

STUDENT I.D. NUMBER .....



**AFRICA**  
**UNIVERSITY**  
A United Methodist-Related Institution

*"Investing in Africa's Future"*

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY, HUMANITIES  
AND EDUCATION**

**ECI 304 – RESEARCH METHODS - CONVENTIONAL-BAED/BSCED**

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

**LECTURER: DR. V. OYEDELE**

**DURATION: 3HRS**

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***INSTRUCTIONS***

**1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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**2. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTION IN EACH SECTION**

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**3. ANSWER QUESTIONS A AND B IN THIS EXAMINATION  
QUESTION PAPER AS WELL AS YOUR STUDENT NUMBER**

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**4. ANSWER QUESTIONS C & D INSIDE THE UNIVERSITY  
ANSWER BOOKLET**



Student I. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

**DEPARTMENT:            EDUCATION**

**COURSE TITLE:           Research Methods**

**COURSE CODE:           ECI 304**

**DATE:                      November 2019**

**TIME:**

**INSTRUCTOR:            Dr. Victoria OYEDELE**

**INSTRUCTIONS:           Answer ALL Questions**

**There are Four Sections Altogether**

**Section A is worth 40 points.**

**Section B is worth 10 points.**

**Section C is worth 25 points.**

**Section D is worth 25 points.**

**All responses should be given in the spaces as per instruction.**

**Please follow instructions carefully.**

**Make sure your Student Number appears on every page of the question paper.**



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### SECTION A

Each question in this section is worth 2 points. Choose the best answer by putting a circle round the letter that represents your choice.

1. What is the type of research to use when the investigator is limited to a single individual, group, institution or community?  
A. Documentary study                      B. Pilot study  
C. Case study                                D. Survey study
2. The statistical instrument that is used to find the significant difference between two mean scores is:  
A. t-test                      B. Anova                      C. F-test                      D. Chi-square
3. The variable that must be kept constant during an experiment is called:  
A. Nuisance      B. Dependent      C. Control                      D. Independent
4. The type of research that is cold and is of outsider's perspective is known as :  
A. Descriptive      B. Empirical      C. Qualitative      D. Quantitative
5. The mean is a better measure of central tendency to use than the median when  
A. The teacher wishes to study individual raw scores  
B. The score distribution is skewed  
C. The scores are distributed normally  
D. One score is obtained more frequently
6. When questions are presented to a respondent and a choice of possible answers is provided, the type of instrument that is used is called  
A. Open-form opinionnaire.  
B. Open-form questionnaire.  
C. Closed-form opinionnaire  
D. Closed-form questionnaire.
7. Recording using the number of times that a Biology teacher calls on a particular learner to answer a question about characteristics of 'living organisms' is an example of:  
A. Objective scoring                      B. Frequency-count scoring  
C. Standardized scoring                      D. Diagnostic scoring



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8. This test causal relationships between two or more variables and predict what will be when all relevant conditions are carefully controlled
 

A. Descriptive research	B. Applied research
C. Experimental research	D. Basic research
  
9. The type of research that is used to answer practical and useful questions about policies, programmes or projects is known as
 

A. Basic research	B. Applied research
C. Empirical research	D. Descriptive research
  
10. The Variance, Range and Standard deviation are:
 

A. Measures of variability	B. Measures of central tendency
C. Measures of relative position	D. Measures of relationship
  
11. These are some of the similarities between Ex-post-facto research and Experimental study with the exception of one.
 

A. Seek to establish cause-effect relationships	B. Have control over the variables of interest and can manipulate them
C. Formulate hypotheses	D. Identify the problem.
  
12. The specific area of interest in which the researcher wants to focus on during the research study is called:
 

A. Significant of the study	B. Purpose of the study
C. Background to the study	D. Title of the study
  
13. The research term that is usually used when an investigator is mapping out the area of operation is known as:
 

A. Restriction	B. Limitation	C. Barrier	D. Delimitation
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14. Interview, Observation and Questionnaire are instruments used for
 

A. Score analyzing	B. Fact-gathering.
C. Data analyzing.	D. Problem solving
  
15. To establish a nice and close inter-personal relationship with a respondent in order to get the correct information needed, what type of instrument is the best to use?
 

A. Questionnaire	B. Interview schedule
C. Observation schedule	D. Checklist



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16. Which of the following is not true about the characteristics of research?
- A. Research begins with a question in the mind of the researcher
  - B. Research demands the identification of a problem stated in unambiguous terms
  - C. Research can exist in the absence of a problem
  - D. Research deals with the main problem through appropriate sub-problems.
17. Reviewing of related literature is a very important issue when you are writing your research proposal because of these following reasons with the exception of:
- A. helps to uncover ideas about variables that have proved important and unimportant in a given field of study
  - B. gives information about work that has already been done which can be meaningfully extended or applied
  - C. allows plagiarism of another researcher's work
  - D. gives background for the reader of the final report of the study.
18. Research is needed to discover the truth about our societal norms and superstitions, so that:
- A. Retrogressive ideas could be made useful
  - B. Retrogressive ideas could be done away with
  - C. Unprogressive ideas are amplified
  - D. Retrogressive ideas are ridiculed.
19. The criteria of good research ideas include all these with the exception of :
- A. Falsification
  - B. Correspondence with reality
  - C. Incoherence and parsimony
  - D. Coherence and parsimony
20. The type of analysis that involves the transcription and coding of data that will make you to clearly summarize your data and generate inductive theories is known as:
- A. Qualitative analysis
  - B. Empirical analysis
  - C. Descriptive analysis
  - D. Quantitative analysis
- (40pts)**



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## SECTION B

- 21. Match**, as closely as possible **by placing the letter in List A on the line** next to the appropriate statement in **List B**.

**List A**

- A. Reliability
- B. Quantitative study
- C. Validity
- D. Qualitative study
- E. Research
- F. Observation
- G. Dependent variable
- H. Population
- I. Hypothesis
- J. Independent variable
- K. Sample
- L. Questionnaire
- M. Structured interview

**List B**

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ Aggregate comprise the totality of units having certain definite characteristics in common
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ This follows a schedule and often entails the asking of specific and prepared questions.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ An instrument used to rate student but does not have a direct contact with the students while rating their activities.
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ A fraction of the universe
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_ The accuracy with which a test measures what is supposed to measure.
- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ Tool for collection of responses that has the advantages of being relatively inexpensive in terms of mass coverage of potential respondents.
- (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ A type of study which involves a researcher entering into the researched situation and observing directly, discussing and interpreting the situation
- (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ A sensible guess of a solution to a problem.
- (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ The variable that can be manipulated by the researcher
- (x) \_\_\_\_\_ The process of arriving at dependable solution to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data

**(10pts)**



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### SECTION C

22. (a) Define Experimental research (5pts)  
(b) Discuss briefly the variables to control in experimental research (10pts)  
(c) Use examples to discuss the parallel/equivalent group design in experimental research indicating the merits and demerits (10pts)  
(25pts)

### SECTION D

23. (a) With given example, define the term “sampling” in research process. (4pts)  
(b) Use examples to discuss three types of sampling. (15pts)  
(c) What are the advantages of sampling to a researcher? (6pts)  
(25pts)

\*\*\* END OF EXAMINATION\*\*\*