ICLED
LEKKI-LAGOS, NIGERIA
RESEARCH METHODS EXAMINATION 2026
Instruction: Answer All Questions [Let your answers be concise and precise]

Question One

- Briefly describe the different steps involved in a research process.
- What do you mean by research? Explain its significance in modern times.
- Distinguish between Research methods and Research methodology.
- Describe the different types of research, clearly pointing out the difference between an experiment and a survey.

Question Two

- Describe fully the techniques of defining a research problem.
- What is research problem? Define the main issues which should receive the attention of the researcher in formulating the research problem. Give suitable examples to elucidate your points.
- How do you define a research problem? Give three examples to illustrate your answer.
- Write short notes on:
  (a) Experience survey;
  (b) Pilot survey;
  (c) Components of a research problem;
  (d) Rephrasing the research problem

Question Three

- What do you mean by 'Sample Design'? What points should be taken into consideration by a researcher in developing a sample design for this research project.
- How would you differentiate between simple random sampling and complex random sampling designs? Explain clearly giving examples.
- Why probability sampling is generally preferred in comparison to non-probability sampling? Explain the procedure of selecting a simple random sample. Under what circumstances stratified random sampling design is considered appropriate? How would you select such sample? Explain by means of an example.
- Distinguish between:
  (a) Restricted and unrestricted sampling;
  (b) Convenience and purposive sampling;
  (c) Systematic and stratified sampling;
  (d) Cluster and area sampling.

Question Four

- What is the meaning of measurement in research? What difference does it make whether we measure in terms of a nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio scale? Explain giving examples.
- Are you in agreement with the following statements? If so, give reasons:
  (i) Validity is more critical to measurement than reliability.
  (ii) Stability and equivalence aspects of reliability essentially mean the same thing.
  (iii) Content validity is the most difficult type of validity to determine.
  (iv)There is no difference between concept development and concept specification.
  (v) Reliable measurement is necessarily a valid measurement.
- Point out the possible sources of error in measurement. Describe the tests of sound measurement.
- Are the following nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio data? Explain your answers.
  (a) Temperatures measured on the Kelvin scale.
  (b) Military ranks.
  (c) Social security numbers.
  (d) Number of passengers on buses from Dopemu to Moniya.
  (e) Code numbers given to the religion of persons attempting suicide.

Question Five

- Enumerate the different methods of collecting data. Which one is the most suitable for conducting enquiry regarding family welfare programme in India? Explain its merits and demerits.
- Examine the merits and limitations of the observation method in collecting material. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.
- Describe some of the major projective techniques and evaluate their significance as tools of scientific social research.
- How does the case study method differ from the survey method? Analyse the merits and limitations of case study method in sociological research.
- Clearly explain the difference between collection of data through questionnaires and schedules.
- “Experimental method of research is not suitable in management field.” Discuss, what are the problems in the introduction of this research design in business organisation?