

STUDENT'S ID NO. _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 100, 2024/2025
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEUP 302

COURSE TITLE: INQUIRY AND ACTION RESEARCH FOR UPPER PRIMARY

Instructions: 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. What characterizes action research as a disciplined inquiry?
 - a. Informal observations only
 - b. Random data collection and analysis
 - c. Standardized testing only
 - d. Systematic investigation and reflection
2. Which ethical consideration is emphasized in action research?
 - a. Avoiding literature review entirely
 - b. Maintaining participant confidentiality
 - c. Publishing results immediately afterwards
 - d. Using quantitative data collection tools only
3. What role does reflection play in the action research cycle?
 - a. It guides continuous improvement
 - b. It is an optional component; it plays no role
 - c. It is only done at the end of the process
 - d. It occurs after publication of the results

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4. When reviewing literature for your action research, you find conflicting findings. How should you proceed?
 - a. Discard all conflicting studies
 - b. Only use recent publications
 - c. Present multiple perspectives
 - d. Select supporting views only
5. The fact that action research starts with a problem and ends with a problem means that it is ...
 - a. action-oriented.
 - b. cyclical.
 - c. emancipatory.
 - d. logical.
6. How should intervention activities be documented?
 - a. Brief summary is sufficient
 - b. Final results are enough
 - c. Keep detailed implementation records
 - d. No documentation needed
7. What distinguishes action research from traditional research?
 - a. Focuses on classroom improvement
 - b. Requires larger sample sizes
 - c. Takes longer to complete
 - d. Uses only quantitative data
8. When analyzing qualitative data in action research, what approach is recommended?
 - a. Count the frequency of words
 - b. Pick random quotations
 - c. Scan responses quickly
 - d. Use systematic coding methods
9. A teacher notices students struggle with group work. Which initial step should they take?
 - a. Change the curriculum immediately
 - b. Document collaboration issues
 - c. Implement new seating
 - d. Write a research report
10. During observation, 40% of students don't participate. How would you frame this problem?
 - a. The classroom needs new furniture
 - b. Limited participation needs study
 - c. Students lack motivation
 - d. Teaching style is ineffective

11. You're planning to collect data about student engagement. Which method combination works best?
 - a. Administrative records alone
 - b. Multiple data collection tools
 - c. Student test scores only
 - d. Teacher opinions solely
12. You discover midway that some students need modifications. What should guide your response?
 - a. Abandon the research project
 - b. Adjust and document changes
 - c. Follow the original plan strictly
 - d. Ignore student requirements
13. Your action research involves recording discussions. What's most important?
 - a. Getting expensive equipment
 - b. Obtaining informed consent
 - c. Publishing recordings online
 - d. Sharing with all faculty
14. An action researcher asks, "Why are students lazy?" Another way to ask the same question is:
 - a. Are students unmotivated
 - b. Do students enjoy school
 - c. Should homework increase
 - d. What influences engagement
15. You're analyzing observation data. Which approach aligns with action research?
 - a. Ask others to analyze it
 - b. Consider multiple patterns
 - c. Look for supporting evidence
 - d. Use numerical data only
16. A teacher's data indicates improvement. In writing the discussion section of a research report, what is the most appropriate focus?
 - a. Critique previous methods
 - b. Examine all outcomes
 - c. Include unrelated data
 - d. Show only improvements
17. You are to explain triangulation to a group of teacher trainees. How would you explain it?
 - a. Collecting data from various sources
 - b. Including three participants
 - c. Using three questions only
 - d. Writing three chapters

18. Your research reveals a successful intervention. How should you share findings?
- Keep findings private
 - Present strategies to colleagues
 - Tell the administration only
 - Wait for others to ask
19. How should limitations be addressed?
- Attribute to external factors
 - Discuss with transparency
 - Mention in footnotes only
 - Remove from report
20. When implementing a new intervention and noticing unexpected results, you should:
- Abandon the research
 - Document and adjust the approach
 - Hide unexpected findings
 - Ignore new observations
21. A teacher conducted a study to examine how well the objectives for the School Feeding Program have been achieved. This best describes:
- Basic Research
 - Applied Research
 - Action Research
 - Evaluation Research
22. Cindy and her colleague teachers researched a pertinent problem confronting their lesson delivery. The type of action research best suited to operate here is: ..
- collaboration
 - district-wide
 - individual teacher
 - school-wide
23. When Mr. Vasco 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 of action research manifesting here is: ..
- collaborative resources
 - dialectical critique
 - reflexive critique
 - collaborative resources

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24. Master Musa was able to watch the way his Basic 4 learners interacted with their mates when he joined them to play a football match during break. The most appropriate data collection technique he used is
- a. interview.
 - b. observation.
 - c. portfolio.
 - d. test.
25. 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

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SECTION B

(75marks)

Answer any three questions in this section

1. Discuss five (5) reasons that justify the need for sampling in action research. (25 Marks)
2. Explain each of the following stages in conducting action research:
 - i. Problem identification and diagnosis (5 marks)
 - ii. Literature review process (5 marks)
 - iii. Planning intervention activities (5 marks)
 - iv. Data collection and monitoring methods (5 marks)
 - v. Analysis and interpretation of findings (5 marks)
3. Explain each of the following key characteristics of action research:
 - i. Cyclical nature (5 marks)
 - ii. Participatory (5 mark)
 - iii. Problem-focused (5 mark)
 - iv. Collaborative (5 mark)
 - v. Context-specific (5 mark)
4. Discuss five (5) data collection methods suitable for action research. (25 marks)
5. Explain each of the following ethical principles in action research.
 - i. Informed consent (5 marks)
 - ii. Privacy and confidentiality issues (5 marks)
 - iii. Access and acceptance (5 marks)
 - iv. Data protection and storage (5 marks)
 - v. Anonymity (5 marks)