

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, DECEMBER 2012

TITLE OF PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

COURSE CODE : DAE 115

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A.**
 - 2. ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**
 - 3. ALL QUESTIONS I SECTION B CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED PERMISSION.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL questions. Choose an option that best fit your answer to the following statements/questions.

1. The basic purpose of evaluation is to:
 - a) Test judgement hypotheses
 - b) Improve decision making
 - c) Text generalizability of formative data
 - d) Validate the findings of basic research in field settings (2 marks)

2. Applied research is concerned with:
 - a) Solving immediate problems
 - b) Experimental studies
 - c) Correlational studies
 - d) Laboratory problems (2 marks)

3. The following are characteristics of the scientific method except for:
 - a) Definition of the problem in specific terms
 - b) Development of theories
 - c) Analysis of data
 - d) Verification of hypotheses using expert opinion (2 marks)

4. A measuring device which measures what it is purposed to measure is:
 - a) False
 - b) Reliable but not valid
 - c) Valid
 - d) Reliable

5. A critical review of previous research:
 - a) Should be conducted for every problem encountered by the programme manager
 - b) It is important to researchers in education but not practitioners
 - c) Helps the researcher to get to the frontiers of knowledge in his/her research topic
 - d) Is not necessary if the researcher carries out a pilot study

6. When the experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exists between the variables it is most appropriate to state the hypothesis in form.
 - a) Directional
 - b) Non-directional

- c) Null
d) Interrogative (2 marks)
7. An interval level measurement:
a) Assigns a name to a category
b) Communicates rank-order information
c) Incorporates equal units of measurement
d) Is tied to an absolute zero (2 marks)
8. When writing a research proposal, you should assume that the reader:
a) Will know which data analysis techniques are appropriate for the study without a detailed explanation.
b) Is an expert in the area you are addressing, and will be familiar with common issues, variables, instruments, etc.
c) Can discern for him/herself what the importance of the study is.
d) Knows nothing, about the proposed project, so all the details must be thoroughly explained. (2 marks)
9. In _____, a particular individual, programme, or event is studied in depth over a defined period of time.
a) Case study
b) Ethnography
c) Phenomenology
d) Grounded theory (2 marks)
10. In descriptive research, the researcher typically studies a _____, then draws conclusions about the _____.
a) Sample; population
b) Population; sample
c) Sample; sample
d) Population; population (2 marks)

SECTION B

Answer any FOUR questions.

11. Outline in the correct sequence steps in drawing a sample. (20 marks)
12. Write notes on the following
a) Summative evaluation
b) Discrepancy evaluation
c) Goal-free evaluation (20 marks)

13. 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 it is about the programme that he wants to be assessed; he responds, "I do not know. What do you people usually evaluate?"

How would you respond to this question? (20 marks)

14. Explain the following characteristic of experimental research:

- a) Comparison
- b) Manipulation
- c) Control
- d) Generalisation (20 marks)

15. Discuss the difference between traditional research and participatory research. (20 marks)

16. Give a detailed outline of a research proposal. (20 marks)