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Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

202634

B

SCREENING TEST – 2009

SUBJECT : EDUCATION

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 120

INSTRUCTIONS

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DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

SEAL

(For Rough Work)

183805

Screening Test-2009

SUBJECT : EDUCATION

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[Max. Marks : 120

1. Which of the following characteristics is most basic to good emotional adjustment ?
 - (a) Ability to make friends easily
 - (b) Ability to make head on attack on problems as they arise
 - (c) High level of frustration to tolerance
 - (d) Ability to channel one's energies towards the attainment of desirable goals
2. Probably the best way of handling the child who displays negativism, eg., refuses to obey orders, is :
 - (a) to ignore his defiance : It is a natural phenomenon which he will outgrow
 - (b) to take every opportunity to praise him for positive attitude
 - (c) to insist on compliance to the same degree as other students
 - (d) None of the above
3. The Spearman's theory of intelligence is to Thorndike's as :
 - (a) Qualitative is to quantitative
 - (b) Innate is to acquired
 - (c) Culture free to culture fair
 - (d) Verbal is to performance
4. "Culture-fair" test of intelligence is one that :
 - (a) attempts to make the items free from all cultural influences
 - (b) attempts to equalize the cultural biases of the items so that the over all test is reasonably fair to all
 - (c) is standardized separately for each culture and socio-economic level
 - (d) attempts to minimize the cultural biases of the items
5. Field theory of psychologists would place least value on :
 - (a) learning by wholes
 - (b) differentiation through insight
 - (c) emphasis upon relationship
 - (d) the synaptic theory (S-R bonds)
6. The law of effect is most closely connected with the concept of :
 - (a) Reinforcement
 - (b) Tension reduction
 - (c) The conditioned response
 - (d) Practice
7. Which of the following is not a product of learning ?
 - (a) Attitudes
 - (b) Maturation
 - (c) Concepts
 - (d) Skills

8. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the mentally retarded child ?

- (a) He is generally above average in sensory motor, musical and artistic aptitude
- (b) He tends to be above average in one or two traits
- (c) He is relatively lacking in ability to abstract and to generalize
- (d) He tends to be retarded in his physical development

9. Which of the following probably represents the most ideal form of adjustment ?

- (a) Adaptation to one's environment
- (b) Conformity to social expectations
- (c) Modification of one's environment to meet one's standard of excellence
- (d) Integration of one's goals and purposes with those of the social order

10. Boasting is a form of :

- (a) Introjection
- (b) Compensation
- (c) Projection
- (d) Rationalization

11. Psychology's major contribution to education lies in :

- (a) defining the goals for which teacher should strive
- (b) providing a scientific foundation for the art of teaching
- (c) comparing the relative effectiveness of various teaching procedures
- (d) identifying potentially successful educational procedures

12. All behaviour is caused by a need and is oriented towards :

- (a) solution of a problem
- (b) attainment of a goal
- (c) reorganization of experiences
- (d) overcoming obstacles

13. The individual behaviour is best accounted for by

- (a) His unsatisfied needs
- (b) Social pressures
- (c) Complex system of interacting motives and goals
- (d) his moral training as incorporated in his conscience

14. When arranged in order of potency according to Maslow's which of the following needs would come third in the series ?

- (a) Love needs
- (b) Physiological needs
- (c) Safety needs
- (d) Self-actualization

15. The self concept refers to the individual's

- (a) concept of social recognition
- (b) concept of his worth
- (c) concept of self-esteem
- (d) attitude towards himself in relation to his environment

16. Feelings of inferiority are symptomatic of a discrepancy between one's :

- (a) competence and his level of aspiration
- (b) self concept and his self ideal
- (c) personal adequacy and his self concept
- (d) personal adequacy and that of his peers

17. The best way to motivate a child to learn is :

- (a) to appeal to his sense of pride and self respect
- (b) to threaten him with failure and punishment
- (c) to make liberal use of positive incentives
- (d) to rechannel the motives he already has

18. When school children become mischievous, explosive, rebellious or apathetic, the teacher should first look into

- (a) the atmosphere of the home, from where they come
- (b) the sociometric structure of the class
- (c) the curricular programme and other attractions competing for the children's interest
- (d) the appropriateness of the work assigned and demands made upon them

