

Research Methods in Education



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ONE PAPER MCQs



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Research Methods in Education

Q.1: A questionnaire in which possible responses are provided to the respondent and he/she has to select from the given responses is called____?

- A. **Close-ended**
- B. Unstructured
- C. Open-ended
- D. Structured

Q.2: When data is collected from all the members of population the study is called____?

- A. **Census study**
- B. Sample study
- C. Comparative study
- D. Case study

Q.3: The reference list or bibliography is placed____?

- A. In the middle of research report
- B. In the beginning of research report
- C. **a & b**
- D. At the end of research report

Q.4: The qualities of a good research tool are____?

- A. Economy
- B. Validity
- C. **Reliability**
- D. All of the above

Q.5: Internal criticism and external criticism establish the authenticity of____?

- A. Descriptive Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. Experimental Research
- D. **None of the above**

Q.6: Historical research describes____?

- A. What is or that is happen
- B. **What was or what happened**
- C. What should be or what should happen
- D. What will be or what will happen

Q.7: The deductive method moves____?

- A. **From general assumption to specific application**
- B. From specific application to general assumption
- C. From hypothesis to conclusion
- D. From theory to practice

Q.8: A research study leads to development of____?

- A. Principles
- B. Theories
- C. **Generalizations**
- D. All of the above

Q.9: A systematic, objective analysis and recording of controlled observation is called____?

- A. Assumption
- B. Hypothesis
- C. **Research**
- D. Conclusion

Q.10: Pre-requisite for conducting a research study is____?

- A. Data collection
- B. Testing hypothesis
- C. Formation of hypothesis
- D. **Locating a problem**

Q.11: Difference between the population means of two groups have been calculated by a researcher. The most suitable test of significance to be used will be ____?

- A. Chi-square
- B. w^2
- C. **T-test**
- D. No test is needed

Q.12: Questionnaire is most useful instrument for ____?

- A. Observational study
- B. **Survey study**
- C. Historical study
- D. Experimental study

Q.13: The value of semi-inter quartile range in a distribution where $Q_1=78$ and $Q_3= 48$ will be ____?

- A. 30
- B. **15**
- C. 31
- D. both b & c

Q.14: A researcher tries to find out "causes of un-rest among students", the study will be called ____?

- A. Correlation
- B. **Causal**
- C. Experimental
- D. Survey

Q.15: What type of tests produce results of questionable value?

- A. Inappropriate
- B. **Unreliable**
- C. Weak
- D. a, b & c

Q.16: The Study to determine the current status of population with respect to one or more variables on the basis of data collected from the members of a population is called ____?

- A. Experimental
- B. Correctional
- C. Causal comparative
- D. **Survey**

Q.17: Which one of the means is the most reliable source to get information ____?

- A. **Perfect induction**
- B. Ancient scholars
- C. Deduction
- D. Authority

Q.18: What is significance of pure research?

- A. It is useful for common people
- B. People provide funds easily for it
- C. **It strives to solve the fundamental mysteries of nature**
- D. Every body can conduct such a research

Q.19: The value of range in a distribution, in which maximum score is 86 and minimum score is 54, will be ____?

- A. Both b & c
- B. 31
- C. 33
- D. **Neither a nor b**

Q.20: In which of the followings man engages himself when using scientific method ____?

- A. **Deductive reasoning**
- B. Reflective thinking
- C. Locating the problem
- D. Framing hypothesis

Q.21: A scale of measurement in which intervals on a scale are equidistant but true zero does not exist is called ____?

- A. Interval scale
- B. Nominal scale
- C. Ratio scale
- D. **Ordinal scale**

Q.22: There are many methods of acquiring knowledge, what is the most perfect method used for man-made knowledge ____?

- A. Personal experience
- B. Expert Opinion
- C. Intuition
- D. **Scientific method**

Q.23: The statistics used for prediction is ____?

- A. ANCOVA
- B. Factor Analysis
- C. ANOVA
- D. **Regression**

Q.24: In which research independent variable is manipulated ____?

- A. Applied
- B. Basic
- C. **Experimental**
- D. Action

Q.25: Interrelationship studies fall under ____?

