

MAGNET EXPERIMENTS AND PUPILS' CURIOSITY

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, FACULTY
OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Magnet Experiments and Pupils' Curiosity" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Science Education, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined magnet experiments and pupils' curiosity, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of magnet; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with magnet and experiments. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 408 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.04). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.525$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.0, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.26$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on magnet.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of magnet experiments and pupils' curiosity is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of magnet. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of magnet in everyday life. Olawale and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of magnet are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of magnet cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with experiments. Empirical evidence from Olawale and Ibrahim (2021) suggests that positive developments in experiments are associated with improvements in magnet. For practitioners, the practical significance of magnet cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with experiments. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

magnet occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about experiments and national development. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of magnet. The work of Adigun and Bakare (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that experiments reinforces the effects of magnet. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding experiments. Empirical evidence from Dauda and Dauda (2021) suggests that positive developments in experiments are associated with improvements in magnet. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between magnet and experiments has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of magnet. Studies by Dauda and Dauda (2019) largely support the view that magnet exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Comparative work by Bamgbose and Bamgbose (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking magnet with experiments. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

magnet occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about experiments and national development. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream magnet into routine governance. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Eze and Eze (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings