

**1**

Arrange the steps of the cycle of self regulated learning in logical order ?

- (A) Setting goals
- (B) Regulating learning
- (C) Enacting Tactics and Strategies
- (D) Analysing the task
- (E) Devising plans

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)
- (2) (B), (C), (E), (D), (A)
- (3) (D), (A), (E), (C), (B)
- (4) (A), (E), (C), (B), (D)

**Options :**

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Barry Zimmerman** – Most prominent in SRL research.

**Albert Bandura** – Emphasized the role of self-efficacy in SRL.

which can be the last step?

regulating learning> so as b as last step we have only option 3.

**2**

When the content that we have previously learned interferes with the recall of something newly learned then the interference is :

- (1) Retroactive Inhibition
- (2) Proactive Inhibition
- (3) Attention Inhibition
- (4) Response Inhibition

**Options :**

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Proactive Inhibition (interference).** This occurs when older memories interfere with the retrieval of new information. For example, if you keep recalling an old password instead of remembering your new one, that's proactive interference.

**Retroactive Inhibition:** This is the opposite — new learning interferes with the recall of old information.

**3**

Anna sits at her kitchen table and is able to think about what she needs to buy from the grocery stores. She is using her ability to :

- (1) Recognise
- (2) Recite
- (3) Recall
- (4) Memorize

**Options :**

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

**Recall** is the ability to retrieve information from memory without any cues. Since Anna is thinking about what she needs (without seeing a list), she is using recall.

**Recognise** involves identifying something when presented with cues.

**Recite** means repeating something aloud from memory.

**Memorize** is the process of learning something so that it can be recalled later — not the act being described here.

**4**

The contents of Swayamprabha Channel-11 with the theme of 'Social Sciences and Humanities' are provided by :

- (1) CEC, New Delhi
- (2) IGNOU, New Delhi
- (3) IIT, Delhi
- (4) IIT, Madras



5

In a biology class, a teacher wants to conduct a formative assessment to gauge students understanding of cell structure and function. Which of the following tools would be most effective for creating interactive quizzes with immediate feedback ?

- (A) Google forms
- (B) Adobe Illustrator
- (C) Kahoot
- (D) Audacity
- (E) Camtasia

Choose the **correct** answer from the d

- (1) (B), (C) and (E) Only
- (2) (A), (C), (D) and (E) Only
- (3) (A) and (C) Only
- (4) (B), (D) and (E) Only

You can follow different ways to reach the answer.

We know about google forms and it is one of the typical example for getting immediate feedback.

Then so we can eliminate options without A.

Now we can eliminate any one from option 2 and 3

Audacity is related with audio, so we can eliminate 2 and reach to answer as option 3

6

Which of the following represents the epistemological orientation of qualitative research ?

- (1) Deductivism
- (2) Positivism
- (3) Objectivism
- (4) Interpretivism

**Interpretivism** is the key epistemological stance in qualitative research.

It emphasizes understanding the subjective meanings and experiences of individuals.

It contrasts with **positivism**, which is associated with quantitative research and seeks objective truths.

7

In many studies that span a long period of time, participants in the study may leave. This constitutes which of the following threats to internal validity ?

- (1) Testing
- (2) Instrumentation
- (3) Mortality
- (4) Maturation

In research terminology, **mortality (also called attrition)** refers to the loss of participants over time in a longitudinal study. This threatens internal validity because the people who drop out may differ in important ways from those who remain, potentially biasing the results.

(1) **Testing**: This refers to the effect of taking a test on the outcomes of taking a second test. Repeated testing may influence participants' performance.

(2) **Instrumentation**: Changes in measurement tools or procedures over time that affect the outcome.

(4) **Maturation**: Changes within the subjects over time (like aging or fatigue) that affect the results.

8

Identify the correct order of the following information about a research article, according to the APA style of writing journal article references.

- (A) Volume number
- (B) Year of publication
- (C) DOI
- (D) Title of article
- (E) Name of journal

APA 7	▼	Reference list entry
Journal article	▼	Andreff, W. (2000). The evolving European model of professional sports finance. <i>Journal of Sports Economics</i> , 1(3), 257–276.
1 author	▼	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/152700250000100304">https://doi.org/10.1177/152700250000100304</a>
DOI	▼	

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (C), (D), (B), (A), (E)
- (2) (B), (D), (E), (A), (C)
- (3) (D), (E), (A), (B), (C)
- (4) (D), (E), (C), (A), (B)

First name of the author, but it is not given in the option. So next we go for year of publication

MLA 9	▼	Reference list entry
Journal article	▼	Andreff, Wladimir. "The Evolving European Model of Professional Sports Finance." <i>Journal of Sports Economics</i> , vol. 1, no. 3, Sept. 2000, pp. 257–76. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/152700250000100304">https://doi.org/10.1177/152700250000100304</a> .
1 author	▼	
DOI	▼	

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9

Identify the continuous variables.

- (A) Number of tails obtained in hundred tosses of a coin
- (B) Weight of students in a school
- (C) Marks scored by students in an objective type examination
- (D) Height of plants in an agricultural field

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) Only
- (2) (C) and (D) Only
- (3) (A) and (C) Only
- (4) (B) and (D) Only

A discrete variable can only assume specific, countable values, often integers (whole numbers), while a continuous variable can take on any value within a specified range, including decimal values.

Continuous variables can take any value within a given range and are usually measurable (not countable). Examples include weight, height, temperature, etc.

(A) Number of tails obtained in hundred tosses of a coin → Discrete variable (can only be whole numbers, not continuous).

(B) Weight of students in a school → Continuous variable (can be measured precisely, e.g., 55.6 kg, 55.65 kg, etc.).

(C) Marks scored by students in an objective type examination → Usually discrete, especially if it's based on countable correct answers (e.g., 45/50).

(D) Height of plants in an agricultural field → Continuous variable (can be measured in mm, cm, etc., with decimal precision).

**10**

Identify the non-parametric tests used in statistical analysis.

- (A) Chi-square test  
 (B) U-test  
 (C) H-test  
 (D) t-test

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (1) (A) and (B) Only  
 (2) (A) and (C) Only  
 (3) (A) and (D) Only  
 (4) (A) and (D) Only

**CANCELLED**

Nonparametric tests, also known as distribution-free tests, are statistical methods that make few assumptions about the underlying population distribution. They are used when data are not normally distributed or when the population distribution is unknown.

**Mann-Whitney U test:** A non-parametric test used to compare the medians of two independent groups.

**Chi-square test:** A non-parametric test used to analyze categorical data and test for association between variables.

**Kruskal-Wallis test:** A non-parametric test used to compare the medians of two or more independent groups.

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#### General Paper 10 questions answer key

- |      |             |
|------|-------------|
| 1. 3 | 6.4         |
| 2. 2 | 7.3         |
| 3. 3 | 8.2         |
| 4. 2 | 9.4         |
| 5. 3 | 10. Dropped |

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.”

A Tale of Two Cities, Charles Dickens (1859)