



PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

LA 301 – WRITING A RESEARCH PAPER

SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION

DATE: MONDAY 29<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2020

TIME: 8:20 am – 11:20 am

VENUES: D/HALL & RKL T

MARKS: 115

WEIGHTING: 40%

INSTRUCTIONS:

On the ANSWER BOOKLET and ATTENDANCE SLIP, fill out the following:

1. You have 10 minutes reading time and **3 Hours** to do the **EXAM**. The **READING TIME** starts now!
2. There are **5 SECTIONS** with **59 QUESTIONS** in this exam. You are required to answer **ALL** questions. The marks are indicated next to each question. Write **ALL** answers to the questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided. No additional material will be attached to the answer booklet.
3. **NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES, MOBILE PHONES and BAGS** are allowed in the room. **ONLY** your stationery (i.e. ruler, bios) is allowed. Place your ID card next to you to be checked by the Exam Invigilator.
4. **RULE** a line through any mistakes; correction fluid is not allowed. No additional papers will be provided; you are to use the blank side of the exam sheets for rough work.
5. Write your Student ID No., Name, Subject Code (LA- 301), Course of Study (Communication for Development) & Year of Study (e.g. BECV 4 etc.), Examination Date, and Signature on the ANSWER BOOKLET. **DO IT NOW!**
6. Check that you have **pages numbered 1 to 11 on your Exam Paper**. The exam contents are as follows:

| SECTION                                 | QUESTION NO. | PAGE NO. | MARKS              |
|---|--------------|----------|--------------------|
| A. Multiple Choice                      | 1 - 30       | 1 - 6    | 30                 |
| B. True and False                       | 31 - 45      | 6 - 7    | 15                 |
| C. Matching of Concepts and Definitions | 46           | 7 - 8    | 15                 |
| D. Short Answers                        | 47 - 54      | 8 - 9    | 25                 |
| E. Skills Application                   | 55 - 59      | 9 - 11   | 30                 |
|   |              |          | <b>TOTAL = 115</b> |

7. You can skim through the contents, but do not start answering the Questions until you are told to start.

*Note: LA 301 Subject Tutors: Mr. Sangundi, Mr. Jesse, Mr. Iko, Dr.Nuru, Mrs. Moka*

**PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**(30 MARKS)**

***Instruction:*** Read the questions or statements carefully and select the answer from the alternatives given (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.

**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following *is not* a type of research approach/method?

- A. Pure Research.
- B. Applied Research.
- C. Qualitative research.
- D. Action Research.

**QUESTION 2**

The research design used in obtaining data from studying and reviewing documents is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Survey.
- B. Experiment.
- C. Correlational Studies.
- D. Content Analysis.

**QUESTION 3**

Which of the following *is not* a purpose of a research proposal?

- A. To facilitate planning.
- B. To gain support.
- C. To inform others.
- D. To gain confidence.

**QUESTION 4**

The 'Scope of Study' is part of the Introductory Chapter in a Research Proposal. It basically means to:

- A. Identify particular variables and their relationships, as well as their measurement scales.
- B. Tailor down the specific areas to focus on so that it shows us the boundaries of your work.
- C. Describe an issue currently existing which needs to be addressed.
- D. Is glue that holds together all research elements, including goal, methods, frameworks and validity measures.

**QUESTION 5**

In which type of response would the respondent be asked to respond using numbers, words or phrases to answer questions in a survey?

- A. Check-List Responses.
- B. Categorical Responses.
- C. Ranking Responses.
- D. Tabular Responses.

### QUESTION 6

Research Proposal has three main components: the Front Matter, the Main Matter and End Matter. Which of the following is not part of the Main Matter?

- A. Discussion.
- B. Review of Literature.
- C. Conclusion Recommendations.
- D. List of Illustrations.

### QUESTION 7

A survey that focuses at recorded data to establish patterns of change that has already occurred in order to predict the future is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cohort.
- B. Trend.
- C. Longitudinal.
- D. Cross Sectional.

