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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

FIFTH PAPER

**( Introduction to Research Methodology and Statistics in Education )**

( Revised )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Applied research is also known as

- (a) field research ( )
- (b) fundamental research ( )
- (c) quantitative research ( )
- (d) statistical research ( )

**2.** In this type of research, tools are used to yield data in numerical form. What type of research is it?

- (a) Qualitative research ( )
- (b) Quantitative research ( )
- (c) Historical research ( )
- (d) Descriptive research ( )

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

- (a) disproportional sampling (    )
- (b) proportional sampling (    )
- (c) probability sampling (    )
- (d) non-probability sampling (    )

**4.** Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique?

- (a) Purposive sampling (    )
- (b) Simple random sampling (    )
- (c) Cluster sampling (    )
- (d) Stratified sampling (    )

**5.** Which of the following is recognized as the most direct means of studying people when one is interested in their overt behaviour?

- (a) Questionnaire (    )
- (b) Interview (    )
- (c) Observation (    )
- (d) Personality test (    )

**6.** The tool used for the purpose of measuring general ability is called

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

**7.** The measure of central tendency which divides a group into two subgroups of equal number is

- (a) the mean ( )
- (b) the median ( )
- (c) the mode ( )
- (d) the range ( )

**8.** Statistics that make use of certain terms like parameter, sample and population is called

- (a) estimation ( )
- (b) hypothesis ( )
- (c) inferential ( )
- (d) descriptive ( )

**9.** The most stable and reliable measure of variability is

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

**10.** The product-moment method of correlation was propounded by

- (a) William Stern ( )
- (b) Charles Spearman ( )
- (c) Karl Pearson ( )
- (d) Skinner ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. Sources of literature review

**OR**

2. Characteristics of a good hypothesis

**UNIT—II**

3. Concept of sample in research

**OR**

4. Difference between probability and non-probability sampling designs

**UNIT—III**

5. Advantages of interview as a tool for data collection

**OR**

6. Disadvantages of questionnaire as a tool for data collection

**UNIT—IV**

7. Importance of statistics

**OR**

8. Difference between descriptive and inferential statistics

**UNIT—V**

9. Interest inventories as tools for describing and measuring interests of individuals

**OR**

10. Meaning of Intelligence test

( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Explain the concept of educational research. Discuss the different types of research. 3+7=10

**OR**

2. Elaborate on the steps involved in undertaking research. 10

UNIT—II

3. What is population and sample in educational research? Discuss the principles of sampling. 4+6=10

**OR**

4. Explain the various types of probability sampling. 10

UNIT—III

5. What are psychological tests? Explain any two types of psychological tests. 3+7=10

**OR**

6. Explain observation as a tool for collection of data. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 3+7=10

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Compute the mean, median and mode of the following scores : 1+2+1=4  
20, 15, 17, 26, 35, 30, 17, 44, 23, 17

- (b) Calculate the mean from the following distribution of scores : 6

Scores	<i>f</i>
47-49	1
44-46	3
41-43	4
38-40	7
35-37	10
32-34	8
29-31	7
26-28	5
23-25	3
20-22	2
<i>N</i> = 50	

**OR**

8. (a) Define median and write its uses. 2+2=4  
(b) Calculate the median from the following distribution of scores : 6

<i>Scores</i>	<i>f</i>
90-94	2
85-89	2
80-84	4
75-79	8
70-74	6
65-69	11
60-64	9
55-59	7
50-54	5
45-49	0
40-44	2
$N = 56$	

UNIT—V

9. (a) What are the uses of range? 3  
(b) Compute the standard deviation (SD) from the following distribution of scores : 7

<i>Scores</i>	<i>f</i>
45-49	2
40-44	3
35-39	5
30-34	9
25-29	6
20-24	4
15-19	1
$N = 30$	

**OR**

- 10.** (a) Describe the concept of correlation. 2
- (b) Compute the co-efficient of correlation between Maths and Science test scores as given by rank difference method and interpret your results : 6+2=8

<i>Scores in Maths</i>	<i>Scores in Science</i>
80	82
45	86
55	50
56	48
58	60
60	62
65	64
68	65
70	70
75	74
85	90

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

FIFTH PAPER

**( Research Methodology in Education )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** The first step in research study is

- (a) collection of data ( )
- (b) framing of hypothesis ( )
- (c) identification of a problem ( )
- (d) formulation of objectives ( )