- A. Educational research
- B. **Experimental research**
- C. Historical research
- D. Descriptive

Q.26: For an efficient and convenient research it is better to ____?

- A. Choose accessible population
- B. Define the population very clearly
- C. Neither a nor b
- D. **Both a & b**

Q.27: If the findings of the experimental research can be generalized it will be ____?

- A. Reliable
- B. **Valid**
- C. Empirical
- D. Objective

Q.28: The boundaries of the study in a research process are known as ____?

- A. **Delimitation**
- B. Specification
- C. Limitations
- D. Assumptions

Q.29: Ethnographic research is the other name of which research____?

- A. Descriptive
- B. **Qualitative**
- C. Quantitative
- D. Experimental

Q.30: When in depth investigation of an individual, group or institution is: done, it is called____?

- A. Observation research
- B. Self report
- C. Ethnography
- D. **Case study**

Q.31: A general term applied to publications that contain descriptions of educational research by an author who was not a direct observer or participant is____?

- A. Primary Source
- B. Preliminary Source
- C. **Secondary Source**
- D. Review

Q.32: Table of random number is called____?

- A. Stratified sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. **Random sampling**
- D. All of the above

Q.33: A research conducted for studying, understanding and explaining past events is referred to as____?

- A. Descriptive
- B. Experimental
- C. **Historical**
- D. Evaluation

Q.34: If the population is distributed into homogeneous subgroup and the random sample is drawn from each homogeneous subgroup, then this technique is called____?

- A. Curter sampling
- B. **Stratified sampling**
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Random sampling

Q.35: Content list is a part of____?

- A. Main body of research report
- B. **Preliminary pages**
- C. Introduction
- D. Review of literature

Q.36: The formula of ungrouped data to find out median even number is____?

- A. $\frac{Ex}{n}$
- B. $\frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{n+2}{2} \right)$
- C. **$\frac{(n+2)}{2}$**
- D. $\frac{(n+1)}{2}$

Q.37: Sampling technique is useful in data collection because ____?

- A. Usually each and every individual Subject cannot be tested or interviewed
- B. Phenomena under research usually consist of large unit
- C. It gives representative and relatively smaller group to contact
- D. **All of the above**

Q.38: The validity that is based upon careful examination of course text books, syllabi, objectives, subjects matter is know as ____?

- A. Construct validity
- B. Concurrent validity
- C. Predictive validity
- D. **Content validity**

Q.39: Manipulation of cause, its effects and relationships is determined is in the type of research called ____?

- A. **Experimental**
- B. Correlation
- C. Causal comparative
- D. Descriptive

Q.40: A scientific study conducted to compare the objectives with the out comes in the type of research called ____?

- A. Applied
- B. Basic
- C. Action
- D. **Evaluation**

Q.41: The obtain marks divided in equal parts in ____?

- A. Ordinal scale
- B. **Nominal scale**
- C. Ratio scale
- D. Interval scale

Q.42: Control and experimental groups determined by researcher are preset in the type of research called ____?

- A. Causal comparative
- B. Correlation
- C. Descriptive
- D. **Experimental**

Q.43: Treatment group is formed in ____?

- A. Descriptive Research
- B. Action Research
- C. **Experimental Research**
- D. Historical Research

Q.44: Independent variable can not be manipulated, only cause and effect relationship is to be determined in the type of research called ____?

- A. **Causal comparative**
- B. Correlation
- C. Descriptive
- D. Experimental

Q.45: By using "Lottery method" we do ____?

- A. Convenience Sampling
- B. **Random Sampling**
- C. Judgment Sampling
- D. Quota Sampling

Q.46: The size of sample depends on ____?

- A. **Research type**
- B. Population
- C. Convenience
- D. Researcher

Q.47: Where number of individual are selected from a list decided by the number of objects desired for sampling is called____?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. **Systematic sampling**
- C. Statistical sampling
- D. Random sampling

Q.48: Where groups are randomly selected it is____?

- A. **Cluster sampling**
- B. Statistical sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Random sampling

Q.49: The representation of subgroup is in____?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. Statistical sampling
- C. **Systematic sampling**
- D. Random sampling

Q.50: Equal and independent chance of selection is in____?

