

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2022/2023
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG 304 /TEUP/ TEJS 302

COURSE TITLE: INQUIRY AND ACTION RESEARCH FOR EARLY GRADE/UPPER PRIMARY/JHS

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Ms. Yawson conducted a study to examine how well the objectives for the B.Ed. curriculum in the Colleges of Education have been achieved. Ms. Yawson's study is an example of ...
 - A. Basic Research
 - B. Applied Research
 - C. Action Research
 - D. Evaluation Research
2. If the authors of a textbook report results of their own experiments in the textbook, that portion of the text in the textbook would be considered as ...
 - A. preliminary source of literature.
 - B. primary source of literature.
 - C. secondary source of literature.
 - D. tertiary source of literature.
3. One of the benefits of action research is that "it adds to the body of knowledge". This means that the researcher ...
 - A. collects data to answer research questions.
 - B. contributes to the existing information.
 - C. provides information to policy makers.
 - D. identifies a problem to be studied.

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4. When action research involves a single teacher investigating an issue in his/her classroom, it is termed as ...
 - A. collaborative action research.
 - B. group action research.
 - C. individual teacher research.
 - D. school-wide action research.
5. Mr. Sakuati, normally spends few minutes of his time after teaching to identify the strengths and weakness of his lessons for future improvement of his lessons. This practice is known as ...
 - A. action research.
 - B. critical thinking.
 - C. critical analysis.
 - D. reflective practice.
6. Madam Mawunyo and her colleague teachers conducted research on a pertinent problem confronting their lesson delivery. The type of action research best operating here is ...
 - A. collaboration.
 - B. district-wide.
 - C. individual teacher.
 - D. school-wide.
7. Action research starts with a problem and ends with a problem. This means it is ...
 - A. cyclical.
 - B. emancipatory.
 - C. logical.
 - D. participatory.
8. When Mr. Medaho was conducting his action research, he had a dialogue with other people for their different points of view about the phenomenon. The Most appropriate principle manifesting here is...
 - A. collaborative resources.
 - B. dialectical critique.
 - C. reflexive critique.
 - D. collaborative resources.
9. The conclusion of an action research is usually drawn from the ...
 - A. data collected.
 - B. literature reviewed.
 - C. methodology used.
 - D. research problem.

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10. As an action researcher, the question, ‘What would I do differently next time?’ best explains action research as ...
 - A. a disciplined inquiry.
 - B. a reflective practice.
 - C. a social process.
 - D. bridging the gap between research and practice.
11. One of the good qualities to be considered when developing research objectives is that they should be ...
 - A. developed with predetermined answers.
 - B. linked to the researcher and the research context.
 - C. philosophical in nature to make them academic.
 - D. realistic and presented in logical sequence.
12. At what stage in his action research process will Mr. Tamakloe ask this question: “*What can I do about the problem?*”
 - A. Data analysis
 - B. Implementing the intervention
 - C. Monitoring the intervention
 - D. Planning the intervention
13. Mr. Ekummah assembled a group of students in a room and asked about their opinions or perceptions about the effects of COVID-19 on their learning. The data collection technique used here is ...
 - A. observation.
 - B. one-to-one interview.
 - C. focus-group interview.
 - D. questionnaire.
14. Action researcher Mariama needs to consider all these factors to determine which research design she can select EXCEPT the ...
 - A. human and financial resources available.
 - B. nature of the research variables.
 - C. setting data will be gathered from.
 - D. type of data needed.
15. Master Musa was able to collect data on his Basic 9 male learners when he joined them to play their football match during break. The most appropriate data collection technique he used is ...
 - A. interview.
 - B. observation.
 - C. portfolio.
 - D. sociometry.

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16. The ultimate goal of a statement of the problem of every research problem is to ...
 - A. find a solution to a problem.
 - B. identify the purpose of the research.
 - C. make problems well-defined.
 - D. offer vague or broad propositions.
17. The type of action research that is conducted by a volunteer group working with a university professor and staff development officers is termed as ...
 - A. collaborative action research.
 - B. group research.
 - C. school – wide action research.
 - D. individual teacher research.
18. The main type of action research which focuses on social or community orientation and emphasizes research that contributes to change in the society is ...
 - A. individual.
 - B. participatory.
 - C. practical.
 - D. school-wide.
19. During the process of her action research, Madam Hadiza analysed her data by reducing it into frequencies and percentages. The type of analysis here is...
 - A. Mixed.
 - B. Quantitative.
 - C. Qualitative.
 - D. Qualifying.
20. A researcher is interested in the relationship between student's academic achievement and class size. The appropriate unit of analysis is the ...
 - A. classroom.
 - B. class teacher
 - C. individual student.
 - D. school.
21. Ms. Dangote checked the attendance in her Basic seven class and counted 6 females, males, with 10 pupils in total. Which type of quantitative data does this best depict?
 - A. Continuous data
 - B. Discrete data
 - C. Interval data
 - D. Ration data

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22. A researcher divided the research subjects into two groups according to gender and then selected members from each group for her sample. What sampling method was the researcher using?
- A. Cluster
 - B. Random
 - C. Stratified
 - D. Systematic
23. In a study on the effects of alcohol on driving performance, driving performance would be the ...
- A. control variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. experimental variable.
 - D. independent variable.
24. Madam Nartey rated the height of three pupils in her Basic 8 class as "tall - 1, taller - 2, and tallest - 3". Which type of qualitative data best fits?
- A. Interval data
 - B. Nominal data
 - C. Ordinal data
 - D. Ratio data
25. Henry is conducting a survey of student opinion of the dining hall at his college. Henry decided to conduct his survey by using every tenth name on the registrar's list of all students at his school. This type of sampling technique that Henry is using is ...
- A. Cluster
 - B. Random
 - C. Stratifies random
 - D. Systematic

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SECTION B

(75marks)

Answer any three questions in this section

1. Discuss five (5) reasons that justify the need for action research in education. **(25 marks)**
2. (a) Discuss any three (3) purposes of a literature review in research. **(15 marks)**
(b) Ms. Gifty Akosua Mensah conducted a study in the year 2020 on the effects of truancy on academic achievement. The study was published on pages 25 to 38 of volume 20 issue 3 of the journal of education studies. Write out Ms. Mensah's study in a reference list using the American Psychological Association (APA) referencing style **(10 marks)**.
3. a) Explain research problem. **(5 marks)**
b) Discuss four (4) characteristics of a good research problem. **(20 Marks)**
4. a) Briefly explain the following terms
 - i. Probability sampling **(3^{1/2} marks)**
 - ii. Non-probability sampling **(3^{1/2} marks)**
b) Classify each of the following sampling processes as either random, stratified, systematic, or cluster. **(10 marks)**
- c) Briefly explain any two assumptions underpinning action research. **(8 marks)**
5. Explain each of the following methods of gathering data for qualitative research. **(25 Marks)**
 - i. Sociometric method
 - ii. Observation
 - iii. Interview
 - iv. Focus group interview
 - v. Focus Group Discussions