**2.** A research undertaken to solve classroom problem is called

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

**3.** The variables which appear, disappear or change as the experimenter introduces, removes, or changes independent variables are known as

- (a) continuous variables ( )
- (b) independent variables ( )
- (c) dependent variables ( )
- (d) discrete variables ( )

4. "There is no significant difference in the intelligence of male and female college teachers in Mizoram." Name the type of hypothesis.
- (a) Declarative ( )
  - (b) Question form ( )
  - (c) Null ( )
  - (d) Directional ( )
5. What is stratified sampling also called?
- (a) Area sampling ( )
  - (b) Regional sampling ( )
  - (c) Universal sampling ( )
  - (d) Zonal sampling ( )
6. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique?
- (a) Simple random sampling ( )
  - (b) Purposive sampling ( )
  - (c) Cluster sampling ( )
  - (d) Stratified sampling ( )
7. Observation is a more natural way of gathering
- (a) data ( )
  - (b) resources ( )
  - (c) instruments ( )
  - (d) tools ( )
8. The tools used for describing and measuring interests of individuals are
- (a) intelligence tests ( )
  - (b) aptitude tests ( )
  - (c) interests inventories ( )
  - (d) achievement tests ( )
9. Which of the following is included in the reference section?
- (a) Bibliography ( )
  - (b) Significance of the problem ( )
  - (c) Recommendation for further research ( )
  - (d) Design of the study ( )
10. In which chapter of a research project is 'discussion of results' included?
- (a) Design of the study ( )
  - (b) Analysis and interpretation ( )
  - (c) Review ( )
  - (d) Conclusions ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Meaning of qualitative research

**OR**

2. Need of educational research

UNIT—II

3. Types of hypotheses

**OR**

4. Purpose of literature review

UNIT—III

5. Need and importance of sampling

**OR**

6. Purposive sampling

UNIT—IV

7. Non-participant observation

**OR**

8. Disadvantages of interview

UNIT—V

9. Chapterization in a research report

**OR**

10. Importance of conducting projects

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. What is educational research? Write down the various scopes of educational research. 3+7=10

**OR**

2. Discuss the various steps involved in educational research. 10

**UNIT—II**

3. What is hypothesis? Write down the characteristics of a good hypothesis. 3+7=10

**OR**

4. Explain variables. Discuss the various types of variables. 3+7=10

**UNIT—III**

5. Explain the concepts of population and sample. What are the principles of sampling? 2+2+6=10

**OR**

6. Explain in brief three types of probability sampling designs used in educational research. 10

**UNIT—IV**

7. Discuss observation as a technique of data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 10

**OR**

8. What is psychological test? Discuss achievement test and interest inventories. 2+4+4=10

**UNIT—V**

9. What is a research project? Discuss the various types of research project. 3+7=10

**OR**

10. Discuss the various steps in writing a research project. 10

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

SIXTH PAPER

**( Early Childhood Care and Education )**

( Revised )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

- 1.** According to the NEP, 2020, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is defined as the care and education of children from

- (a) birth to 3 years ( )
- (b) birth to 4 years ( )
- (c) birth to 5 years ( )
- (d) birth to 6 years ( )

- 2.** Dr. Yash Pal presented a report titled

- (a) learning without stress ( )
- (b) learning without burden ( )
- (c) learning without teachers ( )
- (d) learning without peers ( )

- 3.** Who is called the 'Father of Kindergarten'?
- (a) Froebel ( ) (b) Tagore ( )  
(c) Rousseau ( ) (d) Montessori ( )
- 4.** Which of the following is the focal point for delivery of ICDS' package of services?
- (a) Nursery ( ) (b) Kindergarten ( )  
(c) Montessori School ( ) (d) Anganwadi ( )
- 5.** An ECCE centre should be located on a site that is
- (a) restricted ( ) (b) inaccessible ( )  
(c) easily accessible ( ) (d) remote ( )
- 6.** While recruiting a worker for a child care centre, it is usually better to look for
- (a) a highly intelligent person ( )  
(b) a local person ( )  
(c) older people ( )  
(d) younger people ( )
- 7.** An ECCE programme should be
- (a) fixed ( ) (b) rigid ( )  
(c) inflexible ( ) (d) flexible ( )
- 8.** The long-term planning means drawing up a plan for
- (a) three months ( ) (b) two weeks ( )  
(c) the whole year ( ) (d) one year ( )
- 9.** The ECCE learning environment should be planned
- (a) by parents ( )  
(b) by experts ( )  
(c) before six months ( )  
(d) creatively and imaginatively ( )