- A. Systematic sampling
- B. Statistical sampling
- C. **Random sampling**
- D. Cluster sampling

Q.51: The past events are studied best in____?

- A. **Qualitative research**
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Experimental research
- D. Quantitative research

Q.52: While writing research report one should be____?

- A. Introspective
- B. **Objective**
- C. Subjective
- D. Interpretive

Q.53: The score attained by more subjects than any other score is____?

- A. Mean
- B. **Mode**
- C. Main
- D. Median

Q.54: The arithmetic average of the scores is____?

- A. Median
- B. Mode
- C. Main
- D. **Mean**

Q.55: The highest, most precise level of measurement is____?

- A. Nominal scales
- B. Ordinal scales
- C. **Ratio scales**
- D. Internal scales

Q.56: The lowest level of measurement is represented in____?

- A. Internal scales
- B. Ordinal scales
- C. **Nominal scales**
- D. Ratio scales

Q.57: The degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measures is ____?

- A. Reliability
- B. **Validity**
- C. Equality
- D. Rationality

Q.58: The degree to which a test consistently measures what ever it measures is called ____?

- A. **Reliability**
- B. Validity
- C. Equality
- D. Rationality

Q.59: The ultimate focus of scientific method is on ____?

- A. Observation
- B. Experimentation
- C. Hypothesis formulation
- D. **Formulation of a law/theory**

Q.60: The type of research which deals with the classroom problems ____?

- A. Descriptive
- B. **Action**
- C. Applied
- D. Experimental

Q.61: If the results of test and retest are the same, it is in fact ____?

- A. **Reliability**
- B. Objectivity
- C. Validity
- D. Usability

Q.62: Following are the categories of research type by method ____?

- A. Basic and applied
- B. Descriptive and action
- C. Action and historical
- D. **Experimental and casual comparative**

Q.63: The method section of a thesis usually contains ____?

- A. **The research design, subjects, and measures**
- B. The definition of terms, literature review and data analysis procedures
- C. The literature review and hypotheses
- D. The research design and literature review

Q.64: The basic goal of educational Research & Development is to ____?

- A. **Develop research-based products**
- B. Discover new knowledge through
- C. Test educational materials
- D. Improve existing education products

Q.65: A post test in an experiment is sometimes called the ____?

- A. Treatment variable
- B. Experimental variable
- C. Experimental treatment
- D. **Dependent variable**

Q.66: The most commonly used instruments for data collection in survey research are the ____?

- A. Standardized test and critical incident technique
- B. **Individual interview and situational**
- C. Questionnaire and standardized
- D. Questionnaire and individual interview

Q.67: When the experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exists between the variables, it is most appropriate to state the hypothesis in the form____?

- A. Interrogative
- B. **Directional**
- C. Objective
- D. Null

Q.68: A theory is said to be powerful if it____?

- A. Has a high degree
- B. **Provides an explanation for a large number of events**
- C. Is extremely accurate
- D. Is valid

Q.69: Research that focuses non-fundamental laws, tutorial or processes is usually described as____?

- A. Exploratory
- B. Hypothesis testing
- C. **Applied**
- D. Basic

Q.70: A statement of a relationship between two or more events that can be used in prediction is called a____?

- A. Development theory
- B. Concept
- C. Principle
- D. **Generalization**

Q.71: Upto the present time educational research had

- A. Been influenced only by the methodology of psychology
- B. Ignored the methodological of other scientific discipline
- C. **Been heavily influenced by a variety of scientific disciplines**
- D. Been influenced only by mathematical statistics

Q.72: The research study which provides data to support theory and suggest development of new theory is referred as____?

- A. Applied research
- B. Action research
- C. **Basic research**
- D. Evaluation research

Q.73: An interview in which questions to be asked from the interviewee are determined in advance is called____?

- A. Close-ended
- B. Open-ended
- C. Unstructured
- D. **Structured**

Q.74: Administration of the instrument on two or three respondents to find out its flaws in termed as____?

