



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 300, 2023/2024  
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 302

COURSE TITLE: INQUIRY AND ACTION RESEARCH FOR 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. What is the primary purpose of action research in education? To...
  - a) compare different schools based on student outcomes.
  - b) develop new theories for teaching and learning.
  - c) evaluate teacher performance.
  - d) improve teaching practices and student outcomes.
2. Which of the following best describes action research?
  - a) A comparison of different teaching methods across multiple schools
  - b) A cyclical process of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting
  - c) A longitudinal study aimed at understanding an issue over several years
  - d) A quantitative study of large populations for generalization
3. Which type of action research involves a teacher investigating their own practice?
  - a) Collaborative action research
  - b) District-level action research
  - c) Individual action research
  - d) School-wide action research

4. Action research is considered a form of "disciplined inquiry" because it...
  - a) follows a strict experimental design for specific purpose.
  - b) follows a systematic process of investigation and reflection.
  - c) is always conducted by academic researchers.
  - d) uses only quantitative data to generate multiple responses.
5. How does action research bridge the gap between research and practice? By...
  - a) applying research findings directly to classroom practice.
  - b) conducting research in laboratory settings.
  - c) focusing on theoretical frameworks.
  - d) publishing results in academic journals for wider readership.
6. Which of the following is NOT a key principle of action research?
  - a) Collaboration
  - b) Control trials
  - c) Cyclical process
  - d) Reflection
7. What is the main difference between traditional research and action research?
  - a) Action research is always qualitative and demanding in nature
  - b) Action research aims to solve practical problems in a specific context
  - c) Action research doesn't require data collection to draw a conclusion
  - d) Traditional research is always conducted by teachers
8. In the context of action research, what does "reflective practice" refer to?
  - a) Asking students for feedback at the end of each lesson taught
  - b) Critically examining one's teaching practices and their effects
  - c) Using mirrors in the classroom to reflect learners' opinions
  - d) Writing daily personal diaries in one's reflective practice journal
9. Which of the following is a primary need for conducting action research in education? To...
  - a) address specific issues in the classroom or school
  - b) increase teacher salaries in line with global trends
  - c) improve student test scores only in specific subject areas
  - d) reduce classroom size to make teaching and learning effective
10. What is the first step in the action research process?
  - a) Collecting data on a particular issue of interest
  - b) Identifying a problem or area for improvement
  - c) Implementing a solution based on one's experiences
  - d) Writing the final report of action research



11. How does action research in an inclusive classroom differ from that in a regular classroom?  
It...

- a) always requires external researchers.
- b) doesn't differ; the process is exactly the same in both contexts.
- c) focuses more on individual student needs and differentiation.
- d) only uses qualitative data to make generalizations about an issue.

12. What is a key consideration when conducting action research in a multi-grade classroom?

- a) Adapting research methods to address diverse age groups and learning levels
- b) Focusing only on the highest grade level and age groups in a school setting
- c) Separating students by grade and age level during the research process
- d) Using the same interventions for all grade and age levels being taught

13. Which of the following is NOT typically a step in the action research process?

- a) Acting as a researcher in all schools
- b) Generalizing results to all schools
- c) Observing learners in all schools
- d) Planning to cover all schools

14. What type of data is most commonly used in action research?

- a) Both quantitative and qualitative data
- b) Neither quantitative nor qualitative data
- c) Only qualitative data
- d) Only quantitative data

15. Which of the following is an appropriate data collection method for action research?

- a) Classroom observations
- b) Student surveys
- c) Student-led discussions
- d) Teacher reflective journals

16. When conducting action research, triangulation refers to...

- a) Analyzing data after three months of collection to increase validity.
- b) Collecting data from three different schools to increase validity.
- c) Using multiple data sources or methods to increase validity.
- d) Using only three participants in the study to increase validity.

17. What is the purpose of analyzing data in action research?

- a) To prove a hypothesis correct
- b) To identify patterns and inform future actions
- c) To compare results with other schools in a district
- d) To evaluate teacher performance in a district

18. Which of the following is NOT a common method of data analysis in action research?
- a) Content analysis
  - b) Complex inferential statistics
  - c) Descriptive statistics
  - d) Thematic analysis
19. In action research, member checking is used to...
- a) check researcher credentials and credibility.
  - b) compare results with other studies in a district.
  - c) ensure data accuracy and interpretation.
  - d) verify participant attendance during interviewing.
20. What is the primary purpose of writing an action research report?
- a) To critique other teachers' practices
  - b) To fulfill college requirements for graduation
  - c) To get published in an academic journal
  - d) To share findings and reflect on the process
21. Which section of an action research report typically comes first?
- a) Data analysis
  - b) Introduction
  - c) Literature review
  - d) Methodology
22. In an action research report, where would you typically find the researcher's reflections on the process? In the ...
- a) abstract.
  - b) discussion or conclusion.
  - c) introduction.
  - d) methodology section.
23. What should be included in the methodology section of an action research report?
- a) Both data collection and analysis procedures
  - b) Only data collection methods
  - c) Only data analysis procedures
  - d) Review of related literature
24. How does the discussion section of an action research report differ from that of traditional research?
- a) It does not include any data interpretation section
  - b) It focuses more on personal reflections and implications for practice
  - c) It only discusses limitations of the study and not implications for practice
  - d) It presents new hypotheses for future research



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25. Which of the following is NOT typically included in the conclusion of an action research report?

- a) Detailed statistical analyses
- b) Implications for practice
- c) Reflections on the research process
- d) Summary of key findings

**SECTION B****(75marks)****Answer any three questions in this section.****Question 1**

- a) Define the term "research problem". (6 marks)
- b) Write three action research problems which are researchable. (9 marks)
- c) Briefly explain the following processes in conducting action research.
  - i. Background to the study (2 marks)
  - ii. Statement of the problem (2 marks)
  - iii. Purpose of the study (2 marks)
  - iv. Research questions (2 marks)
  - v. Significance of the study (2 marks)

**Question 2**

- a) Explain Data collection in action research. (5 Marks)
- b) Distinguish between primary and secondary data collection. (5 Marks)
- c) Discuss three (3) importance of Data Collection in action research. (10 Marks)

**Question 3**

Explain any five (5) methods of gathering data for qualitative research. (25 Marks)

**Question 4**

As an action researcher, discuss any five (5) reasons why you must undertake literature review. (25 marks)

**Question 5**

Explain each of the following in relation to action research. (25 marks)

- i. Action Research as a Disciplined Inquiry
- ii. Action Research as a Reflective Practice
- iii. Action Research as Bridging the Gap Between Research and Practice
- iv. Participatory Action research
- v. Practical Action Research