V/EDN (v)

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

1. Explain the meaning and scope of educational research. 3+7=10

   Or

   Explain the different types of research in education. 10

2. What is hypothesis? Discuss the different types of hypothesis. 3+7=10

   Or

   Discuss the concept and sources of literature review. 10

(2)

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

   Or

   Explain with suitable examples random sampling and stratified random sampling. 5+5=10

4. Discuss observation as a technique of data collection. Mention its merits and demerits. 6+2+2=10

   Or

   Explain the meaning of psychological tests. Discuss personality tests and intelligence tests. 2+4+4=10

5. Explain the concept and types of project with suitable examples. 2+8=10

   Or

   Discuss the basic structure of a research report. 10

★★★

Date Stamp ....

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.....................) Exam., **2016**

Subject ....

Paper ....

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester

(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.....................) Exam., **2016**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B ....

Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of
Examiner(s)

Signature of
Invigilator(s)

/91

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. A research directed towards the solution of immediate and practical problem is known as

(a) basic research   (   )

(b) historical research   (   )

(c) qualitative research   (   )

(d) applied research   (   )

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. The variable which accounts for variations in another variable is known as

(a) continuous variable   (   )

(b) discrete variable   (   )

(c) dependent variable   (   )

(d) independent variable   (   )

4. The first step in reviewing the related literature is

(a) identification of the problem   (   )

(b) analyzing data   (   )

(c) identification of the material   (   )

(d) collecting data   (   )

5. A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for

    (a) questionnaire   (   )

    (b) observation and analysis   (   )

    (c) psychological test   (   )

    (d) interview   (   )

6. Systematic sampling is also called as

    (a) stratified sampling   (   )

    (b) simple random sampling   (   )

    (c) purposive sampling   (   )

    (d) sampling by regular intervals   (   )

7. Unstructured interviews are

    (a) flexible   (   )

    (b) rigid   (   )

    (c) formal   (   )

    (d) None of the above   (   )

8. _____ is recognized as the most directed means of studying people when one is interested in their overt behaviour.

   (a) Questionnaire ( )

   (b) Observation ( )

   (c) Both of the above ( )

   (d) None of the above ( )

9. Which of the following is not included in the main body of a research report?

   (a) Introduction ( )

   (b) Statement of hypotheses ( )

   (c) Purpose of the study ( )

   (d) Preface or forward ( )

10. Which of the following is included in reference section?

    (a) Bibliography ( )

    (b) Significance of the problem ( )

    (c) Recommendations for further research ( )

    (d) Design of the study ( )

(**5**)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Need of educational research

2. Characteristics of a good hypothesis

3. Difference between probability sampling and non-probability sampling

4. Merits of questionnaire

5. Importance of conducting a project

★★★

V/EDN (vi)

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SIXTH PAPER

(Statistics in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

1. *(a)* What is statistics? Mention the advantages of statistics. 2+2=4

(b) Tabulate the following 40 scores into a frequency distribution using 20–24 as the lowest class interval : 6

40	21	32	37	54	46	62	55	67	47
34	45	51	43	60	26	36	42	54	36
23	28	45	59	38	30	42	56	46	41
51	49	30	44	68	45	39	48	25	53

(2)

Or

(a) Explain the two types of statistics. 2+2=4

(b) Construct the histogram and frequency polygon on the same graph for the following frequency distribution : 6

Scores	f
85–89	1
80–84	2
75–79	4
70–74	6
65–69	7
60–64	5
55–59	3
50–54	2
N	30

2. *(a)* Explain the concept and uses of median. 2+2=4

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

Scores	f
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
N	50

(3)

Or

(a) Give the meaning of mean. Mention its uses.   2+2=4

(b) Calculate the median from the distribution of scores given in Question No. **2***(b)* of Page No. (2).   6

3. *(a)* Explain the concept of measures of variability.   3

(b) Compute the standard deviation (SD) from the following distribution of scores :   7

Scores	f
45–49	2
40–44	3
35–39	5
30–34	9
25–29	6
20–24	4
15–19	1
N 30	

Or

(a) What are the uses of range?   3

(b) Compute the quartile deviation (QD) from the distribution of scores given in Question No. **3***(b).*   7

(4)

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

Or

(a) Discuss the concepts of skewness and kurtosis with suitable diagrams.   3+3=6

(b) Mention the applications of normal distribution curve in the field of education.   4

5. *(a)* Explain the concept of correlation.   3

(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation between Test–I and Test–II scores of 10 students by rank difference method and interpret your result :   5+2=7

Students : A   B   C   D   F   G   H   I   J   K

Test–I   : 44 21 33 48 40 25 46 28 38 20

Test–II   : 61 39 45 58 55 32 50 47 52 34

Or

(a) Mention the uses of correlation.   3

(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation from the scores given above in Question No. **5***(b)* by using product moment method. Interpret your result.   5+2=7

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Date Stamp ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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2. **This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.**

