

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)
EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER
(Research Methodology in Education)

Full Marks: 75
Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) Lunglei

(b) Aizawl

(c) Champhai

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : *(b)*
Aizawl

[Candidate should avoid writing only *(b)*]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. The first step a researcher has to take is
 - (a) collecting data
 - (b) identifying a problem
 - (c) framing hypothesis
 - (d) formulating objectives

2. Educational research is the application of scientific method to the study of
 - (a) educational problems
 - (b) collection of data
 - (c) formulation of objectives
 - (d) analyzing data

3. While conducting research, what step comes after collection of data?
 - (a) analyzing the data
 - (b) writing the report
 - (c) deciding the method of research
 - (d) formulating objectives and hypothesis

4. The variable which accounts for variations in another variable is known as
 - (a) continuous variable
 - (b) discrete variable
 - (c) dependent variable
 - (d) independent variable

5. The variable which appear, disappear or change as the experimenter introduces, removes or changes independent variables is known as
 - (a) continuous variables
 - (b) independent variables
 - (c) dependent variables
 - (d) discrete variables

6. When no significant difference exists between the variables, it is
 - (a) Null hypothesis
 - (b) declarative hypothesis
 - (c) Directional hypothesis
 - (d) question from hypothesis

7. The first step in reviewing the related literature is
 - (a) Identification of the problem
 - (b) analyzing data
 - (c) identification of material
 - (d) collecting data

8. Which of the following is direct source of literature?
 - (a) End encyclopaedias of education
 - (b) Education indexes
 - (c) Educational journal
 - (d) Directories and bibliographies

9. A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for
 - (a) answering questionnaire
 - (b) observation and analysis
 - (c) Psychological study
 - (d) interviewing

10. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique?
 - (a) Simple random sampling
 - (b) Purposive Sampling
 - (c) Cluster Sampling
 - (d) Stratified Sampling

11. The purpose of sampling is
 - (a) to obtain the best representation of the whole population under study
 - (b) to complete research project exactly in time
 - (c) to obtain data even from inaccessible population
 - (d) to collect the statistical data

12. What is the most commonly used method of sampling?
- (a) Simple random sampling
 - (b) Stratified random sampling
 - (c) Cluster sampling
 - (d) Purposive sampling
13. Cluster sampling is used when
- (a) a population can be accurately listed or is finite
 - (b) a researcher want to select a sample based on availability of units and his judgement
 - (c) the population under study is infinite and a list of the population does not exist
 - (d) the population is very small and easy to select sample
14. The most important advantage of sampling is
- (a) it saves time
 - (b) it is easy to handle the data
 - (c) it requires time
 - (d) it increases understanding
15. Population means
- (a) males and females
 - (b) totality of objects or individuals
 - (c) only the chosen ones
 - (d) census
16. Observation is a more natural way of gathering
- (a) data
 - (b) resources
 - (c) instruments
 - (d) tools
17. A good questionnaire
- (a) is ambiguously arranged
 - (b) does not necessarily include instructions
 - (c) is as short as possible
 - (d) is as long as possible
18. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good questionnaire?
- (a) It is long and seeks multiple answers
 - (b) It focuses on a particular topic
 - (c) It focuses on different topics
 - (d) It provides hints

19. Unstructured interviews are
- (a) flexible
 - (b) rigid
 - (c) formal
 - (d) non-formal
20. These test attempt to predict the capacities or the degree of achievement that may be expected from individuals in a particular activity
- (a) Intelligence tests
 - (b) Achievement tests
 - (c) Personality tests
 - (d) Aptitude tests
21. The most crucial, significant and useful tools of research to test human behaviour in standardized manner for selection, classification, prediction and guidance is
- (a) questionnaire
 - (b) observation
 - (c) interview
 - (d) psychological test
22. The tools used for describing and measuring interests of individuals are the
- (a) Intelligence tests
 - (b) Aptitude tests
 - (c) Interest inventories
 - (d) Achievement tests
23. Research is proved to be an essential and powerful tool in leading man towards
- (a) progress
 - (b) growth
 - (c) wealth
 - (d) security
24. The last important step in any research study is that of preparing the
- (a) research proposal
 - (b) research questionnaire
 - (c) research report
 - (d) research tool

25. Which section is considered to be the heart of a research report?
- (a) Design of the study
 - (b) Introduction
 - (c) Analysis and interpretation of the data
 - (d) Summary and Conclusion
26. Which of the following is not included in the main body of a research report or project?
- (a) Introduction
 - (b) Statement of hypothesis
 - (c) Purpose of the study
 - (d) Preface or forward
27. Research is the means and the knowledge is the
- (a) ways
 - (b) product
 - (c) cover
 - (d) revelation
28. One of the purposes of report writing is
- (a) new addition to library
 - (b) expansion of knowledge
 - (c) to help researcher copy from previous works
 - (d) to appreciate the works of others
29. A good Report Writing should be
- (a) lengthy
 - (b) attractive to look
 - (c) repulsive to look at
 - (d) dull to look at
30. Research Report is
- (a) format and style used in research
 - (b) review of related literature
 - (c) try-out
 - (d) methodology

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

UNIT : I

1. Meaning of educational research
2. Action research
3. Need of educational research
4. Identification of a research problem

UNIT : II

5. Types of variables
6. Types of hypothesis
7. Sources of literature review
8. Purposes of Literature review

UNIT : III

9. Meaning of population and sample
10. Advantages of sampling
11. Simple random sampling
12. Purposive sampling

UNIT : IV

13. Meaning of questionnaire
14. Any two advantages of interview
15. Observation as a tool of data collection
16. Types of Psychological test

UNIT : V

17. Concept of research project
18. Types of project that can be conducted in the field of education
19. Importance of conducting research project
20. Steps in writing a research report.

*****End of question*****