2 0 1 7

(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*

1. What do you understand by educational research? Discuss the needs of educational research. 4+6=10

Or

Explain in brief qualitative method of research. What are its characteristics? 3+7=10

2. What do you mean by variables in educational research? Explain the different types of variables. 4+6=10

Or

Discuss the concept and purposes of literature review in educational research. 10

3. Define the terms population and sample in educational research. Discuss the principles of sampling. 4+6=10

Or

Explain in brief any three types of sampling techniques used in educational research. 10

4. Define questionnaire. Discuss the merits and demerits of a questionnaire. 4+3+3=10

Or

Discuss interview schedule as technique of data collection. What are the advantages and disadvantages of an interview schedule? 4+3+3=10

5. Discuss the concept and importance of conducting projects. 10

Or

Describe the different types of project in research. 10

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Date Stamp ....

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester

(Arts / Science / Commerce /

......................) Exam., **2017**

Subject ....

Paper ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester

(Arts / Science / Commerce /

......................) Exam., **2017**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B ....

Signature of Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of Examiner(s)

Signature of Invigilator(s)

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2 0 1 7

(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. Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counsellors and other professionals?

   (a) Action research ( )

   (b) Basic research ( )

   (c) Predictive research ( )

   (d) Orientation research ( )

(2)

2. Research is

   (a) hurried activity so as to finish within specified period   ( )

   (b) logical and objective, carefully recorded and reported   ( )

   (c) an activity which organizes data in qualitative terms right way   ( )

   (d) a process that follows the already popular and approved conclusions   ( )

3. The need of writing research report is the

   (a) communication   ( )

   (b) evaluation   ( )

   (c) contribution   ( )

   (d) All of the above   ( )

4. Which of the following is not hypothesis?

   (a) It states what a researcher is looking for   ( )

   (b) A tentative generalization the validity of which remain to be seen   ( )

   (c) A final inference on the existence of relationship on some facts or condition   ( )

   (d) A statement temporarily accepted as true   ( )

5. Which of the following is direct source of literature?

(a) Encyclopaedias of education ( )

(b) Education indexes ( )

(c) Educational journal ( )

(d) Directories and bibliographies ( )

6. Interview will not bring out reliable information properly by

(a) face to face contact of interviewer and respondent ( )

(b) learning from the respondent's gestures, facial expressions and pauses and his environment ( )

(c) one-way systematic conversation between the investigator and an informant ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

7. Which of the following is the characteristic of good questionnaire?

(a) It is long and seek multiple answer ( )

(b) It focuses on various elements at the same time ( )

(c) It seeks generalized answer ( )

(d) It reflects why should the respondent bother to answer ( )

8. In research report writing

(a) the language should be a little bit complex than the expected reader ( )

(b) technical term should be put as they are, no further explanation needed ( )

(c) all the presentations should be logically connected and systematic ( )

(d) the report should be made immediately ( )

9. The purpose of sampling is

(a) to obtain the best representation of the whole population under study ( )

(b) to complete the research project exactly in time ( )

(c) to obtain data even from inaccessible population ( )

(d) to collect the exact statistical data ( )

10. In purposive sampling

(a) all members of the population have essentially the same probability of being selected ( )

(b) population is accurately listed first and then selection of sample is done ( )

(c) the population is first divided into smaller homogeneous groups ( )

(d) the sample is restricted to units especially typical of the population ( )

(5)

Write briefly on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Action research

(**6**)

2. Purposes of literature review

3. Advantages of stratified random sampling

4. Observation as a tool of data collection

5. Importance of conducting project

★★★

2 0 1 7

(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)* Define descriptive and inferential statistics. 2+2=4

   (b) Tabulate the following 40 scores into a frequency distribution with size of class interval of 5 : 6

   50 40 60 35 37 40 71 58 39 79 80 45

   78 44 67 61 56 70 44 59 42 50 66 54

   81 56 57 43 38 67 73 57 41 62 69 48

   37 44 74 34

(*Turn Over*)

Or

(c) Explain the importance of graphical presentation of data. 4

(d) The number of students in a hostel, speaking different languages is given below :

Language	Number of students
English	20
Hindi	40
Tamil	10
Assamese	5
Bengali	25
Marathi	15
Oriya	5
Total	120

