

PRT Examination – 2013 (AKU, Patna)

Subject: - Education (Paper – II)

Time: - 1½Hrs.

Full marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS: -There are four options given for a question. You have choose the correct option/s. Candidates are required to submit this Question paper with answer book

1. No research is possible
 - A. Without applied scientific method
 - B. Without using statistical techniques
 - C. Without formulating hypothesis
 - D. All of the above.

2. "Research is the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events." Who said this?
 - A. Best
 - B. Kappu
 - C. M. Fair Child
 - D. Dewey

3. Which one does not help to learn about research?
 - A. Conduct a study
 - B. Write a research proposal
 - C. Gather and analyse data
 - D. None of these

4. Discovery of new truth and its applications is called:
 - A. Applied research
 - B. Pure research
 - C. Phenomenological research
 - D. None of the above

5. Which one of the following is not correct regarding a research proposal?
 - A. It provides a basis for the evaluation of the project.
 - B. It gives the advisor a basis for assistance in his or her direction.
 - C. It provides a systematic plan of procedure to be followed.
 - D. It provides procedures that are improvised from step to step.

6. All the following are characteristics of a research problem, except:
 - A. Problem is new
 - B. Problem will satisfy the mind of the researcher
 - C. Problem is feasible for the researcher
 - D. problem is socially significant.

7. Which of the following things is first done before the selection of a problem?
 - A. Selection of area of Study
 - B. Discussion with experts
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these

8. In research, conclusion is drawn:
- A. After testing the hypothesis
 - B. Before testing the hypothesis
 - C. After verifying results
 - D. None of these
9. Research in education by teachers is important because:
- A. It adds to their academic qualifications
 - B. It makes them wiser
 - C. It makes them better teachers
 - D. It enables them to make best possible judgments about what should be taught and how.
10. What is the objective of review of literature in research?
- A. To acknowledge other scholars
 - B. To understand the subject
 - C. To appreciate work already done in the field
 - D. To improve a researcher's analytical skills
11. Case studies are a kind of:
- A. Survey studies
 - B. Inter-relationship studies
 - C. Developmental studies
 - D. Causal comparative studies
12. Action research is ordinarily concerned with problem which:
- A. Are of general nature
 - B. Constitute universal truths
 - C. Are of immediate concern and call for immediate solutions
 - D. Have long range implications
13. Field experiment in education is a classroom experimental research while study is:
- A. Survey research
 - B. Normative research
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these
14. Which statement is wrong about the data of the descriptive research?
- A. It may be qualitative, in verbal symbols
 - B. It may be quantitative in mathematical symbols
 - C. It may be qualitative and sometimes involving simple and descriptive statistics too.
 - D. It is qualitative and descriptive
15. A theory helps the researcher in:
- A. Understanding the research procedure
 - B. Identifying the facts needed to be considered in the context of the research problem
 - C. Understanding the technical terms used in research
 - D. Determining how to make or record observations.

25. A representative sample does not mean
- A. A miniature of replica of the population at least with respect to the characteristic under investigation, if not in all respects.
 - B. A sample similar to the population in all respects
 - C. A sample which is smaller in size than the population.
 - D. A sample whose mean is estimated to be within sampling errors of the population mean.
26. Which of the following is an important characteristic of hypothesis?
- A. They should be testable
 - B. They should express relationship between variables
 - C. They should be limited in scope
 - D. All of these
27. Which of the following is not categorized as a probability sampling method?
- A. Simple Random Sampling
 - B. Quota sampling
 - C. Stratified Sampling
 - D. Systematic Sampling.
28. Which of the following is not common to experimental and Ex-post Facto designs of research?
- A. Cause and Effect relationship
 - B. Manipulation of independent variable
 - C. Controlling extraneous variable
 - D. Observation of dependent variable.
29. Stratified sampling is adopted when:
- A. The universe is homogeneous
 - B. The universe is heterogeneous.
 - C. Selected groups need to be studied
 - D. Data about the universe is not available
30. The sample must represent the population on the basis of
- A. Dependent variable(s)
 - B. Independent variable(s)
 - C. Concomitant variable(s)
 - D. Intervening variable(s)
31. Questionnaire is preferred to interview when
- A. Information is of impersonal nature
 - B. Precise written communication is possible
 - C. Information is collected from a dispersed sample
 - D. All of the above.