19. Success of an individual does not depend on his/her :

- (a) I. Q.
- (b) Heredity
- (c) Gender
- (d) Physical health

20. The problem which most frequently accompanies fear reaction in children is :

- (a) Nail biting
- (b) Sleep disturbances
- (c) Stuttering
- (d) Temper tantrums

21. The group structures are measured most commonly by the :

- (a) Sociogram
- (b) The group rating scale
- (c) Sociodrama
- (d) Anecdotal record

22. The main reason for high school drop-out is

- (a) dissatisfaction with the school programme
- (b) desire for employment
- (c) dissatisfaction with teachers
- (d) pressure from parents

23. The most important condition for a group of people to become a community is :

- (a) well defined geographical boundaries
- (b) common shared ways of thinking and doing
- (c) disregard for external influencing
- (d) none of the above

24. Proposals which have been made for educating out of school youth include :

- (a) Organization of part time classes
- (b) Maintaining evening schools/classes
- (c) Establishing adult education centres
- (d) All of the above

25. Which is not the social aim of education as stated by the Indian Education Commission (1964-66) ?

- (a) Relating education to productivity
- (b) Strengthening social and national integration through educational programmes
- (c) Development of moral and spiritual values through education
- (d) Consolidation of democracy through education

26. Who among the following is the most powerful agent of social change ?

- (a) Principals
- (b) Teachers
- (c) Students
- (d) School Managers

27. Social stratification means :

- (a) Traits that are socio-economic in nature
- (b) Differentiation which carries social prestige
- (c) Groups of different sex, age and intelligence
- (d) All of the above

28. Modernization as a process of social change requires :

- (a) Decreased structural differentiation
- (b) Increased structural differentiation
- (c) Structural fusion
- (d) None of these

29. Education as a sub-system of democratic society must respond to the imperatives flowing from the

- (a) talented members of the society who can contribute to its progress
- (b) need to strengthen its army to protect the nation
- (c) need to maintain peace and order in the society
- (d) nature and direction of national development

30. A person having modern outlook may be identified on the basis of his/her :

- (a) Outward appearance
- (b) Socio-economic status
- (c) Views
- (d) Education

31. The approach to educational sociology draws its basis from the study of :

- (a) Psychology
- (b) Anthropology
- (c) Social Organisation
- (d) All of the above

32. The educational sociologists claim that their discipline can contribute to the theory and practice of education :

- (a) It can give answer to "what ought to be taught in schools" ?
- (b) It can give an answer to "How can content be effectively taught" ?
- (c) It can give answer to "Who should receive education" ?
- (d) All the above answers are correct

33. Which of the following is not a factor in influencing group organization ?

- (a) Common moral standards
- (b) Desire for security
- (c) Desire for recognition
- (d) None of the above

34. Human nature is the result of :

- (a) The maturation of one's original nature
- (b) Hereditary factors only
- (c) Environmental factors only
- (d) Man's interaction with his culture

35. The latest theory of acculturation stresses :

- (a) Cultural democracy
- (b) Cultural Pluralism
- (c) The melting pot idea
- (d) All of the above

36. The agency which plays the most significant role in transition of the *individual* to a *person* is the :

- (a) School
- (b) Family
- (c) Religious Institution
- (d) Community

37. Why must the teacher be concerned about the children's activities outside the school ?

- (a) The child is often more interested in the out-of-school activities
- (b) The child is likely to learn bad work habits
- (c) Most parents are too busy to take proper care of the child
- (d) The child learns through his out-of-school experiences

38. Which of the following is a function of the school in this country ?

- (a) It reflects the culture of the nation and community
- (b) It limits and directs both the learning of youth
- (c) It is a major force in changing the cultural pattern
- (d) All of the above

