

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
PART-TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR II
RE-SIT EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 2018

TITLE OF PAPER : **INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND EVALUATION**

COURSE CODE : **AED201**

TIME ALLOWED : **THREE (3) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A.**
2. **ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**
3. **ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION B CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions.

QUESTION 1

The main purpose of the review of the literature is to:

- a) Acknowledge the work of others by listing their findings prior to proposing your own project.
- b) Show how your study is superior to the work done in the area.
- c) Publicly demonstrate your mastery of the research literature in your area.
- d) Show how your study is related, and extends other work in the area.

(2 marks)

QUESTION 2

The most effective research proposals:

- a) Are brief outline of the study you intend to conduct without an excess of detail.
- b) Justify the study to be conducted by explaining how it will contribute to the professional literature.
- c) Are detailed and straightforward explanations of the research problem.
- d) Include an autobiography section that explains how the researcher became interested in the research topic.

(5 marks)

QUESTION 3

Give an example of a non-directional hypothesis.

(2 marks)

QUESTION 4

Of the following, the factor that most often weakens educational research studies is:

- a) Deliberate distortion
- b) Sampling bias
- c) Inaccurate statistical analysis
- d) Inaccurate computer programming

(2 marks)

QUESTION 5

The first step in drawing a sample is to:

- a) Define the population from which the sample is to be drawn
- b) Determine whether or not the sample is to be stratified
- c) Determine the sample size and sampling fraction
- d) Identify desired characteristics of the sample.

(2 marks)

QUESTION 6

Why is the CIPP model referred to as a Comprehensive Model? (5 marks)

QUESTION 7

The document that shows the plan of how a research project is to be undertaken is called a:

- a) Research document
 - b) Research report
 - c) Research proposal
 - d) Research instrument
- (2 marks)

QUESTION 8

Reading the professional literature in the field of interest:

- a) Will enhance an individual's ability to design and conduct high quality research
 - b) Will stifle creativity and constrain the individual to the status quo.
 - c) Will make little difference to the quality and impact of the individual's work
 - d) Is only necessary for the leaders in the field.
- (2 marks)

QUESTION 9

The recommended order of tasks in preparing a research proposal is:

- a) State the problem and sub-problems, note the assumptions, note the delimitations, define the terms, note the research questions/hypotheses.
 - b) State the problem and subproblems, note the delimitations, note the research questions/hypotheses, note the assumptions, define terms.
 - c) State the problem and sub-problems, note the research questions/hypotheses, note the assumptions, define terms.
 - d) State the problem and sub-problems, note the questions/hypotheses, note the delimitations, define the terms, note the assumptions.
- (2 marks)

QUESTION 10

Typically, the literature review should:

- a) Include few or no works more than 5 years old to avoid having them become prematurely absolute
 - b) Be limited to work coming out of the best labs and universities in the country.
 - c) Give a broad overview of the area, without getting bogged down in the details of particular studies or theoretical perspectives.
 - d) Emphasize how the studies being reviewed are related to the problem under consideration.
- (2 marks)

QUESTION 11

Three of the following are techniques for strengthening the internal validity of a study. Which one is not?

- a) Conduct the study in a controlled laboratory setting
- b) Conduct a double-blind experiment
- c) Make participants fully aware of expected findings
- d) Build in opportunities for triangulation

(2 marks)

SECTION B

Answer ANY THREE questions.

QUESTION 12

What is the difference between simple random sampling and stratified random sampling. When is each technique used? (25 marks)

QUESTION 13

Write explanatory notes on the following:

- a) Convenience sampling
- b) Summative evaluation
- c) Systematic sampling
- d) Cluster sampling
- e) Formative evaluation

(25 marks)

QUESTION 14

List in the correct order steps in sampling and steps in the scientific method. (25 marks)

QUESTION 15

Outline the major sections of a research proposal. (25 marks)