RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. What is a research hypothesis ?

   (a) A statement of fact

   (b) A testable prediction

   (c) A conclusion drawn from data

   (d) A research tool

2. Which of the following is *not* a type of research design ?

   (a) Exploratory   (b) Descriptive

   (c) Conclusive   (d) Narrative

3. What is the primary goal of exploratory research ?

   (a) To gain insights and explore ideas

   (b) To test hypotheses

   (c) To confirm existing theories

   (d) To collect quantitative data

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research ?

   (a) Seeks to understand meanings and experiences

   (b) Focuses on numerical data

   (c) Uses random sampling exclusively

   (d) Involves statistical analysis

5. In research, what does 'sampling' refer to ?

(a) Choosing a research question

(b) Selecting a subset of a population

(c) Analyzing data

(d) Formulating a hypothesis

6. What is the main purpose of a literature review in research ?

(a) To gather data

(b) To summarize findings

(c) To identify gaps and justify research

(d) To formulate hypotheses

7. Which of the following is a potential source of error in research designs ?

(a) Bias

(b) Control groups

(c) Random sampling

(d) Variable manipulation

8. What role do variables play in research ?

(a) They are fixed elements

(b) They represent measurable traits or characteristics

(c) They are irrelevant to research

(d) They only exist in qualitative studies

9. Which of the following research designs focuses on establishing cause-and-effect relationships ?

(a) Descriptive

(b) Exploratory

(c) Causal

(d) Historical

10. Which term describes the ethical obligation to report findings truthfully ?

(a) Scientific misconduct   (b) Research integrity

(c) Intellectual honesty   (d) Conflicts of interest

11. What is the role of propositions in theory building ?

(a) They serve as standalone theories

(b) They are relationships that can be tested

(c) They are irrelevant to research

(d) They only exist in qualitative studies

12. What distinguishes conclusive research from exploratory research ?

(a) It uses qualitative methods

(b) It aims to provide final answers

(c) It is less structured

(d) It only involves surveys

13. Which of the following is a key principle of research ethics ?

(a) Fabrication of data

(b) Plagiarism

(c) Informed consent

(d) Ignoring conflicts of interest

14. In which of the following is the 'impact factor' primarily used ?

(a) Qualitative Research   (b) Descriptive Research

(c) Experimental Research   (d) Academic Publishing

15. Which of the following describes 'falsification' in research misconduct ?

    (a) Copying someone else's work

    (b) Misrepresenting research data

    (c) Making false claims about authorship

    (d) Not citing sources

16. What is the primary focus of descriptive research ?

    (a) To find cause-and-effect relationships

    (b) To provide a detailed account of a phenomenon

    (c) To explore new areas of study

    (d) To test hypotheses

17. Which research method is typically used for gathering qualitative data ?

    (a) Surveys   (b) Experiments

    (c) Interviews   (d) Case studies

18. Which of the following is a criterion for evaluating research sources ?

    (a) Popularity   (b) Author's age

    (c) Length   (d) Relevance

19. What does ICT stand for in the context of research ?

    (a) Information and Communication Technology

    (b) Information Collection Techniques

    (c) Integrated Communication Tools

    (d) International Collaborative Teams

20. In which stage of the research process are objectives formulated ?

(a) Data collection

(b) Literature review

(c) Research design

(d) Analysis

21. What is the significance of referencing in research ?

(a) To embellish the paper

(b) To acknowledge sources and avoid plagiarism

(c) To make the paper longer

(d) To confuse readers

22. What type of error occurs when a researcher fails to control for extraneous variables ?

(a) Systematic error

(b) Random error

(c) Measurement error

(d) Sampling error

23. Which type of sampling involves selecting participants based on specific characteristics ?

(a) Random sampling

(b) Convenience sampling

(c) Stratified sampling

(d) Purposive sampling

24. What is the primary aim of causal research ?

(a) To explore relationships

(b) To describe phenomena

(c) To establish a cause-effect relationship

(d) To gather qualitative data

25. Which of the following describes the term 'plagiarism' ?

(a) Collaborating without acknowledgement

