

MPhil EDUCATION

Note: All Questions are compulsory. Each question carry one mark.

01. Research concerned with the derivation of generalizations of broad applicability and only secondarily with any practical value is called

- (a) Applied research.
- (b) Fundamental research.
- (c) Action research.
- (d) Practical research.

02. Which of the following is not relevant to analysis of the research problem?

- (a) Isolating the variables that are involved in the problem and clarifying their relationships
- (b) Accumulating the facts that might be related to the problem
- (c) Attending seminars on research methodology
- (d) Proposing various relevant explanations (hypothesis) for the cause of the difficulty.

03. To which aspect are related questioning assumptions under-lying the problem?

- (a) Identifying the problem
- (b) Defining the problem
- (c) Analysing the problem
- (d) Stating the problem.

04. What does description of the research problem NOT include?

- (a) Background of the study
- (b) Theories on which it is based
- (c) Assumptions underlying it
- (d) Review of research done.

05. Which of the following is the least helpful to locating and analyzing problems?

- (a) Exploring the literature in an area of interest
- (b) Discussing with the research guide
- (c) Examining every day experiences
- (d) Critical analysis of the existing theories and practices.

06. To find out the relationship between intelligence and achievement after eliminating the effect of motivation, an investigator should use

- (a) $R_{1.23}$
- (b) r_{123}
- (c) r_{xy}
- (d) r_{bis} .

07. The correlation between two variables in which the effect of some other variable or variables on their relationship is controlled is called

- (a) Contingency coefficient of correlation.
- (b) Multiple correlations.
- (c) Partial correlation.
- (d) Product-moment correlation.

08. What is the nature of the statement that experimental generalizations are statistical inferences; they can only attain a degree of probability somewhere along a continuum between truth and falsity?

- (a) Not wholly true
- (b) Wholly true
- (c) Incorrect entirely
- (d) None of these.

09. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of non-parametric statistical tests?

- (a) They can be used when data are in the forms of ranks or categories
- (b) They can be used in situations where parametric tests are applicable
- (c) They yield statements of exact probabilities irrespective of the shape of the population distribution
- (d) They are less powerful than the parametric tests.

10. ANOVA does NOT assume that

- (a) The treatment groups are selected at random from the same population.
- (b) The adjusted scores within groups have normal distribution.
- (c) The treatment groups are homogeneous.
- (d) The treatment groups are drawn from a larger population.