39. Three of the following are essential for teachers to do if schools are to fulfill the expectations of the society. Which one is not ?
- (a) They must make school a replica of adult society
 - (b) They must relate school activities to cultural patterns
 - (c) They must record and guide behaviour in social interactions
 - (d) They must know the cultural heritage of students
40. Three of the following are conditions constituting the origin of formal schooling. Which one is not ?
- (a) The need for transmitting the cultural heritage
 - (b) The existence of tribal taboos, rituals and mores
 - (c) The inadequacy of formal agencies to transmit culture
 - (d) The accumulation of culture involving written language
41. Which of the following was not a major aim of Education according to Gandhian philosophy ?
- (a) Education for self-reliance and capacity to earn ones livelihood
 - (b) Education for intellectual excellence
 - (c) Education for cultural advancement
 - (d) Education for moral and character development

42. Who emphasized that the aim of education should be to develop in children feelings of international brotherhood and attitude of international understanding ?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (c) Rousseau
 - (d) John Dewey
43. By saying that "Next to nature the child should be brought into touch with the stream of social behaviour, Tagore seems to be trying to emphasize" :
- (a) Individual Aims of Education
 - (b) Social aims of Education
 - (c) Individual and social aims both
 - (d) Intellectual development aim of Education
44. Gandhiji was :
- (a) a naturalist
 - (b) an Idealist
 - (c) a pragmatist
 - (d) All the above three
45. Which of the following believes in duality of existence - Purusha and Prakriti ?
- (a) Buddhism
 - (b) Vedanta
 - (c) Samkhya
 - (d) None of the above

46. "The soul is divine, only held in the bondage of matter" was advocated by :
- (a) Vedanta Philosophy
 - (b) Samkhya Philosophy
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) All of the above
47. The doctrine of Karma forms an integral part of the philosophy of :
- (a) Vedanta only
 - (b) Buddhism only
 - (c) Vedanta and Buddhism both
 - (d) None of (a) and (b)
48. Which of the following Indian education commissions recommended introduction of vocational education for the first time ?
- (a) Hunte Commission
 - (b) Radhakrishnan Commission
 - (c) Mudaliar Commission
 - (d) Kothari Commission
49. UNESCO report on education for the 21st century is entitled :
- (a) towards a learning society
 - (b) towards a humane and enlightened society
 - (c) learning : the treasure within
 - (d) learning to Be
50. The report "Towards an Enlightened and Humane society" is known as :
- (a) Janardhan Committee Report
 - (b) Yashpal Committee Report
 - (c) Kothari Commission Report
 - (d) Acharya Rammurthy Committee Report
51. John Dewey emphasizes education as :
- (a) Product
 - (b) Recapitulation
 - (c) Acquisition of knowledge
 - (d) Reconstruction of experiences
52. It is the function of Philosophy to :
- (a) improve the teachers knowledge of his subject
 - (b) examine the rational foundations of school practice
 - (c) rationalize pedagogical theories now being put forth
 - (d) Answers (b) and (c) only
53. Teachers need to study educational philosophy because it helps them in :
- (a) deciding their objectives
 - (b) selecting the content
 - (c) adopting appropriate methodology
 - (d) All of the above

54. Equality of educational opportunity does not imply that :
- (a) Every one has a right to education irrespective of caste, colour or creed
 - (b) Every one has a right to establish educational institution
 - (c) Every one can demand admission in Institution of his/her choice
 - (d) Every one has a right to obtain quality education
55. Three of the following have something in common. Which one does not belong in this group ?
- (a) Essentialism
 - (b) Experimentalism
 - (c) Pragmatism
 - (d) Progressivism
56. Rousseau's romantic naturalism was opposed to the :
- (a) Idea that feelings are a part of nature
 - (b) Doctrine of man's innate depravity
 - (c) Idea of field trips and experimentation
 - (d) Idea of meeting the demands of the child

57. To educate "according to nature" means :
- (a) to educate according to the natural laws of human development
 - (b) to study natural laws and apply them to educational process
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
58. Those whose educational philosophy is rooted in pragmatism :
- (a) reject the scientific method of experimentation
 - (b) maintain that complete objectivity is possible
 - (c) claim that knowledge is tentative, truth is relative
 - (d) accept stimulus-response learning theory
59. A teacher who believes in Pragmatism would :
- (a) make use of problem solving and functional activities in his teaching
 - (b) group students on the basis of intelligence quotients
 - (c) emphasize intellectual rather than vocational subjects
 - (d) allow the students to take all decisions