**10.** All activities of preschool children are to be carried out in an environment of

(a) games ( )

(b) play ( )

(c) love ( )

(d) understanding ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

**1.** Three recommendations of the NPE, 1986 on ECCE

**OR**

**2.** Role and functions of Indian Council for Child Welfare

**UNIT—II**

**3.** Importance of a nursery school

**OR**

**4.** Role of a Montessori teacher

**UNIT—III**

**5.** New Pension Scheme for staff in ECCE centres

**OR**

**6.** Registration of new ECCE centres

**UNIT—IV**

**7.** Preparation of long-term planning for ECCE centre

**OR**

**8.** Preparation of theme-based short-term planning for ECCE centre

**UNIT—V**

**9.** Concept of play activities

**OR**

**10.** Educational value of storytelling

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

- 1.** Explain the concept and objectives of early childhood care and education.

5+5=10

**OR**

- 2.** What are the programmes and services for children in early childhood period in India?

10

**UNIT—II**

- 3.** Describe the characteristics and importance of Kindergarten.

5+5=10

**OR**

- 4.** What are the objectives of Anganwadi? Discuss its importance.

5+5=10

**UNIT—III**

- 5.** Briefly explain the general requirement for starting an ECCE centre.

10

**OR**

- 6.** Discuss in brief the financial administration of an ECCE centre.

10

**UNIT—IV**

- 7.** What are the principles of an effective ECCE programme planning?

10

**OR**

- 8.** Discuss the preparation and advantages of low cost-no cost play materials.

10

**UNIT—V**

- 9.** Discuss the organization of activities for meeting basic personal needs of children in ECCE centres.

10

**OR**

- 10.** Discuss the organization of activities and plays without material in ECCE centres.

10

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

SIXTH PAPER

**( Statistics in Education )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Statistics that aim at learning characteristics of the population from a sample is

(a) descriptive ( )

(b) inferential ( )

(c) estimation ( )

(d) hypothesis ( )

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

- (a) Table (    )
- (b) Polygon (    )
- (c) Pie diagram (    )
- (d) Bar chart (    )

**3.** The most popular measure of central tendency is

- (a) median (    )
- (b) range (    )
- (c) mean (    )
- (d) mode (    )

**4.** Median is a point on a scale such that half the scores falls above

- (a) 80% (    )
- (b) 70% (    )
- (c) 60% (    )
- (d) 50% (    )

**5.** Measures of variability are also known as

- (a) measures of dispersion (    )
- (b) measures of standard value (    )
- (c) measures of equal value (    )
- (d) measures of error value (    )

- 6.** The square root of the average of the squared deviations of each score from the mean of a distribution of scores is known as
- (a) range ( )
  - (b) standard deviation ( )
  - (c) average deviation ( )
  - (d) quartile deviation ( )
- 7.** In a normal distribution, mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation includes
- (a) 64.26% of cases ( )
  - (b) 68.26% of cases ( )
  - (c) 72.36% of cases ( )
  - (d) 94.44% of cases ( )
- 8.** Frequency distribution having the same kurtosis as the normal distribution positive is
- (a) kurtosis ( )
  - (b) platykurtic ( )
  - (c) leptokurtic ( )
  - (d) mesokurtic ( )
- 9.** Product moment method of correlation is developed by
- (a) Charles Spearman ( )
  - (b) William Stern ( )
  - (c) Karl Pearson ( )
  - (d) Skinner ( )
- 10.** Coefficient of correlation ranges from
- (a) -1 through 0 to +1 ( )
  - (b) 1 through 0 to +3 ( )
  - (c) 3 through 0 to +3 ( )
  - (d) 3 through 0 to +1 ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Meaning of descriptive statistics

**OR**

2. Meaning of graphical representation of data

UNIT—II

3. Concept of central tendency

**OR**

4. Uses of mode

UNIT—III

5. Meaning of standard deviation

**OR**

6. Concept of average deviation

UNIT—IV

7. Meaning of kurtosis

**OR**

8. Concept of NPC

UNIT—V

9. Interpretations of coefficient of correlation

**OR**

10. Types of correlation

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. (a) Define Statistics. Mention its advantages. 2+2=4

