

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> 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\*\*\*\*\*

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For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

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**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Statistics that make use of measures of central tendency, measures of variability and correlation is called
  - (a) descriptive statistics
  - (b) inferencial statistics
  - (c) frequency polygram
  - (d) polygon
2. Histogram is also called
  - (a) pie gram
  - (b) monogram
  - (c) column diagram
  - (d) ogive
3. The surface area of a pie diagram of a circle is known to cover
  - (a) 350°
  - (b) 180°
  - (c) 90°
  - (d) 360°

4. What is the size of the class interval for the distribution 111.5-115.5, 115.5-119.5, 119.5-123.5.
- (a) 5
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 6
5. If the lower and upper limits of a class are 10 and 50 respectively, the mid-points of the class is
- (a) 15
  - (a) 20
  - (b) 25
  - (c) 30
6. Frequency distribution table usually includes
- (a) classes of scores, tallies and mid-point
  - (b) classes of scores, mid-point and mean
  - (c) classes of scores, tallies and frequencies
  - (d) classes of scores, midpoint and contents
7. Mode is also known as
- (a) modal value
  - (b) modal data
  - (c) model
  - (d) modal scale
8. For dealing with qualitative data, the best average is
- (a) mean
  - (b) mode
  - (c) median
  - (d) range
9. The mode of the scores 25, 17, 29, 18, 30, 45, 25 is
- (a) 25
  - (b) 17
  - (c) 29
  - (d) 45
10. In basketball match Thanga scored 30, Lala 25 and Mawia 45. What is the average score of the three players.
- (a) 30
  - (b) 45
  - (c) 33.33
  - (d) 37

11. The median of the scores 10,25,7,4,13,11,6 is  
(a) 25  
(b) 10  
(c) 7  
(d) 4
12. If mean is 60.50 and median is 61. Mode will be  
(a) 60.71  
(b) 61.90  
(c) 60.78  
(d) 62
13. Measures of variability is also known as  
(a) measures of central tendency  
(b) measures of error value  
(c) measures of dispersion  
(d) measures of error
14. The simplest measures of variability is  
(a) range  
(b) average deviation  
(c) standard deviation  
(d) quartile deviation
15. The highest score in a test is 80 and the lowest score is 37.  
Therefore range is equal to  
(a) 56  
(b) 43  
(c) 33  
(d) 35
16. Standard deviation is often called as  
(a) simple deviation  
(b) range  
(c) rote deviation  
(d) root mean square deviation
17. The most rarely used in measure of variability is  
(a) average deviation  
(b) standard deviation  
(c) quartile deviation  
(d) range

18. If  $Q_3$  is 80 and  $Q_1$  is 20, what will be the value of Quartile deviation
- (a) 40
  - (b) 30
  - (c) 35
  - (d) 25
19. The normal curve is also called as the
- (a) bell-shaped curve
  - (b) circle-shaped curve
  - (c) u-shaped curve
  - (d) pyramid shaped curve
20. In normal curve most of the cases fall between  $+1\sigma$  and  $-1\sigma$  is
- (a) 94.67%
  - (b) 94.44%
  - (c) 68.26%
  - (d) 68.20%
21. In normal curve limits of the distance  $\pm 2.58$  include
- (a) 95%
  - (b) 93%
  - (c) 92%
  - (d) 99%
22. If the scores are distributed more to the right in normal distribution, it is called
- (a) kurtosis
  - (b) zero skewness
  - (c) positive skewness
  - (d) negative skewness
23. In a normal curve, the value of kurtosis is
- (a) 0.632
  - (b) 0.623
  - (c) 0.236
  - (d) 0.263
24. In the frequency distribution, when it almost resembles the normal curve it is called
- (a) mesokurtic
  - (b) leptokurtic
  - (c) platykurtic
  - (d) histogram

