

Qn.Code: MEDC13

N.V.K.S.D. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
(AUTONOMOUS)

M.Ed. Degree First Semester Examination, December 2025
(For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2025-2026)

Tool Course: BASICS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
Course code: MED1TC001

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

SECTION A (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions by selecting the appropriate answers.

1. A teacher trying a new method in her classroom to improve learning outcomes, is conducting
 - a) Historical Research
 - b) Action Research
 - c) Descriptive Research
 - d) Experimental Research
2. The research method that involves the manipulation of variables to establish cause–effect relationships is
 - a) Experimental Research
 - b) Survey Research
 - c) Qualitative Research
 - d) Correlational Research
3. The type of research suitable to investigate the relationship between study habits and academic achievement is
 - a) Causal–comparative Research
 - b) Correlational Research
 - c) Experimental Research
 - d) Ethnographic Research
4. Choose the option that is NOT a characteristic of qualitative research
 - a) Focus on numerical data
 - b) Natural setting
 - c) Researcher as a key instrument
 - d) Inductive analysis
5. Formulating a hypothesis is essential mainly in
 - a) Experimental Research
 - b) Historical Research
 - c) Ethnographic Research
 - d) Qualitative Research
6. Interpretation of data refers to
 - a) Comparing findings with previous research
 - b) Giving meaning to analysed data
 - c) Listing raw scores
 - d) Selecting tools for analysis
7. An exploratory sequential mixed method design begins with
 - a) Quantitative data collection
 - b) Qualitative data collection
 - c) Statistical analysis
 - d) Observation only
8. Triangulation in mixed research refers to
 - a) Using three researchers
 - b) Cross-checking findings from multiple data sources/methods
 - c) Using three samples
 - d) Collecting only quantitative data

9. The sampling method that ensures that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected is
a) Purposive sampling b) Convenience sampling
c) Simple random sampling d) Quota sampling
10. A sampling technique is chosen as it is easy to access is called as
a) Random sampling b) Stratified sampling
c) Convenience sampling d) Systematic sampling

SECTION B (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Answer all the FIVE questions in about 100 words each.

11. Mention any four characteristics of research.
12. Enumerate the different phases of research process.
13. Distinguish between probability sampling and non-probability sampling.
14. Differentiate an independent variable from a dependent variable.
15. Explain the principles of mixed research.

SECTION C (6 x 5 = 30 marks)

Answer any SIX questions in about 200 words each.

16. Differentiate quantitative research from qualitative research.
17. To what extent does the quality of a literature review affect the credibility of a research project?
18. How will you identify a research problem?
19. Analyse the criteria of a good hypothesis.
20. Explain the characteristics of a good sample.
21. Describe the steps involved in survey research.
22. How will you conduct an ethnographic study?
23. Critically analyse the strengths and limitations of mixed-method research.

SECTION D (2 x 10 = 20 marks)

Answer BOTH the questions in about 500 words each.

24. a) Explain the significance of Basic and Applied research in generating valid and reliable knowledge.
(Or)
b) Explain probability sampling techniques with suitable examples.
25. a) Prepare a sample research proposal for a topic.
(Or)
b) Discuss the steps in conducting historical research, and how do they interrelate?