Draw a pie-gram to display the data. 6

2. *(a)* Explain the concept of mean. What are the uses of median? 2+2=4

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

Scores	f
120–122	2
117–119	2
114–116	2
111–113	4
108–110	5
105–107	9
102–104	6
99–101	3
96–98	4
93–95	2
90–92	1
	$N=40$

(*Continued*)

Or

(c) Compute the mean, median and mode of the following scores :   1+2+1=4

17, 40, 15, 35, 20, 25, 30, 39, 35, 44

(d) Calculate the median of the distribution of scores given below :   6

Scores	f
90–94	1
85–89	4
80–84	2
75–79	8
70–74	9
65–69	14
60–64	6
55–59	6
50–54	4
45–49	3
40–44	3
	N = 60

3. *(a)* What are the uses of range?   3

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

Scores	f
90–99	5
80–89	6
70–79	4
60–69	3
50–59	2
40–49	9

Scores	f
30–39	8
20–29	2
10–19	1
	N = 40

Or

(c) Explain the concept of measures of variability.   3

(d) Compute the quartile deviation (QD) from the distribution of scores given in question no. **3.** *(b)*.   7

4. *(a)* Explain the characteristics of normal distribution curve with suitable diagram.   6

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

Or

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

(d) What is normal distribution?   4

5. *(a)* Define correlation.   2

(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation between *Test–I* and *Test–II* scores of 10 students given below by rank difference method and interpret your result :   6+2=8

Students	Scores in Test–I	Scores in Test–II
A	65	71
B	48	47
C	50	58
D	75	60
E	58	65
F	60	53
G	69	58
H	73	45
I	55	50
J	82	65

Or

(c) Mention the types of correlation.   2

(d) Compute the coefficient of correlation from the scores given above in question no **5.** *(b)* by using product moment method. Interpret your result.   6+2=8

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Subject Code : EDN/V/06

Booklet No. A

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2 0 1 7

(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. Histogram is also called as

   (a) ogive   (   )

   (b) pie diagram   (   )

   (c) column diagram   (   )

   (d) frequency polygon   (   )

2. Statistics that make use of measures of central tendency, measures of variability and correlation is called

(a) descriptive statistics ( )

(b) inferential statistics ( )

(c) range ( )

(d) hypothesis ( )

3. The most reliable and accurate measure of central tendency is

(a) range ( )

(b) mean ( )

(c) mode ( )

(d) median ( )

4. The size of a variable or a score which occurs most frequently in central tendency is

(a) average deviation ( )

(b) mean ( )

(c) median ( )

(d) mode ( )

5. The simplest measure of variability is

   (a) range   (   )

   (b) quartile deviation   (   )

   (c) average deviation   (   )

   (d) standard deviation   (   )

6. Measures of variability are also known as

   (a) measures of tendency   (   )

   (b) measures of correlation   (   )

   (c) measures of dispersion   (   )

   (d) measures of standard error   (   )

7. The cases in a normal distribution between the mean 2, standard deviation is

   (a) 68·26%   (   )

   (b) 78·27%   (   )

   (c) 95·44%   (   )

   (d) 99·74%   (   )

8. When a set of scores is graphically projected and found that it is more inclined towards left, it is called

(a) mesokurtic   ( )

(b) leptokurtic   ( )

(c) positively skewed   ( )

(d) negatively skewed   ( )

9. Co-efficient of correlation ranges from

(a) $-2 \cdot 00$ through $0 \cdot 00$ to $2 \cdot 00$ ( )

(b) $-2 \cdot 00$ through $0 \cdot 00$ to $1 \cdot 00$ ( )

(c) $-3 \cdot 00$ through $0 \cdot 00$ to $1 \cdot 00$ ( )

(d) $-1 \cdot 00$ through $0 \cdot 00$ to $1 \cdot 00$ ( )

10. Product-moment method of correlation is developed by

(a) Skinner   ( )

(b) William Stern   ( )

(c) Karl Pearson   ( )

(d) Charles Spearman   ( )

(5)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Meaning of statistics

2. Uses of mean

3. Meaning of range

4. Concept of normal distribution curve

5. Uses of correlation

★★★

2 0 1 7

(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 understand by educational evaluation? Discuss the need and importance of evaluation in education.   4+6=10

Or

Discuss the relationship between measurement and evaluation.   10

2. Explain in detail the different scales of measurement.   10

(2)

