

2014

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer all questions

1. What is the meaning of educational research? Explain different types of educational research. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss various steps in educational research. 10

2. Explain the concept and types of variables. 3+7=10

Or

What is hypothesis? Explain the importance of hypothesis. Discuss different types of hypothesis. 2+2+6=10

3. Explain the concepts of population and sample. What are the advantages of sampling? 3+3+4=10

Or

Explain with suitable examples cluster and purposive sampling designs. 5+5=10

4. Explain questionnaire as tool for data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 4+3+3=10

Or

Explain the meaning of psychological tests. Discuss achievement tests and aptitude tests. 2+4+4=10

5. Explain the concept of research project. Discuss different types of project. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the basic structure of a research report. 10

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (✓) mark against it in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The first step a researcher has to take is

- (a) collecting data ()
 (b) framing hypothesis ()
 (c) identifying a problem ()
 (d) formulating objective ()

(2)

2. Basic research is also called

- (a) formulative research ()
 (b) fundamental research ()
 (c) field research ()
 (d) practical research ()

3. Name the type of the following hypothesis :

"There is no significant difference in the intelligence of male and female college teachers in Mizoram."

- (a) Declarative ()
 (b) Null ()
 (c) Directional ()
 (d) Question form ()

4. The specific importance of review of related research literature is

- (a) to understand the selected sample more ()
 (b) to copy what previous researchers have done ()
 (c) to make the report lengthier ()
 (d) to know about the recommendations of previous researches ()

(3)

5. The process of selecting the fractional part of a population is

- (a) universe ()
- (b) sampling ()
- (c) sample ()
- (d) fraction ()

6. When the sample is not related to the unit of the target population and involves personal judgement, it is called

- (a) disproportionate sampling ()
- (b) proportionate sampling ()
- (c) probability sampling ()
- (d) non-probability sampling ()

7. The method of collecting data which does not require the physical presence of the researcher is

- (a) questionnaire ()
- (b) interview ()
- (c) observation ()
- (d) psychological test ()

(4)

8. What is the best way of recording an interview session?

- (a) Tape recorder ()
- (b) Writing down in notebook ()
- (c) Video camera ()
- (d) All of the above ()

9. In order to find out the general academic capacities of a student, we employ

- (a) interest test ()
- (b) personality test ()
- (c) intelligence test ()
- (d) achievement test ()

10. 'Objectives of the present study' in report writing belongs to

- (a) Chapter I ()
- (b) Chapter II ()
- (c) Chapter III ()
- (d) Chapter IV ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Scope of educational research

(6)

2. Characteristics of a good hypothesis

3. Difference between probability and non-probability sampling

4. Types of interview

5. Importance of conducting research projects

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