

**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?