(b) Tabulate the following scores into a frequency distribution with a size of class interval of 5 : 6

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

**OR**

2. (a) What is Statistics? Mention any two limitations of statistics. 2+2=4

(b) The scores of a student in a class is given below :

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Marks</i>
Languages	55%
Mathematics	45%
Science	40%
Social Science	60%

Draw a pie diagram to represent his/her performance. 6

UNIT—II

3. (a) Explain the concept of mean with its uses. 4

- (b) Calculate the median from the distribution of scores : 6

Scores	$f$
70-74	2
65-69	2
60-64	2
55-59	4
50-54	5
45-49	9
40-44	6
35-39	3
30-34	4
25-29	2
20-24	1
$N$	40

**OR**

4. (a) What is mode? Mention the limitation of median. 4  
 (b) Calculate the mean from the data given in Question No. 3 (b). 6

### UNIT—III

5. (a) Give the meaning of median. 3  
 (b) Compute the quartile deviation from the following distribution of scores : 7

Scores	$f$
70-79	2
60-69	3
50-59	5
40-49	9
30-39	6
20-29	4
10-19	1
$N$	30

**OR**

6. (a) Explain the concept of measures of variability. 3  
(b) Compute the standard deviation (SD) from the distribution of scores given in Question No. 5 (b). 7

UNIT—IV

7. What is normal distribution? Discuss the characteristics of normal distribution with suitable diagram. 3+7=10

**OR**

8. (a) Explain the concepts of skewness and kurtosis with suitable diagram. 6  
(b) Mention the applications of normal distribution curve in the field of education. 4

UNIT—V

9. (a) Explain the concept of correlation. 3  
(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation between Mathematics and Science test scores by rank difference method and interpret your result : 5+2=7

<i>Students</i>	:	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>
<i>Mathematics</i>	:	65	48	50	75	58	60	69	73	55	82
<i>Science</i>	:	71	47	58	60	65	53	58	45	50	65

**OR**

10. (a) Mention the uses of correlation. 3  
(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation from the scores given above in Question No. 9 (b) by using product moment method and interpret your result. 5+2=7

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

SEVENTH PAPER

**( Educational Evaluation )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

- 1.** The process of assigning numerals to events, objects, etc., according to certain rules is

(a) test ( )

(b) evaluation ( )

(c) measurement ( )

(d) placement ( )

**2.** Which of the following evaluations is carried out annually or at the end of the course?

(a) Formative evaluation (    )

(b) Summative evaluation (    )

(c) Diagnostic evaluation (    )

(d) Placement evaluation (    )

**3.** Validity of a test means

(a) consistency of test results (    )

(b) norms are followed (    )

(c) testing students ability (    )

(d) the degree of which the test actually measures what it intends to measure (    )

**4.** The quality of the test to give similar scores when administered at different occasions is

(a) reliability (    )

(b) validity (    )

(c) objectivity (    )

(d) usability (    )

**5.** In standardization, the items in the test should be arranged in

(a) descending order of difficulty ( )

(b) split-half order ( )

(c) parallel form ( )

(d) ascending order of difficulty ( )

**6.** When the test requires responses which need to summarize, elaborate and explain, it is called

(a) teacher-made test ( )

(b) essay-type test ( )

(c) objective test ( )

(d) standardized test ( )

**7.** The first important step in the standardization of a test is

(a) preparing test items ( )

(b) determining validity ( )

(c) planning ( )

(d) trying out of the test ( )

**8.** When test items are discarded and revised, and the items which are more effective than the others are selected, the procedure is called

(a) administering the test ( )

(b) criterion analysis ( )

(c) concurrent validity ( )

(d) items analysis ( )

**9.** One of the main objectives of CCE is

(a) to make evaluation an integral part of teaching-learning process ( )

(b) to make teaching effective ( )

(c) to improve evaluation ( )

(d) to reform examination system ( )

**10.** The 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 ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Need and importance of evaluation in education

**OR**

2. Diagnostic evaluation

UNIT—II

3. Ordinal scale in measurement

**OR**

4. Concept of objectivity of a test

UNIT—III

5. Concept of essay-type test

**OR**

6. General principles of constructing essay-type test

UNIT—IV

7. Planning the test in the process of standardization

**OR**

8. Evaluating the test in the process of standardization

UNIT—V

9. Purpose of question bank

**OR**

10. Advantage of grading system

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Explain the concepts of measurement and evaluation. Discuss the relationship between the two. (3+3)+4=10

