

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

Ph.D. (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS)

COURSE CODE : 121

Register Number :

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 121

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each of the question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. A dependent variable is one that shows the effect of an independent variable (s)
(A) Manipulation (B) Presentation (C) Placement (D) Existence
2. If independent variable for a new treatment is 'hyper-tension', then the dependent variable might be the patients
(A) Cardiac output (B) Heart beat
(C) Blood pressure (D) Stroke volume
3. All experimentation is preceded by a
(A) Library search (B) Literature search
(C) Sample selection (D) Statistical hypothesis
4. Factorial designs are designed to examine the effects of
(A) Several factors in tandem
(B) Series of independent variables
(C) More than one dependent variable at a time in a single experiment
(D) Only one independent variable
5. Among the following sources of historical data, indicate the ones that are secondary rather and not primary
(A) Pictorial records (B) Oral traditions
(C) Bibliography (D) Publishing papers
6. Random sample, which truly represents the population from which it is taken, is also called
(A) Chance sample (B) Systematic sample
(C) Purposive sample (D) Classified sample
7. Philosophy explores those areas of human interaction that are
(A) Nearer to human mind and heart
(B) Easy to tackle by using mind and intellect
(C) Almost inaccessible to science
(D) Better understood by metaphysical processes

8. Historical Research is also known as
(A) Biographical research (B) Demographic research
(C) Retrospective research (D) Introspective research
9. Descriptive research aims to gather data without
(A) Any manipulation of research content
(B) Using any standardized tests or tools
(C) Developing any hypothesis whatsoever
(D) Putting any sampling techniques into operation
10. Which of the following data-gathering techniques is not used in case study
(A) Observation (B) Measurement
(C) Interview (D) Personality inventory
11. The core of a philosophical research lies in
(A) Logical analysis of idea (B) Information processing
(C) Understanding value systems (D) Critical analysis
12. Factorial designs are designed to examine effects of
(A) Several factors in tandem
(B) Series of independent variables
(C) More than one independent variable at a time in a single experiment
(D) Only one independent variable
13. The Correlation between a single dependent variable with group of independent variables is
(A) Partial Correlation (B) Multiple correlation
(C) Rank order correlation (D) All the these
14. Which is not affected by the extreme score in a distribution?
(A) Mean (B) Median (C) Mode (D) Range

15. A proposed explanation for a phenomenon is
 (A) Null Hypothesis (B) Hypothesis (C) Research (D) None
16. Z-test method was given by
 (A) Spearman (B) Fisher (C) Kari Pearson (D) Kelly
17. College wants to give training in use of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this the college should organize.
 (A) Conference (B) Seminar (C) Workshop (D) Lecture
18. t-ratio is used for computing
 (A) 2 means (B) more than 2 means
 (C) 2 standard deviations (D) more than 2 standard deviation
19. Which is not a measure of variability?
 (A) Mean (B) Quartile deviation
 (C) Standard deviation (D) Range
20. The total in the frequency column is indicated by
 (A) F (B) N (C) d (D) fd
21. To avoid the influence of extremely high and low scores in the distribution prefer.
 (A) Mean (B) Median (C) Mode (D) Range
22. Which statistical device helps in analyzing the co variation of two or more variables?
 (A) Regression (B) Median
 (C) Standard deviation (D) Correlation
23. Which test is also known as variance Ration-test?
 (A) F-test (B) Z-test (C) T-test (D) Chi-Square
24. The rate of change of velocity is
 (A) Acceleration (B) Velocity (C) Speed (D) None of these

25. The motion in which all parts of the body travels exactly to the same distance in the same direction at the same time is
(A) Velocity (B) Translation (C) Angular motion (D) None of these
26. Newton's second law of motion is called
(A) Law of reaction (B) Law of Acceleration
(C) Law of Inertia (D) None of these
27. Horizontal plane moves around
(A) Vertical axis (B) Transverse axis
(C) Sagittal axis (D) None of these
28. Newton's third law is known as
(A) Law of reaction (B) Law of Acceleration
(C) Law of Inertia (D) None of these
29. Newton's first law is known as
(A) Law of reaction (B) Law of Acceleration
(C) Law of Inertia (D) None of these
30. In which type of lever the weight is in between Fulcrum and Effort?
(A) Type I lever (B) Type II lever (C) Type III lever (D) None of these
31. In the first type of lever
(A) Effort is in between the fulcrum and Weight
(B) Weight is in between the fulcrum and Effort
(C) Fulcrum is in between the Weight and Effort
(D) None of these
32. The planes are
(A) imaginary surfaces (B) imaginary lines
(C) imaginary structures (D) none of these
33. The axes are
(A) imaginary surfaces (B) imaginary lines
(C) imaginary structures (D) none of these

