

**2 0 1 9**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

## FIFTH PAPER

**( Research Methodology in Education )***Full Marks : 75**Time : 3 hours***( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

## SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

**1.** Basic research is also called

- (a) fundamental research (    )
- (b) applied research (    )
- (c) qualitative research (    )
- (d) quantitative research (    )

**2.** Action research is concerned with the solution of

- (a) family problems (    )
- (b) library problems (    )
- (c) population problems (    )
- (d) classroom problems (    )

3. A variable that can take an infinite and uncountable set of values is  
(a) dependent variable ( ) (b) continuous variable ( )  
(c) independent variable ( ) (d) discrete variable ( )
4. The hypothesis that states that there is no significant difference between groups is called  
(a) directional hypothesis ( )  
(b) non-directional hypothesis ( )  
(c) empirical hypothesis ( )  
(d) null hypothesis ( )
5. A well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics is  
(a) population ( )  
(b) sample ( )  
(c) Both of the above ( )  
(d) None of the above ( )
6. A method of sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen is  
(a) non-probability sampling ( )  
(b) snowball sampling ( )  
(c) probability sampling ( )  
(d) purposive sampling ( )
7. A technique for collecting data where a researcher examines people in a natural setting is  
(a) questionnaire ( ) (b) observation ( )  
(c) aptitude test ( ) (d) psychological test ( )
8. Which tool includes inventories in collection of data?  
(a) Interview schedule ( )  
(b) Questionnaire ( )  
(c) Psychological tests ( )  
(d) Observation schedule ( )

9. The preliminary section of a research report includes  
(a) acknowledgement ( )  
(b) bibliography ( )  
(c) findings and conclusion ( )  
(d) footnotes ( )
10. The appendix in a research report belongs to  
(a) the preliminary section ( )  
(b) the main body ( )  
(c) the reference section ( )  
(d) preface ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Need of educational research

**OR**

Applied research

2. Importance of hypothesis

**OR**

Concept of literature review

3. Concept of sample in research

**OR**

Principles of sampling

4. Observation as a tool for data collection

**OR**

Advantages of interview as tool for data collection

5. Concept of research project

**OR**

Importance of conducting a project

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

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

**OR**

Discuss various steps involved in educational research. 10

2. What do you understand by hypothesis? Discuss different types of hypothesis. 10

**OR**

What is meant by variable? Explain different types of variables. 3+7=10

3. What is population and sample in educational research? Mention the advantages of sampling. (3+3)+4=10

**OR**

Explain the procedure followed in any two types of sampling designs with suitable examples. 5+5=10

4. Explain questionnaire as a tool for data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 6+2+2=10

**OR**

Explain interview as a tool for data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 6+2+2=10

5. What is a research project? Throw light on the importance of conducting a research project. 3+7=10

**OR**

Give an account of the basic structure of a research report. 10

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

SIXTH PAPER

**( Statistics in Education )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

*( Simple calculator may be used )*

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

**1.** Statistics classifies and tabulates data to present them briefly for

- (a) analysis (    )
- (b) raw scores (    )
- (c) hypothesis (    )
- (d) tabulation (    )

2. Which of the following is **not** a graphic representation?

(a) Piegram ( )

(b) Bar chart ( )

(c) Polygon ( )

(d) Table ( )

3. The most useful measure of central tendency is

(a) median ( )

(b) mean ( )

(c) mode ( )

(d) range ( )

4. The most frequently occurring number in a set of series is called

(a) mean ( )

(b) mode ( )

(c) range ( )

(d) median ( )

5. Quartile deviation is also called

(a) positive interquartile range ( )

(b) negative interquartile range ( )

(c) semi interquartile range ( )

(d) crude mode ( )

6. The most rarely used measure of variability is

- (a) range ( )
- (b) standard deviation ( )
- (c) average deviation ( )
- (d) quartile ( )

7. The skewness value of a normal distribution is

- (a) zero ( )
- (b) 2.5 ( )
- (c) 1 ( )
- (d) 5 ( )

8. In the cases in a normal distribution between the mean +3 to -3, standard deviation is

- (a) 64.26% ( )
- (b) 72.56% ( )
- (c) 94.55% ( )
- (d) 99.74% ( )

9. When increase in one variable leads to simultaneous increase in another variable in any manner, then it is called

- (a) zero correlation ( )
- (b) positive correlation ( )
- (c) negative correlation ( )
- (d) kurtosis ( )

10. Product-moment method of correlation is developed by

- (a) Piaget ( )
- (b) Charles Spearman ( )
- (c) Karl Pearson ( )
- (d) Elizabeth Hullock ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write on the following :

