Course Code: BAE 304-1(S) 2007

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR III

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2007

TITLE OF PAPER	:	RESEARCH METHODS IN ADULT EDUCATION
COURSE CODE	:	IDE-BAE 304-1
TIME ALLOWED	:	TWO (2) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS	:	1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A.
		2. ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN 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. Choose an option that best fits your answer to the following questions/statements.

QUESTION 1

An advantage of survey research in education is that

(a)   rigorous cause-and-effect evidence is produced
(b)   random samples of national populations can often be selected
(c)   the researcher can be sure that his results are not biased
(d)   it provide better information on complex human behaviour than other research

[2 marks]

QUESTION 2

In historical research the physical objects related to the period being studied are called:

(a)   documents
(b)   primary sources
(c)   secondary sources
(d)   relics   [2 marks]

QUESTION 3

Which of the following may not be a suitable topic in historical research?

(a)   how was adult literacy introduced 40 years ago?
(b)   causes of the high drop-out rate in the adult education programme?
(c)   what has been the role of government in the development of adult education in the last 10 years
(d)   how have working conditions of Agricultural Extension Officers changed since 1968 in Swaziland?   [2 marks]

QUESTION 4

Compared to simple random sampling, the main advantage of cluster sampling is the

(a)   degree of randomness it achieves
(b)   accuracy of sampling it achieves
(c)   reliability of research findings to which it leads
(d)   savings in time and money

[2 marks]

QUESTION 5

Explain the following in the context of research

(a)   internal validity   [2 marks]
(b)   external validity   [2 marks]

QUESTION 6

(a)   What is an extraneous variable?   [2 marks]

(b)   How can we control for extraneous variables?   [2 marks]

QUESTION 7

(a)   What is a sampling frame?   [2 marks]

(b)   What is a sampling unit.   [2 marks]

SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer any THREE questions.

QUESTION 8

"You are the statistics officer for the national literacy programme in Swaziland. You would like to establish the rate of the incidence of school-going age learners in the adult literacy classes throughout the country".

(a)   What research design would you use to conduct the study and why?

(b)   What sampling technique would you use and why?

[20 marks]

QUESTION 9

"Good research findings come from the use of probability samples". Explain the difference between probability and non-probability samples and why probability samples are preferred.

[20 marks]

QUESTION 10

What is the difference between participant observation and participatory research?

[20 marks]

QUESTION 11

What is the difference between proportional stratified random sampling and quota sampling?

[20 marks]