

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION**  
**PART-TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, MAY 2006**

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

**COURSE CODE** : **AE 104**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS** :

1. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A.**
2. **ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**
3. **MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR POORLY WRITTEN ENGLISH.**
4. **ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION B CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

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**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. The basic purpose of evaluation research is to:
  - a) test judgemental hypotheses
  - b) improve decision making
  - c) test generalisability of formative data
  - d) validate the findings of basic research in field settings[2]
  
2. The major difference between formative and summative evaluation is that
  - a) formative evaluation relies on basic research methodology, whereas summative evaluation relies on applied research
  - b) formative evaluation is more time-consuming than summative evaluation
  - c) formative evaluation is more likely to be carried out in field settings than summative evaluation
  - d) formative evaluation and summative evaluation are conducted at different stages of programme development.[2]
  
3. The following are characteristics of the scientific method, except for
  - a) definition of the problem in specific terms
  - b) development of hypotheses
  - c) analysis of data
  - d) verification of hypotheses using expert opinion[2]
  
4. Action research in education is most concerned with
  - a) immediate classroom problems
  - b) experimental studies
  - c) correlational studies
  - d) laboratory problems[2]
  
5. The most powerful research method for establishing causal relationship is the
  - a) causal-comparative method
  - b) experimental method
  - c) correlational method
  - d) descriptive method[2]

6. A critical review of literature of previous research
- a) should be conducted for every problem encountered by the programme administrator
  - b) is important to researchers in education but not to practitioners
  - c) helps the researcher to get to the frontiers of knowledge in his research topic.
  - d) is not necessary if the researcher carries out a pilot study
- [2]
7. The main purpose for a pilot study in education research is to
- a) obtain funds for subsequent research
  - b) determine whether there is any interest in the topic before the researcher launches a major project
  - c) test and improve the research plan
  - d) provide opportunities for graduate students to get research experience
- [2]
8. Speculations about the relationship between two or more variables are called
- a) theories
  - b) principles
  - c) constructs
  - d) hypotheses
- [2]
9. When the experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exist between the variables it is most appropriate to state the hypothesis in \_\_\_\_\_ form
- a) directional
  - b) non-directional
  - c) null
  - d) interrogative
- [2]
10. There will be no significant difference between the scores on a measure of achievement of high-and-low anxious students” is a hypothesis written in \_\_\_\_\_ form
- a) directional
  - b) interrogative
  - c) null
  - d) objective
- [2]

**SECTION B**

Answer any FOUR questions from this section.

**QUESTION 11**

You are asked by an adult education programme manager to conduct an evaluation of the programme. When you, as an evaluator, ask the manager what is it about the programme that he wishes to have evaluated, he responds, "I do not know. What do you usually evaluate?" How would you respond to this question?

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 12**

Write explanatory notes on the following:

- (a) Adversary evaluation
- (b) Discrepancy evaluation
- (c) Formative and Summative evaluation
- (d) Cluster sampling

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 13**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the mailed questionnaire as a data collection tool?

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 14**

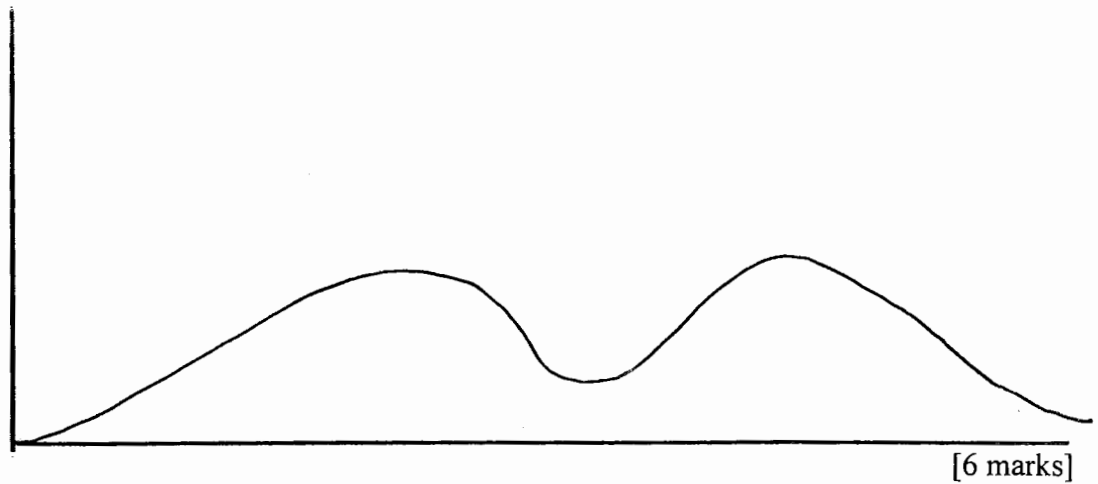
Explain the following characteristics of experimental research

- a) comparison
- b) manipulation
- c) generalisation
- d) control

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 15**

- a) Label the drawing below showing the positions of the mode, mean and median.



- b) Use the grouped data frequency distribution shown below to calculate the mean. Use the formula  $\frac{\sum fx}{n}$

Class Interval	f
10 - 19	2
20 - 29	5
30 - 39	12
40 - 49	17
50 - 59	14
60 - 69	7
70 - 79	2

[14 marks]