



The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

BAHAWALNAGAR CAMPUS

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

Subject: Research Methods-I

Course Code: PSY-01506

Semester: 5TH

Session:

Program BS Applied Psychology (Morning)

Teacher: Dr. Rafaquat Ali

Student Name	Roll No	Signature
--------------	---------	-----------

Part First (Time 30 Minutes)

Marks=20

Q No. 1: Circle the appropriate option from provided options against each question/statement.

- The researcher collect numerical data to answer questions about current status of subjects of the study.
 - Survey Research
 - Case study
 - Ethnographic Research
 - Narrative Research
- Increase in independent variable accompanied by increase in dependent variable is called ----- correlation
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Opposite
 - Inverse
- In experimental research, the researcher makes changes in independent variable to see its affects on dependent variable while controlling variables that can also cause changes in ----- variable.
 - Independent
 - dependent
 - Extraneous
 - Both a and b
- Designs follow basic experimental steps but fail to include a control group.
 - Quasi experimental design
 - True experimental
 - Pre-experimental
 - None of a, b, and c
- The potential research participant has the right not to be pressured in any way to participate in research is called the -----
 - The right to informed consent
 - The right to confidentiality
 - The right to privacy
 - The right to free consent
- The assessment is done to provide constructive feedback and the motive behind assessment to -----
 - Improve quality
 - Judge quality
 - Measure quality
 - both a and b
- In-----, an individual's performance on an assessment is compared to a predetermined, external standard, rather than to the performance of others.
 - Norm-referenced scoring
 - Criterion-referenced scoring
 - Self-referenced scoring
 - Noe of a, b and c
- research is useful in those situations when it is impossible or unethical to manipulate an independent variable.
 - Experimental
 - Survey
 - Both a and b
 - Causal comparative
- A performance assessment, also known as -----assessment.
 - Authentic
 - Alternative
 - Both a and b
 - None of a and b

10. A type of assessment that emphasizes a student process (e.g., lab demonstration, debate, oral speech, or dramatic performance) or product (e.g., an essay, a science fair project, a research report) is called ----- assessment.
- a. Authentic
 - b. Alternative
 - c. Performance
 - d. All a, b and c
11. In ----- method the test taker has to select from among a set of given answers.
- a. Supply methods
 - b. Selection methods
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of a and b
12. Testing methods that include multiple choice, true–false, and matching questions are called ----- methods.
- a. Selection methods
 - b. Supply methods
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of a and b
13. In ----- method the test taker has to supply an answer.
- a. Selection methods
 - b. Supply methods
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of a and b
14. ----- methods include questions that require the respondent to fill in the blank or write a short answer or essay.
- a. Selection methods
 - b. Supply methods
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of a and b
15. ----- test is one that is administered, scored, and interpreted in the same way no matter where or when it is used.
- a. Assessor
 - b. Non- Standardized
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Standardized
16. ----- measures intellectual processes, such as thinking, memorizing, problem solving, analyzing, reasoning, and applying information.
- a. Aptitude test
 - b. Affective test
 - c. Cognitive test
 - d. Attitude test
17. ----- test measures an individual's current proficiency in given areas of knowledge or skill.
- a. Achievement test
 - b. Affective test
 - c. Cognitive test
 - d. Attitude test
18. ----- test is commonly used to predict how well an individual is likely to perform in a future situation.
- a. Aptitude test
 - b. Achievement test
 - c. Cognitive test
 - d. Attitude test
19. ----- refers to the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure.
- a. Consistency
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Validity
20. ----- Research investigates differences between two or more different programs, methods, or groups with regard to a dependent variable.
- a. Survey Research
 - b. Causal comparative research
 - c. Experimental Research
 - d. Mixed Methods



The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

BAHAWALNAGAR CAMPUS

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

Subject: Research Methods-I

Course Code: PSY-01506

Semester: 5TH

Session:

Program BS Applied Psychology (Morning)

Teacher: Dr. Rafaquat Ali

Student Name	Roll No	Signature
--------------	---------	-----------

Part Second (Time 35 Minutes)

Marks=14

Q No. 2: Answer the following questions briefly:

Marks 14

- I. What are the disadvantages of survey method?
- II. Describe the situation when we should use causal comparative research.
- III. What is experimental research?
- IV. Differentiate between reliability and validity.
- V. What is norm reference scoring or testing?
- VI. What is the true experimental design?
- VII. What means by the research ethics?

Part Third (Time 55 Minutes)

Marks=16

Q NO. 3: Describe different ways to interpret test data in detail.

8

Q NO. 4: What are different research ethics? Please discuss these in detail.

8