

SPREADSHEET LESSONS USING LOCAL MARKET DATA

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Spreadsheet Lessons Using Local Market Data" 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.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined spreadsheet lessons using local market data, 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 spreadsheet; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with spreadsheet and lessons. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 397 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 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 = 3.15). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.483$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.48, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.02$, $p > 0.05$). 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 spreadsheet.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of spreadsheet lessons using local market data 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.

In recent years, spreadsheet has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on science education. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to spreadsheet must be differentiated rather than uniform. Research by Famuyide and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting spreadsheet and lessons. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in science education. Research by Adigun and Ogunlana (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting spreadsheet and lessons. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in science education. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

spreadsheet continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in science education. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with spreadsheet. The aggregate picture emerging from Adekunle and Okonkwo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between spreadsheet and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Bello and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking spreadsheet with lessons. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of spreadsheet, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which spreadsheet unfolds. The work of Bello and Dauda (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that lessons reinforces the effects of spreadsheet. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The work of Okonkwo and Chukwu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that lessons reinforces the effects of spreadsheet. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of spreadsheet, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to spreadsheet must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Dauda and Alade (2017) argued that the impact of spreadsheet is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding lessons. An examination by Umeh and Famuyide (2019) attributed much of the