(b) Falsifying data

(c) Using someone else's work without credit

(d) Misrepresenting findings

26. What is one of the main objectives of conclusive research ?

(a) To provide conclusive evidence

(b) To explore ideas

(c) To generate new theories

(d) To gather exploratory data

27. What type of research focuses on events that have already occurred ?

(a) Historical   (b) Experimental

(c) Descriptive   (d) Exploratory

28. Which of the following best describes 'scientific misconduct' ?

(a) Ethical research practices

(b) Ignoring conflicts of interest

(c) Any violation of ethical standards in research

(d) Thorough data analysis

29. What does qualitative data typically consist of ?

(a) Numbers and statistics   (b) Experimental results

(c) Graphs and charts   (d) Text, interviews, and observations

30. Which of the following is an example of a secondary data source ?

(a) A survey conducted by the researcher

(b) A laboratory experiment

(c) Interviews conducted by the researcher

(d) Government statistics

31. In research, what is a 'theory' ?

(a) A guess

(b) A proven fact

(c) A systematic explanation of phenomena

(d) An anecdotal observation

32. Which of the following is an essential aspect of research integrity ?

(a) Avoiding all criticism

(b) Ignoring dissenting opinions

(c) Acknowledging contributions of others

(d) Overstating the significance of findings

33. Which referencing style is most commonly used in social sciences ?

(a) APA   (b) MLA

(c) Chicago   (d) Harvard

34. What is an impact factor ?

(a) A measure of a journal's quality

(b) A tool for qualitative research

(c) A statistical method for data analysis

(d) A type of sampling technique

35. What is the rationale for using qualitative research ?

(a) To quantify results

(b) To understand complex behaviors and social phenomena

(c) To conduct experiments

(d) To gather numerical data only

36. Which of the following terms refers to an error that occurs due to chance ?

(a) Systematic error   (b) Sampling error

(c) Measurement error   (d) Random error

37. What is the role of indexing and citation databases in research ?

(a) To limit access to research

(b) To promote unethical research

(c) To track and evaluate research outputs

(d) To confuse researchers

38. In qualitative research, what is a common method of data collection ?

(a) Randomized controlled trials

(b) Surveys with closed questions

(c) Focus groups

(d) Statistical analysis

39. What does the term 'conflicts of interest' refer to in research ?

(a) When researchers are unbiased

(b) When personal interests affect research integrity

(c) When researchers work collaboratively

(d) When data is misinterpreted

40. Which of the following is a key component of ethical research conduct ?

   (a) Ignoring ethical guidelines

   (b) Transparency in data reporting

   (c) Misrepresenting authorship

   (d) Fabricating data

41. What is the focus of historical research ?

   (a) Present data analysis   (b) Future predictions

   (c) Understanding past events   (d) Causal relationships

42. In research, what does 'data interpretation' involve ?

   (a) Collecting new data

   (b) Analyzing and making sense of data

   (c) Conducting interviews

   (d) Writing the research proposal

43. Which of the following best describes 'data triangulation' ?

   (a) Using multiple methods or data sources to enhance credibility

   (b) Collecting data from a single source

   (c) Focusing solely on quantitative data

   (d) Analyzing data without context

44. What is one of the main functions of a research design ?

   (a) To gather irrelevant data

   (b) To outline the research approach

   (c) To ignore ethical considerations

   (d) To present data without analysis

45. What does it mean to 'fabricate' data in research ?

(a) To collect data ethically

(b) To summarize findings accurately

(c) To analyze data thoroughly

(d) To create false data or results

46. What is a common tool used for qualitative data analysis ?

(a) SPSS   (b) NVivo

(c) Excel   (d) R

47. Which of the following research methods is most suitable for studying small, specific groups ?

(a) Surveys   (b) Experiments

(c) Case studies   (d) Longitudinal studies

48. What is the purpose of publication ethics ?

(a) To ensure fair and honest reporting in research

(b) To promote unethical practices

(c) To prioritize personal gain

(d) To limit research collaboration

49. Which of the following represents a qualitative data analysis method ?

(a) Correlation analysis   (b) ANOVA

