## MASTER OF PHYSIOTHERAPY SECOND SEMESTER RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIO-STATISTICS-II MPT - 203

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]



Full Marks: 70

Marks: 20

Objective )

Time: 30 min.

Duration: 3 hrs.

 $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

## Choose the correct answer from the following:

- 1. Which one is the Characteristics of a Good Research Problem
  - a. Clear and unambiguous
  - c. Both of these
- 2. How does research problem arise?
- a. Exploratory c. Predictive

  - Specialized, Measurable, Achievable, a. Relevant, and Time-bound.
    - Specific, Measurable, Achievable,
- c. Relevant, and Time-bound.
- 4. Where does the word research come from?
  - a. Ancient Greek "recherche"
  - c. Middle French "recherche"
- 5. Which of the following is a research objective
  - a. Exploratory c. Predictive
- 6. When to Write Research Objectives\_
  - a. At the beginning of a research project
  - c. At the end of the research project
- 7. What is the purpose of a literature review? To familiarize yourself with the
  - a. current state of knowledge on your topic
  - c. Both of these

- b. Relation between variables
- d. None of these
- b. Research Gap
- d. None of these
- 3. To ensure that research objectives are well-defined and achievable, one has to use the
  - SMART criteria. The abbreviation of SMART is b. Specific, Manageable, Attainable, Reliable and Time-bound
    - d. All of these
    - b. Ancient Egypt "recherche"

    - d. None of these
    - b. Evaluative
    - d. All of these
    - b. To get the idea of research project
    - d. None of these

To ensure that you're not just

- b. repeating what others have already done
- d. None of these

8.	The reasons to conduct a literature review To familiarize yourself with the		To ensure that you're not just
	a. current state of knowledge on your topic		repeating what others have already done
	To identify gaps in knowledge and	d.	All of these
	c. unresolved <u>problems</u> that your research can address		All of diese
9.	Which is the Sources of Literature review		
	a. Primary Sources	b.	Secondary Sources
	c. Teritiary sources	d.	All of these
10.	Null Hypothesis in Research Methodology	is d	enoted by the symbol_
	a. H <sub>a</sub>		H <sub>0</sub>
	c. H <sub>1</sub>	d.	All of these
11.	When a hypothesis has independent and d known as_	eper	ndent variables are more than two are
	a. Complex hypothesis	b.	Alternative hypothesis
	c. Empirical hypothesis	d.	None of these
12.	The source that index, abstract, organize, coliterature review is known as	omp	ile, or digest other sources in
	a. Original source		Tertiary sources
	c. Alternative sources	d.	None of these
13.	The t-test formula depends on_		
	a. Only mean		Only Variance
	c. Both mean and variance	d.	None of these
14.	The critical value of t statistics is obtained f Degrees of freedom (df = n-1) and the	rom	the t-table looking for_
	a. corresponding a value (usually 0.05 or 0.01).		Degrees of freedom and Percentile
	c. Significancelevel and percentage	d.	None of these
15.	Test of Goodness of fit is conducted by usin	-	
	a. Chi-square test		t-test
	c. F-test	d.	None of these
16.	If the number of raws is 3 and column is 4	for a	test then degrees of freedom is_
	a. 12	b.	
	c. 3	d.	None of these
17.	Professor R.A.Fisher was the first person we very elaborate theory about the ANOVA,		
	a. Mean	-	Variance
	c. Range	d.	All of these
18.	_plays very important role when there are	case:	s having several samples.
	a, t-test		Z-test
	c. ANOVA test	d	None of these



a.  $F = \frac{\textit{Observed population var between samples}}{\textit{Observed population var within sample}}$  F =

b. Estimate of population variance between samp

Estimate of population variance within sample

c. Observed population var between populations
Observed population var within population

d. All of these

20. Under one-way ANOVA, we consider only one factor

a. One factor

b. Two factors

c. More than two factors

d. None of these

## Descriptive

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Time: 2 hrs 30 min Marks: 50

## [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

What do you mean by Research Problem? Discuss different sources 2+8=10 of research Problem.

 What do you mean byliteraturereview? Discuss one source of literature review.

3. What do mean by Hypothesis in research. Why Hypothesis testing is used? Explain 3 different types of hypothesis

2+2+6
=10

4. a. Explain different steps in testing of hypothesis. 5+5=10

b. How do you conduct statistical analysis for the following hypothesis. Hypothesis- There is a correlation between a patient's adherence to prescribed physiotherapy exercises and their recovery from a sports-related injury.

5. What is the Application of t-test? A company wants to improve its sales. The previous sales data indicated that the average sale of 25 salesmen was \$50 per transaction. After training, the recent data showed an average sale of \$80 per transaction. If the standard deviation is \$15, find the t-score. Has the training provided improved the sales?(The tabulated t statistics for 24 df at 0.05 level of significance = 2.064)

2+8=10

6. a. What do you mean by categorical variable?

2+8=10

b. The following figures show the distribution of digits in number chosen at random from a telephonic directory:

Digits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Frequ	10	11	9	9	10	9	11	9	9	8	10,000
ency	26	07	9	6	75	3	07	7	6	5	
			7	6		3		2	4	3	

Test whether the digits may be taken to occur equally frequently in the directory. (The tabulated Chi-square for 9 df at 0.05 level of significance is 16.919)

7. a. Discuss the importance of ANOVA test in research field.

3+7=10

**b.** Set up an analysis of variance for the following per acre production data for three varieties of wheat, each grown on 4 plots, and state if the variety differences are significant. Per acre production data

		Variety of	Variety of wheat		
Plot of Land	P	Q	R		
A	5	3	4		
В	4	4	3		
C	3	4	5		
D	6	6	2		

(The tabulated F for (2,9) df at 0.05 level of significance =4.26)

8. Write short notes on: (Any two)

a. Different sources of research problem.

b. literature review vs academic research paper

c. Independent t-test and Paired t-test

d. One-Way ANOVA

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4

5+5=10