60. Which of the following is common to pragmatism, naturalism and existentialism
- Emphasis on spiritual aims of Education
 - Emphasis on individual
 - Emphasis on physical environment
 - Emphasis on value education
61. Programmed learning is an example of :
- Information technology
 - Instructional design system
 - Behaviour technology
 - Educational technology
62. About the activities of educational technologist, it can be rightly said that he is mainly concerned with :
- Preparing lesson plans effectively delivering the lesson
 - Designing and developing software and hardware to be used in class room for imparting instruction
 - Defining objectives, selecting media and appropriate technologies, preparing instructional and evaluation tools
 - All of the above
63. Which of the following is not a core teaching skill ?
- Skill of response management
 - Stimulus variation
 - Refocussing
 - Reinforcement
64. Inductive approach to teaching is generally preferred to deductive approach because :
- it is easy to practise
 - students take more interest
 - it stimulates reflection and leads to concept attainment effectively
 - None of the above is correct reason
65. Who among the following, has done pioneering work in organizing different models of teaching ?
- B. F. Skinner
 - B. Joyce and M. Weil
 - R. Gagne'
 - None of the above
66. Who is the author of Advance Organizer Model ?
- Bruner
 - Joyec. B and Weil. M.
 - David Ausubel
 - Hildar Taba

67. Among the following , which is the most effective consideration in deciding/choosing appropriate method(s) or media to be used in teaching :

- (a) Nature of objective(s) to be realized
- (b) Complexity of the content
- (c) Group size of the trainees
- (d) None of the above

68. Concept attainment is based on :

- (a) Inductive approach to teaching-learning
- (b) Deductive approach to teaching-learning
- (c) Synthetic approach to teaching-learning
- (d) All of the above

69. An objective written performance terms must fulfill at least three of the following criteria. Which one is not necessary ?

- (a) Specificity
- (b) Testability /observability
- (c) Practicality
- (d) Conditions under which performance is to occur

70. Which of the following is not a step in the Basic Teaching Model of Glaser ?

- (a) Assessing the entering behaviour
- (b) Designing and developing instructional objectives
- (c) Attainment of the concepts
- (d) Performance assessment and feed back loop

71. Which of the following statements is correct about impairment, disability and handicap ?

- (a) Impairment and disability have the same connotation
- (b) Disability and handicap mean the same thing
- (c) Handicap and impairment are not different in meaning
- (d) Impairment, disability and handicap are related but each connotes differently

72. According to PWD (Persons with disabilities) Act 1995, disability means a person suffering from not less than percent of a disability as authenticated by a medical authority.

- (a) 40%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 60%

73. Which of the following MR (mentally retarded) persons are generally considered as 'educable' ?

- (a) Moderate MR (IQ between 35-49)
- (b) Mild MR (IQ between 50-70)
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b) above

74. If the hearing loss is approximately equal in both ears of a child, which of the following hearing aids will be considered better ?

- (a) Pseudo-binaural fitting
- (b) Binaural fitting
- (c) Mono-aural fitting
- (d) None of the above

75. Which of the following is not particularly concerned with rights of children with special needs ?

- (a) UNESCO Commission on Education for the 21st century; Learning : The Treasure within
- (b) Jometian Declaration on Education for All (1990)
- (c) Salamanca Statement and Frame Work for Action (1994)
- (d) Dakar Frame Work for Action (2000)

76. According to UNESCO an inclusive society is one :

- (a) in which every adult has a right to education
- (b) which provides special schooling for disabled children
- (c) in which difference is respected, celebrated and valued
- (d) none of the above

77. Which of the following is the best strategy for teaching children with special needs ?

- (a) Discussion in which maximum number of students participate
- (b) Demonstration by the teacher involving students in the activity
- (c) Cooperative learning and peer tutoring
- (d) Ability grouping

78. Which of the following strategies is least important for attitude modification towards disabled children ?

- (a) Advocacy programmes using films, radio programmes, TV. etc.
- (b) Discouraging those who view disabled children negatively
- (c) Reading the histories of disabled persons who have achieved greater heights
- (d) Involving social participation of parents of such children