34. When the type of motion is concerned with how a body moves and not concerned with what causes the body to move, it is called
 (A) kinematics (B) kinetics (C) dynamics (D) statics
35. Bicep muscle attached on the forearm acts as
 (A) First class lever (B) Second class lever
 (C) Third class lever (D) None of the above
36. The receptors lying in joint and muscles are
 (A) Exteroceptors (B) Interoceptors
 (C) Proprioceptors (D) Distance receptors
37. Shoulder separation is likely to occur in a player-especially a wrestler, a foot ball player or a hockey player- who falls on the
 (A) Out stretched hand (B) Head long position
 (C) Elbow driven on the ground (D) Bottom straight
38. Another name for muscle strain is
 (A) Muscle twitch (B) Treppe (C) Muscle pull (D) Tetanus
39. The rectus femoris is a large muscle positioned
 (A) Straight down the front of the thigh
 (B) Medial side of the thigh
 (C) Half way down the center side of the thigh
 (D) On the entire shaft of the femur
40. The movement around the ball and socket joints
 (A) Flexion and extension (B) Rotation and circumduction
 (C) Hyper extension (D) All of the above
41. An imaginary line passing from anterior to posterior direction is
 (A) Sagittal axis (B) Vertical axis (C) Sagittal plane (D) Frontal plane
42. The term anterior and posterior are synonymous with
 (A) Frontal and back (B) Ventral and dorsal
 (C) Lateral and medial (D) None of the above

43. The bone cells which are involved in building of bones
(A) Osteoblasts (B) Osteoclasts
(C) Osteocytes (D) None of the above
44. Which muscle is involved in the elevation of arm
(A) Deltoid (B) Biceps (C) Triceps (D) Quadriceps

B. PAPER MODAL QUESTION PAPER

45. Which of the following cervical articulation muscles is responsible for extension?
(A) Sternocleidomastoid (B) Longus colli
(C) Longus capities (D) Trapezius
46. Shortening and lengthening of muscle
(A) Isotonic contraction (B) Isometric contraction
(C) Eccentric contraction (D) None of the above
47. Anaerobic capacity contributes to
(A) Endurance development (B) Flexibility development
(C) Coordination development (D) Speed development
48. Leg strength can be best improved by
(A) High jumps (B) Depth jumps (C) Push ups (D) Chin ups
49. 'Speed play' is also known as
(A) Weight training (B) Pressure training
(C) Fartlek training (D) Interval training
50. If training load is increased in every session it is named
(A) Linear method (B) Step method
(C) Slow method (D) Non-linear method
51. Weekly training cycle is
(A) Macro cycle (B) Olympic cycle (C) Micro cycle (D) Meso cycle

52. For maximum strength development intensity is
 (A) 40 to 60 % (B) 55 to 65 % (C) 60 to 70 % (D) 80 to 100 %
53. The worthwhile break is utilized in
 (A) Interval training (B) Circuit training
 (C) Fartlek training (D) Weight training
54. Super compensation occurs
 (A) Post training period (B) Pre training period
 (C) During training (D) None of the above
55. Age and sex difference are considered in
 (A) Principle of over load (B) Principle of specificity
 (C) Principle of individuality (D) Principle of periodization
56. Assisted sprinting helps to improve
 (A) Stride length (B) Stride frequency
 (C) Reaction time (D) None of the above
57. The outer layer of the connective tissue surrounding muscle
 (A) Perimysium (B) Endomysium (C) Epimysium (D) All the above
58. The shortness of breath is called as
 (A) Epilepsy (B) Dyspnea
 (C) Hypoxia (D) None of the above
59. The highest arterial pressure measured during a cardiac cycle is
 (A) Systolic blood pressure (B) Diastolic blood pressure
 (C) Pulse pressure (D) Progressive pressure
60. Category of somatotype that is rated for linearity of body form is called
 (A) Endomorph (B) Mesomorph (C) Ectomorph (D) Somotomorph
61. The greatest rate of oxygen uptake by the body is called
 (A) Vo₂ max (B) MET (C) NAD (D) Oxygen debt