Or

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

3. Explain in brief the essay-types of item in a test. What are the general principles of constructing essay-type items?   4+6=10

Or

Distinguish between essay-type test and objective-type test.   10

4. Write an essay on standardization of a test.   10

Or

Discuss in detail the various steps involved in standardizing a test.   10

5. What do you understand by CCE? Discuss the advantages and limitations of CCE.   4+6=10

Or

What is grading system? What are its advantages and limitations?   2+8=10

★★★

2 0 1 7

(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. An evaluation which is conducted to test the utility of an already existing policy, planning or programme etc., is called

   (a) diagnostic   (   )

   (b) formative   (   )

   (c) summative   (   )

   (d) placement   (   )

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2. Clear concept about an object, person or activity can be formed on the basis of the results obtained from

(a) evaluation   (   )

(b) measurement   (   )

(c) examination   (   )

(d) testing   (   )

3. ____ refers to the consistency of measurement.

(a) Objectivity   (   )

(b) Reliability   (   )

(c) Validity   (   )

(d) Usability   (   )

4. A trait of an object or a person is measured in unit numbers and there is equal difference between any two continuous unit numbers in

(a) ordinal scale   (   )

(b) nominal scale   (   )

(c) interval scale   (   )

(d) ratio scale   (   )

(**3**)

5. Which one of the following is made by the teacher himself to measure the achievement of his pupil from time to time?

(a) Essay-type tests   (   )

(b) Objective-type tests   (   )

(c) Standardized tests   (   )

(d) Teacher-made tests   (   )

6. When a test appears that it can measure the qualities or abilities for which it is made, it is called _____ validity.

(a) concurrent   (   )

(b) face   (   )

(c) content   (   )

(d) predictive   (   )

7. An essay-type test requires responses which need

(a) to summarise, elaborate or explain   (   )

(b) comprehensiveness   (   )

(c) to be definite   (   )

(d) None of the above   (   )

8. A standardized test is prepared by experts to cater to the requirements of many, and so it has

    (a) limited area of applicability   (   )

    (b) direct involvement of teachers   (   )

    (c) universal applicability   (   )

    (d) disastrous consequences   (   )

9. 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) grading system   (   )

    (b) essay-type test   (   )

    (c) comprehensive evaluation   (   )

    (d) question bank   (   )

10. The evaluation system that provides information and gives a comprehensive view about the performance of the students and overall picture on curricular and cocurricular strengths is called

    (a) formative evaluation   (   )

    (b) semester system   (   )

    (c) continuous and comprehensive evaluation

                                          (   )

    (d) grading system   (   )

(**5**)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Formative evaluation

2. Reliability of a test

3. Three differences between teacher-made test and standardized test

4. Evaluating the test in the process of standardization

(9)

5. Importance of question bank

★★★

2 0 1 7

(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. Explain the concept and scope of educational technology. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss various approaches to educational technology. 10

2. Describe different types of communication. 10

(2)

Or

Explain various factors affecting classroom communication. 10

3. Describe Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives in the cognitive domain. 10

Or

Discuss the concept and components of instructional system designing. 3+7=10

4. What are the principles of programmed learning? 10

Or

What are the advantages and limitations of programmed learning? 5+5=10

5. Give a suitable definition of the term 'computer-assisted instruction' and throw light on its applications as instructional device. 3+7=10

Or

What is simulation? Discuss its use as a teaching or training technique. 3+7=10

★★★

Subject Code : EDN/V/08 (a)

Date Stamp ....

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DEGREE 5th Semester
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......................) Exam., **2017**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B ....

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2 0 1 7

(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 has made educational process

   (a) child-centred   (   )

   (b) teacher-centred   (   )

   (c) content-centred   (   )

   (d) objective-centred   (   )

2. Four elements are required for communication—source, message, channel and

 (a) destination ( )

 (b) sender ( )

 (c) medium ( )

 (d) signal ( )

3. Psychomotor objectives focus on the development of

 (a) skills ( )

 (b) attitude ( )

 (c) knowledge ( )

 (d) evaluation ( )

4. Which of the following statements is true about programmed learning?

 (a) It is a method of individualized instruction. ( )

 (b) It provides immediate knowledge of results. ( )

 (c) The learner moves at his own speed. ( )

 (d) All of the above ( )

