1. Total number of vitamins required by human body are
   a) 10  b) 11  c) 12  d) 13
2. Ratio of carbohydrate protein and fats in the diet of an average individual should be
   a) 4:1:1  b) 1:4:4  c) 3:2:2  d) 4:4:1
3. Which of the following minerals keeps brain nails and hair healthy
   a) Potassium  b) sulphur  c) phosphorus  d) calcium
4. Lumbago is also called
   a) pain in the head  b) pain in the abdomen
   c) pain in the low back  d) all of the above
5. Essential amino acids
   a) Can be synthesized in human body  b) cannot be synthesized in human body
   c) both (a) and (b)  d) none of the above
6. Four important minerals nutrients required in large quantities by the humans are
   a) Phosphorus, calcium, sodium and magnesium  
   b) calcium, sodium, Potassium and manganese  
   c) iron calcium sodium phosphorus  
   d) phosphorus, iron calcium sodium and Megnesium
7. Which disease is also called ‘lockjaw’?
   a) Tetanus  b) Rabies  c) Leprosy  d) Measles
8. Which form of hepatitis was initially called the serum hepatitis?
   A) Hepatitis A  b) Hepatitis B  c) Hepatitis C  d) Hepatitis D
9. Research focused on determining how education works by testing conclusions related to theories of communication learning performance and technology is
   a) Theoretical research  b) empirical research
   c) Interpretivist research  d) evaluation research
10. The number of elements in the obtained sample is called
   a) sampling frame  b) sampling unit  c) sample design  d) sample size
11. Sampling in which elements are grouped together because they share certain characteristics is
1. The sample method of studying dispersion is
   a) range  b) quartile deviation  c) mean deviation  d) standard mean
2. In observation research there are no –
   a) variables  b) standardized tests  c) experimental tests  d) statistical tests
3. The implications of experimental research are
   a) What was  b) what is  c) what will be  d) none of the above
4. Standard deviation represents
   a) central tendency of the data  b) correlation of the data
   c) dispersion of the data  d) probability
5. Which of the following is the best measure of variability
   a) range  b) standard deviation  c) mean deviation  d) None of the above
6. ‘Warners’ skill test is for which of the following games?
   a) Basketball  b) hockey  c) football  d) volley ball
7. Who among the following devised the test for ‘volleyball’?
   a) Petry  b) Johnson  c) broer-miller  d) warner
8. Alignometer is used to measure
   a) Size  b) strength  c) posture  d) weight
9. Quadrant jump ‘is a measure of
   a) Strength  b) agility  c) skill  d) flexibility
10. Which of the following experimental designs involve single group?
    a) Repeated measures design  b) random group design
    c) post test only random group design  d) factorial design
11. Which of the following is secondary source
    a) pictorial records  b) mechanical records
    c) personal records  d) text books
12. Systemic sampling may be used instead of simple random sampling if the
    a) population list is in random order  b) sample size is small
    c) population is heterogeneous  d) expected difference are small
13. Research proposal means
    a) research outline  b) brief outline of the research work to be done
    c) research work itself  d) abstract of the research
14. Equated group design is also called
    a) random group  b) repeated measures design
    c) reverse group design  d) parallel group design
26. In research, good hypotheses emerge from
   a) discussion  b) literature  c) observation  d) reasoning
27. The main purpose of a pilot study in physical education research is
   a) to obtain funds for subsequent research
   b) to test and improve research plan
   c) to provide opportunities for students to get research experience
   d) none of the above
28. Experimental research method in physical education provides
   a) detail study  b) deep study
   c) systematic and logical study  d) complete study
29. The Z scale consists of standard deviation distance of scores from the mean
   a) true  b) false  c) partially true  d) partially false
30. Which of the following is a motor educability test?
   A) J.C.R test  b) I.O.W. A test  c) Fleisman test  d) all of the above
31. Interpretation of a student’s score done by comparing it with scores of other students is done by
   a) criterion referenced test  b) norm referenced test
   c) objective test  d) essay test
32. Kraus weber test is used for measuring
   a) physical fitness  b) motor educability
   c) minimum muscular strength  d) skill ability in a sport
33. Test means
   a) Assessment  b) standard  c) administrated  d) assigned
34. Measurement means
   a) observation  b) standard  c) administrated  d) assigned
35. Evaluation means
   a) Assessment  b) standard  c) administrated  d) assigned
36. Norms mean
   a) Assessment  b) standard  c) administrated  d) assigned
37. Historical research means
   a) current status  b) natural setting  c) control of variables  d) past oriented
38. Action research means
   a) current status  b) natural setting
   c) control of variables  d) local problem
39. Survey research means
   a) current status  b) natural setting  c) control of variables  d) local problem
40. Experimental research means
   a) current status  b) natural setting  c) control of variables  d) local problem
41. When force of contraction is greater than resistance of the object
   a) Isotonic  b) Isometric  c) Iso kinetic  d) eccentric
42. When the resistance of the object is greater than the force of contraction
   a) Isotonic  b) Isometric  c) Iso kinetic  d) eccentric
43. The resistance of the object remains constant throughout the range of motion
   a) Isotonic  b) Isometric  c) Iso kinetic  d) eccentric
44. Education for growth
   a) idealism  b) pragmatism  c) naturalism  d) existentionlism
45. Education in natural environment
   a) idealism  b) pragmatism  c) naturalism  d) existentionlism
46. Education for success
   a) idealism  b) pragmatism  c) naturalism  d) existentionlism
47. Freedom of education
   a) idealism  b) pragmatism  c) naturalism  d) existentionlism
48. Identify the athletes who have more ST fibers are relatively less FT fibers in their muscles
   a) sprinters  b) shot putters  c) high jumpers  d) marathoners
49. The lateral deviation in spine are measured through
   a) vertebra graph  b) scolio meter  c) infra scolio  d) gonio spine
50. The degree which the players possess a given characteristic is assessed to express in quantitative term is called as
   a) test  b) measurement  c) evaluation  d) statistics
51. Following test measure coordination
   a) ball catch  b) squat jump  c) jump rope  d) jumping jack
   (1) a, b and c  (2) a, c and d  (3) b, c and d  (4) b, d and a
52. Historical research
   a) criticism  b) instution  c) intensive  d) control
53. Experimental research
   a) criticism  b) instution  c) intensive  d) control
54. Case study means
   a) criticism       b) institution     c) intensive     d) control