25. Coefficient of correlation ranges from
- (a) 0 to +2
  - (b) -1 to +1
  - (c) -2 to +2
  - (d) -3 to +3
26. Product moment method is symbolically represented by
- (a)  $\sigma$
  - (b)  $\pi$
  - (c)  $\gamma$
  - (d)  $\varepsilon$
27. When a decrease in one variable leads to simultaneous decrease in another variable in any manner, it is called
- (a) negative correlation
  - (b) positive correlation
  - (c) zero correlation
  - (d) high correlation
28. The simplest kind of correlation to be found between two sets of scores or variable is
- (a) biserial
  - (b) partial
  - (c) curvilinear
  - (d) linear
29. The rank difference method can be used only on a \_\_\_\_\_ groups.
- (a) small
  - (b) large
  - (c) low
  - (d) moderate
30. Product Moment method of coefficient of correlation is propounded by
- (a) Skinner
  - (b) Charles Spearman
  - (c) Guilford
  - (d) Karl Pearson

## 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. Differences between Descriptive and Inferential Statistics.
2. What are the advantages of graphical representation of data ?
3. Tabulate the scores into frequency distribution from the following scores with size of class interval of 5:  
15, 27, 35, 40, 32, 23, 28, 33, 41, 42, 29, 22, 30, 18, 13.
4. The number of students in hostel, speaking different languages is given below. Draw a piegram for this data.

Language	Number of students
Khasi	40
Bengali	50
Assamese	45
Tamil	10
Hindi	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

### Unit –II

5. Explain the concept of central tendency.
6. Write the uses and limitations of mode.
7. Compute the mean, median and mode from the following ungrouped data:  
10, 7, 5, 22, 12, 8, 15, 7, 14

8. Calculate the mean from the following distribution of scores :

<b>Scores</b>	<b><i>f</i></b>
30 - 34	2
25 - 29	3
20 - 24	5
15 - 19	4
10 - 14	3
5 - 9	3
<hr/>	
N = 20	

### **Unit – III**

9. What are the uses of range ?
10. Calculate the mean deviation from the following ungrouped data:  
15, 18, 14, 15, 12, 10, 7
11. Calculate the standard deviation from the following ungrouped data:  
5, 7, 9, 13, 11, 15
12. Calculate quartile deviation from the following ungrouped data  
5, 12, 13, 15, 10, 20, 16, 25, 19, 27, 7

### **Unit –IV**

13. Write the characteristics of normal distribution curve.
14. Mention the applications of normal distribution curve in the field of education.
15. Explain the term skewness.
16. What are the different types of kurtosis? Explain any one of them.

### **Unit –V**

17. Describe the concept of correlation.
18. What are the uses of correlation ?
19. Define negative correlation.
20. What is perfect correlation?

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

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**EDUCATION**

SEVENTH PAPER  
**(Educational Evaluation)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

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**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Clear concept about an object, person or activity can be formed on the basis of the rules obtained from
  - (a) measurement
  - (b) examination
  - (c) evaluation
  - (d) testing
2. Placement evaluation is concerned with
  - (a) job placement after graduation
  - (b) pupils performance at the beginning of instruction
  - (c) monitoring learning progress during instruction
  - (d) placing pupil's personality first
3. Learning difficulties during instruction can be checked with the help of
  - (a) formative evaluation
  - (b) placement evaluation
  - (c) diagnostic evaluation
  - (d) summative evaluation

4. Formative evaluation is used to monitor learning progress during
  - (a) period
  - (b) classes
  - (c) learning
  - (d) instruction
5. The process of assigning numerals to events, objects etc. according to certain rules is
  - (a) test
  - (b) evaluation
  - (c) measurement
  - (d) placement
6. Evaluation is mainly concerned with
  - (a) quality
  - (b) quantity
  - (c) marks
  - (d) grade
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the least precise or crude among the four scales of measurement.
  - (a) nominal scale
  - (b) ordinal scale
  - (c) interval scale
  - (d) ratio scale
8. A type of validity purely based on subjective logic is known as
  - (a) concurrent validity
  - (b) content validity
  - (c) predictive validity
  - (d) construct validity
9. Psychological measurement is the development of procedures to measure people's characteristics like
  - (a) mass
  - (b) distance
  - (c) temperature
  - (d) personality
10. Rational evaluation method of reliability was developed by
  - (a) Spearman
  - (b) Kuder-Richardson
  - (c) Lee J. Cronbach
  - (d) Skinner

