

Subject Code **0615**

ENGLISH(DSE-III)

Question Booklet No.

Signature of Invigilator	To be filled in by candidate by ball-point pen only	OMR Sl. No. _____
	Roll No. _____	_____
Time of Examination	Declaration : I have read and understood the instructions given below.	
Date of Examination	Full Signature of Candidate	Full Marks : 80/50 Time : 1 hour
	Name of Candidate	

Number of Questions in the Booklet } **50/40**



UU 6th Semester Examination, 2020

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Immediately after getting the booklet read instructions carefully mentioned on the front and back page of the Question Booklet. Do not open the seals unless asked by the Invigilator.
- Write your Roll No., OMR Response Sheet No., in the specified places given above and put your signature.
- Write the subject code of the booklet in your OMR Sheet.
- Make all entries in the OMR Response Sheet as per the given instructions; otherwise OMR Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
- After opening the seals, ensure that the Question Booklet contains total no. of pages as mentioned above and printing of all the **50 / 40** questions are proper. If any discrepancy is found, inform the invigilator within **15** minutes and get the correct Question Booklet.
- For each question in the Question Booklet choose the correct option from the given four alternatives and darken the same circle in the OMR Response Sheet with Black or Blue ball-point pen.
- Darken the circle of correct answer properly; otherwise answers will not be evaluated. The candidate will be fully responsible for it.
- If more than one option is darkened for a particular question, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
- After completion of the examination, only OMR Response Sheet is to be handed over to the invigilator.

THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWER

ENGLISH (DSE-III)

(Answer any 40 questions)

- 1 Why is it required to define a research problem?
 - (A) To impress your peers and supervisor
 - (B) To easily copy paste without proper citation
 - (C) To introduce the topic of research and explain problem for which solution is to be obtained.
 - (D) None of the above
- 2 In the process of conducting research “formulation of Hypothesis” is followed by_____.
 - (A) Statement of objectives
 - (B) Selection of research tools
 - (C) Analysis of data
 - (D) Collection of data
- 3 Objectives of research are formulated after_____.
 - (A) Selection of topic
 - (B) Defining research problem
 - (C) Review of literature
 - (D) Formulation of hypothesis
- 4 ____are used in any of the stages of a research process, be it data collection, analysing data or checking the accuracy of results.
 - (A) Objectives of research
 - (B) Variables of research
 - (C) Research methods
 - (D) Research methodology
- 5 Which of the following is not a function of hypothesis?
 - (A) It provides a direction to the research by defining the variables.
 - (B) It brings clarity, precision, and focus in research process.
 - (C) It provides a temporary theory of generalisation which after verification becomes a well accepted theory.
 - (D) It is a variable which does not influence or affect another variable of the system.
- 6 The cardinal sin(s) of research conducted is/are
 - (A) Falsification
 - (B) Fabrication
 - (C) Plagiarism
 - (D) All of the above
- 7 For a proposition to be true, it should have the following characteristics except
 - (A) It must be objective
 - (B) It must be in tune with the accepted belief.
 - (C) It must be consistent.
 - (D) It must be testable.
- 8 An important characteristic of research is reliability, which also indicates
 - (A) Superiority
 - (B) Verifiability
 - (C) Quality of data
 - (D) Validity

9 Identify the correct order of the following components which are interrelated in research.

- (A) Observation
- (B) Hypothesis making
- (C) Developing concepts
- (D) Deducing the consequences of theories
- (E) Methods employed to obtain them

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- (i) E, D, C, B, and A
- (ii) A, C, B, D and E
- (iii) B, C, D, and E
- (iv) D, E, C, B and A

10 Which sequence of research steps is logical in the list given below?

- (A) Problem formulation, analysis, development of research design, hypothesis making, collection of data, arriving at generalizations and conclusions
- (B) Development of research design, hypothesis making, problem formulation, data analysis, arriving at conclusions and data collection
- (C) Problem formulation, hypothesis making, development of research design, collection of data, data analysis and formulation of generalizations and conclusions
- (D) Problem formulation, deciding about the sample and data collection tools, formulation of hypothesis, collection and interpretation of research evidence

11 Which of the following is not the critical feature of qualitative research?

- (A) Actual settings are the direct source of data.
- (B) Data takes the form of words or pictures.

(C) Seeking to establish relationships among major social facts.

(D) Research becomes emerged in the situation, present or past, related to the phenomena.