### QUESTION 8

Which one of the characteristics given is **not** of the Quantitative Research Perspective?

- A. Knowledge is absolute and an end itself-it is hard and determinist.
- B. Governed by general laws and theories governing physical world.
- C. Knowledge is relative where individuals create, modify and interpret the world.
- D. Data is empirical-research, methods are specified and definite.

### QUESTION 9

In an academic context, research is defined as:

- A. The process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems (through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data).
- B. The quest to boost one's intelligence quotient.
- C. Collection of data to impress management.
- D. None of the above.

### QUESTION 10

Why do we do research? So that it:

- A. Helps us to understand the world.
- B. Enables us to establish whether something is true or not true.
- C. Helps us to prove and explain things that have not been proven nor explained.
- D. All of the above.

### QUESTION 11

Research undertaken to improve practices and organizational effectiveness at current workplace is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Policy research.
- B. Workplace research.
- C. Action research.
- D. Applied Research.

### QUESTION 12

What is a research proposal?

- A. A document requesting funding for implementation of projects.
- B. A systematic plan which brings together in an organized form the preliminary planning that will be needed to accomplish the purpose of the projected or proposed study.
- C. The document that contains the road map that leads to potential funding sources.
- D. A systematic report of a study being carried out.

### QUESTION 13

If a researcher tells the research participants that their responses can be connected to their identities but that the research team promises not to disclose that information publicly, what has the researcher promised to the subjects?

- A. Informed Consent.
- B. Anonymity.
- C. Confidentiality.
- D. Debriefing.

### QUESTION 14

Your employer wants you to do a study of job satisfaction. The company you work for has 50,000 employees, and your boss provides you with enough funds to survey 1,000 employees. You ask for and receive the master list of all 50,000 employees. In order to get a representative sample of 1,000 workers you decide to start randomly on the list and then choose every 50th employee on the list.

Which specific sampling technique have you decided to use?

- A. Random Assignment.
- B. Systematic Sampling.
- C. Simple Random Sampling.
- D. Quota Sampling.

### QUESTION 15

Questionnaire is a:

- A. Research method.
- B. Measurement technique.
- C. Tool for data collection.
- D. Data analysis technique.

### QUESTION 16

Which of the following is **not** a “Graphic representation?”

- A. Pie Chart.
- B. Bar Chart.
- C. Table.
- D. Histogram.

### QUESTION 17

Which of the following entries is **correct** according to APA referencing convention?

- A. Bryman, A. (2012). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- B. Bryman (2012, fourth edition), Oxford University Press.
- C. Bryman, Alan, *Social Research Methods* (2012: OUP).
- D. Bryman, A. *Social Research Methods* (2012).

**QUESTION 18**

Which of the following *is not* a data-collection method?

- A. Research questions.
- B. Unstructured interviewing.
- C. Postal survey questionnaires.
- D. Participant observation.

**QUESTION 19**

Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction? Because:

- A. Too much data is collected than is required.
- B. We need to make sense of the data.
- C. Of the repetitions in answers to questionnaires.
- D. The sample size has been exceeded.

**QUESTION 20**

A representative sample is used so that the results of a study are:

- A. Reliable.
- B. Generalizable.
- C. Convenient.
- D. Limited.

**QUESTION 21**

Which of the following is *an example* of a front matter component in a research paper?

- A. Acknowledgement.
- B. Literature review.
- C. Discussions.
- D. List of references.

**QUESTION 22**

Which of the following features should be included in an abstract of a research paper?

- A. Purpose of the study.
- B. Method of study.
- C. Main results.
- D. None of the above answer is wrong.

**QUESTION 23**

Why is it important that personal data about research participants are kept within secure, confidential records?

- A. So that the participants cannot find out what has been written about them.
- B. In case individuals, places or organizations can be harmed through identification or disclosure of personal information.
- C. So that government officials, teachers and other people in authority can have easy access to the data.
- D. To enable the researcher to track down individuals and find out more about their lives.