- A. Try-out
- B. Appropriateness
- C. **Pilot-study**
- D. Validation

Q.75: Survey studies observational studies and developmental studies come under ____?

- A. Historical research
- B. Experimental research
- C. Action research
- D. **Descriptive research**

Q.76: The group to which a researcher would like the result of a study to be generalizable is referred to as ____?

- A. **Population**
- B. Control group
- C. Experimental group
- D. Sample

Q.77: The best way to find a solution to a problem is ____?

- A. Deductive reasoning
- B. **Scientific method**
- C. Inductive reasoning
- D. Expert opinion

Q.78: Which one research has the features of primary and secondary sources of information?

- A. Experimental
- B. Action
- C. Descriptive
- D. **Historical**

Q.79: A first step in using sampling as a tool of research is ____?

- A. List the population
- B. **Define the population**
- C. Select a representative sample
- D. Obtain an adequate sample

Q.80: Another name for an independent variable is ____?

- A. **Antecedent**
- B. Effect
- C. Consequent
- D. Response

Q.81: What type of research is conducted by a researcher when he is curious about conditions and occurrences that have taken place in the past?

- A. Descriptive
- B. Pure
- C. Experimental
- D. **Historical**

Q.82: What is true about hypothesis?

- A. These are merely happy accidents
- B. Hypothesis are always proved
- C. Facts may be collected to prove hypothesis
- D. **These are always tested**

Q.83: The type of research which deals with the classroom problems is ____?

- A. Applied research
- B. Experimental research
- C. Descriptive research
- D. **Action research**

Q.84: Following is the categories of "research by purpose" ____?

- A. Action and historical
- B. **Basic and applied**
- C. Descriptive and action
- D. Experimental and casual experimental

Q.85: Experimental research is based on____?

- A. Assumptions
- B. **Hypothesis**
- C. Findings
- D. Design

Q.86: Research that focuses on fundamental laws, theories or processes is usually described as____?

- A. Hypothesis testing
- B. **Basic**
- C. Applied
- D. Exploratory

Q.87: A pilot study is often helpful because it____?

- A. Provides the research with ideas approaches and clues
- B. Permits a check of procedures with the possibility of revision when needed
- C. **All of the above are correct**
- D. Permits a preliminary testing of the hypothesis

Q.88: There will be no significant different between the scores on a measure of achievement of high and low anxious students is a hypothesis written in form____?

- A. Interrogative
- B. **Null**
- C. Directional
- D. Objective

Q.89: n historical research the wide range of written and printed materials recorded for the purpose of transmitting information is called____?

- A. Preliminary sources
- B. Relics
- C. Primary sources
- D. **Documents**

Q.90: In selecting an achievement test for a research project, the first step is to____?

- A. Evaluate tests that are available
- B. Refer to the mental measurements yearbooks
- C. Pretest the instruments with individuals like your sample but not part of the sample
- D. **Decide what is to be measured**

Q.91: The degree to which a test measures what it purpose to measure deflect its____?

- A. Reliability
- B. Objectivity
- C. Stability
- D. **Validity**

Q.92: A random sample____?

- A. Must be large in number
- B. Can be selected only by using a specially designed computer programme
- C. All of the above are correct
- D. **Is one in which each number of a population has an equal chance of being chosen**

Q.93: The publications that contain description of education research by an author who was not a direct observer or participant is a source ____?

- A. **Secondary**
- B. Preliminary
- C. Primary
- D. Review

Q.94: Which measure of central tendency is influenced by extreme source?

- A. Harmonic
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. **Mean**

Q.95: Why proportional sampling technique is used in the selection of individuals for a study?

- A. It is systematic sampling technique
- B. It is random sampling technique
- C. It is useful for a small population
- D. **To achieve greater representation in the sample**

Q.96: Which one of the following statement is NOT true?

- A. It is difficult to obtain public support for basic research
- B. Pure research strives to solve the fundamental mysteries of nature
- C. Many people are willing to accept changes in their social institutions
- D. **Many people are willing to accept changes in the Technical fields**

Q.97: What is the type of survey studies in educational research ____?