12 Which of the following are the basic rules of the APA style of referencing format?

- (A) Italicize titles of shorter works such as journal articles or essays.
- (B) Invert authors' name (last name first).
- (C) italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.
- (D) Alphabetical index reference list

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (i) A and B
- (ii) B, C and D
- (iii) B and D
- (iv) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

13 Which of the following steps are required to design a questionnaire?

- (A) Writing primary and secondary the aims of the study
- (B) Review of the current literature
- (C) Prepare a draft of questionnaire
- (D) Revision of the draft

Choose the correct from the codes given below:

- (i) A, B and C
- (ii) A, C and D
- (iii) (B),(A) and(D)
- (iv) (A), (B), (C)and (D)

14 Drawing information or content from the work of another without acknowledging the source by citing a reference is considered to be plagiarism in all of the following cases except:

- (A) Using the exact words of the author.
- (B) Using data that the author has compiled through his or her independent investigation.

- (C) Using information from the author's work that is regarded as common knowledge in the discipline.
- (D) Reproducing in your paper a chat content in the author's work.
- 15 Paraphrasing too closely to the original text, even if you do credit the source, still considered as a plagiarism because:
- (A) By changing a few words on the order of the original words, you have changed the author's exact words.
- (B) By not providing the exact words of the author in their entirety, you are attributed to the author some more that he or she did not write.
- (C) You must never use the words of others when you are using their ideas.
- (D) You have failed to indicate, by means of direct quotation marks, which are the exact words of the original.
- 16 To read critically means:
- (A) Taking an opposite point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed
- (B) Skimming through the materials because most of it is just padding
- (C) Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
- (D) Being negative about something before you read it
- 17 What is a systematic literature review?
- (A) One which starts in your own library, then goes to on-line databases and, finally, to the internet
- (B) A replicable, scientific and transparent process
- (C) One which gives equal attention to the principal contributors to the area
- (D) A responsible, professional process of time management for research
- 18 How might qualitative research help with the analysis of quantitative data?
- (A) By identifying the sample of respondents for a follow-up study
- (B) By providing hard, statistical data about them
- (C) By making the research more value-laden and subjective
- (D) By helping to explain the relationship between two variables.
- 19 How might qualitative research facilitate quantitative research?
- (A) By providing hypothesis that can later be tested
- (B) By helping with the design of survey questions
- (C) By informing the schedule of a structured interview
- Choose the correct answer from the given code:
- (i) only (A)
- (ii) (A) and (C)
- (iii) only (C)
- (iv) (A), (B), (C)
- 20 Which of the following is not advised when planning the question order of a structured interview?
- (A) Be wary of asking an earlier question that earthers the salience of later questions
- (B) Expect some variation in in the order in which questions are asked
- (C) Leave questions about sensitive or embarrassing issues until later in the interview
- (D) Through the questions into logically organised sections

- 21 Research is
- (A) An organised approach for resolving problems
 - (B) Careful, patient, and systematic study
 - (C) Mere accumulation of knowledge
 - (D) Purely for academic purpose.
- 22 Quality of research can be assessed from
- (A) Talking to experienced researcher
 - (B) Time spent on the research
 - (C) Methodology adopted for research
 - (D) Wrong sources
- 23 Objectives of research is
- (A) Listing out what is known about the topic
 - (B) Study conducted to disapprove research
 - (C) To understand any particular phenomenon or problem and analyse its causes and effects
 - (D) The thesis or dissertation submitted after the completion of research work
- 24 Which of the following is not correct?
- (A) Research is a systematic activity.
 - (B) Research adds to the existing knowledge
 - (C) Research is imaginative
 - (D) Researcher is objective.
- 25 The purpose of literature review is
- (A) To familiarize researchers with work already completed and information already available about a topic
 - (B) To communicate scope of further research
 - (C) To help researcher in choosing unknown areas he/she will explore
 - (D) All of the above
- 26 _____ is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to field of study.
- (A) Literature review
 - (B) Data analysis
 - (C) Research methodology
 - (D) Objectives
- 27 The rationale of your research
- (A) Should answer the need for conducting the said research.
 - (B) Should suggest remedial measures and solutions for problems.
 - (C) Should lead to the formulation of new theories.
 - (D) None of the above
- 28 _____ is a tentative statement which will be checked through data analysis.
- (A) Objectives
 - (B) Methods
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Hypothesis
- 29 Citing your sources consistently and accurately helps you
- (A) Prepare the research design.
 - (B) Declare the relationship between two variables.
 - (C) Avoid committing plagiarism in your writing.
 - (D) Facilitate formulation of theory.
- 30 The abbreviation 'MLA', in MLA handbook for writers of research papers, stands for
- (A) Member of Legislative Assembly
 - (B) Modern Language Association
 - (C) Modified Language Association
 - (D) Modified Literature Association

