

MA EDUCATION
SECOND SEMESTER [REPEAT]
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN EDUCATION
MAE - 201

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Research is.....
 - a. Searching again and again
 - b. Working in a scientific way to search for the truth of any problem
 - c. Finding solution to any problem
 - d. All of the above
2. Which of the following is the first step in stating the research process.....
 - a. Searching sources of information to locate the problem
 - b. Survey of related literature
 - c. Identification of the problem
 - d. Searching for solutions to the problems
3. Manipulation is always a part of.....
 - a. Experimental Research
 - b. Descriptive Research
 - c. Historical Research
 - d. Fundamental Research
4. Finding immediate solution to a problem is the characteristic of.....
 - a. Applied Research
 - b. Basic Research
 - c. Action Research
 - d. Descriptive Research
5. A null hypothesis is.....
 - a. The same as research hypothesis
 - b. When there is no difference between the variables
 - c. Subjective in nature
 - d. When there is difference between the variables
6. The process not needed in experimental research is.....
 - a. Observation
 - b. Controlling
 - c. Manipulation and replication
 - d. Reference collection
7. In Experimental research the effect of manipulation can be seen on which variable?
 - a. Dependent variable
 - b. Controlled variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Intervening variable
8. Type II error is also known as.....
 - a. Alpha error
 - b. Null error
 - c. Beta error
 - d. Alternative error

9. Type I error occurs when.....
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| a. The null hypothesis is false but accept it | b. The null hypothesis is true but reject it |
| c. Null hypothesis is true and accept it | d. Null hypothesis is false and reject it |
10. An exhaustive and critical reading of the available literature on the research topic prior to its investigation is called as.....
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Researching of literature | b. Assessment of literature |
| c. Review of literature | d. Classification of literature |
11. What method of data collection involves directly watching and recording behaviors or phenomena as they occur?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. Documentary | b. Observation |
| c. Interview schedule | d. Rating scale |
12. What method of data collection involves face-to-face or virtual interactions with participants to gather information?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a. Rating scale | b. Observation |
| c. Interview schedule | d. Tests |
13. Which sampling method ensures every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Probability sampling | b. Non-probability sampling |
| c. Systematic sampling | d. Convenience sampling |
14. Which sampling method relies on the researcher's judgment to select participants based on their accessibility or convenience?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Probability sampling | b. Non-probability sampling |
| c. Quota sampling | d. Snowball sampling |
15. Sampling error is best defined as:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| a. Errors that occur due to the random selection of a sample | b. Errors introduced by the researcher's bias |
| c. Errors caused by faulty measurement instruments | d. Errors in data analysis and interpretation |
16. What is the significance of quantitative research in scientific inquiry?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. It allows for rich exploration of individual experiences. | b. It provides objective data for analysis and decision-making. |
| c. It focuses on uncovering subjective interpretations of phenomena. | d. It emphasizes narrative storytelling over statistical analysis. |
17. In qualitative research, data collection techniques can include:
- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Surveys and questionnaires | b. Experiments and field trials |
| c. Statistical analysis of existing data | d. Interviews and observations |

18. Which type of qualitative research involves observing and studying a group of people in their natural setting?
- a. Case study
 - b. Grounded theory
 - c. Ethnography
 - d. Narrative inquiry
19. What is the primary objective of content analysis?
- a. To quantify numerical data
 - b. To conduct experiments for data collection
 - c. To apply deductive reasoning to analyze data
 - d. To identify themes and patterns within textual or visual data
20. Which parametric test is used to compare means of three or more independent groups?
- a. Paired t-test
 - b. One-Way ANOVA
 - c. Chi-Square Test
 - d. Independent t-test

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. What do you mean by research? Write the objectives and characteristics of research. | 10 |
| 2. What do you mean by review of related literature? Discuss why review of related literature is important in research. | 4+6=10 |
| 3. What do you mean by research design? Write the need of a research design. | 10 |
| 4. "Scientific research is a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of a problem". Justify the statement mentioning the characteristics of a good research problem. | 10
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| 5. Explain the concept of probability sampling and its various methods. Provide examples of situations where each method would be appropriate. | 10 |
| 6. What are the two sources of data? Describe the importance of the sources of data. | 10 |
| 7. Explain the concept, types, and significance of quantitative research. | 10 |
| 8. Describe the different approaches to qualitative analysis. | 10 |

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