11. Temperature is measured on
  - (a) ordinal scale
  - (b) ratio scale
  - (c) interval scale
  - (d) nominal scale
12. Test which requires gestures, actions, images etc. are known as
  - (a) test retest
  - (b) split-half test
  - (c) verbal test
  - (d) non-verbal test
13. Essay type questions are usually
  - (a) subjective
  - (b) objective
  - (c) very long answer
  - (d) short answer
14. Multiple choice question provides a broad sampling of
  - (a) knowledge
  - (b) learning
  - (c) content
  - (d) comprehension
15. The teacher-made tests are to be preferred for
  - (a) taking placement decisions of the students for the next course
  - (b) taking guidance and counselling decisions
  - (c) taking selection decisions
  - (d) taking day-to-day instructional decisions
16. Standardized tests are
  - (a) prepared very carefully following principles of test construction
  - (b) not subjected to statistical procedures to determine validity and reliability
  - (c) intended to be used only once or twice to measure achievement of students in a subject manner
  - (d) made by teachers who may not know very well the principles of test construction

17. In teacher-made tests, the items are arranged
- (a) in alphabetical order
  - (b) in order of difficulty
  - (c) according to the syllabus
  - (d) according to the steps of a standardized test
18. A true-false item is a
- (a) unitary
  - (b) provision
  - (c) norms
  - (d) declarative statement
19. The four important steps in test construction are
- (a) counselling, setting, planning, evaluation
  - (b) preparing, setting, planning, evaluation
  - (c) trying-out, analyze, planning, evaluation
  - (d) planning, preparing trying-out and evaluating the test
20. The preliminary \_\_\_\_\_ of the test should be prepared as early as possible in preparing the test
- (a) topic
  - (b) draft
  - (c) content
  - (d) unit
21. The first important step in standardization of a test is
- (a) planning
  - (b) preparing test items
  - (c) scoring the test
  - (d) determining validity of a test
22. The final task of test construction is
- (a) to decide the publisher
  - (b) to prepare the key for the test
  - (c) to prepare the manual of the test
  - (d) to find out the norms
23. Standardized test is useful for
- (a) to determine how far the specific aims of education have been fulfilled
  - (b) to know whether the student has attained knowledge in a specific field
  - (c) a smaller scale
  - (d) comparing achievement of individual groups

24. The final step of standardization of a test is
- (a) planning the test
  - (b) trying out the test
  - (c) evaluating the test
  - (d) preparing the test
25. The educational system that is used to assess the educational performance of a child which is entirely based upon points is
- (a) semester
  - (b) question bank
  - (c) grading system
  - (d) CCE
26. Question bank is
- (a) a planned library of questions
  - (b) a set of questions
  - (c) questions for the written examination
  - (d) questions for the oral examination
27. CCE emphasizes
- (a) continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning
  - (b) how learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
  - (c) fine tuning of tests with the teaching
  - (d) question bank
28. Grades can also be used in determining \_\_\_\_\_ for awarding scholarships in a number of institutions of higher learning.
- (a) continuous assessment
  - (b) Grade Point Average (GPA)
  - (c) evaluation practices
  - (d) competencies
29. CCE is a process of assessment mandated by
- (a) Article 45
  - (b) New Policy of India
  - (c) Universalization of Elementary Education
  - (d) Right to Education Act of India
30. Enrichment of question bank by updating, replacing, discarding, modifying, adding new questions and regrouping should be made as an
- (a) planning
  - (b) preparing
  - (c) summative
  - (d) on-going process

## **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. Concept of evaluation
2. Relationship between measurement and evaluation
3. Importance of placement evaluation
4. Formative evaluation

### **Unit II**

5. Ordinal scale with examples
6. Concept of validity
7. Reliability of a test
8. Objectivity in a test

### **Unit III**

9. Principles of constructing objective-type test
10. Types of Item in a test
11. Differences between teacher-made test and standardized test
12. General principles of constructing essay-type test