- 31 When documenting one author in reference in a text, which is correct according to MLA 8th edition?
- (A) This point has been argued before (Frye 197).
 - (B) This point has been argued before. (Glenn Frye, 197)
 - (C) This point has been argued before. (Frye 197)
 - (D) This point has been argued before (Frye, 197).
- 32 _____ refers to the data originated for the first time by the researcher through direct efforts and experience, specifically for the purpose of adjusting his research problem.
- (A) Secondary data
 - (B) Primary data
 - (C) Tertiary data
 - (D) None of the above
- 33 _____ is a short outline of what your research thesis is and all the steps you propose to follow in order to achieve them.
- (A) Research report
 - (B) Synopsis
 - (C) Research article
 - (D) Project
- 34 Which of the followings are examples of primary sources?
- (A) Reference Books
 - (B) Government gazette notifications
 - (C) Books on a book
 - (D) Research articles on a previous work
- 35 _____ is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions from the purpose of gathering information from respondents.
- (A) Questionnaire
 - (B) Sampling
 - (C) Literature review
 - (D) Research design
- 36 The purpose of bibliography is
- (A) To manipulate the data or the search process to show result.
 - (B) To maintain legal framework of the research.
 - (C) To signify a vast knowledge of researcher and facility for the research
 - (D) To examine the research work carefully so as to make it free from errors.
- 37 When documenting one author by name in a text, which option is correct according to MLA 8 edition?
- (A) Coleridge has argued this point before (Coleridge 25).
 - (B) Coleridge has argued this point before. (25).
 - (C) Coleridge has argued this point before. (Coleridge, 25).
 - (D) Coleridge has argued this point before (25).
- 38 A null hypothesis is
- (A) When there is no difference between the variables
 - (B) The same as research hypothesis
 - (C) Subjective in nature
 - (D) When there is difference between the variables
- 39 The depth of any research can be judged by
- (A) Title of the research
 - (B) Objectives of the research
 - (C) Total expenditure on the research
 - (D) Duration of the research

- 40 Which of the following steps are likely to help you avoid accidental plagiarism?
- (A) Cut and paste accurately from published works
 - (B) Make superficial changes to the words used in published papers
 - (C) Make short bullet point notes in your own words
 - (D) Only a and b
- 41 Why it is so important to get your research question right?
- (A) The research question articulate the gap that you have found in the literature
 - (B) The research question develops the researcher's communication skill.
 - (C) The research question is not testable.
 - (D) None of the above.
- 42 The data of research is _____.
- (A) Qualitative only
 - (B) Quantitative only
 - (C) Both a and b
 - (D) Neither a nor b
- 43 Which of the following is not a data collection method?
- (A) Research questions
 - (B) Unstructured interviewing
 - (C) Postal survey questionnaires
 - (D) Participant observation
- 44 Hypothesis cannot be stated in
- (A) Declarative terms
 - (B) Null and question form terms
 - (C) General terms
 - (D) Directional terms
- 45 In group interview there are _____.
- (A) When interviewer and one interviewee
 - (B) More than one interviewer and one interviewee
 - (C) One interviewer and more than one interviewee
 - (D) More than one interviewer and more than one interviewee
- 46 The way or mode of gathering data is
- (A) Tool
 - (B) Method
 - (C) Technique
 - (D) Observation
- 47 Source of data collected and compiled by others is called
- (A) Primary source
 - (B) Both primary and secondary source
 - (C) Secondary source
 - (D) None of these
- 48 Research design is a blueprint, outline and a _____.
- (A) Plan
 - (B) System
 - (C) Strategy
 - (D) Guide
- 49 Which of the following is used to cite sources authored by more than two authors?
- (A) ibid
 - (B) Op.ed.
 - (C) et. al
 - (D) None of these
- 50 _____ is a list of questions aimed at extracting specific data from a particular group of people.
- (A) Interview
 - (B) Questionnaire
 - (C) Sampling
 - (D) Survey