79. Early identification and intervention of persons with special needs is important because :

- (a) it is not possible to easily identify the disability after childhood stage is over
- (b) the disability identified later is difficult to cure
- (c) it is not possible to intervene during adolescent period
- (d) there is a critical period in the natural development process during which a skill is most easily acquired

80. What kind of attitude one should have towards disabled person ?

- (a) An attitude of sympathy and pity
- (b) An attitude of benevolence
- (c) They deserve independent living and equal opportunities
- (d) All of the above

81. Which of the following indicates that it is a parameter not a statistics ?

- (a) \bar{X}
- (b) S
- (c) σ
- (d) n

82. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Values obtained on the basis of the whole population are known as statistics
- (b) Values obtained from samples are known as parameters
- (c) Values obtained from population are known as parameters
- (d) Values obtained from samples are not known as statistics

83. If a researcher wants to know how different levels of an independent variable affect the dependent variable at different levels of another independent variable, he should use :

- (a) Analysis of covariance method
- (b) Two way analysis of variance
- (c) Multiple correlation method
- (d) Factorial analysis of variance method

84. In the case of ANOVA, if there are no treatment effects at all, the F-ratio will be :

- (a) Zero
- (b) + 1.0
- (c) -1.0
- (d) Any value between ± 1.0

85. Whether a researcher should use .05 or .01 level of significance for testing the hypothesis is determined by :

- (a) how important are the findings
- (b) how much risk is involved in incorrect findings
- (c) how much precision is required
- (d) all of the above

86. Correlation studies reveal :

- (a) whether there is a relationship between the variables or not
- (b) how much relationship is there and of what kind
- (c) which variable is the cause and which is the effect
- (d) None of the above

87. The case study is the study of :

- (a) Single group
- (b) Single individual
- (c) Single Community, institution or family
- (d) Single unit done intensively.

88. Qualitative analysis is not at all used in :

- (a) Descriptive research
- (b) Ethnographical research
- (c) Experimental research
- (d) Historical research

89. Validity of psychological test means :

- (a) The test measures certain predetermined values
- (b) The test measures something consistent
- (c) The test measures what it purports to measure
- (d) The test yields scores that are stable

90. In the notation $r_{12.3}$ which subscript stands for the variable to be partialled out :

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 1 and 2 both

91. Guidance and personal services are aimed at to help :

- (a) the problem child only
- (b) the retarded pupils only
- (c) adolescents
- (d) all pupils

92. Counselling is to Guidance as :

- (a) Instruction (teaching) is to personnel work
- (b) Instruction is to administration
- (c) Personnel work is to education
- (d) Education is to learning

93. According to research, which of the following is not a duty generally expected of school counsellors ?

- (a) Set up the school curriculum
- (b) Administer testing programme
- (c) Coordinate guidance programme
- (d) Some class room teaching

94. In counselling with the pupil, the teacher should

- (a) establish rapport with the pupil
- (b) plan to do most of the talking
- (c) assume responsibility for solving his problems
- (d) none of the above

95. In handling placement services, one should remember that

- (a) the placement officer should not attempt to do counselling
- (b) placement should include training as well as job placement
- (c) follow up of placement is a function of placement
- (d) answer (b) and (c) only

96. In placement and carrying out a career conference, the most important need is to :

- (a) see that every pupil gets to talk to at least one visiting consultant
- (b) let the speaker know the general procedure and what is expected of him/her
- (c) schedule all conferences the same day or else during the same week
- (d) prevent pupils from entering the room after the conference has started

97. The device most frequently used to obtain home background and general information is the

- (a) home visit
- (b) questionnaire
- (c) interview
- (d) autobiography

98. Concerning a person's interests, it can be said truthfully that :

- (a) they are inborn rather than developed
- (b) they are influenced by past experiences
- (c) they are reliable indications of aptitudes
- (d) none of the above is correct

99. The most important element in the conduct of an interview is :

- (a) establishment of good rapport
- (b) preparation of a case summary
- (c) derivation of hypothesis
- (d) freedom from interruptions

100. In the final analysis the effectiveness of counselling provided to a school child can be judged best by :

- (a) the academic success of the student
- (b) the personality attributes of the pupil
- (c) the adjustment of student of school life
- (d) vocational effectiveness of the client