3×5=15

1. Inferential statistics

**OR**

Meaning of graphical representation of data

2. Uses of mean

**OR**

Concept of central tendency

3. Meaning of quartile deviation

**OR**

Concept of measure of variability

4. Types of kurtosis

**OR**

Concept of normal distribution

5. Uses of correlation

**OR**

Zero correlation



**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. (a) What is statistics? Mention its advantages. 2+2=4
- (b) Tabulate the following scores into frequency distribution with size of class interval of 5 : 6

76	40	60	62	63	69	71	59
78	44	64	61	60	69	72	50
79	45	62	67	87	68	73	51
80	47	65	68	85	65	55	52
82	49	66	68	70	66	57	53

**OR**

- (c) What is frequency polygon? Mention the importance of graphical representation of data. 2+2=4
- (d) The score of a student in a class test is given below :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Marks</i>
English	30
Science	20
Mathematics	25
Hindi	20
Social Science	15
Total	110

Draw a pie-gram to display the data. 6

2. (a) Compute the mean, median and mode of the following scores : 1+2+1=4
- 40, 25, 15, 10, 50, 30, 25, 37

(b) Calculate the mean from the following data :

6

<i>Scores</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
90-94	7
85-89	4
80-84	8
75-79	10
70-74	12
65-69	9
60-64	4
55-59	2
50-54	6
45-49	2

**OR**

(c) What is mode? Mention the limitations of median.

2+2=4

(d) Calculate the median from the data given in Question No. 2(b).

6

3. (a) Mention the uses of quartile deviation.

3

(b) Calculate the standard deviation from the following distribution of scores :

7

<i>Scores</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
70-74	3
65-69	5
60-64	10
55-59	10
50-54	20
45-49	8
40-44	7
35-39	5
30-34	2

**OR**

(c) Mention the uses of average deviation.

3

- (d) Calculate average deviation from the distribution of scores given in Question No. 3(b). 7

4. Discuss the characteristics of normal distribution curve. Mention the applications of normal distribution curve in the field on education. 6+4=10

**OR**

- (a) Explain the terms skewness and kurtosis with suitable diagram. 3+3=6  
(b) What are the different types of skewness? Illustrate with diagrams. 4

5. (a) Explain correlation. 3  
(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation between Test-I and Test-II scores of students as given below by rank difference method and interpret your result : 5+2=7

<i>Scores in Test-I</i>	<i>Scores in Test-II</i>
60	89
60	92
77	60
78	68
65	70
41	64
66	64
38	72
45	51
65	62

**OR**

- (c) Define negative correlation. 3  
(d) Calculate correlation using product moment method from the data given in Question No. 5(b) and interpret the result. 5+2=7

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

SEVENTH PAPER

**( Educational Evaluation )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. "A qualitative, wider, more comprehensive and continuous process of assessing students' progress" best describes

- (a) measurement (    )
- (b) evaluation (    )
- (c) validity (    )
- (d) reliability (    )

2. The process of assigning numerals to events, objects, etc. according to certain rules is
- (a) evaluation ( ) (b) placement ( )
- (c) measurement ( ) (d) standardization ( )
3. Educational achievement is measured on
- (a) nominal scale ( ) (b) ordinal scale ( )
- (c) interval scale ( ) (d) ratio scale ( )
4. When a test appears to measure an attribute, it is said to possess
- (a) logical validity ( ) (b) face validity ( )
- (c) predictive validity ( ) (d) concurrent validity ( )
5. Which one of the following is prepared and administered for testing classroom achievement of students?
- (a) Teacher-made test ( ) (b) Standardized test ( )
- (c) Personality test ( ) (d) Interest inventory ( )
6. When a test requires a rather long written response up to several paragraphs, it is called
- (a) essay-type test ( ) (b) objective-type test ( )
- (c) short-answer test ( ) (d) interpretative test ( )
7. While preparing a standardized test, the test items should be arranged in
- (a) haphazard order ( )
- (b) flexible order ( )
- (c) descending order of difficulty ( )
- (d) ascending order of difficulty ( )

8. Try-out in standardization involves two important functions such as
- (a) determining validity and reliability of the test ( )
  - (b) preparing instruction and scoring key ( )
  - (c) writing direction for administration and scoring ( )
  - (d) determining the objectives of testing and selecting appropriate item types ( )
9. Grading is a system to
- (a) evaluate an integral part of teaching-learning process ( )
  - (b) replace the traditional marking system ( )
  - (c) collect different kinds of questions ( )
  - (d) cover broad areas of subject matter ( )
10. Question bank is
- (a) a planned library of questions ( )
  - (b) a set of questions ( )
  - (c) questions for oral examination ( )
  - (d) questions for written examination ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Concept of measurement