- A. **Descriptive**
- B. Basic
- C. The experimental
- D. Historical

Q.98: How can data be expressed in descriptive research ____?

- A. In verbal symbols
- B. Qualitatively
- C. **Quantitatively**
- D. All of the above

Q.99: What type of remains a historical research can find ____?

- A. Printed
- B. Physical
- C. Hard written
- D. **All of the above**

Q.100: How can educational research be useful for teachers ____?

- A. It can improve methods of solving
- B. **It can improve methods of solving instructional problem**
- C. Teacher can communicate with the society more effectively
- D. Teacher and headmaster can co-operative in a better way

Q.101: What is the importance of educational research____?

- A. It helps in the development of the curricular
- B. It solves the problem of students
- C. It helps in understanding how do children learn
- D. **All of these**

Q.102: In deductive method we proceed from____?

- A. Specific to general
- B. **General to specific**
- C. Specific to specific
- D. General to general

Q.103: In inductive method we proceed from____?

- A. Specific to general
- B. **General to specific**
- C. Specific to specific
- D. General to general

Q.104: Random sampling is necessary in____?

- A. Action Research
- B. **Experimental Research**
- C. Basic Research
- D. Historical Research

Q.105: Research study starts from____?

- A. Testing the hypothesis
- B. Development of hypothesis
- C. **Finding a problem**
- D. Data collection

Q.106: Examples of "research by type" are____?

- A. Action and historical
- B. **Basic and applied**
- C. Descriptive and action
- D. Experimental and applied

Q.107: Basis of Experimental research is____?

- A. Assumptions
- B. **Hypothesis**
- C. Findings
- D. Conclusions

Q.108: Last portion of the research report is____?

- A. **Appendices**
- B. Main body
- C. Preliminary Pages
- D. None of above

Q.109: The middle part of research report is____?

- A. **Main body**
- B. Preliminary Pages
- C. None of above
- D. Appendices

Q.110: First part of research report is____?

- A. Main body
- B. **Preliminary Pages**
- C. None of above
- D. Appendices

Q.111: How many parts has a research report____?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. **3**
- D. 2

Q.112: The Mode of the scores 4, 1, 6, 43, 5, 4, 5, 6, 3 is____?

- A. **4**
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

Q.113: The Median of the scores 11, 14, 5, 7, 8, 18, 15, 10 is___?

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 14

Q.114: The Mean of the scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is___?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 1

Q.115: The score that is attained by more subject than any other score is___?

- A. Mode
- B. Median
- C. Mean
- D. Standard Deviation

Q.116: What is the Mid-Point of scores called___?

- A. Standard Deviation
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Mean

Q.117: The Arithmetic average of the scores is called___?

- A. Mode
- B. Median
- C. Mean
- D. Standard Deviation

Q.118: Pre-testing the instrument to detect weakness is___?

- A. Pilot testing
- B. Sampling
- C. Inventory
- D. Socio metric technique

Q.119: The minimum sample size in descriptive research is___?

- A. 20% of the population
- B. 10% of the population
- C. 30% of population
- D. None of above

Q.120: The sampling in which individuals are selected from a list at specific interval / sequence is___?

- A. Random Sampling
- B. Systematic Sampling
- C. Cluster Sampling
- D. Stratified Sampling

Q.121: The sampling in which group rather than individuals are selected is___?

- A. Random Sampling
- B. Systematic Sampling
- C. Cluster Sampling
- D. Stratified Sampling

Q.122: Representation of same proportion of individuals in a sample as they exist in population is

- A. Random Sampling
- B. Stratified Sampling
- C. Systematic Sampling
- D. Cluster Sampling

Q.123: Sampling in which all individuals have equal chance of selection is___?

- A. Random Sampling
- B. Systematic Sampling
- C. Cluster Sampling
- D. **Stratified Sampling**

Q.124: The minimum size of a sample in experimental research is___?

- A. 25 per group
- B. **15 per group**
- C. 75 per group
- D. 50 per group

Q.125: The specific procedure used to select a representative group from population is___?

- A. Sample
- B. Population
- C. **Sampling**
- D. None of above

Q.126: The representative group selected by specific procedure from population is___?