5. PSI aims for

    (a) changing the behaviour of the learner   ( )

    (b) attaining mastery learning of the learner   ( )

    (c) providing test material to the learner   ( )

    (d) solving psychological or educational problems   ( )

6. Educational technology has three major aspects—input, _____ and output.

    (a) teaching   ( )

    (b) learning   ( )

    (c) process   ( )

    (d) training   ( )

7. Good teaching is

    (a) good communication   ( )

    (b) more than mere communication   ( )

    (c) good preparation   ( )

    (d) good presentation   ( )

8. Affective domain involves

(a) knowing/head ( )

(b) feeling/heart ( )

(c) doing/hands ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

9. Branching Programming was invented by

(a) N. A. Crowder ( )

(b) B. F. Skinner ( )

(c) Thomas F. Gilbert ( )

(d) Benjamin Bloom ( )

10. Distance education

(a) makes use of group discussions ( )

(b) is psychologically ineffective ( )

(c) helps in bringing equalization of educational opportunities ( )

(d) is more expensive in comparison with formal education ( )

(5)

Write briefly on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Types of educational technology

2. Process of communication

3. Development of human resources in education

(**8**)

4. Types of programmed learning

5. Distance teaching

★ ★ ★

2 0 1 7

(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. Explain the concept and principles of guidance.   3+7=10

Or

Explain the psychological and sociological bases of guidance.   5+5=10

2. Discuss the meaning and importance of personal guidance.   5+5=10

(2)

Or

What is educational guidance? Discuss the functions of educational guidance.   3+7=10

3. What is job satisfaction? What are the various factors affecting job satisfaction?
4+6=10

Or

What is occupational information service? Explain the need of occupational information service.   3+7=10

4. What do you understand by cumulative record card? Discuss the uses of cumulative record card.   3+7=10

Or

What do you mean by personality test? State the importance and limitations of personality tests in guidance.   3+4+3=10

5. What do you mean by counselling? Discuss in brief the different techniques of counselling.   4+6=10

Or

What are the different communication skills applicable in counselling?   10

★★★

Booklet No. A

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.......................) Exam., **2017**

Subject ....

Paper ....

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester

(Arts / Science / Commerce /

.......................) Exam., **2017**

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2 0 1 7

(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. Guidance is a/an _____ part of education.

(a) vital ( )

(b) alternate ( )

(c) substitute ( )

(d) integral ( )

2. Guidance helps an individual to discover his/her

   (a) physical health   ( )

   (b) mental nature   ( )

   (c) potentiality   ( )

   (d) efforts   ( )

3. Vocational guidance is needed to help

   (a) students in selection of subjects   ( )

   (b) individuals to choose life partner   ( )

   (c) individuals to choose an occupation   ( )

   (d) individuals to solve his personal problems   ( )

4. The functions of educational guidance include

   (a) giving occupational information   ( )

   (b) helping the students to develop good study habits   ( )

   (c) understanding the philosophy of great educators   ( )

   (d) inculcating social interaction among the students   ( )

5. Occupational information includes facts concerning

    (a) nature of work   (   )

    (b) working conditions   (   )

    (c) educational equivalents   (   )

    (d) All of the above   (   )

6. A job to be analyzed will require

    (a) subjective investigation   (   )

    (b) quantitative investigation   (   )

    (c) qualitative investigation   (   )

    (d) None of the above   (   )

7. A cumulative record card contains the history of the students from the day he/she enters

    (a) primary school   (   )

    (b) middle school   (   )

    (c) high school   (   )

    (d) higher secondary school   (   )

8. The test which is used to measure an individual's abilities after training is

(a) aptitude test ( )

(b) interest inventory ( )

(c) achievement test ( )

(d) altitude test ( )

9. Another name given to client-centred counselling as a technique is

(a) directive counselling ( )

(b) eclectic ( )

(c) non-directive counselling ( )

(d) personal counselling ( )

10. The chief exponent of the non-directive technique of counselling is

(a) E. G. Williamson ( )

(b) Carl Rogers ( )

(c) Bordin ( )

(d) Arbuckle ( )

(5)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following : 3×5=15

1. Difference between educational and vocational guidance

2. Philosophical bases of guidance

3. Methods of job analysis

4. Importance of counselling

5. Case study as a technique of collecting data

★★★