(c) Regression analysis   (d) Thematic analysis

50. What role does ICT play in modern research ?

(a) It complicates the research process

(b) It has no impact on research

(c) It limits access to research findings

(d) It facilitates data collection and analysis

EDUCATION

51. In the context of Historical Research, which of the following statements is correct regarding external and internal criticism ?

    (a) Validity of the sources/documents is established by the Internal criticism and reliability of sources/documents is established by External Criticism

    (b) Validity of the sources/documents is established by the External criticism and reliability of sources/documents is established by Internal Criticism

    (c) Only the reliability of sources/documents is established by both Internal and External criticisms

    (d) Only the validity of sources/documents is established by both Internal and External criticisms

52. Which of the following methods of Research involves three kinds of data collection namely ? (i) In-depth open-ended interview, (ii) Direct Observation and (iii) Written documents ?

    (a) Quantitative   (b) Qualitative

    (c) Historical   (d) Experimental

53. Whether a test is one tail or two tail depends on :

    (a) Null Hypothesis

    (b) Composite Hypothesis

    (c) Alternative Hypothesis

    (d) Simple Hypothesis

54. Out of given below two lists, find the best match for the term(s) in List-A from the List-B :

	List-A		List-B
(A)	Construct Validity	(i)	Measurement of fair representation
(B)	Content Validity	(ii)	Measurement of theoretical process
(C)	Concurrent Validity	(iii)	Measure of product performance
		(iv)	Measure of agreement with known results

Codes :

(a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv)

(b) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii)

(c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv)

(d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i)

55. If in a given situation every individual has an equal chance of being selected it comes under which of the following ?

(a) Purpose sampling

(b) Quota sampling

(c) Non-probability sampling

(d) Probability sampling

56. In a frequency distribution mode is that value which processes :

(a) Frequency one   (b) Minimum frequency

(c) Maximum frequency   (d) Moderate frequency

57. Degree of freedom for Chi-square in case of contingency table of order (2×2) is :

(a) 1   (b) 2

(c) 3   (d) 4

58. The range of multiple correlation coefficient is :

(a) 0 to ∞ (b) $-\infty$ to ∞

(c) 0 to 1   (d) -1 to 1

59. Level of significance is the probability of :

(a) Type-I and Type II error both

(b) Type-I error

(c) Type-II error

(d) None of the above

60. In the context of leadership, out of the following statements, which option is not covered under the characteristics of leadership ?

(i) Leadership involves one way affair

(ii) Leadership is based on co-operation and goodwill

(iii) Leadership is not situation specific

(iv) Leadership shows a mutual behavior pattern between the leader and his followers

Codes :

(a) (i) and (iii) only

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(d) (ii) and (iii) only

61. Intuitive knowledge can be attained through :

(a) Internal Experiences

(b) External Experiences

(c) Both Internal and External Experiences

(d) Neither Internal nor External Experiences

62. Which of the following philosophies believes that consciousness is inseparable essence of every soul ?

(a) Buddha Philosophy

(b) Jaina Philosophy

(c) Sankhya Philosophy

(d) Vedanta Philosophy

63. According to Sankhya Theory of knowledge, independent sources of valid knowledge are :

(a) Comparison, postulation and non-cognition

(b) Postulation, perception and comparison

(c) Non-cognition, inference and postulation

(d) Perception, inference and scriptural testimony

64. The word 'Brahman' is used for the highest principle of absolute reality by :

(a) Upanisads and Vedanta literature

(b) Buddha Philosophy

(c) Sankhya Philosophy

(d) Jaina Philosophy

65. Who amongst the following had introduced 'Nai Talim' ?

    (a) Vivekananda

    (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

    (c) Zakir Husain

    (d) Gandhiji

66. Which of the following is *not* the characteristic of nature of social change ?

    (a) Social change is universal

    (b) Social change results from interaction of several factors

    (c) Speed of social change is uniform

    (d) Social change is community change

67. 'An Autobiography or the Story of my experiments with truth' is of :