101. Which of the following is not correct about a hypothesis ?

- (a) It is essential in studies where cause-effect relationships are to be discovered
- (b) It is less crucial in studies in which the task is one of determining the status of a given phenomenon
- (c) Its absence essentially means no research
- (d) Even in the case of status-studies the investigator needs some tentative hypotheses

102. "Boys are not superior to girls with regard to achievement" is a :

- (a) Non-directional hypothesis
- (b) Directional hypothesis
- (c) Two tailed hypothesis
- (d) Null hypothesis

103. Which of the following helps in identification of research problem ?

- (a) Review of related literature
- (b) Researcher's own experience
- (c) Discussion with the supervisor
- (d) All of the above

104. Which of the following is not the goal of scientific method of acquiring knowledge ?

- (a) Explanation
- (b) Fact finding
- (c) Control
- (d) Prediction

105. If the findings of a research have practical implications for improving educational practice, it should be classified as :

- (a) Applied research
- (b) Pure research
- (c) Descriptive research
- (d) Experimental research

106. Which statement about the data of descriptive research is wrong ?

- (a) It may be qualitative, in verbal symbols
- (b) It may be quantitative, in mathematical symbols
- (c) It may be qualitative and quantitative both
- (d) It is only qualitative, never quantitative

107. Which of the following is *not* a correct statement ?

- (a) A test can be reliable without being valid
- (b) A test can be reliable and valid both
- (c) A test cannot be valid without being reliable
- (d) A test can be valid without being reliable

108. In the case of ANOVA SS_w means :

- (a) the variance caused by the treatments
- (b) the variance caused by differences within the subjects
- (c) the variance caused by the extraneous factors
- (d) total variance between the groups

109. Studying different groups of children of different ages simultaneously and describing their developmental characteristics is known most appropriately as :

- (a) Developmental studies
- (b) Trend studies
- (c) Longitudinal studies
- (d) Cross sectional studies

110. "Method of equal appearing intervals" forming the basis of constructing attitude scales was developed by :

- (a) Likert
- (b) Thurstone and Chave
- (c) Bogardus
- (d) Guttman

111. When the population is heterogeneous, which of the following sampling method yields more efficient results ?

- (a) Cluster sampling
- (b) Stratified sampling
- (c) Random sampling
- (d) Purposive sampling

112. Randomization in experimental research ensures :

- (a) Uniformity of groups
- (b) Similarity of groups
- (c) Uniformity and similarity of groups
- (d) Uniformity, similarity and equalization of groups

113. Action research is ordinarily concerned with problems, which

- (a) are of general nature
- (b) constitute universal truths
- (c) are of immediate concern and call for immediate solution
- (d) have long range implication

114. Research in education by teachers is important because :
- (a) it adds to their academic qualification
 - (b) if makes them wiser
 - (c) it makes them better teachers
 - (d) it enables them to make best possible judgements about what should be taught and how
115. A hypothesis in educational research need not be :
- (a) compatible with well-attested theories and models
 - (b) logically consistent and pertinent to the question under consideration
 - (c) capable of generalizations that can be applied in many areas of education and other fields
 - (d) precise and plausible
116. A true experiment in research does not essentially involve :
- (a) manipulation of independent variables
 - (b) control of extraneous variables
 - (c) random assignment of subjects to treatment groups
 - (d) control of pre-test effects

117. One tailed test of significance means :
- (a) testing the null hypothesis
 - (b) testing the substantive hypothesis
 - (c) testing the non-directional hypothesis
 - (d) testing the directional hypothesis
118. Which is not correct about non-parametric test of significance ?
- (a) They are distribution-free traits
 - (b) They are small sample tests
 - (c) They compare population distributions rather than parameters
 - (d) They make strong assumptions of homogeneity of variance of the groups to be compared

119. When the questions are presented to the respondents in a face to face situation in which the interviewer fills out the query rather than the respondents, it is known as :

- (a) an inventory
- (b) a questionnaire
- (c) a schedule
- (d) a test

120. In a factorial design experiment with "A" having three levels, 'B' having two levels and 'C' having four levels, what will be the degrees of freedom for SSAXBXC if N in each cell is 5.

- (a) 24
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 9