



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

(All rights reserved)

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

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2021/2022  
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEUP 302

COURSE TITLE: INQUIRY AND ACTION RESEARCH FOR UPPER PRIMARY

**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. To develop universal theories and discover generalised principles and best strategies that ultimately improve the quality of education is the goal of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. action research  
B. applied research  
C. basic research  
D. educational research
2. Mr. Amponsah conducted a study to examine how well the objectives for the B.Ed. curriculum in the Colleges of Education have been achieved. This best describes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. action research  
B. applied research  
C. basic research  
D. evaluation research
3. The cycle of inquiry is a spiral activity which involves \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. planning, acting, observing and reflecting  
B. planning, acting, reflecting and observing  
C. planning, observing, acting, and reflecting  
D. planning, reflecting, observing and acting
4. The following explains the need for Action research, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it helps teachers develop new knowledge  
B. it promotes reflective teaching and thinking  
C. it puts teachers in charge of their craft

- D. it reduces teachers' pedagogical repertoire
5. Miss Aboagye and her colleague teachers conducted a research on a pertinent problem confronting their school, their head teacher and other stakeholders were not left out. What type of action research was that?
- A. Collaborative action research
  - B. District-wide action research
  - C. Individual teacher action research
  - D. School-wide action research
6. As an action researcher, the question, 'What would I do differently next time?' This best explains \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. action research as bridging the gap between research and practice
  - B. action research as a reflective practice
  - C. action research as a disciplined inquiry
  - D. action research as a social process
7. Action research starts with a problem and ends with a problem. This means action research is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cyclical
  - B. emancipatory
  - C. logical
  - D. participatory
8. When Mr. Bruce was conducting his action research, he allowed for inputs from experts and other stakeholders. The most appropriate principle manifesting here is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. collaborative resource
  - B. dialectical critique
  - C. reflexive critique
  - D. risk
9. Which among the following is an importance of action research?
- A. Teachers are able to reflect on their own Practice
  - B. Teachers are able to interact and share ideas among themselves
  - C. Teachers are able to articulate their views without fear
  - D. Teachers are able to develop professionally
10. All the following are characteristics of a good research problem, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. It should be ambiguously stated
  - B. It should be feasible
  - C. It should be researchable
  - D. It should be significant

11. In reviewing literature, information collected from the original author means such information is collected from a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. primary source
  - B. secondary source
  - C. tertiary source
  - D. none of the above
12. At what stage in his action research process will Mr. Agbosu 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. A data collection technique where a number of people are selected, brought together, and asked about their opinions or perceptions about a particular topic is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. structured interview
  - B. focus-group interview
  - C. one-to-one interview
  - D. unstructured interview
14. A data collection technique that helps teachers to know how children choose their partners for various activities inside and outside the classroom is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. interview
  - B. observation
  - C. portfolio
  - D. sociometry
15. The process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables a researcher to answer stated research questions refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. data analysis
  - B. data collection
  - C. literature review
  - D. problem identification
16. A tool which teachers and researchers use to record of observations, and research activities that they encounter or participate in during fieldwork refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. case study
  - B. journal
  - C. portfolio
  - D. questionnaire



17. 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
18. Sir Korku's research problem can be described as good if it has all the following characteristics, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is feasible
  - B. it presents an ethical position
  - C. it is significant
  - D. it is unambiguously stated
19. During the process of her action research, Madam Adzo analysed her data by reducing it into percentages and graphs. This best explains \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. quantitative analysis
  - B. qualitative analysis
  - C. qualifying analysis
  - D. mixed method analysis
20. Which among these is NOT a good source of research problem?
- A. Experience
  - B. Literature
  - C. Notebook
  - D. Theory

## SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. a) What is research? (5 Marks)  
 b) Explain three (3) characteristics of research. (6 Marks)  
 c) What is action research? (5 Marks)  
 d) Explain three (3) characteristics of action research (9 Marks)
2. a) Describe the four (4) types of action research (8 Marks)  
 b) Explain three (3) key principles of action research (9 Marks)  
 c) Explain four (4) reasons that justifies the need for action research (8 Marks)
3. Write short notes on each of the following:  
 a) Action Research as a Disciplined Inquiry (5 Marks)  
 b) Action Research as a Reflective Practice (5 Marks)  
 c) Action Research as Bridging the Gap Between Research and Practice (5 Marks)  
 d) Participatory Action research (5 Marks)  
 e) Practical Action Research (5 Marks)
4. a) What is a research problem? (3 Marks)  
 b) With relevant examples, explain what problem identification is in research. (5 Marks)  
 c) Explain four (4) characteristics of a good research problem. (8 Marks)  
 d) Explain three (3) sources of research problems (9 Marks)
5. a) What is Data collection in research? (4 Marks)  
 b) Explain the two main types of data collection. (6 Marks)  
 c) State three (3) importance of Data Collection. (3 Marks)  
 d) Explain three (3) live methods of gathering data. (6 Marks)  
 e) Explain three (3) paper and pen methods of gathering data. (6 Marks)