55. Kinesthesis means
    a) coupling ability       b) rhythm ability
    c) adaptation ability     d) differentiation ability

56. Motor memory means
    a) coupling ability       b) rhythm ability
    c) adaptation ability     d) differentiation ability

57. Reproduction means
    a) coupling ability       b) rhythm ability
    c) adaptation ability     d) differentiation ability

58. Anticipation means
    a) coupling ability       b) rhythm ability
    c) adaptation ability     d) differentiation ability

59. Find the correct sequential order of hypothesis testing procedure
    a) state the decision rules       b) state hypothesis
    c) select appropriate test statistics d) compute the appropriate test statistics
    (1) b,a ,d,c       (2) a,c,b,d       (3) b,c,a,d       (4) a,b,d,c

60. Find the correct sequence of scientific research that involves systematic process
    a) identify the problem b) define the population c) develop the instrumentation plan d) clearly define concept e) clarify the problem
    (1)a,d,b,c,e       (2) a,e,d,b,c       (3) b,a,d,e,c       (4) b,d,e,c,a

61. Select the correct sequence of steps of research
    a) formulation of hypothesis b) collection of data
c) formulation of generalization and conclusion
d) selection of problem e) analysis of data
f) designs of research g) discursion of hypothesis
    (1) d,f,a,b,e,c,g       (2) f,b,e,a,g,d,c       (3) d,a,f,b,e,g,c       (4) d,f,a,b,e,g,c

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