

ZIMBABWE



EZEKIEL GUTI

UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS) IN SOCIAL WORK

EXAMINATION PAPER

COURSE CODE : ASW223  
COURSE TITLE : Social Research Methods 2  
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS : Calculator  
DURATION : 3 Hours  
DATE : 31 MAR 2021

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Answer **THREE** questions only.
2. Answer **ALL** questions from Section A
3. Choose **ONE** question each from Section B and Section C
4. Write **ALL** your answers on the provided booklet

1. Randomly assigning treatment to experimental units allows:
  - a. population inference
  - b. causal inference
  - c. both types of inference
  - d. neither type of inference
  
2. .... research methods emphasise objective measurement, .... research methods emphasise depth of understanding and deeper meaning.
  - a. Survey, experimental
  - b. Qualitative, quantitative
  - c. Quantitative, qualitative.
  - d. Case study, subjective.
  
3. We review the relevant literature to know
  - a. What is already known about the topic.
  - b. What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic.
  - c. Who are the key contributors to the topic.
  - d. All of the above.
  
4. Select the order of sampling schemes from best to worst.
  - a. Simple random, stratified, convenience
  - b. Simple random, convenience, stratified
  - c. Stratified, simple random, convenience
  - d. Stratified, convenience, simple random
  
5. Which one of the following variables is not categorical?
  - a. Age of a person
  - b. Gender of a person
  - c. Choice on a test item
  - d. Marital status of a person
  
6. Which one of these statistics is unaffected by outliers?
  - a. Mean
  - b. Interquartile range
  - c. Standard deviation

- d. Range
7. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is
- The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
  - The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
  - A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
  - An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
8. A list of 5 results is: 70, 64, 80, 74, 92. What is the median for this list?
- 74
  - 76
  - 77
  - 80
9. The mean of a sample is
- always equal to the mean of the population
  - always smaller than the mean of the population
  - computed by summing the data values and dividing the sum by  $(n - 1)$
  - computed by summing all the data values and dividing the sum by the number of items
10. The sum of the percent frequencies for all classes will always equal
- one
  - the number of classes
  - the number of items in the study
  - 100
11. Since the mode is the most frequently occurring data value, it
- can never be larger than the mean
  - is always larger than the median
  - is always larger than the mean
  - must have a value of at least two

12. The following data show the number of hours studied by 100 statistics students.

Number of Hours	Frequency
0 - 9	20
10 - 19	25
20 - 29	35
30 - 39	20

The class width for this distribution

- a. is 9
  - b. is 10
  - c. is 11
  - d. varies from class to class
13. Statistical techniques that summarize and organize the data are classified as:
- a. Population statistics
  - b. Sample statistics
  - c. Descriptive statistics
  - d. Inferential statistics
14. A clinical social worker is interested in the effects of a six-week imagery intervention as therapy for a service user suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. How might you define the imagery variable?
- a. Independent variable
  - b. Dependent variable
  - c. Outcome variable
  - d. Resultant variable.
15. Five-point Likert scales (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree) are frequently used to measure motivations and attitudes. A Likert scale is a(n):
- a. Discrete variable
  - b. Ordinal variable
  - c. Categorical variable
  - d. All of the above

16. Which of the following statements is the most accurate description for the concept of standard deviation?
- The total distance from the smallest score to the highest score.
  - The square root of the total distance from the smallest score to the highest score.
  - The squared average distance between all scores and the mean.
  - The average distance between a score and the mean
17. Quantitative research has been criticised because:
- The measurement process suggests a spurious and artificial sense of accuracy
  - The reliance on instruments and procedures makes it high in ecological validity
  - It underestimates the similarities between objects in the natural and social worlds
  - All of the above
18. What effect would increasing the sample size have on a confidence interval?
- The confidence interval would increase in size
  - The confidence interval would decrease in size
  - The confidence interval is unaffected by sample size
  - The confidence interval could either increase or decrease in size
19. The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called the:
- range
  - median
  - mean
  - mode
20. In a sample of 800 students at ZEGU, 160, or 20%, are social work majors. Based on the above information, the school paper reported that “20% of all the students at the university are social work majors.” This report is an example of:
- a sample
  - a population
  - statistical inference
  - descriptive statistics

21. In computing descriptive statistics from grouped data,
  - a. data values are treated as if they occur at the midpoint of a class
  - b. the grouped data result is more accurate than the ungrouped result
  - c. the grouped data computations are used only when a population is being analysed
  - d. All of the above answers are correct.
  
22. When should measures of location and dispersion be computed from grouped data rather than from individual data values?
  - a. as much as possible since computations are easier
  - b. only when individual data values are unavailable
  - c. whenever computer packages for descriptive statistics are unavailable
  - d. only when the data are from a population
  
23. If a relationship between two variables is called statistically significant, it means the investigators think the variables are
  - a. related in the population represented by the sample.
  - b. not related in the population represented by the sample.
  - c. related in the sample due to chance alone.
  - d. very important.
  
24. Which of the following would be most likely to produce selection bias in a survey?
  - a. Using questions with biased wording.
  - b. Only receiving responses from half of the people in the sample.
  - c. Conducting interviews by telephone instead of in person.
  - d. Using a random sample of students at a university to estimate the proportion of people who think the legal drinking age should be lowered.
  
25. When asked questions concerning personal hygiene, people commonly lie. This is an example of:
  - a. sampling bias
  - b. confounding
  - c. non-response bias
  - d. response bias

**SECTION C (Answer ONE (1) question from this Section)**

1. Utilising relevant social work research examples, discuss the measures of dispersion/variability.
2. With the aid of relevant examples, examine the scales of measurement in social research.

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**