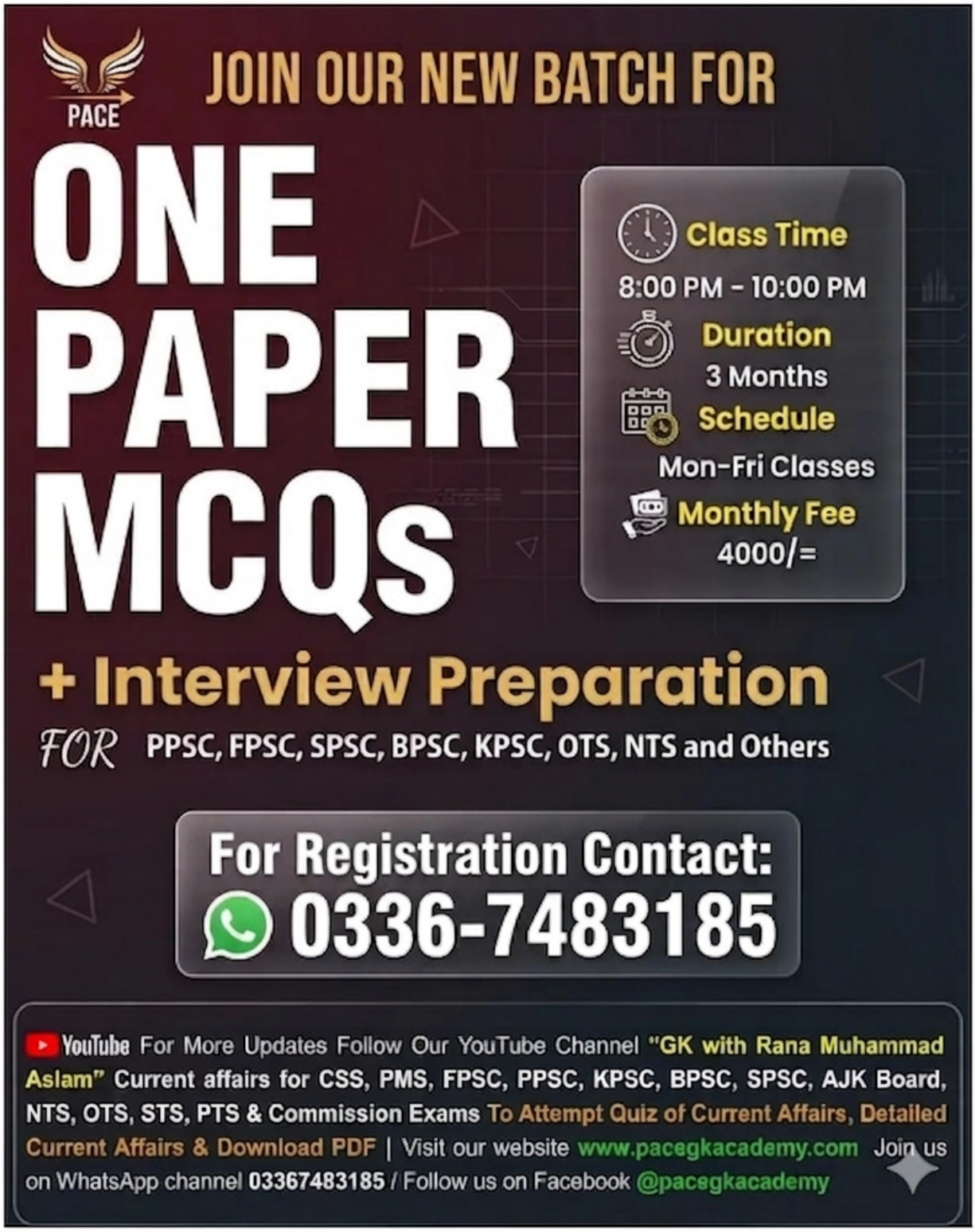
Research Methods in Education


PACE
JOIN OUR NEW BATCH FOR
ONE PAPER MCQs
Class Time
8:00 PM - 10:00 PM
Duration
3 Months
Schedule
Mon-Fri Classes
Monthly Fee
4000/=
+ Interview Preparation
FOR PPSC, FPSC, SPSC, BPSC, KPSC, OTS, NTS and Others
For Registration Contact:
0336-7483185
YouTube For More Updates Follow Our YouTube Channel "GK with Rana Muhammad Aslam" Current affairs for CSS, PMS, FPSC, PPSC, KPSC, BPSC, SPSC, AJK Board, NTS, OTS, STS, PTS & Commission Exams To Attempt Quiz of Current Affairs, Detailed Current Affairs & Download PDF | Visit our website www.pacegkacademy.com Join us on WhatsApp channel 03367483185 / Follow us on Facebook @pacegkacademy

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. w2
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 Q1=78 and Q3= 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 he 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. Ex/n
B. n/2 (n+2)/2
C. **(n+2)/2**
D. (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 rescarch
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 curriculur
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 tęsting**
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**					