

2021

**RESEARCH PROCESS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND SPORTS SCIENCE**

Paper: MPCC 101

Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer all the questions

1. Define research. Write down the characteristics of research in detail. Discuss about the qualities of a good researcher? 3+7+5

Or,

Describe different kinds of data with suitable example from the field of Physical Education and Sports. Explain the methods of collecting data. 5+10

2. Clarify sampling and its advantages. Describe simple random sampling and quota sampling with suitable example in detail. 3+5+5

Or,

Explain the term Statistic and Parameter. What are the differences between the methods of cluster sampling and stratified sampling? Describe systematic sampling technique with suitable example. 4+5+6

3. Describe the steps of experimental research. Explain any three types of experimental research design with suitable example. 6+9

Or,

What do you mean by historical research? Explain the sources and criticism of historical research. 4+6+5

4. Write Notes on ***any two*** of the following: 2x7.5
- a) Testing of Hypothesis
 - b) Format of a Research Report
 - c) Procedure of review from books and articles
 - d) Importance of review of related literature

Please Turn Over

(2)

5. Answer the MCQs from below by choosing the correct option and writing the answer on your script (*any ten*): 10x1

- a) In research report, preliminary matters include:
 - (i) Title page, Acknowledgement, Appendices
 - (ii) Reference, Title page, Acknowledgement
 - (iii) Title page, Acknowledgement, Table of content
 - (iv) Table of content, Reference, Title page

- b) Score of cricket match is:
 - (i) Independent variable
 - (ii) Dependent variable
 - (iii) Discrete variable
 - (iv) Continuous variable

- c) Which variable is known as unforeseen factor:
 - (i) Intervening variable
 - (ii) Interaction variable
 - (iii) Extraneous variable
 - (iv) Controllable variable

- d) Null hypothesis is also known as:
 - (i) Research hypothesis
 - (ii) Alternative hypothesis
 - (iii) Statistical hypothesis
 - (iv) All of the above

- e) Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true is known as:
 - (i) Type- I error
 - (ii) One tailed test
 - (iii) Type- II error
 - (iv) Two tailed test

- f) Which one of the following is not a type of hypothesis?
 - (i) Tentative hypothesis
 - (ii) Representative hypothesis
 - (iii) Descriptive hypothesis
 - (iv) Exploratory hypothesis

- g) The sampling method chosen when the number of special population are difficult to locate is:
 - (i) Quota sampling
 - (ii) Purposive sampling
 - (iii) Snowball sampling
 - (iv) Dimensional sampling

(3)

- h) Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
- (i) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - (ii) Survey of related literature
 - (iii) Identification of problem
 - (iv) Searching for solutions to the problem
- i) What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
- (i) Research hypothesis.
 - (ii) Synopsis of Research.
 - (iii) Research paradigm.
 - (iv) Research design.
- j) How is random sampling helpful?
- (i) Reasonably accurate.
 - (ii) An economical method of data collection.
 - (iii) Free from personal biases.
 - (iv) All of the above.
- k) In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priority requirement?
- (i) Developing a research design.
 - (ii) Formulating a research question.
 - (iii) Deciding about the data analysis procedure.
 - (iv) Formulating a research hypothesis.
- l) What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?
- (i) Long-term research.
 - (ii) Short-term research.
 - (iii) Horizontal research.
 - (iv) None of the above.
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