- A. Sampling
- B. Population
- C. **Sample**
- D. None of above

Q.127: The group selected for the purpose of research is___?

- A. Sampling
- B. **Population**
- C. None of above
- D. Sample

Q.128: Hypothesis which states relationship between variables is___?

- A. Non Directional Hypothesis
- B. **Research hypothesis**
- C. Null/Statistical Hypothesis
- D. None of above

Q.129: Hypothesis which states relationship between two variables is___?

- A. **Null/Statistical Hypothesis**
- B. Research hypothesis
- C. None of above
- D. Non Directional Hypothesis

Q.130: Hypothesis which states no relationship between variables is___?

- A. Non Directional Hypothesis
- B. **Research hypothesis**
- C. Null/Statistical Hypothesis
- D. None of above

Q.131: The important characteristic of a research problem is___?

- A. Significant
- B. Novel
- C. Researchable
- D. **All above**

Q.132: Development and testing of hypothesis is necessary in___?

- A. Action Research
- B. Descriptive Research
- C. Historical Research
- D. **Experimental Research**

Q.133: Data is collected through questionnaire, interview or observation in____?

- A. Experimental Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. **Descriptive Research**
- D. Action Research

Q.134: Control group is a characteristic of____?

- A. **Experimental Research**
- B. Historical Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Action Research

Q.135: Cause and effect relationship is established in____?

- A. **Experimental Research**
- B. Historical Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Action Research

Q.136: Randomly formed groups is a characteristic of____?

- A. **Experimental Research**
- B. Historical Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Action Research

Q.137: Criticism is an important step in____?

- A. Experimental Research
- B. **Historical Research**
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Action Research

Q.138: The effect of independent variable on dependent variable is studied in____?

- A. **Experimental Research**
- B. Historical Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Action Research

Q.139: The research concerned with current status of the subject of study is____?

- A. Experimental Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. **Descriptive Research**
- D. Action Research

Q.140: The research involved in explaining events of the past____?

- A. Experimental Research
- B. **Historical Research**
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Action Research

Q.141: The research concerned with classroom problem is____?

- A. **Action Research**
- B. Basic Research
- C. Applied Research
- D. Experimental Research

Q.142: The research concerned with the use or testing of theories is____?

- A. **Applied Research**
- B. Action Research
- C. Basic Research
- D. Experimental Research

Q.143: The research concerned with development of theories is called____?

- A. Applied Research
- B. **Basic Research**
- C. Experimental Research
- D. Action Research

Q.144: The type of research by method____?

- A. Descriptive Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. Action Research
- D. **Experimental Research**

Q.145: The type of research by purpose____?

- A. Action Research
- B. Applied Research
- C. Basic Research
- D. **All above**

Research Methods in Education

(Answer Key)

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. D	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. C	10. D
11. C	12. B	13. B	14. B	15. B	16. D	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. A
21. D	22. D	23. D	24. C	25. B	26. D	27. B	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. C	32. C	33. C	34. B	35. B	36. C	37. D	38. D	39. A	40. D
41. B	42. D	43. C	44. A	45. B	46. A	47. B	48. A	49. C	50. C
51. A	52. B	53. B	54. D	55. C	56. C	57. B	58. A	59. D	60. B
61. A	62. D	63. A	64. A	65. D	66. B	67. B	68. B	69. C	70. D
71. C	72. C	73. D	74. C	75. D	76. A	77. B	78. D	79. B	80. A
81. D	82. D	83. D	84. B	85. B	86. B	87. C	88. B	89. D	90. D
91. D	92. D	93. A	94. D	95. D	96. D	97. A	98. C	99. D	100. B
101. D	102. B	103. B	104. B	105. C	106. B	107. B	108. A	109. A	110. B
111. C	112. A	113. A	114. B	115. A	116. B	117. C	118. A	119. A	120. B
121. C	122. B	123. D	124. B	125. C	126. C	127. B	128. B	129. A	130. B
131. D	132. D	133. C	134. A	135. A	136. A	137. B	138. A	139. C	140. B
141. A	142. A	143. B	144. D	145. D					