

Course Code: BAE 304-2(M) 2006

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR IV
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2006

TITLE OF PAPER : **RESEARCH METHODS IN ADULT EDUCATION**

COURSE CODE : **IDE-BAE 304-2**

TIME ALLOWED : **TWO (2) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A.
2. ANSWER ANY THREE 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

QUESTION 1

The initial step in reviewing the literature is to

- (a) make a list of key words related to the study
- (b) take notes on research articles
- (c) check the preliminary sources
- (d) study opinion articles to gain insight into problems related to the study [2 marks]

QUESTION 2

The goal of data-collection instruments used in survey research is to

- (a) gather as much data as possible in the shortest period of time
- (b) obtain standardised information from all subjects in the sample
- (c) collect only information that will prove to be significant
- (d) collect nonquantified data [2 marks]

QUESTION 3

The most commonly used instruments for data collection in survey research are the

- (a) questionnaire and standardised tests
- (b) individual interview and situational testing
- (c) questionnaire and individual interview
- (d) standardised tests and critical incident techniques [2 marks]

QUESTION 4

It is good interview technique to

- (a) ask leading questions
- (b) avoid engaging in small talk before starting the formal interview
- (c) cross-examine respondents if they seem defective
- (d) make sure that respondents appreciate the purpose of each questionnaire asked. [2 marks]

QUESTION 5

Compared with the mailed questionnaire the principal advantages of the interview are

- (a) low cost and high adaptability
- (b) adaptability and depth of information
- (c) objectivity and ease of administration
- (d) ease of administration and high adaptability of information collected [2 marks]

QUESTION 6

The most basic consideration in selecting subjects for a questionnaire study is the

- (a) identification of a group that has the desired information
- (b) size of the sample
- (c) definition of method used for data collection
- (d) identification of data analysis techniques [2 marks]

QUESTION 7

The first step in conducting a questionnaire survey is to

- (a) select the sample
- (b) define the population from which the sample is to be taken
- (c) list specific objectives to be achieved by the questionnaire
- (d) state what follow-up techniques will be used if the questionnaire is not returned by a certain date [2 marks]

QUESTION 8

In writing a letter of transmittal to accompany a mailed questionnaire, the researcher is advised to

- (a) avoid setting a time limit for the return of the questionnaire
- (b) avoid associating the research project with a professional institution
- (c) request that the questionnaire be returned by a certain date
- (d) state that follow-up techniques will be used if the questionnaire is not returned by a certain date [2 marks]

QUESTION 9

The research interview has the following disadvantage(s)

- (a) considerable training is required to administer the interview
- (b) it is time consuming and expensive
- (c) it is subject to interview bias
- (d) All the above are correct

[2 marks]

QUESTION 10

A major disadvantage of observational research is that

- (a) it is easily biased by the subjects
- (b) no standardised observation
- (c) the presence of the observer changes the situation
- (d) only the most simple behaviour can be observed

[2 marks]

SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ANY THREE questions.

QUESTION 11

Prepare an outline of the major headings and subheadings of a research project report. [20 marks]

QUESTION 12

What is the purpose for preparing a detailed research proposal before a student can embark on his/her research project? Support your answer by highlighting the major areas covered in a proposal.

[20 marks]

QUESTION 13

- (a) What is the difference between a rating scale and a likert scale? [10 marks]
- (b) What is the relationship between descriptive and inferential statistics? [10 marks]

QUESTION 14

Using the deviation score method calculate the standard deviation for the following:

x	f
19	2
20	4
21	5
22	6
23	5
24	13
25	10
26	8
27	6
28	5
29	3
30	1

(20)

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FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2006

TITLE OF PAPER : **INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION**

COURSE CODE : **IDE-BAE 305 (1 & 2)**

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

INSTRUCTIONS : **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THREE (3) IN SECTION B.**

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SECTION A

This Section is compulsory.

QUESTION 1

Read the case study and answer the questions.

Themba Mawela left his home village to come and look for employment in the city. He found a job in a steel manufacturing company which did not have any accommodation for him. He finally secured a room at a men's hostel around the city.

He worked odd hours since he was a watch man at the factory. Since he was relatively young and single, his boss thought it was convenient to put him on the night shift while his colleague, an older man, did the day shift. This meant that Themba hardly had time to socialize with the other hostel tenants. He could not attend social gatherings that were organized at the hostel. As a result, he became more and more alienated so that he did not understand some of the "in language" of the hostel dwellers.

The other tenants began to treat Themba as a stranger. They even stopped inviting him to functions and in-residence meetings. He was given a nickname which he never knew about and slowly slowly even his immediate neighbour stopped talking to him. Consequently, Themba became increasingly isolated and unhappy.

- (i) What kind of internal conflict do you think may have occurred for Themba? (10)
- (ii) Why did the gap between Themba and his co-tenants grow to this level? (10)
- (iii) If you were in Themba's situation, what would you have done differently to avoid isolation? (20)

SECTION B

Answer TWO questions from this Section.

QUESTION 2

- (i) Explain what kind of responsibility the listener carries in a self-disclosure situation. (10)
- (ii) Self-disclosure is said to have two dimensions: breadth and depth. Explain and clarify with examples what these two sides are. (20)

QUESTION 3

- i) "You don't have to cross national borders to encounter different cultures."
Comment on this statement illustrating with examples from Swaziland. (10)
- ii) Explain the following terms:
- cultural personality (10)
 - material culture (10)

QUESTION 4

- i) Explain why the self and self-concept are said to be processes. [10]
- ii) Give two reasons and explain why it is necessary for people who interact in an interpersonal situation to be aware of the other's presence. [10]
- iii) As human beings, we are each other's mirror. Explain this statement in relation to the self-concept. [10]

QUESTION 5

- (a) What is "diffusion of innovations"? [5]
- (b) Why is it necessary to mention both advantages and disadvantages when introducing an innovation? [5]
- (c) What does it mean to say an innovation must be compatible with local conditions for it to be accepted by the people? [5]
- (d) How is time an important component of the diffusion process? [5]
- (e) What is the role of cross-cultural communication in the diffusion process? [10]