    (a) Swami Dayananda Saraswati

    (b) Swami Vivekananda

    (c) Sri. Aurobindo

    (d) M.K. Gandhi

68. 'Truth is a pathless land', is the main teaching of :

    (a) Paulo Freire

    (b) J. Krishnamurti

    (c) Socrates

    (d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

69. The slogan 'Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached' was given by :

(a) Rabindranath Tagore

(b) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule

(c) Savitribai Phule

(d) Swami Vivekananda

70. "Philosophy and education are two side of the same coin; the former is contemplative while the latter is the active side" has been stated by :

(a) Sir John Adams

(b) Sri. Aurobindo

(c) J.S. Ross

(d) Ivan Illich

71. Who amongst the following had developed three component theory of stratification ?

(a) Wright Mills

(b) Max Weber

(c) Karl Marx

(d) Eric Olin Wright

72. Match the List-I and List-II and select the correct option :

List-I	List-II
(A) Socialization	(i) Religion
(B) Collaborative	(ii) School
(C) Democratic Practices	(iii) Home
(D) Cultural Practices	(iv) State
	(v) Village

Codes :

(a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(v)

(b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(v), (D)-(i)

(c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

(d) (A)-(v), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

73. Concepts are important vehicle in :

(a) achievement of students

(b) motivating the students

(c) learning communication

(d) thinking process

74. In the Psychic structure development by Sigmund Freud, which of the following is the characteristic of Id ?

(a) It is conscious

(b) It is unconscious

(c) It is pre conscious

(d) Less of it is unconscious

75. Who amongst the following belonged to Behaviourism ?

(a) E. B. Tehner (b) William James

(c) E. L. Thorndike (d) J. B. Watson

76. The development of 'Object permanence' is related to which of the following stages of cognitive development of Piaget's Theory ?

(a) Formal operational

(b) Concrete operational

(c) Pre-operational

(d) Sensorimotor

77. The teacher, according to Behaviourist school of Psychology, is :

(a) Leader in school

(b) Guide of students' learning activities

(c) Source of knowledge

(d) Creator of appropriate learning conditions

78. Which of the following statements is *correct* in the context of Intelligence and Creativity ?

(a) All intelligent children are creative

(b) All creative children have high I.Q.

(c) Some creative children have high I.Q.

(d) Some creative children have low I.Q.

79. Who amongst the following is best known for his research in creativity ?

(a) Alfred Binet   (b) Torrence E. P.

(c) E. L. Thorndike   (d) Ivan Pavlov

80. Who amongst the following is considered as 'Father of Intelligence Test' ?

(a) Alfred Binet

(b) William Stren

(c) Charles Spearman

(d) E. L. Thorndike

81. A questionnaire is mainly used when :

(a) Factual information is desired

(b) Opinions are desired

(c) Both factual information and opinions are desired

(d) Neither factual information nor opinions are desired

82. 'Directive counselling' was propounded by :

(a) Karl Rogers   (b) Gordon Paul

(c) E.G. Williamson   (d) F.C. Thorne

83. Who is considered as 'Father of Guidance and Counselling' ?

(a) Clifford Beers   (b) Frank Parsons

(c) Jesse B. Davis   (d) Paul Schilder

84. Which of the following statements is *correct* in the context of 'Personal guidance' ?

(a) Personal guidance is concerned with curriculum issues, study habits, and learning difficulties.

(b) Vocational issues like choice of vocations, vocational training and occupational information.

(c) Educational problems, vocational problems and health problems.

(d) Problems of health, emotional adjustments and social adjustment.

