



# The Islamia University Of Bahawalpur,

## BAHAWALNAGAR CAMPUS

### DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

#### FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

Subject: Research Methods-II  
Semester: 6<sup>th</sup>  
Program BS Applied Psychology

Course Code: PSY-01601  
Session:  
Teacher: Dr. Rafaquat Ali

Student Name	Roll No	Signature
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Part First (Time 30 Minutes)

Marks=20

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

- Which of the following statistics tests are sensitive to small sample size?
  - Structure Equation Modeling
  - Mean
  - Correlation
  - None of above
- The researchers uses some existing ideas in mind to code the text or content in -----content analysis.
  - Conventional
  - directed
  - inductive
  - None of a, b & c
- The ----- is a value that describe population characteristics.
  - Statistic
  - Non-parameter
  - Integer
  - Parameter
- A small sample size can result in to -----
  - voluntary response bias
  - variability problems
  - uncoverage bias
  - all a, b & c
- The degree to which a result based on a random sample may differ to the 'true result is called-----
  - population error
  - sampling error
  - statistics error
  - None of a, b &
- One condition to use parametric statistics is -----.
  - Use of nominal Scale
  - Unequal variance
  - Use of ordinal scale
  - Use of ratio scale
- is a type of statistics that answer the question how likely it is that result obtained for sample are the same that would have been obtained from entire population.
  - Inferential Statistics
  - Descriptive Statistics
  - Non- Inferential Statistics
  - None of above
- The way we select individuals for our samples is called.....?
  - sampling design
  - sampling strategy
  - Type of sampling
  - both b & c
- When the researcher fails to understand who should be the population then there exists -----error.
  - sampling error
  - Population Specification Error
  - Sample frame error
  - both a & b

10. The point at which new information stops to emerge in qualitative research is called-----point.
- a. optimum
  - b. saturation
  - c. end
  - d. final
11. ----- permit the researcher to specify the probability, or chance, that each member of a defined population will be selected for the sample.
- a. Probability sampling technique
  - b. Non-probability sampling technique
  - c. Snowball sampling technique
  - d. None of a, b & c
12. Credibility in qualitative research is parallel to -----in quantitative research.
- a. reliability
  - b. external validity
  - c. face validity
  - d. internal validity
13. ----- Language is not acceptable in academic writing.
- a. Biased
  - b. Informal
  - c. colloquial
  - d. all of a, b & c
14. ----- Approach in thematic analysis is strongly linked to the data and themes and codes are not decided before the analysis.
- a. Deductive
  - b. Inductive
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of a & b
15. More than 99% of the scores will fall somewhere between three standard deviations above and three standard deviations below the mean.
- a. One
  - b. Two
  - c. Three
  - d. Four
16. -----is also referred as accidental sampling.
- a. convenient
  - b. purposive
  - c. quota
  - d. cluster
17. The transformation of verbal and visual qualitative data into written form to conduct qualitative analysis is called.....
- a. recording
  - b. transcription
  - c. writing
  - d. both a & b
18. -----sampling is sampling in which groups, not individuals, are randomly selected.
- a. Stratified
  - b. cluster
  - c. snowball
  - d. purposive
19. A ----- bring together the research already done about any issue.
- a. Systematic review
  - b. content analyse
  - c. both a & b
  - d. None of a & b
20. A list identifying each individual in the study population is called the -----.
- a. sampling strategy
  - b. sampling design
  - c. sampling canvas
  - d. sampling frame



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## Part Second (Time 35 Minutes)

Marks=14

Q No. 2: Answer the following questions briefly.

Marks 14

- i. What is the survey?
- ii. What are the possible implications of small sample size?
- iii. What is systematic random sampling technique?
- iv. When we can use non-probability sampling techniques?
- v. What is content analysis?
- vi. Name different steps of systematic review?
- vii. What is conventional content analysis?

## Part Third (Time 55 Minutes)

Marks=16

Q No. 4 . Discuss different steps in content analysis in detail:

8

Q No. 4. What are different types of sampling? Discuss in detail.

8