### **Unit IV**

13. Planning the test in the process of standardization
14. Preparing the test in the process of standardization
15. Trying out the test in the process of standardization
16. Evaluating the test in the process of standardization

### **Unit V**

17. Purpose of Grading
18. Concept of CCE
19. Need for Question Bank
20. Limitations of Grading system

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

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(CBCS)  
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**EDUCATION**

EIGHT(A) PAPER  
**(EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

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**(Educational Technology)**

*Full Marks: 75*

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**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

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1. Educational Technology is the application of -
  - (a) Mass media in education
  - (b) Audio visual aids
  - (c) Scientific principles to education
  - (d) Electronic media in education
2. Educational Technology, in its global sense, includes the entire process of -
  - (a) setting of goals
  - (b) continuous reform of curriculum
  - (c) tryout of new methods
  - (d) modification of syllabi
3. Educational technology has made the educational process -
  - (a) child - centred
  - (b) teacher - centred
  - (c) content - centred
  - (d) objective – centred



4. Systems approach to educational technology has its origin in -
  - (a) physical sciences and engineering
  - (b) behavioural sciences
  - (c) computer science
  - (d) content
5. The use of projectors, radio, television, computer may come under -
  - (a) software approach
  - (b) hardware approach
  - (c) system approach
  - (d) heuristic approach
6. Who is known as the father of modern media education?
  - (a) Edgar Dale
  - (b) Flanders
  - (c) Erikson
  - (d) Charles Babbage
7. The word 'communication' literally means -
  - (a) to grow
  - (b) to develop
  - (c) to acquire
  - (d) give and take
8. Communication is the \_\_\_\_\_ of education.
  - (a) by-product
  - (b) keystone
  - (c) head and tail
  - (d) none of the above
9. Types of communication based on the communication channels are
  - (a) verbal and non – verbal communication
  - (b) oral and written communication
  - (c) signals and symbols
  - (d) body language and gestures
10. Language of the eye may be considered an important mode of -
  - (a) verbal communication
  - (b) non – verbal communication
  - (c) written communication
  - (d) None of the above

11. In the process of communication, which one of the following is in chronological order?
- (a) communicator, medium, receiver, effect, message
  - (b) medium, communicator, message, receiver, effect
  - (c) communicator, message medium, receiver, effect
  - (d) message, communicator, medium, receiver, effect
12. Which of the following is not an example of communicative tool?
- (a) multimedia encyclopedia
  - (b) teleconferencing
  - (c) electronic mail
  - (d) chat
13. Bloom's Taxonomy divides educational objectives into –
- (a) 3 domains
  - (b) 4 domains
  - (c) 5 domains
  - (d) 6 domains
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ levels in the Affective domain.
- (a) 3
  - (b) 5
  - (c) 7
  - (d) 8
15. Bloom's Taxonomy was revised by Anderson and others in the year –
- (a) 2000
  - (b) 2001
  - (c) 2002
  - (d) 2005
16. An important principle of Physical Resource Development is –
- (a) maximum use of available resources
  - (b) shortage of trained personnel
  - (c) Attitude
  - (d) Various industries
17. The term Human Resource Development was first used in the year –
- (a) 1960
  - (b) 1965
  - (c) 1970
  - (d) 1975

18. Instructional System Design is similar to -  
(a) lesson planning  
(b) career planning  
(c) institutional planning  
(d) educational planning
19. In Programmed Learning, the learner progresses -  
(a) at the teacher's pace  
(b) along with other learners  
(c) at a very slow pace  
(d) at his own pace
20. In Programmed Learning, a lesson is broken down into a series of small steps called -  
(a) sections  
(b) frames  
(c) divisions  
(d) parts
21. Programmed Learning is related with the law of -  
(a) defect  
(b) readiness  
(c) effect  
(d) exercise
22. In Linear style, the chances of correctness of response is as high as -  
(a) 85%  
(b) 90%  
(c) 95%  
(d) 80%
23. Branching style was developed by American psychologist -  
(a) B. F Skinner  
(b) N. S. Mavi  
(c) Jacobs & others  
(d) Norman Crowder
24. Which of the following statement is true about Programmed Learning?  
(a) It provides immediate knowledge of result  
(b) It is a method of individualised instruction  
(c) The learner moves at his own pace  
(d) all the above

