuals with rare disorders |

xiii) Direct observation of behavior in a natural setting without any attempt by the observer to intervene is called

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| a) Observer Bias | b) Observer Subjectivity | c) Reactivity | d) Unobtrusive measurement |
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xiv) Which of the following characterizes the majority of the research conducted in Psychology?

- a) Quantitative research using the idiographic approach
- b) Quantitative research using the nomothetic approach
- c) Qualitative research using the nomothetic approach
- d) Qualitative research using the idiographic approach

xv) A correlational study is uniquely useful for meeting which of the following goals of the scientific method?

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| a) Understanding | b) Description | c) Explanation | d) Prediction |
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1- b) Encircle True or False:

1x10

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| i. Informed consent means that the participant's identity, although known to the researcher, is not revealed to anyone outside of the researcher and his or her staff. | TRUE / FALSE |
| ii. Critical realism posited that a reality does exist but it is imperfectly known due to the researcher's human limitation. | TRUE / FALSE |
| iii. Reliability is a function of test length. | TRUE / FALSE |
| iv. Valid tests are characterized by consistency. | TRUE / FALSE |
| v. Causal inferences are valid when based on correlational evidence. | TRUE / FALSE |
| vi. A random sample is possible when individuals are available on convenient basis. | TRUE / FALSE |
| vii. Naturalistic observation characterizes manipulation of observable events. | TRUE / FALSE |
| viii. Experimental designs well account for external validity. | TRUE / FALSE |
| ix. Quasi experimental designs may afford to avoid using inferential statistics. | TRUE / FALSE |
| x. Nomothetic approach follows individual variations in behavior. | TRUE / FALSE |

SECTION B

2- Give short answers to the following questions:

3x15

i) Explain any two characteristics of the science.

ii) Formulate directional and non-directional hypotheses by incorporating the following variables.
Classroom Involvement, Performance, Students, Self-efficacy.

iii) Formulate research problem statement for the following statement. Also identify independent and dependent variables.
“Viewing violence on television effects emotional development of adolescents”.

iv) Why literature review is needed in a research?

v) What is the logic of using operational definitions in research?

vi) How quasi-experimental designs are different with experimental designs?

vii) On what dimensions, one needs to organize the discussion section of a research report?

viii) Discuss the difference between Convenient and Purposive Sampling Procedures.

ix) Differentiate participant and non-participant observation methods.

x) Why it's important to use random assignments.

xi) In given research context, what type of study approach e.g., quantitative vs. qualitative will you prefer? And why?
Research Context: The researcher is interested to find out causes of drop out in government based primary schools of Rawalpindi & Islamabad.

xii) Explain the potential advantage of using factorial designs.

xiii) Give an example of interrupted time series-design.

xiv) Explain carryover effects in within-subjects designs.

xv) What is Counterbalancing?