3. **While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, over-writing or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.**

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2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SIXTH PAPER

(Statistics in Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

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

   (a) descriptive   (   )

   (b) inferential   (   )

   (c) estimation   (   )

   (d) hypothesis   (   )

2. When the data is organized into a frequency distribution, it is referred to as

   (a) raw scores   (   )

   (b) ungrouped data   (   )

   (c) grouped data   (   )

   (d) geometrical image   (   )

3. The measure of central tendency that divides the series into two equal parts is

   (a) median   (   )

   (b) mode   (   )

   (c) mean   (   )

   (d) percentile   (   )

4. The simplest and most useful measure of central tendency is

   (a) range   (   )

   (b) mode   (   )

   (c) median   (   )

   (d) mean   (   )

5. Measures of variability are also known as

   (a) measures of equal value   (   )

   (b) measures of dispersion   (   )

   (c) measures of standard value   (   )

   (d) measures of error value   (   )

6. The most stable and reliable measure of variability is

   (a) standard deviation   (   )

   (b) average deviation   (   )

   (c) range   (   )

   (d) quartile deviation   (   )

7. The cases in a normal distribution between the mean 1 standard deviation is

   (a) 64·26%   (   )

   (b) 68·66%   (   )

   (c) 68·26%   (   )

   (d) 72·36%   (   )

8. The measure of flat-toppedness of a curve is

(a) central tendency ( )

(b) correlation ( )

(c) skewness ( )

(d) kurtosis ( )

9. 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 ( )

10. Rank difference method of correlation is propounded by

(a) Karl Pearson ( )

(b) Charles Spearman ( )

(c) Skinner ( )

(d) McDougall ( )

(5)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Piegram

2. Uses of mode

3. Concept of average deviation

4. Concept of NPC

5. Types of correlation

★★★

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SEVENTH PAPER

(Educational Evaluation)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

1. What do you mean by measurement and evaluation? Mention the relationship between the two concepts.   5+5=10

Or

Describe in brief the four functions of evaluation in education.   10

2. Discuss the characteristics of a good measuring instrument.   10

Or

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

3. Distinguish between teacher-made test and standardised test.   5+5=10

Or

What do you mean by essay-type test and objective-type test? Differentiate between them.   6+4=10

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

Or

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

5. Define question bank. What are the procedures of developing a question bank?   3+7=10

Or

What is CCE? Discuss in brief the advantages and limitations of CCE.   4+6=10

★ ★ ★

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SEVENTH PAPER

(Educational Evaluation)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Diagnostic evaluation is done in order to analyse individuals'

   (a) specific weakness   (   )

   (b) skills in science   (   )

   (c) academic performance   (   )

   (d) basic education   (   )

2. While preparing and standardizing the test, 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 ( )

3. Temperature is measured in

(a) ordinal scale ( )

(b) ratio scale ( )

(c) interval scale ( )

(d) nominal scale ( )

4. One of the best criteria for evaluating the quality of a test is

(a) item analysis ( )

(b) validity ( )

(c) nominal ( )

(d) summative ( )

5. Which of the following names is highly associated with teacher-made objective-type tests?

(a) Fleming   ( )

(b) Murshell   ( )

(c) Taylor   ( )

(d) Freeman   ( )

6. _____ is the process of assigning symbols to dimensions of phenomena in order to characterize the status of phenomena as precisely as possible.

(a) Evaluation   ( )

(b) Measurement   ( )

(c) Research   ( )

(d) Examination   ( )

7. When a test 'appears to measure' what the test is measuring, it is said to possess _____ validity.

(a) content   ( )

(b) concurrent   ( )

(c) predictive   ( )

(d) face   ( )

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

(a) teacher-made test ( )

(b) objective test ( )

(c) essay-type test ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

9. The full form of CCE is

(a) Continuing and Compulsory Evaluation ( )

(b) Common and Comprehensive Evaluation ( )

(c) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

( )

(d) Common and Compulsory Evaluation ( )

10. The process of preparing a large number of questions in advance from which the question paper can be produced by a random selection of the question is

(a) comprehensive evaluation ( )

(b) objective-type test ( )

(c) question bank ( )

(d) grading system ( )

(5)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :　　　　　　　3×5=15

　　1. Importance of placement evaluation

2. Ordinal scale with examples

3. General principles of constructing objective-type items

4. Trying out the test in the process of standardization

5. Advantages of grading

★ ★ ★

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (A) PAPER

(Educational Technology)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Define the concept of Educational Technology. What are the different types of educational technology?   3+7=10

Or

Explain the various approaches to educational technology.   10

2. What are the characteristics of communication? Discuss the types of communication.   3+7=10

Or

Mention the factors affecting classroom communication. Describe the process of communication.   4+6=10

3. Discuss the different domains of Bloom's technology of educational objectives. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.   10

Or

How would you develop physical and human resources in an educational system?   10