32. Lack of consistency in research findings amounts to
- Lack of reliability
 - Lack of validity
 - Lack of both reliability and validity
 - Lack of sensitivity
33. Which of the following techniques cannot be used for collecting data from illiterates?
- Interview
 - Sociometric
 - Rating scale
 - Questionnaire
34. The coefficient of correlation lies from
- +1 to -1
 - 0 to -1
 - 1 to 0
 - +1 to 0
35. Level of Significance means:
- The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis.
 - The probability of accepting the null hypothesis
 - The probability of accepting the research hypothesis
 - The probability of rejecting the research hypothesis
36. A simple correlation was calculated between two variables after removing the effect of a third variable from both, the resulting correlation is called:
- Partial correlation
 - Part correlation
 - Multiple correlation
 - Canonical correlation
37. A researcher commits Type I Error when he.
- Accepts Null hypothesis when it is false
 - Rejects Null hypothesis when it is false
 - Accepts Null hypothesis when it is true
 - Rejects the Null hypothesis when it is true
38. Which of the following gives a more accurate measure of relationship than the other three?
- Spearman's Rho
 - Biserial Correlation
 - Kendall's Tau
 - Product-moment Method
39. A distribution of scores was negatively skewed. It can be stated that
- Standard deviation
 - Range
 - Quartile Deviation
 - Average Deviation
- 2,4,3,1
 - 2,3,4,1
 - 4,3,2,1
 - 4,2,3,1
40. A distribution of scores was negatively skewed. It can be stated that
- Mean and Median coincide
 - Mean is more than the median
 - Mean is less than the median
 - No such relationship exists.
41. Which of the following is NOT a measure of dispersion?
- Range
 - Mode
 - Mean Deviation
 - Standard Deviation

42. The standard deviation of sampling distribution of a statistic is known as
- A. Sampling Variance
 - B. Standard Error
 - C. Sampling error
 - D. Standard Variance
43. In the process of statistical inference, the Type II error is committed when we
- A. Accept a true null hypothesis
 - B. Reject a true null hypothesis
 - C. Reject a false null hypothesis
 - D. Accept a false null hypothesis
44. Which of the following is a measure of location?
- A. Mode
 - B. Mean
 - C. Percentile
 - D. Standard Deviation
45. The distribution of a large number of means based on samples of the sample size selected from the same population is known as:
- A. Normal distribution
 - B. Sampling distribution
 - C. Standard distribution
 - D. Rectangular distribution
46. The scale of measurement of data collected with the help of an attitude scale is:
- A. Nominal scale
 - B. Ordinal scale
 - C. Interval scale
 - D. Ratio scale
47. In case of open end classes, an appropriate measure of dispersion to be used is:
- A. Range
 - B. Q.D.
 - C. M.D.
 - D. S.D.
48. When there is severe negative skewness in a distribution, then
- A. $Q_3 - Q_2 = Q_2 - Q_1$
 - B. $Q_3 - Q_2 > Q_2 - Q_1$
 - C. $Q_3 - Q_2 < Q_2 - Q_1$
 - D. $Q_3 - Q_2 > Q_2 - Q_1$
49. Which of the following statement is correct?
- A. If F-value is significant, all t values are not significant
 - B. If F-value is insignificant, one of the t-values may be significant
 - C. If F-value is not significant, none of the t-values is significant
 - D. All of the above.
50. Which of the following is a non-parametric Statistics?
- A. t-test
 - B. One-way ANOVA
 - C. Two-way ANOVA
 - D. Chi-square test