**OR**

2. Distinguish between formative and summative evaluations. Discuss their functions in education. 4+6=10

**UNIT—II**

3. What is validity? Discuss the types and methods of determining validity. 3+7=10

**OR**

4. What is reliability? Discuss the different methods of determining reliability. 3+7=10

**UNIT—III**

5. Distinguish between teacher-made test and standardized test. 10

**OR**

6. Discuss the general principles of constructing objective-type items in a test. 10

**UNIT—IV**

7. Write what you know about standardization of a test. 10

**OR**

8. Discuss in brief about the various steps in standardization of a test. 10

UNIT—V

9. What are continuous and comprehensive evaluations? Discuss its advantages and limitations. 4+(3+3)=10

**OR**

10. What is question bank? Discuss the procedures of developing a question bank. 4+6=10

**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

SEVENTH PAPER

**( Educational Evaluation )**

( Revised )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1. Measurement is**

- (a) making judgement ( )
- (b) description of the worth of a thing ( )
- (c) finding out the quantity or size of a thing ( )
- (d) qualitative description of students' progress ( )

**2. Evaluation is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing data in order to make**

- (a) introduction ( )
- (b) end ( )
- (c) decisions ( )
- (d) beginning ( )

**3. Temperature is measured in**

- (a) nominal scale ( )
- (b) interval scale ( )
- (c) ordinal scale ( )
- (d) ratio scale ( )

4. "The extent to which a test measures what it purports to measure" is a definition of validity as given by
- (a) Bloom ( )
  - (b) Taylor ( )
  - (c) Alexander ( )
  - (d) Lee J. Cronbach ( )
5. Which of the following is made by the teacher himself to measure the achievement of his pupil from time to time?
- (a) Teacher-made test ( )
  - (b) Essay-type test ( )
  - (c) Objective-type test ( )
  - (d) Standardized test ( )
6. The level of success attained by an individual or group on the completion of a certain task means
- (a) assessment test ( )
  - (b) achievement test ( )
  - (c) formative test ( )
  - (d) summative test ( )
7. Preparation of table of specification or blueprint is an activity which takes place in
- (a) planning of the test ( )
  - (b) preparation of the test items ( )
  - (c) tryout of the test ( )
  - (d) evaluating the test ( )
8. When test items are discarded and revised, and the items which are more effective than the others are selected, the procedure is called
- (a) administering the test ( )
  - (b) criterion analysis ( )
  - (c) concurrent validity ( )
  - (d) item analysis ( )
9. The purpose of grading system is
- (a) to improve evaluation process ( )
  - (b) to minimize the classification of students on the basis of their marks ( )
  - (c) to make decisions for the future ( )
  - (d) to remove defects of existing examination system ( )

10. What does credit mean in CBCS?

- (a) Students attendance ( )
- (b) Students loan ( )
- (c) Number of teaching hours ( )
- (d) Marks secured ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Importance of evaluation in education

**OR**

2. Formative evaluation

UNIT—II

3. Nominal scale with examples

**OR**

4. Meaning of objectivity in a test

UNIT—III

5. Principles of constructing objective-type item

**OR**

6. Difference between essay and objective types of test

UNIT—IV

7. Planning the test in the process of standardization

**OR**

8. Tryout of test in the process of standardization

UNIT—V

9. Concept of grading

**OR**

10. Concept of CCE

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Discuss the relationship between measurement and evaluation. 10

**OR**

2. Discuss the various functions of evaluation in education. 10

**UNIT—II**

3. Explain the various types of scales in measurement. 10

**OR**

4. What is validity? Discuss the different types of validity. 3+7=10

**UNIT—III**

5. Distinguish between teacher-made test and standardized test. 10

**OR**

6. Explain in brief the essay types of items in a test. What are the general principles of constructing essay-type items? 3+7=10

**UNIT—IV**

7. What do you mean by standardization of a test? Explain the process involved in preparing a test. 3+7=10

**OR**

8. Enumerate the various steps involved in standardizing a test. How would you evaluate a standardized test? 5+5=10

**UNIT—V**

9. What is question bank? Discuss the procedures of developing a question bank. 5+5=10

**OR**

10. Explain the concept of CBCS. Discuss the different types of courses offered in CBCS. 4+6=10

★ ★ ★

**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

EIGHTH (A) PAPER

**( Educational Technology )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Educational technology is mostly concerned with