#### QUESTION 24

If a study is "reliable," this means that:

- A. It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted.
- B. The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions.
- C. The findings can be generalized to other social settings.
- D. The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated.

#### QUESTION 25

What is the purpose of having a conclusion in a research report?

- A. It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured.
- B. It contains a useful review of the relevant literature.
- C. It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed.
- D. It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions.

#### QUESTION 26

An important practical issue to consider when designing a research project is:

- A. Which theoretical perspective you find most interesting.
- B. Whether or not you have time to retiling the bathroom first.
- C. How much time and money you have to conduct the research.
- D. Which color of cover page to present your work in.

#### QUESTION 27

The purpose of the introductory section of a research report aims at:

- A. Identifying the specific focus of the study.
- B. Providing a rationale for the dissertation.
- C. Grabbing the reader's attention.
- D. All of the above.

#### QUESTION 28

Which of the following are the main components of a complete research report?

- A. Introduction; Data collection; Data analysis; Conclusions and recommendations.
- B. Executive summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography.
- C. Research plan; Research data; Analysis; References.
- D. Introduction; Literature review; Research methods; Results; Conclusion.

#### QUESTION 29

Which of the following *is not* part of the research proposal?

- A. Title Page.
- B. Literature Review.
- C. Appendices.
- D. Abstract.

**QUESTION 30**

An inductive theory is one that:

- A. Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis.
  - B. Does not allow for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge.
  - C. Uses quantitative methods whenever possible.
  - D. Allows theory to emerge out of the data.
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**PART B: TRUE AND FALSE**

**(15 MARKS)**

**Instructions:** Read through the following statements and write **True** if the statement is true and **False** if the statement is not true.

**QUESTION 31**

When doing literature reviews, it is a must that tables and statistics be used to support you reviews.

\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 32**

Literature Review enlarges the *breadth* of your knowledge of your field of study. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 33**

The purpose of Literature Review is to: Summarize, Synthesize, Evaluate, and Critique. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 34**

The steps required to design and administer a questionnaire include interpretation of the results. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 35**

Defining the objective of your study is the most important step in designing a research plan because it gives actionable information and knowledge. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 36**

In quantitative perspective, individual instances of phenomena lead to form conclusions, assumptions and theories to explain. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 37**

Ethnographic/Naturalistic study is like allowing important events and situations to speak for themselves rather than to be largely interpreted, evaluated or judged by the researcher. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 38**

Hypothesis are not always held tentatively. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 39**

The use of observation, interview transcripts, field notes and diaries are qualitative research approaches to soliciting data from a specimen. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 40**

For every source cited in the argument, there must be a corresponding reference entry for it on the list of reference at the end of the proposal/report. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 41**

At the experimental level of constraint, nonmanipulated independent variables are used. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 42**

Validity refers to how well a study, procedure, or measure does what it is supposed to do. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 43**

A good rule of thumb is that if you are finding it difficult to write your research questions, then you haven't spent enough time defining the objectives of the questionnaire. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 44**

When writing the title of a table, capitalize only the first letter of all the words. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 45**

'Table' and 'Figures' come under the heading 'List of Illustrations'. \_\_\_\_\_

**PART C: MATCHING OF CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION****(15 MARKS)****QUESTION 46**

**Instruction:** Match the following research concepts of a research proposal/report with their description. Write the letter of the correct description beside the description number (e.g. 1. P, 2. R, 3. S)

| Description number | Concepts                   |   | Description   |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1                  | action research            | A | Lists and describes the measurement tools to be used.   |
| 2                  | secondary sources          | B | List of the elements in a targeted population for study.  |
| 3                  | quantitative research      | C | Is a form of disciplined inquiry in which personal attempt is made to understand, improve and reform practice.                        |
| 4                  | interview                  | D | Series of statements are put in order in terms of a particular criterion.   |
| 5                  | cohort survey              | E | The questionnaire to discover faults in questionnaire design, question ambiguities and misunderstandings by respondents is necessary. |
| 6                  | research personnel         | F | A study to see if there is an association between variables.  |
| 7                  | data collection procedures | G | Information which may be used in absence of or to supplement the primary data.  |
| 8                  | ranking response           | H | An objective and empirical research approach which uses numbers and statistics to quantify & present its data.                        |



