

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR 3
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2011

TITLE OF PAPER: RESEARCH METHODS IN ADULT EDUCATION
COURSE CODE: IDE-BAE 304-1
TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A
 2. ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.
 3. ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION B CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

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SECTION A: COMPULSORY

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. CHOOSE AN OPTION THAT BEST FITS YOUR ANSWER TO THE QUESTION/ STATEMENTS.

QUESTION 1.

Sabelo is studying public opinion regarding prayer in public schools. She plans to gather survey data from a number of churches on Sunday mornings. She also wants to include a number of people who are not associated with an organized religion in his sample. Sabelo is using:

- (a) Stratified random sampling
- (b) Cluster sampling
- (c) Convenience sampling
- (d) Purposive

(2)

QUESTION 2

Which of the following imply the historical method?

- (a) How students were taught under the apartheid regime in South Africa?
- (b) How literacy instruction was conducted 40 years ago?
- (c) How has woman leadership contributed to the development of Non- Governmental Organisations in Swaziland?
- (d) All the above

(2)

QUESTION 3.

In -----, a particular group of individuals is studied in depth over a defined period of time.

- (a) Case study
- (b) Ethnography
- (c) Phenomenology
- (d) Grounded theory

(2)

QUESTION 4

In experimental research the variable that reflects the outcome of the treatment is the:

- (a) Dependent variable
- (b) Independent variable
- (c) Confounding variable
- (d) Constant variable (2)

QUESTION 5

In historical research, bias:

- (a) Generally does not exist to a problematic degree
- (b) Is less of a problem than in other forms of research
- (c) Is impossible for the researcher to detect
- (d) Can be a subject of study in and of itself (2)

QUESTION 6

To a historical researcher studying the lives of women pioneers in the late 1880's letters written by Rebecca Adams, a pioneer woman on the Nebraska plains, to her sister in Philadelphia, Represent:

- (a) Primary data
- (b) Secondary data (2)

QUESTION 7

In cluster sampling the main unit of sampling is the:

- (a) Individual
- (b) Population
- (c) Naturally occurring group of individuals
- (d) Population after having been sub grouped on characteristics not related to research. (2)

QUESTION 8

The key element in simple random sampling is that;

- (a) Each element has an equal chance of being selected
- (b) Each element has a known probability of being chosen
- (c) Probability of being chosen not known
- (d) A and b

(2)

QUESTION 9

Non -Probability sampling designs include:

- (a) Purposive sampling
- (b) Convenience sampling
- (c) Snowball sampling
- (d) all the above

(2)

QUESTION 10

One of the sampling designs stated below is a probability design

- (a) purposive sampling
- (b) systematic random sampling
- (c) convenience sampling
- (d) quota sampling

(2)

Question 11.

State whether the following statements are true or false

- (a) In participatory research the problem to be studied originates in the community or work place. (2)
- (b) The final goal of the research is the improvement of the lives of the people involved. (2)
- (c) The focus of participatory research is on work with a wide range of exploited or oppressed group.

(1)

SECTION B:

Answer any three questions from this section

QUESTION 12.

- (a) What is participatory research? (5)
- (b) Outline the characteristics of participatory research (20)

QUESTION 13.

Discuss the following probability sampling procedures.

- (a) Simple random sampling
- (b) Systematic random sampling
- (c) Stratified random sampling
- (d) Cluster sampling (25)

QUESTION 14

Discuss the factors that influence the choice of sample size. (25)

QUESTION 15.

What are the pitfalls in planning research that is common mistakes which beginning researchers make?
(25)

Question 16.

Discuss the main features of the survey design, its uses and limitations. (25)