25. Personalised System of Instruction is designed to reduce the need of -  
(a) teachers  
(b) learners  
(c) education system  
(d) educational administrators
26. PSI is more suitable for teaching in -  
(a) lower classes/elementary  
(b) middle classes/secondary  
(c) higher classes/college  
(d) all the above
27. Simulated teaching was first used for the training of -  
(a) teachers  
(b) astronauts  
(c) pilots  
(d) soldiers
28. Computer Assisted Instruction can serve \_\_\_\_ learners at a time.  
(a) 10  
(b) 100  
(c) 500  
(d) 1000
29. The cornerstone of Distance Education is -  
(a) multimedia approach  
(b) technological approach  
(c) print media  
(d) behavioural approach
30. The aim of Distance Education is -  
(a) to provide an opportunity for higher education to more people  
(b) to provide a second opportunity to those who missed their chance earlier.  
(c) to encourage the system of distance education  
(d) all the above

## **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. Scope of Educational Technology
2. Types of Educational Technology
3. Concept of Systems Approach.
4. Approaches to Educational Technology

### **UNIT-II**

5. Meaning of Communication.
6. Process of Communication
7. Types of Communication
8. Three factors affecting classroom communication.

### **UNIT-III**

9. Cognitive domain of Bloom's Taxonomy.
10. Uses of Bloom's Taxonomy.
11. Concept of Human Resource Development.
12. Components of Instructional System Design.

### **UNIT-IV**

13. Characteristics of Programmed Learning.
14. Linear Programming.
15. Skipping method.
16. Three principles of Programmed Learning.

### **UNIT-V**

17. Concept of Simulated teaching.
18. Three merits of PSI.
19. Concept of Distance Teaching.
20. Three demerits of CAI.

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

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**EDUCATION**

EIGHT(B) PAPER  
**(Educational Guidance & Counselling)**

*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.

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**EDUCATION**

EIGHT(B) PAPER  
**(Educational Guidance & Counselling)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

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

**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Guidance is a process of helping
  - (a) Mentally retarded student
  - (b) Delinquent children
  - (c) Every individual
  - (d) Slow learner
2. Guidance is an organized service which aims at helping an individual
  - (a) To gain financial benefits
  - (b) To understand self
  - (c) To become a good teacher
  - (d) To pass in one's examination
3. Guidance is a slow process because
  - (a) All clients are abnormal
  - (b) It requires a considerable time to make decision and solve problems
  - (c) The counselor need more time to make money
  - (d) It requires the involvement of the parents

4. Guidance is a
- (a) Generalized and specialized service
  - (b) Generalized service
  - (c) Specialized service
  - (d) Vocational service
5. "Guidance is a process of helping every individual through his own efforts, to discover and develop his potentialities for his personal happiness and usefulness ". Who said this?
- (a) Jones
  - (b) Ruth Strang
  - (c) A.E. Taxler
  - (d) Brewer
6. Which is not among the principles of guidance?
- (a) Guidance is a slow process
  - (b) Guidance is a continuous process
  - (c) Guidance is based on individual process
  - (d) Guidance considers most individuals below abnormal
7. Educational guidance maybe defined as a conscious effort to assist in the
- (a) Psychological adjustment of an individual
  - (b) Sociological progress of a nation
  - (c) Intellectual growth of an individual
  - (d) The development of educational institution
8. Educational guidance is that specific area of guidance which takes care of
- (a) Teachers' problems
  - (b) Students' problems
  - (c) School problems
  - (d) Principal's problems
9. Vocational guidance is needed due to
- (a) Limited number of vocations
  - (b) Multiplicity of vocations
  - (c) Inability of an individual to attain essential skills
  - (d) Maladjustment dissatisfaction of the individual



