

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION YEAR III

FINAL EXAMINATION MAY/JUNE 2009

**TITLE OF PAPER : RESEARCH METHODS AND
EVALUATION**

COURSE NUMBER : EDF 320 PAPER I

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper is in two parts.
2. Answer all items in section A by putting a circle around the correct response on the answer card provided.
3. You are advised to spend not more than 30 minutes in this section.
4. Answer any three questions from Section B.
5. Answer Section B in the answer booklet.
6. Answer cards are provided, for section A.
7. A graph paper is provided.

TOTAL MARKS : 100

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

SECTION A

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL ITEMS IN THIS SECTION BY PUTTING A CIRCLE AROUND THE CORRECT RESPONSE ON THE ANSWER CARD PROVIDED.

1. Evaluation to determine the extent to which the pupils have already mastered the objectives of the planned instructions is known as:-
 - a) Diagnostic evaluation
 - b) Aptitude evaluation
 - c) Placement Evaluation
 - d) Product Evaluation
 - e) Skills assessment

2. Making a judgement about the quality or worth of an educational programme is also known as:-
 - a. Testing
 - b. Measurement
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Evaluation
 - e. Placement

3. Evaluation conducted to monitor the instructional process, to determine whether learning is taking place as planned is:-
 - a. Formative Evaluation
 - b. Summative Evaluation
 - c. Placement Evaluation
 - d. Diagnostic Evaluation
 - e. Product Evaluation

4. Evaluation conducted at the end of an instructional segment to determine if learning is sufficiently complete, is the process of:-
 - a. Formative Evaluation
 - b. Summative Evaluation
 - c. Diagnostic Evaluation
 - d. Process Evaluation
 - e. Placement Evaluation

5. The simplest way to summarize data is to present them
 - a. in tabula form
 - b. as graphs
 - c. in charts
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

6. Which type of evaluation provides feedback to the teacher and to the student about learning difficulties?
 - a. Formative Evaluation
 - b. Diagnostic Evaluation
 - c. Product Evaluation
 - d. Summative Evaluation
 - e. Placement Evaluation

7. A set of questions, each of which has a correct answer, that examinees usually answer orally or in writing is called a(n):-
 - a. Measurement
 - b. Gradation
 - c. Evaluation
 - d. Test
 - e. Research

8. The teacher must try to assess the student's level of achievement and readiness to learn prior to beginning instruction. What does this indicate?
 - a. Instructional Objectives
 - b. Learning Outcomes
 - c. Instructional Process
 - d. Entering Behaviour
 - e. Existing Behaviour

9. Which of the following usually results in higher reliability?
 - a. Equivalent form tests
 - b. Shorter tests
 - c. Longer time interval between similar tests
 - d. Shorter time interval between dissimilar tests
 - e. longer tests

10. The Affective Domain relates to
 - a. Interests
 - b. Values
 - c. Attitudes
 - d. All the above
 - e. None of the them

11. One of the major reasons for using the essay type test items in examinations is to:
 - a. Measure the pupils' recall skills
 - b. Minimize guessing by the pupils
 - c. Measure the pupils' abilities to evaluate knowledge
 - d. Eliminate guessing in the test
 - e. Measure the extent of the coverage of the syllabus

12. Reliability is a statement about
 - a. Stability of a test
 - b. Accuracy of measurement of a test
 - c. Validity of a test
 - d. Consistency of test results
 - e. Equivalence and stability of a test

13. A teacher administered an objective test to a class of 43 pupils. After scoring the test, she took the papers of the 14 students who scored the highest marks and the 14 who scored the lowest marks, and tallied the responses that each of the pupils gave to each item on the test paper. What was she trying to do?
 - a. Find the reliability coefficient
 - b. Determine the validity of the test
 - c. Item analyse the test
 - d. Determine the correlation coefficient of the test
 - e. Determine the areas of weaknesses

14. Evaluation carried out at the end of instruction to certify the learners is known as
 - a. Placement Evaluation
 - b. Diagnostic Evaluation
 - c. Formative Evaluation
 - d. Summative Evaluation
 - e. Product Evaluation

15. When a pupil is awarded a mark for a cake baked during a Home Economics class, this is
 - a. Diagnostic Evaluation
 - b. Formative Evaluation
 - c. Placement Evaluation
 - d. Summative Evaluation
 - e. Product Evaluation

16. The most important advantage of objective type test over essay test is that it measures
 - a. Instructional objectives
 - b. Higher predictive validity of the item
 - c. The discriminating power of the item
 - d. A more complete sampling of the content area
 - e. The internal consistency of the item

17. In the Taxonomy of educational objective, the domain concerned with knowledge outcomes and intellectual abilities and skills is
- Cognitive Domain
 - Affective Domain
 - Psychomotor Domain
 - Sensormotor Domain
 - Attitudinal Domain
18. In the Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, which domain is concerned with attitudes, interest, appreciation, and modes of adjustment?
- Cognitive Domain
 - Affective Domain
 - Psychomotor Domain
 - Sensormotor Domain
 - Knowledge Domain
19. The only justifiable way to compare test scores is to convert them into
- Deviation scores
 - Standard deviation scores
 - Discrete scores
 - Standard scores
 - Continuous scores
20. From among the following categories of the cognitive domain, which one is the most complex?
- Application
 - Comprehension
 - Synthesis
 - Evaluation
 - Analysis
21. The content validity of a test can best be estimated by;
- Calculating the validity coefficient
 - Carrying out an item analysis
 - Carrying out extensive item trials
 - Checking the table of specification
 - Determining the reliability coefficient
22. In the hierarchy of the major categories of the cognitive domain, which is the least complex level of intellectual ability?
- Synthesis
 - Origination
 - Evaluation
 - Analysis
 - Application

23. The first level in the Psychomotor Domain concerned with the use of sense organs to obtain cues that guide motor activity is
- a. Reception
 - b. Set
 - c. Perception
 - d. Knowledge
 - e. Guided response
24. Which of the following method of validity makes use of the table of specification?
- a. The content validity
 - b. The face validity
 - c. The predictive validity
 - d. The construct validity
 - e. Concurrent validity
25. Which one of the following is NOT a major category in the Cognitive Domain?
- a. Knowledge
 - b. Analysis
 - c. Application
 - d. Responding
 - e. Synthesis