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**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER**

**PROGRAMME : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN  
FSNT, HE, HEE and TADM YEAR III**

**STUDENT NUMBER.....**

**PROGRAMME.....**

**COURSE CODE : HE 301**

**TITLE OF PAPER : RESEARCH METHODS**

**TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1)  
AND ANY OTHER (2) QUESTIONS**

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GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

**QUESTION 1 [COMPULSORY]**

- (a) Briefly describe the five qualitative methods that you can use in conducting research and give an example for each method. [5 X3 = 15 Marks]
- (b) What is internal validity in experimental designs? [1 Mark]
- (c) Explain eight (8) factors to consider for internal validity under experimental designs. [8X3 = 24 Marks]  
[Total = 40 Marks]

**QUESTION 2**

Circle the most correct answer.

- (a) How can you define research in the context of this course and what you are expected to do in your research projects?
  - i) It is a process through which new knowledge is acquired.
  - ii) It is a systematic, controlled and empirical investigation guided by theory and hypothesis.
  - iii) It is a manner of discovering new information.
  - iv) It is a way of gathering information.
  - v) All of the above.
- (b) What research design would be suitable for a study that compares three (3) frying methods using four (4) different meats types?
  - i) Descriptive
  - ii) Correlational
  - iii) True-experimental
  - iv) Quasi-experimental
  - v) Non-experimental
- a) For the above question, further indicate the specific type of the design most suitable to facilitate ease in data analysis.
  - i) Factorial
  - ii) Randomised post-test only and control group design
  - iii) Descriptive
  - iv) Correlational
  - v) Counter balance

- b) What is one of the statistical tools you would use to compare the three (3) frying methods?
- i) Correlation coefficient
  - ii) ANOVA
  - iii) Means and Standard deviation
  - iv) t-test
  - v) All of the above
- c) The following main question can be asked by a researcher when conducting what type of study? **What does the gained experience mean for participants in the study?**
- i) Case study
  - ii) Phenomenological
  - iii) Desk research
  - iv) Historical
  - v) Ethnographic
- d) **What** scale would be appropriate for measuring attitudes?
- i) Hedonic scale
  - ii) Semantic differential scale
  - iii) Likert-scale
  - iv) All of the above
  - v) Value scores
- e) **What** type of hypothesis is the following statement? "There is a significant difference in the two types of teaching methods".
- i) Research hypothesis
  - ii) Statistical hypothesis
  - iii) Null hypothesis
  - iv) Alternative hypothesis
  - v) All of the above
- f) How can you identify a research problem in your field?
- i) By talking to a friend.
  - ii) By talking to an architect
  - iii) Through literature review
  - iv) By attending conferences
  - v) All of the above
  - vi) Only iii and iv

- g) How can a researcher organize or arrange the literature review section?
- i) By using the identified variables
  - ii) According to the data to be collected
  - iii) By using a funnel approach
  - iv) i and ii
  - v) i and iii
- h) What type of sampling would you use for a study that deals with performance of students in this course?
- i) Stratified sampling
  - ii) Cluster sampling
  - iii) Convenience sampling
  - iv) Purposive sampling
  - v) Quota sampling

[10X3 = 30 Marks]  
[Total = 30 Marks]

### QUESTION 3

Match the following terms with suitable terms below.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ Hedonic scale
- \_\_\_\_\_ Research hypothesis
- \_\_\_\_\_ Null hypothesis
- \_\_\_\_\_ ANOVA
- \_\_\_\_\_ Categorised variables
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sampling frame
- \_\_\_\_\_ Non-probability sampling
- \_\_\_\_\_ Descriptive statistical analysis
- \_\_\_\_\_ Non-experimental design
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fabric texture

- i) Compares 2 means
- iii) Compares more than 2 means
- v) Semantic differential scale
- vii) Negative relationship
- ix) Consumer preferences
- xi) Population
- xiii) Simple random sampling
- xv) Citizenship
- xvii) Means

- ii) Likert-scale
- iv) Descriptive research
- vi) Theory
- viii) Positive relationship
- x) Incomplete list
- xii) Qualitative
- xiv) Age
- xvi) Convenience sample
- xviii) t-test

[10X 2 = 20 Marks]

- b) What is the role of research?

[5 X2 = 10 Marks].

**[Total = 30 Marks]**

#### **QUESTION 4**

- a) Describe one research design under the following: pre-experimental, true experimental and quasi-experimental designs.

[5X3 = 15 Marks]

- b) Describe five (5) ways of presenting interval data in a report.

[5X2 = 10 Marks]

- c) Describe a factorial research design including two of its advantages, and give an example where it can be used.

[5 X 2 = 10 marks]

**[Total = 30 Marks]**