

Correction of Master Two Research Methodology Exam

Nb: don't use more than the space left

Question one: State briefly the difference between:

1. A paired t-test and an unpaired t-test (02pt)

A paired t-test is used for a research design where the results of sets of scores obtained from the same group are compared while the unpaired is for scores from two independent groups.

2. Stratified sampling and cluster sampling (02pts)

In stratified sampling the subjects are selected randomly from the clusters while in cluster sampling a cluster is selected randomly.

3. Semi-structured interview and focus group (02pts)

Both are types of interview, but in the former, the subjects react individually while in the latter, they react collaboratively through brainstorming together.

Question two: Are these questions good to be used in a questionnaire? If no, why? (answer in one word) (06pts)

Items	Yes/ No	Why
1. Are you satisfied with our excellent method?	.No	Leading question
2.Tell me whether you would be for or against the use of data show in teaching phonetics and research methodology.	.No	Double- barrelled question
3. What was the state of the cleanliness of the room?	.No	The wording is not simple
4. Don't you think you shouldn't be nervous to avoid road accidents	.No	Negative question (double)
5. Have you experienced mental illness?	No	Sensitive question
6. Does it seem possible to you that the situation will change based on the involvement of so many serious people?	No	Loaded question

Question three: Suppose you have finished your list of questionnaire items, what do you need to do next? (03pts)

1. Group the questions into sub-sections based on their type, starting with easiest questions
2. Order them logically
3. Supply a sub-title for each section sub-section
4. Supply clear instruction
5. Supply a title to the questionnaire and a polite introduction
6. Validate the questionnaire
7. Pilote it
8. Administer it

Question five: Process of quantitative data analysis and qualitative data analysis

(05pts)

Quantitative data analysis	Qualitative data analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive statistics: calculate the mean, the variance, standard deviation (depending on the type of the research method (experimental, correlational...) - Inferential statistics: Choose the appropriate t-test (compute it) - Find the degree of freedom - Choose alpha level (0.05) - Compare the t-test value with the critical value of the degree of freedom to accept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listen or read the collected data - Transcription of the material (if it is an interview) - Divide the text into segments of information (categorizing) - Coding - Identification of themes - Exploration of relationships between categories , finding possible and plausible Explanations for findings

the null or the alternative hypothesis (this can be done manually or using a software like the SPSS)	- Writing the report
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