- (a) developing moral values ( )
- (b) developing academic performance ( )
- (c) developing teaching-learning methods ( )
- (d) developing creative thinking ( )

**2.** System approach is a systematic attempt to manage

- (a) all aspects of a problem towards specific objectives ( )
- (b) copious problems in the higher education ( )
- (c) the implementation of computer education ( )
- (d) quality monitoring of teacher ( )

**3.** Effective communication involves

- (a) domination ( )
- (b) understanding ( )
- (c) passivity ( )
- (d) command ( )

**4.** Positive classroom communication leads to

- (a) encouragement ( )
- (b) confrontation ( )
- (c) submission ( )
- (d) hindrance ( )

**5.** In Bloom's taxonomy, which level of teaching uses a higher level of cognitive abilities?

- (a) Memory level ( )
- (b) Understanding level ( )
- (c) Autonomous development level ( )
- (d) Reflective level ( )

**6.** Instructional system design models are mainly based on

- (a) ABBA model ( )
- (b) ADDIE model ( )
- (c) AMBER model ( )
- (d) PSI model ( )

**7.** In programmed learning, the learner progresses

- (a) at the teacher's pace ( )
- (b) along with other students ( )
- (c) at a very slow pace ( )
- (d) at his own pace ( )

**8.** Linear programming is also known as

- (a) intrinsic programming ( )
- (b) extrinsic programming ( )
- (c) mathematics of programming ( )
- (d) innovation of programming ( )

9. CAI offers an interactive presentation of materials through the use of

- (a) books, slides and blackboard ( )
- (b) charts, diagrams and graph ( )
- (c) graphics, text, video and audio enhancements ( )
- (d) models, maps and textbook ( )

10. PSI is designed to reduce the need of the

- (a) teachers ( )
- (b) learners ( )
- (c) education system ( )
- (d) educational administration ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Meaning of educational technology

**OR**

2. Scope of educational technology

UNIT—II

3. Characteristics of communication

**OR**

4. Meaning of non-verbal communication

UNIT—III

5. Concept of human resource development

**OR**

6. Uses of Bloom's taxonomy

UNIT—IV

7. Skipping method

**OR**

8. Advantages of programmed learning

UNIT—V

9. Concept of computer assisted instruction

**OR**

10. Demerits of simulated teaching

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss software and hardware as instructional aids in teaching-learning.

5+5=10

**OR**

2. Write a note on systems approach as an instructional technology in education.

10

UNIT—II

3. Define communication. Explain the factors affecting classroom communication.

3+7=10

**OR**

4. What is verbal communication? Explain the different barriers to effective communication.

3+7=10

UNIT—III

5. What is Bloom's taxonomy? Discuss Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives in the cognitive domain.

3+7=10

**OR**

6. Discuss the concept and components of instructional system design.

10

UNIT—IV

7. Define programmed learning. Explain the principles of programmed learning. 4+6=10

**OR**

8. What is branching style? Explain forward and backward branching. 10

UNIT—V

9. Explain the concept and nature of personalized system of instruction. 3+7=10

**OR**

10. What is simulated teaching? Mention the steps involved in simulated teaching. 4+6=10

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

**( Educational Guidance and Counselling )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Guidance is a process of helping

- (a) delinquent children ( )
- (b) slow learners ( )
- (c) every individual ( )
- (d) mentally retarded ( )

**2.** Guidance helps an individual to discover his/her

- (a) mental nature ( )
- (b) physical health ( )
- (c) potentiality ( )
- (d) efforts ( )

- 3.** Personal guidance includes psychological and
- (a) vocational problems (    )
  - (b) emotional relationship (    )
  - (c) educational problems (    )
  - (d) occupational problems (    )
- 4.** To assist students to choose the right type of employment according to their liking and satisfaction is
- (a) educational guidance (    )
  - (b) personal guidance (    )
  - (c) vocational guidance (    )
  - (d) community guidance (    )
- 5.** Job satisfaction results from successful adjustment in the areas of
- (a) adjustment to self (    )
  - (b) intelligence (    )
  - (c) enjoying the job (    )
  - (d) security (    )
- 6.** Group techniques of imparting occupational information include
- (a) group guidance (    )
  - (b) employment and training (    )
  - (c) occupational information through library (    )
  - (d) orientation talks (    )
- 7.** The case study helps in framing a picture of an individual in its
- (a) entirety (    )
  - (b) complexity (    )
  - (c) authenticity (    )
  - (d) objectivity (    )
- 8.** The method of testing a person's personality in which the subject is requested to behave in an imaginative way is known as
- (a) projective method (    )
  - (b) subjective method (    )
  - (c) objective method (    )
  - (d) miniature life situation (    )