10. The main function of vocational guidance is to assist the person in selecting those vocations according to their
  - (a) Capacity
  - (b) Interest
  - (c) Abilities
  - (d) All of the above
11. An organized programme of vocational guidance is needed because of
  - (a) Education
  - (b) Society
  - (c) Individual differences
  - (d) Family
12. Personal guidance is necessary at
  - (a) All stages of life
  - (b) Childhood stage
  - (c) Adulthood
  - (d) Adolescent stage
13. Job analysis is an accurate study of
  - (a) The world of work
  - (b) The society
  - (c) The individual
  - (d) The education
14. Job satisfaction results from successful adjustment in the areas of
  - (a) Intelligence
  - (b) Adjustment to self
  - (c) Enjoying the job
  - (d) Security
15. Which is not a job for analyzing a job?
  - (a) Activity method
  - (b) Interview
  - (c ) Questionnaire
  - (d) Log book
16. The method of disseminating information in occupation information is
  - (a) Interest
  - (b) Group discussion
  - (c) Attitude
  - (d) Various industries

17. Occupational information is important to assist the students in their
  - (a) Social life
  - (b) Vocational choices
  - (c) Adjustment with others
  - (d) Individual development
18. Occupational information includes facts concerning
  - (a) Nature of work
  - (b) Educational equivalent
  - (c) Working condition
  - (d) Job available
19. Achievement tests are
  - (a) Formative tests
  - (b) Psychological tests
  - (c) Either Formative or Summative tests
  - (d) Summative tests
20. A Case Study is the comprehensive study of
  - (a) An individual
  - (b) A society
  - (c) A religion
  - (d) A government
21. Testing techniques popularly used for collecting information about the method of appraisal of an individual
  - (a) Thematic Apperception Test
  - (b) Rating Scales
  - (c) Anecdotal Records
  - (d) Achievement Tests
22. In autobiography, an individual writes
  - (a) His family history
  - (b) His own life story
  - (c) His school history
  - (d) His educational life
23. Cumulative Record Card contains information about
  - (a) All the data of an individual pupil
  - (b) Annual progress report of an individual pupil
  - (c) Individual's physical characteristic and health
  - (d) Social relationship of an individual with others

24. Attitudes are not part of the psychological system, nor are they inherited. They are
- (a) Learned
  - (b) Experience
  - (c) Aptitude
  - (d) Intelligence
25. Counselling is a professional help offered to students who may face
- (a) Religious problems
  - (b) Spiritual problems
  - (c) Personal problems
  - (d) Group problems
26. Directive counseling gives emphasis on
- (a) The problem and not the individual
  - (b) The competency of the counselor
  - (c) The problem of the institution
  - (d) The talent and potentials of the individual
27. Non-directive counseling is also known as
- (a) Counselor-centred counselling
  - (b) Psychological test - centred counselling
  - (c) Client - centred counseling
  - (d) Counselor and client co - operative counseling
28. Which among the following is a communication skill
- (a) Learning
  - (b) Organizing
  - (c) Confidence
  - (d) Active listening
29. Eclectic counselling is defined as
- (a) A process through which an individual is not able to solve his problem
  - (b) The most beneficial process for human growth and development
  - (c) The synthesis and combination of directive and non-directive counselling
  - (d) The different art of helping a child to plan for his future
30. The role of counsellor in secondary schools should be
- (a) Related to extra-curricular activities only
  - (b) Related to classroom activities only
  - (c) Focus on problem child only
  - (d) Integrated to school programme

## **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 guidance
2. Psychological basis of guidance
3. Principles of guidance
4. Characteristics of guidance

### **UNIT-II**

5. Meaning of Educational Guidance.
6. Any three (3) needs of Vocational Guidance.
7. Any three (3) points on difference between Educational and Vocational guidance.
8. Meaning of Personal Guidance.

### **UNIT-III**

9. Needs for job analysis.
10. Define the individual psychograph method of job analysis.
11. Meaning of Occupational Information Services.
12. Importance of Job Satisfaction.

### **UNIT-IV**

13. Uses of Cumulative Record Card
14. Case study as a technique of collecting data
15. Achievement test
16. Importance of Personality test in guidance

### **UNIT-V**

17. Meaning of counselling
18. Directive technique of counselling
19. Importance of counselling
20. Role of a counsellor

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