4. Explain the different principles of programmed learning.   10

Or

Differentiate between linear and branching styles of programming.   10

5. Explain the concept and nature of personalized system of instruction.   5+5=10

Or

What do you mean by stimulated teaching and distance teaching?   5+5=10

★ ★ ★

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (A) PAPER

(Educational Technology)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Educational technology properly refers to a particular approach to achieving

 (a) the ends of education ( )

 (b) the origin of education ( )

 (c) the system of education ( )

 (d) the method of education ( )

2. The scope of educational technology ranges from the concrete educational process to the most _____ ones.

(a) difficult ( )

(b) easy ( )

(c) abstract ( )

(d) moderate ( )

3. Communication means

(a) imparting lesion to others ( )

(b) getting across ideas to other's ( )

(c) sending message to others ( )

(d) listening to others ( )

4. In communication, the signal being communicated is called the

(a) message ( )

(b) feedback ( )

(c) symbols ( )

(d) channel ( )

5. The systematic organization of objectives is associated with the name of

(a) Urwin ( )

(b) H. S. Barnet ( )

(c) Krathwohl ( )

(d) Bloom ( )

6. In order to bring desired changes in educational system, new approaches are added to the learning principles which is called

(a) instructional system ( )

(b) instructional design ( )

(c) instructional programme ( )

(d) instructional technology ( )

7. In programmed learning, the _____ is programmed.

(a) lesson ( )

(b) sequence ( )

(c) stimulus ( )

(d) information ( )

8. The term Mathetics is derived from the _____ word 'matein'.

(a) Greek   ( )

(b) Latin   ( )

(c) German   ( )

(d) Hebrew   ( )

9. Personalized system of instruction (PSI) was originated by

(a) Bloom   ( )

(b) Hander   ( )

(c) Keller   ( )

(d) Skinner   ( )

10. Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) provides opportunities for systematically organized maximum learning for all

(a) scientists   ( )

(b) subjects   ( )

(c) teachers   ( )

(d) learners   ( )

(5)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :   3×5=15

1. Scope of educational technology

2. Meaning of communication

3. Concept of instructional system design

4. Concept of programmed learning

5. Computer-assisted instruction

★ ★ ★

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

(Educational Guidance and Counselling)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

1. Define the term 'guidance'. Discuss the principles of guidance. 3+7=10

Or

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

2. What do you mean by vocational guidance? Explain the needs of vocational guidance. 3+7=10

(2)

Or

Describe the meaning and functions of educational guidance. 4+6=10

3. Define job analysis. Write the needs of job analysis. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the maintenance and methods of disseminating occupational information. 5+5=10

4. What is achievement test? Describe the importance and uses of achievement tests in guidance. 4+6=10

Or

Write a note on case study as a technique for collecting data. 10

5. Describe the meaning and importance of counselling. 4+6=10

Or

What are the different skills for effective communication in counselling? 10

★★★

Subject Code : V/EDN (viii) (B)

Booklet No. A

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
......................) Exam., **2016**

Subject ....

Paper ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester

(Arts / Science / Commerce /
......................) Exam., **2016**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B ....

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

(Educational Guidance and Counselling)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. The main focus of guidance is

(a) the job ( )

(b) the individual ( )

(c) the problem ( )

(d) education ( )

2. Guidance is the process of solving problems of individuals

(a) through the counsellor ( )

(b) through parents and teachers ( )

(c) through the guidance workers ( )

(d) through their own efforts ( )

3. Guidance is meant for

(a) all students ( )

(b) students who deviate from normal life ( )

(c) students from backward classes ( )

(d) students having educational problems ( )

4. The method which involves an examination of what the worker actually does in the occupation is

(a) the job psychographic method ( )

(b) the individual psychograph method ( )

(c) activity method ( )

(d) sociomatrix method ( )

5. Occupational information includes facts concerning the importance of

(a) an occupation ( )

(b) entrance requirements, health and accident hazards ( )

(c) compensations and other working conditions ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

6. Cumulative Record Cards contain information about

(a) all the data of an individual pupil ( )

(b) annual progress reports of an individual pupil ( )

(c) individual's physical characteristics and health ( )

(d) social relationship of an individual with others ( )

7. 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 ( )

8. The distinguishing mark between educational and vocational guidance is the character of the _____ purpose.

(a) monitoring ( )

(b) dominating ( )

(c) identifying ( )

(d) assisting ( )

9. Who, among the following, is said to be the chief protagonist of directive technique of counselling?

(a) Thorne ( )

(b) Ellis ( )

(c) Williamson ( )

(d) Weitz ( )

10. Another name for non-directive counselling is

(a) client-centred counselling ( )

(b) counsellor-centred counselling ( )

(c) prescriptive counselling ( )

(d) electic counselling ( )

(5)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :   3×5=15

1. Psychological bases of guidance

2. Importance of personal guidance

3. Factors affecting job satisfaction

4. Importance of attitude test in guidance

5. Electic counselling

★★★