**OR**

Summative evaluation

2. Concept of reliability

**OR**

Objectivity of a test

3. General principles of constructing essay-type items

**OR**

General principles of constructing objective-type items

4. Preparing the test in the process of standardization

**OR**

Evaluating the test in the process of standardization

5. Concept of CCE

**OR**

Importance of question bank

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. What do you understand by evaluation? Discuss the needs and importance of evaluation in education. 4+6=10

**OR**

Discuss the various functions of evaluation in education. 10

2. Explain the types of scale in measurement. 10

**OR**

Discuss the characteristics of a good measuring instrument. 10

3. What are teacher-made tests? How do they differ from standardized tests? 4+6=10

**OR**

Distinguish between essay-type and objective-type of tests. 10

4. Discuss in detail standardization of a test. 10

**OR**

Explain the various steps involved in standardization of a test. 10

5. What do you understand by CCE? Discuss its advantages and limitations. 4+3+3=10

**OR**

Define grading. Discuss the objectives and purpose of grading system. 4+3+3=10

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2 0 1 9

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

**( Educational Guidance and Counselling )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

*( Marks : 25 )*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

*( Marks : 10 )*

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Guidance is to be given

- (a) only before starting on a course (    )
- (b) only when an individual needs it (    )
- (c) throughout the life of an individual (    )
- (d) only at the end of the courses (    )

2. Guidance is a slow process because

- (a) the clients are all abnormal (    )
- (b) it requires a considerable time to make decision and solve problems (    )
- (c) the counsellor needs more time to make more money (    )
- (d) families of the clients have to interfere with decision making of the client (    )



- 3.** The chief aim and purpose of educational guidance is to help the student
- (a) in the selection of subjects ( )
  - (b) in developing good study habits ( )
  - (c) to build good social relationships ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )
- 4.** Vocational guidance help people to cope with problems relating to
- (a) occupational choices ( )
  - (b) selection of subjects ( )
  - (c) selection of life patterns ( )
  - (d) personal problems ( )
- 5.** Personal guidance is the help given to individual to solve his
- (a) health problems ( )
  - (b) emotional problems ( )
  - (c) psychological problems ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )
- 6.** Job analysis is the scientific study of
- (a) a society ( )
  - (b) education ( )
  - (c) an individual ( )
  - (d) a job ( )
- 7.** The chief exponent of the directive technique of counselling is
- (a) E. G. Williamson ( )
  - (b) Carl R. Rogers ( )
  - (c) Bordin ( )
  - (d) R. W. White ( )
- 8.** Any test which is used to measure an individual's abilities after training is
- (a) aptitude test ( )
  - (b) achievement test ( )
  - (c) personality test ( )
  - (d) attitude test ( )
- 9.** A case study is the comprehensive study of
- (a) a society ( )
  - (b) a religion ( )
  - (c) an individual ( )
  - (d) a government ( )

**10. Counselling means**

- (a) assisting the individual in solving problems related to occupational choice ( )
- (b) the process of studying and collecting information regarding to responsibilities of a specific job ( )
- (c) expression of opinion regarding some situations ( )
- (d) relationship between two individuals in which one gives a certain kind of assistance to the other ( )

**SECTION—B**

( Marks : 15 )

Write on the following :

3×5=15

**1. Concept of guidance**

**OR**

Philosophical basis of guidance

**2. Functions of educational guidance**

**OR**

Meaning of personal guidance

**3. Maintenance and dissemination of occupational information**

**OR**

Needs of job analysis

**4. Case study as a technique for collecting data**

**OR**

Meaning of personality test

**5. Importance of counselling**

**OR**

Communication skills in counselling

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. What do you mean by guidance? Discuss the sociological and psychological bases of guidance. 4+3+3=10

**OR**

Write the principles of guidance. 10

2. Discuss the meaning and purpose of educational guidance. 3+7=10

**OR**

Explain the meaning and needs of vocational guidance. 3+7=10

3. Write the meaning of job satisfaction and discuss the factors affecting job satisfaction. 3+7=10

**OR**

What do you mean by occupational information? Discuss the needs of occupational informational services. 3+7=10

4. What is achievement test? State the importance and limitations of achievement tests in guidance. 3+7=10

**OR**

Discuss the uses of cumulative record card. 10

5. What do you mean by counselling? Explain the different techniques of counselling. 3+7=10

**OR**

Explain the different skills for effective communication in counselling. 10

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