|    |                              |   |  |
|----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 9  | pre-test                     | I | Present names and biographical sketches of key research staff.   |
| 10 | data collection instruments  | J | Studies a group of people with some common characteristics   |
| 11 | review of related literature | K | List the procedures used in administering the instruments.   |
| 12 | comparative study            | L | A focus study of a specific instances, eg: group.  |
| 13 | sampling Frame               | M | Presents the rationale for the study by citing other research.   |
| 14 | case Study                   | N | A scientific test done under controlled conditions to determine the causal relationship between two variables. |
| 15 | experiment                   | O | Oral survey where interaction between interviewer & the respondent takes place.                                |

**PART D: SHORT ANSWER**

**(25 MARKS)**

**Instruction:** Read the following questions and answer them accordingly.

**QUESTIONS 47**

Name the two data collection methods used in Survey Research Design. (2 marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 48**

List four (4) values of content analysis as categorized by Hill and Kerber (1967): (4 marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 49**

Explain the difference between qualitative and quantitative research approaches in only one sentence. (2 marks)

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**QUESTION 50**

Explain why it is important to quote sources in a research paper. Write your answer in only 2 sentences (3 marks)

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**QUESTION 51**

What is a code book and why is it important in data processing? Write your answer in only 2 sentences (3 marks)

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**QUESTION 52**

Differentiate between descriptive and inferential statistics. Write your answer in only 1 sentence (2 marks)

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**QUESTION 53**

A Conclusion Chapter is an important section in a Research Paper. Explain its main purpose in only 2 sentences. (3 marks)

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**QUESTION 54**

There are five (5) important factors that a researcher should be aware of when designing and administering an experiment. Name at least three and briefly explain each one. (6 marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**PART E: SKILLS APPLICATION QUESTIONS**

**(30 MARKS)**

**Instruction:** Read the statements carefully and answer the questions that follow.

**QUESTION 55**

You are tasked by the Morobe Provincial Government (MPG) to carry out a research to identify the economic impact of the two months Covid-19 State of Emergency (SOE) on the residents of Lae city who are involved in the informal sector. The study is needed to inform policy planning to protect city residents who rely on the informal sector in the event that unpredictable calamity befalls the city in the future.

Using the scenario given above, you are to formulate a Research Topic/Title for that research project taking into consideration the guidelines for formulating research topic. Your Research topic must be no more than 1-2 sentences long and must clearly show the evidence of the four (4) key elements that make a good research topic. (4 marks)

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**QUESTION 56**

In reference to Question 55, write two (2) Research Questions that will guide the entire study. (2 marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 57**

State and discuss the process of data analysis in qualitative research, including exploring the data, developing themes from the data, coding data, and connecting themes. (7 marks)

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**QUESTION 58**

There are four chapters in a research proposal. Name each chapter and describe what you are expected to write in each one. (12 marks)

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### QUESTION 59

**Instruction:** There are two Approaches (Perspectives) to Research. Five characteristics of the Quantitative perspective are given. Provide the Qualitative characteristics on the right side of the table numbered 1 – 5 (5 marks).

| <b>Quantitative Research Perspective</b>   | <b>Qualitative Research Perspective</b> |
|--|---|
| 1. Data is empirical (use of the scientific method. Research procedures are precise and definite). | 1.                                      |
| 2. Data is objective.  | 2.                                      |
| 3. Knowledge is absolute and an end in itself (it is hard & determinist).                          | 3.                                      |
| 4. Data is quantified with numbers and statistics.   | 4.                                      |
| 5. General laws, theories governing physical world. Deductive reasoning.                           | 5.                                      |

End of Exam...