JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (EARLY CHILHOOD EDUCATION)

2ND YEAR 1ST SEMESTER 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

SCHOOL BASED

MAIN CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: EEC 3211

COURSE TITLE: **METHODS OF RESEARCH IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION**

EXAM VENUE: STREAM:

DATE: EXAM SESSION: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer any THREE questions.
2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.
3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

1. a. Identify the levels of measurement and the types of data they deal with (8 marks)

   b. Distinguish between

   i. descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (4 marks)

   ii. Bar graph and histogram (4 marks)

   iii. Normal curve and sigmoid curve (4 marks)

   iv. Probability sampling and non probability sampling (4 marks)

   b. What is the importance of background information in a research report (2 marks)

   c. What are the characteristics of usable hypothesis in an educational research (4 marks)

2. Discuss the importance of educational research (20 marks)

3. a. Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative research (10 marks)

   b. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using both qualitative and quantitative research methods (10 marks)

4. a. Identify a research topic of your choice. (2 marks)

   b. Describe the research design you would use to address the research topic identified in 4 (a) above. (8 marks)

   c. What is the importance of carrying out literature review in a research? (10 marks)

5. Below is some information that partly describes a certain study. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

> **A researcher carried out a study to find out the influence of a certain teaching strategy on performance. In the research area there were 20 national schools, 100 extra-county schools, 120 county schools, and 300 sub-county schools. 8 of the national schools were boy schools, 11 were girl schools while 1 was a special school. Out of the 100 extra-county schools 56 were girl schools, 30 of them were boy schools while 24 were of mixed gender. 61 county schools were girl schools, 58 were boy schools while one was a mixed school. All the sub-county schools were of mixed gender.**

Question

If the researcher needed a sample of 50 schools, describe and justify the sampling procedures the researcher could have applied to obtain the sample schools. (20 marks)