9. Finding out the root cause of the problems established by the client is
- (a) prognosis ( )
  - (b) analysis ( )
  - (c) synthesis ( )
  - (d) diagnosis ( )
10. Counselling being the most important guidance programme aims to promote the
- (a) mentally retarded individuals ( )
  - (b) creative individuals ( )
  - (c) individual's specific curricular skills ( )
  - (d) individual's all-round growth and development ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write on/Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Concept of guidance

**OR**

2. Psychological bases of guidance

UNIT—II

3. Meaning of vocational guidance

**OR**

4. Meaning of personal guidance

UNIT—III

5. Write any three factors affecting job satisfaction.

**OR**

6. Meaning of job analysis

UNIT—IV

7. Importance of achievement test

**OR**

8. Uses of cumulative record card

UNIT—V

9. Eclectic Counselling

**OR**

10. Write any two roles of the counsellor in secondary schools.

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Describe the philosophical and sociological bases of guidance.

5+5=10

**OR**

2. Discuss the principles of guidance.

10

UNIT—II

3. Elucidate the meaning and functions of educational guidance.

3+7=10

**OR**

4. Explain the difference between vocational guidance and educational guidance.

10

UNIT—III

5. What do you understand by the term 'job satisfaction'? Explain the different factors affecting job satisfaction.

3+7=10

**OR**

6. Explain the concept of occupational information services. Discuss the maintenance and dissemination of occupational information services.

3+7=10

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss in detail case study as a technique for collecting data. 10

**OR**

8. What do you understand by personality test? State the importance and limitations of personality test in guidance. 3+7=10

UNIT—V

9. Define counselling. Write the importance of counselling. 3+7=10

**OR**

10. Discuss directive counselling and non-directive counselling. 5+5=10

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

**( Educational Guidance and Counselling )**

( Revised )

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Guidance is a process of helping

- (a) delinquent children ( )
- (b) slow learners ( )
- (c) every individual ( )
- (d) mentally retarded ( )

**2.** Guidance helps an individual to discover his/her

- (a) mental nature ( )
- (b) physical health ( )
- (c) potentiality ( )
- (d) efforts ( )

**3.** Personal guidance includes psychological and

- (a) vocational problems ( )
- (b) emotional relationships ( )
- (c) educational problems ( )
- (d) occupational problems ( )

**4.** To assist students to choose the right type of employment according to their liking and satisfaction is called

- (a) educational guidance ( )
- (b) personal guidance ( )
- (c) vocational guidance ( )
- (d) community guidance ( )

5. Job satisfaction results from successful adjustment in the areas of
  - (a) adjustment to self ( )
  - (b) intelligence ( )
  - (c) enjoying the job ( )
  - (d) security ( )
6. Group techniques of imparting occupational information include
  - (a) group guidance ( )
  - (b) employment and training ( )
  - (c) occupational information through library ( )
  - (d) orientation talks ( )
7. The case study helps in framing a picture of an individual in its
  - (a) entirety ( )
  - (b) complexity ( )
  - (c) authenticity ( )
  - (d) objectivity ( )
8. The method of testing a person's personality in which the subject is requested to behave in an imaginative way is known as
  - (a) projective method ( )
  - (b) subjective method ( )
  - (c) objective method ( )
  - (d) miniature life situation ( )
9. Finding out the root cause of the problems established by the client is
  - (a) prognosis ( )
  - (b) analysis ( )
  - (c) synthesis ( )
  - (d) diagnosis ( )
10. Counselling being the most important guidance programme aims to promote the
  - (a) mentally retarded individuals ( )
  - (b) creative individuals ( )
  - (c) individual's specific curricular skills ( )
  - (d) individual's all-round growth and development ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write on/Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Concept of guidance

