#### UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

## INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

# BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR 3

# MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER - DECEMBER 2018

TITLE OF PAPER : EVALUATION

COURSE CODE

IDE-BAE312

TIME ALLOWED

THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM 1. SECTION A.

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS 2. FROM SECTION B.

ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION B CARRY 3. **EQUAL MARKS.** 

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

COURSE CODE: BAE312 (M) 2018

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.

#### **QUESTION 1**

Evaluation is more like applied research than it is like basic research. Explain. (5 marks)

### **QUESTION 2**

According to Morris et al (1987) three rules should be observed in order to increase the chances that evaluation findings will be utilised. Explain the three (30 rules. (10 marks)

#### **QUESTION 3**

If you have the following purposes for conducting an evaluation, which evaluation model or part of a model would you use and why?

- i) You are interested in finding out to which extent the programme fulfilled the objectives.
- ii) You are interested in comparing your programme's performance with a standard(s).
- iii) You want to see if the programme is working according to schedule.
- iv) You want to assess the programme's results whether they were planned for or not. (10 marks)

#### **SECTION B**

Answer ANY THREE questions.

#### **QUESTION 4**

- (a) Why is formative evaluation helpful as a programme/project monitoring process? (15 marks)
- (b) Raise the sorts of questions that formative evaluation tries to answer. (10 marks)

#### **QUESTION 5**

- (a) You are evaluating a humanities and arts programme. Which evaluation model would you use and why? (15 marks)
- (b) What are the advantages of using the discrepancy evaluation model? (10 marks)

# **QUESTION 6**

With the aid of examples, explain why purposes of evaluating formal education are different from those of evaluating non-formal and adult education programmes. (25 marks)

## **QUESTION 7**

Compare and contrast the CSE-UCLA and Countenance models and show why they are both considered to be comprehensive models. (25 marks)