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

M.Ed. Degree Second Semester Examination, May 2019
(For the candidates admitted for the academic year 2018-2020)

Tool Courses - ESSENTIALS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Course code: M2TC1810

Time: 3 hours   **Max. Marks: 70**

SECTION A (10 x 1 = 10 marks)
Answer ALL the questions by selecting the appropriate answers.

1. Causal comparative research is also known as
   a) Historical research
   b) Ex post facto research
   c) Basic research
   d) Ethnographic research

2. Experimental design used when it is difficult or impossible to equate experimental and control groups by randomization is
   a) Quasi-experimental design
   b) True experimental design
   c) Pre-experimental design
   d) Factorial design

3. The interviewer has no list of pre-determined questions in
   a) Focused interview
   b) Structured interview
   c) Clinical interview
   d) Unstructured interview

4. Test that measures a person's ability before he undergoes special training to develop those abilities is called as
   a) Achievement test
   b) Prognostic test
   c) Aptitude test
   d) Diagnostic test

5. In census survey researches, one can collect a lot of information quickly with the help of
   a) Rating scale
   b) Observation
   c) Checklist
   d) Interview

6. The method for establishing reliability associated with internal consistency of the test is
   a) Test-retest method
   b) Split half method
   c) Parallel forms method
   d) Criterion test method

7. The type of scale of measurement used for 'Numbering of houses', 'Roll numbers to students', 'Vehicle registration numbers' is
   a) Interval scale
   b) Nominal scale
   c) Ordinal scale
   d) Ratio scale

8. The preparation of readymade items like garments, shoes etc are based on the measures of
   a) Mode
   b) Mean
   c) Median
   d) Standard deviation

9. As the demand of an article decreases, its supply also decreases. This is an example of the concept of
   a) Negative correlation
   b) Zero correlation
   c) Partial correlation
   d) Positive correlation

10. The frequency distribution in which more high achievers and few average achievers are found is called as
    a) Negative skewness
    b) Normal distribution
    c) Positive skewness
    d) Kurtosis

SECTION B (5 x 3 = 15 marks)
Answer ALL questions in about 100 words each.

11. What are the advantages and limitations of quantitative research?
12. What is rating scale? Explain the different types.
13. Explain the measures of central tendency.
14. Explain sampling error.
15. What is Kurtosis? Explain the types.

SECTION C (5 x 5 = 25 marks)
Answer any FIVE questions in about 200 words each.

16. Describe causal comparative research.
17. Explain about observation as a research tool.
18. Explain the different types of scales with an example each.
19. What is correlation? Explain the different types with an example.
20. What is Skewness? Explain its types with examples.
21. Explain the steps in preparing a standardized research tool.

22. What are standard scores? Why do we need them?

SECTION D (2x 10 = 20 marks)
Answer BOTH the questions in about 500 words.

23. (a) Explain the different types of true experimental designs.

(Or)

(b) Calculate Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation for the following 2 sets of scores and interpret the results.

Science (x): 37 38 39 40 36 35 34 37 38 38
English (y): 30 32 33 30 31 32 33 27 26 29

24. (a) Explain the characteristics of a good research tool.

(Or)

(b) What is normal probability curve? What are its characteristics and applications?