

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**PROGRAMME: BACHELOR OF SCIENCE EDUCATION HONOURS DEGREE**

**COURSE CODE: PC102 (02).**

**NARRATION: RESEARCH METHODS AND  
STATISTICS**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 300**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**JAN 2025**

- Answer any three questions.
- Each question carries 100 marks except for the statistic question which carries 50 marks which will be converted to a percentage.
- Begin each answer on a separate answer sheet, relate your answers and examples to your subject of specialization in Zimbabwean context.

**SECTION A: RESEARCH METHODS**

Choose **TWO** questions from this section.

1. Explain the importance of sampling and show how you would use any one probability sampling technique to get a sample from a given population. [100]
2. Discuss the role of computers in educational research. [100]
3. Examine the importance of the research proposal in educational research, clearly articulating the essential components. [100]

**SECTION B: RESEARCH STATISTICS**

Choose **ONE** question from this section.

4. An experiment was carried out to compare the effectiveness of two methods of teaching Mathematics at a certain high school. A sample was randomly selected and the selected pupils were randomly assigned to either a control group or an experimental group. The performance of the experimental group and that of the control group were compared at the end of the experiment, it found that the mean score of the experimental group was 72% while that of the control group was 68%.
  - a. For this experiment state
    - i. The independent variable [2]
    - ii. Dependent variable. [2]
    - iii. Any two possible confounding variable [4]
    - iv. The null hypothesis [2]
    - v. A directional hypothesis. Explain your answer. [4]
    - vi. The test that would need to be calculated to determine if the difference between 72% and 68% is significantly different. Explain your answer. [4]

- b. Differentiate
  - i. The experimental group and control group [4]
  - ii. Random selection and random assignment [4]
  - iii. Briefly explain the exact experiment that was done in the scenario described above. [4]
- c. Random selection can use simple random sampling using number. The following is part of hundreds of random numbers.

**Table 1: Random numbers**

|       | Column | Column | Column | Column |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Row 1 | 36768  | 72633  | 37948  | 20069  |
| Row 2 | 07092  | 52392  | 42627  | 12067  |
| Row 3 | 43310  | 01081  | 44863  | 80307  |

From a population of 3000 people, a researcher wants to select 200 people into her sample starting from Row 1 across columns i.e., from column 4 and then starting from Row 2 across columns until you get to Row 3 column 4, explain and identify the participants that would be chosen. [20]

5. A researcher wants to determine the relationship between test anxiety and the student's performance. The Table 2 below shows the scores on a measure of test anxiety and examination score for a sample of 10 students.

**Table 2: Scores of test anxiety and examination score**

| Student            | A  | B  | C  | D  | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | J  |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Test anxiety score | 23 | 14 | 14 | 5  | 17 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 15 |
| Test score         | 43 | 59 | 48 | 77 | 50 | 52 | 46 | 51 | 51 | 41 |

- a. Calculate
  - i. modal test anxiety score [1]
  - ii. median anxiety score [2]
- b. Which variable is being investigated? [1]
- c. State the dependent variable [1]
- d. For this data, calculate the spearman rank order correlation coefficient and use it to comment on the relationship between test anxiety and examination score. [25]
- e. If the low test anxiety is pegged at 0.2 standard deviations below the mean, which student, if any, have low test anxiety? [10]
- f. If the high test anxiety is pegged at 1.6 standard deviations above the mean, which students, if any, have very high test anxiety? [10]

**END OF PAPER**