

# MASINDEMULIROUNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

## MAIN CAMPUS

# UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR SECOND YEAR, SECONDTRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

# FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BECHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION

COURSE CODE:

**HPE 212** 

COURSE TITLE:

RESEARCH AND PROPOSAL WRITING

DATE: THURSDAY 5<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2021

TIME: 2:00-5:00PM

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

**Section B: Short Answer Questions** 

Section C: Long Answer Question

TIME: 3 Hours

(MCQ) 20 MARKS.

(SAQ) 40 MARKS.

(LAQ) 40 MARKS

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages, Please Turn Over.

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

(20Marks)

- Q1. The following are methods of data-collection apart from
  - A. Research questions
  - B. Unstructured interviewing
  - C. Postal survey questionnaires
  - D. Participant observation
- Q2. Elements of a dissertation are:
  - 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; Discussion; Conclusion
- Q3. A study is "reliable", if:
  - 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
- Q4. The following a types of research questions except;
  - A. Predicting an outcome
  - B. Evaluating a phenomenon
  - C. Developing good practice
  - D. A hypothesis
- Q5.Qualitative research strategy:
  - A. Using numbers, measurements and statistical techniques
  - B. Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings
  - C. Conducting research that is of a very high quality
  - D. All of the above
- Q6. A major issue to be considered when designing a research project is:
  - A. Which theoretical perspective you find most interesting
  - B. Whether or not you have time to retile the bathroom first
  - C. How much time and money you have to conduct the research
  - D. Which type of binder to present your work in research
- Q7.Survey research or cross-sectional is:
  - A. High in internal validity but low in reliability
  - B. High in replicability but low in internal validity
  - C. High in ecological validity but low in external validity
  - D. None of the above
- Q8. Which is a dependent variable in an experimental design?
  - A. The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
  - B. The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
  - C. A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
- D. An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
- Q9. Internal validity:
  - A. Whether or not there is really a causal relationship between two variables
  - B. Whether or not the findings are relevant to the participants' everyday lives
  - C. The degree to which the researcher feels that this was a worthwhile project
  - D. How accurately the measurements represent underlying concepts

- Q10. The following are types of non-probability sampling apart from
  - A. Snowball sampling
  - B. Stratified random sampling
  - C. Quota sampling
  - D. Convenience sampling
- Q11. Which one of the following is not one of the approaches of ethical issues in research?
  - A. Ethical skepticism
  - B. Deontology
  - C. Ontology
  - D. Utilitarianism
- Q12. In research, IRB is an acronym for which of the following?
  - A. Internal Review Board
  - B. Institutional Rating Board
  - C. Institutional Review Board
  - D. Internal Request Board
- Q13. Research participants must give......before they can participate in a research study?
  - A. Guidelines
  - B. A commitment
  - C. Informed consent
  - D. Private information
- Q14. The purpose of "tool" function of theory is:
  - A. Summarize existing knowledge
  - B. Summarize existing hypotheses
  - C. Suggest new relationships and make new predictions
  - D. Suggest new theories
- Q15. Introduction section of the research;
  - A. Gives an overview of prior relevant studies
  - B. Contains a statement of the purpose of the study
  - C. Contains research questions/research hypothesis
  - D. All of the above
- Q16. Method section of the research proposal indicate;
  - A. The research participants
  - B. The results of prior studies that address the phenomena of interest
  - C. The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study
  - D. The planned research procedures
  - E. a. c and d
- Q17. Research participants are described in which section of the research propsal?
  - A. Introduction
  - B. Method
  - C. Data analysis
  - D. Discussion
- Q18. Which of the following is a function of theory?
  - A. Integrating and summarizing current knowledge
  - B. Making predictions
  - C. Explaining phenomena
  - D. All of the above are important functions of theory

<ul> <li>Q19.The purpose in a research proposal;</li> <li>A. Identify the design of the study</li> <li>B. Identify the intent or objective of the study</li> <li>C. Specify the type of people to be used in the study</li> <li>D. Describe the study</li> <li>Q20.Which of the following requires a large sample size?</li> <li>A. Cluster sampling</li> <li>B. Simple random sampling</li> <li>C. Systematic sampling</li> <li>D. Proportional stratified sampling</li> </ul>	
Section B: Short Answer Questions	(40marks)
Q1. Define research proposal	(8 Marks)
Q2. Explain the significance of a research proposal	(8 Marks)
Q3. Explain the characteristics of a good research proposal	(8 Marks)
Q4. Differentiate between a research questions and hypothesis	(8 Marks)
Q5. Describe the various types of variables	(8 Marks)
Section C: Long Answer Questions	(40marks)
Q1. Discuss the importance of literature review and general rules for Citation	(20 Marks)

(20 Marks)

Q3. Discuss five (5) types of research designs