85. Which of the following statements is *not* correct for the Central Institute of Educational Technology ?

(a) It is a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) It is not a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(c) It is a premier institute of Educational Technology at the National Level.

(d) Its main aim is to promote educational technology to extend educational opportunities and improve quality of educational processes at the school level.

86. 'Concept Attainment Model' was developed by :

(a) George Gordon Byron

(b) Guiford Vernon

(c) Jerome Bruner

(d) Daniel T. Gilbert

87. Sub system of Educational technology are :

(a) Visual Aids only

(b) Audio-visual Aids

(c) Skills

(d) Technologists

88. Which of the following National Curriculum Frameworks had emphasized the constructivist approach to learning by the active participation of learners through engaging activities ?

(a) National Curriculum Framework (1975)

(b) National Curriculum Framework (1988)

(c) National Curriculum Framework (2000)

(d) National Curriculum Framework (2005)

89. Who had propounded Reflective level of teaching ?

(a) John F. Herbart

(b) H. C. Morrison

(c) Hunt

(d) Benjamin S. Bloom

90. Programmed learning received its main impetus from the work done in the mid-1950s by :

(a) John B. Watson

(b) Clark L. Hull

(c) Edward C. Tolman

(d) B.F. Skinner

91. Which of the following statements is *not* correct in the context of Administrative Model of Curriculum Development ?

(a) Administrative Model utilizes a top down approach.

(b) In Administrative Model initiatives for curriculum development usually originate with higher level officials.

(c) Administrative Model is considered undemocratic in principle.

(d) Administrative Model is based on decentralized approach.

92. Out of the given below two lists, find the correct match for the terms(s) in the List-A from the List-B :

List-A		List-B
(A) Curriculum Development	(i)	It is based on a bottom-up approach to curriculum development
(B) Grassroot Model	(ii)	It is the process of creating, revising and updating the content and courses that make up an educational programme
(C) Administrative Model	(iii)	It is based on a top-down approach to curriculum development
(D) Linear Model	(iv)	It is a sequential and systematic deign for curriculum development designed by Ralph W. Tyler
	(v)	It was designed by John Kerr

Codes :

(a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

(b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(v)

(c) (A)-(v), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

(d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(v)

93. Disability Act, 1995 is known as :

(a) CWSN Act, 1995

(b) PWD Act, 1995

(c) RPWD Act, 1995

(d) National Trust Act, 1995

94. Number of disabilities listed under RPWD Act, 2016 are :

(a) 7   (b) 14

(c) 18   (d) 21

95. Dislexia is a term related to :

(a) Learning disability related to writing

(b) Learning disability related to reading

(c) Communication Disorder

(d) Walking disability related to muscles and joints

96. Hearing loss is measured in :

(a) Decibels

(b) Percent

(c) Graphic expression

(d) Degree

97. Legally Blind Person is one who is having vision :

(a) 20/20

(b) 20/40

(c) More than 20/200

(d) Below 20/200

98. The term 'Total Quality Management (TQM)' was first used in early 1980s by :

(a) Kaoru Ishikawa

(b) Shigeo Shingo

(c) William Edward Deming

(d) Philip B. Crosby

99. Which amongst the following is *not* the objective of educational supervision ?

(a) To acquaint the teachers with different new pedagogical approaches

(b) To diagnose the problems being faced in the process of teaching learning

(c) To focus mainly on fault finding approach

(d) To promote co-operative educational efforts in a friendly atmosphere

100. In the context of main functions of educational management, which of the following sequential order is the most appropriate amongst the following alternatives ?

(a) Planning, Directing, Co-ordinating, Organizing, Controlling and Evaluating

(b) Organizing, Planning, Directing, Co-ordinating, Controlling and Evaluating

(c) Planning, Co-ordinating, Directing, Organizing, Controlling and Evaluating

(d) Planning, Organizing, Directing, Controlling, Co-ordinating, and Evaluating