**Question One**

1. Questionnaires and Surveys

Responses can be analyzed with quantitative methods by assigning numerical values to Likerttype scales.

Results are generally easier (than qualitative techniques) to analyze

Pretest/Posttest can be compared and analyzed.

Allows for the study of the dynamics of a situation,frequency counts of target behaviours,or other behaviours as indicated by the needs f the evaluation.

1. Observations

Can produce qualitative (example narrative data) and quantitative data(example frequency counts,mean legth of interactions and instructional time)

1. Focus Groups

Gathers information about combined perspectives and opinions

Responses are often coded into categoriesand analyzed thematically

Involves studying a single phenomenon

**Question Two**

* Student
* Administrator
* Tutor

**Question Three**

* Verbal communication
* Written communication
* Face-to-face communication

**Question Four**

A project charter provides a preliminary delineation of roles and responsibilities ,outlines the project objectives, identifies the main stakeholders,and defines the authority of the project manager. It serves as a reference authority for the future of the project. The terms of reference are also part of the project charter.

**Question Five**

Operational feasibity

Economic feasibility

Technical feasibility

**Question Six**

1. Economic constraints

Relate to the project budget and the allocation of resources.If the budget is inadequate or is allocated inappropriately then it can have a negative impact on the success of the project in terms of quality,safety ,functionality and performance.

1. Management Constraints

These include particular shift patterns,overtime requirements,resource allocation between projectsmsafety procedures,working practices,environmental and social policies ,agreements with unions etc

1. Legal constraints

Refer to the many regulations that the activities and practices of aq project must comply with.these mostly relate to the employment law,safety requirements etc

1. Time constraints

These include key dates on the project schedule . Conforming with these dates is generally very important in terms of overall project completion dates.

**Question Seven**

Understanding demand-feasibility study alwasys analyze wether a real demand exists for a product or service. This holds true for internal projects as well as for potential consumer offerings

Assessing resources-another advantage of feasibility study is the opportunity to catalog the current resources available for a project and to estimate the need for additional resources.

Marketing feasibility-even for product and services with measurable demand,companies must examine their ability to spread the word about a new offering. During the evaluation process ,project managers learn whether the market is ready over saturated with stronger competitors.

**Question Eight**

**Question Nine**

**Question Ten**

**Waterfall methodology**

Diagram

Its sequential,linear process of project management