62. The cholesterol responsible for a high risk of coronary disease
 (A) High density lipoprotein (B) Low density lipoprotein
 (C) Triglycerides (D) Total cholesterol
63. The increase of the blood hemoglobin concentration by infusion of additional red blood cells
 (A) Blood doping (B) Bulk flow
 (C) Blood boosting (D) Blood packing
64. The instrument for measuring work is
 (A) Ergometer (B) Spirometer (C) Peak flow meter (D) All the above
65. The condition in which the body temperature increase an above normal
 (A) Hypothermia (B) Hyperthermia
 (C) Hypertrophy (D) Homeotherms
66. The contraction in which a muscle shortens against a constant load
 (A) Isometric (B) Isokinetic
 (C) Isotonic (D) Muscle stretch
67. An inert substance used in experimental studies
 (A) Phospholipase (B) Organic substance
 (C) Pro vitamin (D) Placebo
68. Name the therapy used to destroy cancer cells in the body
 (A) Radiation therapy (B) Heat therapy
 (C) Chemotherapy (D) Radiotherapy
69. Which of the following non-steroid anti inflammatory drug is still considered as an excellent medication for bone, joint and muscle problem?
 (A) Ibuprofen (B) Opium (C) Aspirin (D) Naproxen
70. A joint – friendly warm-up is one in which movements are
 (A) Quick, short and fast
 (B) Slow but hard
 (C) Springy and rangy
 (D) Slow, controlled using full range of motion

82. Warner Test Skills is associated with
 (A) Soccer (B) Hockey (C) Basketball (D) Lawn Tennis
83. A tool used by the historians and exegetes to determine the validity of documents is called as
 (A) Internal criticism (B) External criticism
 (C) Partial criticism (D) Criticism
84. Bass stick test is used to measure
 (A) Strength (B) Agility (C) Coordination (D) Balance
85. Criteria of tests depends on
 (A) Objectivity (B) Validity (C) Reliability (D) All the above
86. Leg Dynamometer is used to measure
 (A) Strength of back and leg (B) Speed of leg
 (C) Strength of Calf (D) Endurance of leg
87. Oregon motor Fitness test was constructed in the year
 (A) 1932 (B) 1936 (C) 1941 (D) 1933
88. Manometer is used to measure
 (A) Strength of handgrip (B) Flexibility of wrist
 (C) Strength of thigh (D) None of these
89. Vertical jump chinning and shuttle run are the test items of
 (A) J.C.R test (B) Mc cloy's test (C) IOWA test (D) None of these
90. Reinforcement theory of motivation is given by
 (A) Jung (B) Herzberg (C) Skinner (D) Maslow
91. Which of the following is not the primary role of a sports psychology?
 (A) Strength and conditioning coach (B) Researcher
 (C) Consultant (D) Teacher

92. An athlete in gymnastic is diagnostic with anorexia nervosa. Which of the following specialist might be as tied to help treat this emotion disorder?
 (A) Education Sports psychologist (B) Clinical psychologist
 (C) Experimental kinesiologist (D) Pedagogical Sports Psychologist
93. Kinesthetic Knowledge is an important aspect of
 (A) Teacher assisted feedback
 (B) Feedback received through Tape recorder
 (C) Personnel feedback
 (D) None
94. The cause of frustration among sports person is
 (A) Result of poor performance
 (B) Due to mismatched level of aspiration and ability
 (C) Natural outcome of competitive sports
 (D) All the above
95. The Two Factor theory in learning is associated with
 (A) Woodsworth (B) John Dewey (C) Spearman (D) Carl Jung
96. Man became a 'Homo Sapien' animal because he developed
 (A) A high brain (B) An upright posture
 (C) A solid set-up (D) A superior nervous system
97. Each instint according to William Mc dougall is said to have its corresponding
 (A) Reflex (B) Drive (C) Tendency (D) Emotion
98. The exponents of the surplus energy theory are
 (A) Spearman and woodsworth (B) Thorndike and Pavlov
 (C) Schiller and spencer (D) Carl Grooves and darvin.
99. Snellan's Charyt is associated with
 (A) Hearing test (B) Smelling test (C) Vision test (D) None
100. Chronological age is based on
 (A) Ossification of bones (B) Puberty
 (C) Year and Month (D) None of the above