**OR**

2. Psychological bases of guidance

UNIT—II

3. Meaning of vocational guidance

**OR**

4. Meaning of personal guidance

UNIT—III

5. Limitations of job analysis

**OR**

6. Meaning of job analysis

UNIT—IV

7. Importance of achievement test

**OR**

8. Uses of cumulative record card

UNIT—V

9. Role of counsellor

**OR**

10. Write any two roles of the counsellor in secondary schools.

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Describe the philosophical and sociological bases of guidance. 5+5=10

**OR**

2. Discuss the principles of guidance. 10

**UNIT—II**

3. Elucidate the meaning and functions of educational guidance. 3+7=10

**OR**

4. Explain the difference between vocational guidance and educational guidance. 10

**UNIT—III**

5. What do you understand by the term 'job satisfaction'? Explain the different factors affecting job satisfaction. 3+7=10

**OR**

6. Explain the concept of occupational information services. Discuss the maintenance and dissemination of occupational information services. 3+7=10

**UNIT—IV**

7. Discuss in detail case study as a technique for collecting data. 10

**OR**

8. What do you understand by personality test? State the importance and limitations of personality test in guidance. 3+7=10

**UNIT—V**

9. Define counselling. Write the importance of counselling. 3+7=10

**OR**

10. Discuss the directive and non-directive counselling. 5+5=10

★ ★ ★

**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**EDUCATION**

EIGHTH (A) PAPER

**( Educational Technology )**

( Revised )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**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 is a system in education in which machines, media, men and \_\_\_\_\_ are interrelated.

- (a) skills (    )
- (b) methods (    )
- (c) interest (    )
- (d) talents (    )

- 3.** Verbal communication is divided into
- (a) oral and gestures ( )
  - (b) body language and appearance ( )
  - (c) talking and singing ( )
  - (d) oral and written communication ( )
- 4.** The formulation of messages in the communicator's mind is known as
- (a) encoding ( )
  - (b) decoding ( )
  - (c) transmitting ( )
  - (d) formulating ( )
- 5.** Psychomotor objectives focus on change or the development in
- (a) emotional skills ( )
  - (b) physical skills ( )
  - (c) social skills ( )
  - (d) mental skills ( )
- 6.** The ability to use learned material, or implement material in new and concrete situation in cognitive domain is
- (a) comprehension ( )
  - (b) synthesis ( )
  - (c) application ( )
  - (d) evaluation ( )
- 7.** Programmed learning is systematically planned, empirically established and effectively controlled
- (a) method of technique ( )
  - (b) assumption technique ( )
  - (c) logical technique ( )
  - (d) self-instructional technique ( )
- 8.** Micro-teaching is a
- (a) scaled down teaching encounter ( )
  - (b) scaled down programme encounter ( )
  - (c) scaled down learning encounter ( )
  - (d) scaled down individual encounter ( )

9. Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) provides opportunities for systematically organized maximum learning for all

- (a) teachers (    )
- (b) learners (    )
- (c) men (    )
- (d) women (    )

10. Distance education is

- (a) learner-centred (    )
- (b) teacher-centred (    )
- (c) media-centred (    )
- (d) subject-centred (    )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Steps followed in systems approach to educational technology

**OR**

2. Content of teaching technology

UNIT—II

3. Characteristics of communication

**OR**

4. Barriers to effective communication

UNIT—III

5. Affective domain of educational objectives

**OR**

6. Concept of instructional system designing

UNIT—IV

7. Linear programming

**OR**

8. Concept of PSI

UNIT—V

9. E-learning resources

**OR**

10. Smart classroom

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What is educational technology? Discuss the scope of educational technology.

4+6=10

**OR**

2. Explain the software and hardware approaches to educational technology.

5+5=10

UNIT—II

3. What is communication? Explain verbal and non-verbal types of communication in a classroom situation.

3+7=10

**OR**

4. What are various factors affecting effective classroom communication?

10

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.

7+3=10

**OR**

- 6.** Explain the concept of instructional system design. Discuss its components. 5+5=10

UNIT—IV

- 7.** What is meant by programmed learning? Explain the principles of programmed learning. 3+7=10

**OR**

- 8.** What is micro-teaching? Explain in detail the procedures of micro-teaching. 3+7=10

UNIT—V

- 9.** Define Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI). Discuss its limitations for the present educational system. 4+6=10

**OR**

- 10.** Describe various tools of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in teaching-learning process. 3+7=10

★ ★ ★