UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

## SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2012

| TITLE OF PAPER | $:$ | RESEARCH METHODS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COURSE CODE | $:$ | SOC 201 |
| TIME ALLOWED | $:$ | THREE (3) HOURS |
| INSTRUCTIONS | $:$ | 1. ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS. |
|  |  | 2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL |

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR.

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE 

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

## SOC 201 RESEARCH METHODS

## SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER JULY 2012

## Answer any four (4) Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks

Q1. Outline the different stages in the research process and explain the purpose for which research is undertaken.

Q2. Describe the various types of questionnaires and discuss the characteristics of a good questionnaire.

Q3. Discuss the ethical issues in research.
Q4. Describe the different steps involved in applying content analysis and identify the units of analysis.

Q5. You would like to do a survey of students on campus to find out how much time on average they spend studying per week. You obtain a list of all students currently enrolled and draw your sample from this list.
(i) What is your sampling frame?
(ii) What is your target population?
(iii) Explain how you would draw a simple random sample for this study.
(iv) How would you obtain a stratified random sample?

Q6. Why is it important to establish rapport in an interview situation? Explain with reference to a study you are familiar with.

Q7. Find Chi-square for the following information and state whether the two attributes condition of home and condition of child are independent.

| Condition of Child | Condition of Home |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Clean | Dirty | Total |
| Clean | 70 | 50 | 120 |
| Fairly Clean | 80 | 20 | 100 |
| Dirty | 35 | 45 | 80 |
| Total | $\underline{185}$ | $\underline{115}$ | $\underline{300}$ |

Q8. Write short notes any four (4) of the following:

1. Focus group interviews
2. Hypothesis
3. Triangulation 3. Mailed questionnaires
4. Normal distribution
5. Correlation

Table F. Critical Values of Chi Square


The table lists the critical values of chi square for the degrees of freedom shown at the left for tests corresponding to those significance levels which head each column. If the observed value of $\chi_{\text {obs }}{ }^{2}$ is greater than or equal to the tabled value, reject $H_{0}$. All chi squares are positive.

Source: Table F is taken from Table IV of Fisher and Yates, Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research, published by Longman Group Ltd., London (previously published by Oliver and Boyd, Ltd., Edinburgh), and by permission of the authors and publishers.

Chi -square

$$
y^{2}=\Sigma \frac{(O-E)^{2}}{E}
$$

Rank order Correlation

$$
\text { rho }=1-\frac{6 \Sigma D^{2}}{N\left(N^{2}-1\right)}
$$

