Course Code: AE 104(S) 2009

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

PART-TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION (YEAR I)

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2009

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. ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION B CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

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SECTION A: COMPULSORY

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER <u>ALL</u> QUESTIONS. CHOOSE AN OPTION THAT BEST FIT YOUR ANSWER TO THE STATEMENTS/QUESTIONS.

1.   The basic purpose of evaluation is to

a)   test judgement hypotheses
b)   improve decision-making
c)   test generalisability of formative data
d)   validate the findings of basic research in field settings   (2 marks)

2.   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 marks)

3.   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 marks)

4.   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 marks)

5.   When an experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exist between variables it is most appropriate to state the hypothesis in _____ form.

a)   directional
b)   non-directional
c)   null
d)   interogative   (2 marks)

6. 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)

7. The first step in sampling 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)

8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a participatory research method?

    a) involvement of those directly affected by the research
    b) researchers use a variety of methods which produce qualitative data
    c) guarantees objectivity by using strangers to the programme as researchers
    d) research result are reported in a simple and straight forward manner.
                                                           (2 marks)

9. An evaluation which is conducted at intermediate stages in order to make the necessary adjustments is called

    a) context evaluation
    b) formative evaluation
    c) goal-free evaluation
    d) summative evaluation   (2 marks)

10. The document which shows the plan of how a research project is to undertaken is called a:

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

SECTION B:ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS

11.   Outline the subheadings of a research proposal.   (20 marks)

12.   (a)   Explain the following non-probability sampling techniques

      i.   Convenience sampling
      ii.   Quota sampling   (10 marks)

      (b)   Explain the following probability sampling techniques

      i.   Cluster sampling
      ii.   Proportional stratified random sampling   (10 marks)

13.   What are the advantages and disadvantages of the mailed questionnaire as a data collection instrument.   (20 marks)

14.   Explain the following characteristics of experimental research:

      a)   Comparison
      b)   Manipulation
      c)   generalisation
      d)   control

15.   Which evaluation models would you use in evaluation programmes for the following purposes?

      (a)   Measure progress towards achieving objectives.
      (b)   Measure all the outcomes of a programme.
      (c)   Measure achievement of performance against prior stated standards
      (d)   Measure overall achievement of project results