



(University of Choice)
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR THIRD TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION**

COURSE CODE: HPE 208/HCM 324

COURSE TITLE: Introduction to Research Methods

DATE: Friday 11th December 2020

TIME: 8:00 - 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all questions

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. 

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. The most popular and well known measure of central tendency is
 - A. Mode
 - B. Mean
 - C. Median
 - D. Range
2. The middle score for a set of data that has been arranged in order of magnitude is.
 - A. Median
 - B. Range
 - C. Mean
 - D. Mode
3. There is a set of churches in Kenya where part of the service involves snake handling. A researcher wants to determine why these people do this and how they feel and think about it. In this case, the primary purpose of the study is:
 - A. Exploration
 - B. Description
 - C. Influence
 - D. Prediction
4. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is call
 - A. A Constant
 - B. A variable
 - C. A cause-and-effect relationship
 - D. A descriptive relationship
5. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a.
 - A. Variable
 - B. Method
 - C. Constant
 - D. Control group
6. What is the opposite of a variable?
 - A. An extraneous variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Constant
 - D. A data set
7. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables?
 - A. Age, temperature, income, height
 - B. Grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance
 - C. Gender, religion, ethnic group
 - D. Both a and b
8. Which research occurs when the researcher manipulates the independent variable.
 - A. Causal-comparative research
 - B. Ethnographic research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Correlational research
9. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as;
 - A. Historical research
 - B. Replication
 - C. Archival research
 - D. Experimental research

10. A set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules is termed as.
 - A. Population
 - B. Statistic
 - C. Element
 - D. Sample
11. What is the median of the following set of scores? 118, 116, 112, 110, 114?
 - A. 110
 - B. 112
 - C. 118
 - D. 114
12. Which of the following is NOT a common measure of central tendency?
 - A. Mode
 - B. Range
 - C. Median
 - D. Mean
12. Which of the following is NOT a measure of variability?
 - A. Median
 - B. Variance
 - C. Standard deviation
 - D. Range
13. Which scale is the simplest form of measurement?
 - A. Nominal
 - B. Ordinal
 - C. Interval
 - D. Ratio
14. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is called
 - A. a constant
 - B. a variable
 - C. a cause-and-effect relationship
 - D. a descriptive relationship
15. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n):
 - A. Categorical variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Independent variable
 - D. Intervening variable
16. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as;
 - A. Experimental research
 - B. Historical research
 - C. Replication
 - D. Archival research
17. Diagnostic research studies is a category of research that aims to
 - A. Achieve new insights of a concept.
 - B. Analyze characteristics of something.
 - C. Determine the frequency with which something occurs.
 - D. Test the relationship between variables.
18. Data presentation in research is done with the help of the following;

- A. Tables
- B. Bar graphs
- C. Pie charts
- D. All the above

- Q19. Research objectives falls into a number of categories that include
- A. Planning to get answers for what, why & where type of questions.
 - B. Considering the logic behind the methods we use in the context of the research.
 - C. Formulative, concept, and planning for research methods.
 - D. Exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic and experimental research.

- Q20. Research can be classified from these perspectives
- A. Application, objectives and inquiry mode used.
 - B. Philcsophies, validity and unbiased.
 - C. Controlled, systematic and empirical.
 - D. Rigorous, valid and critical.

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ) 40 MARKS

- Q1. Define the following concepts as used in research (2 Marks each).
- a) Research
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Sampling
 - e) Sampling frame
- Q2. State and explain objectives of research (10 marks)
- Q3. State explain measurement scales used in research (10 marks)
- Q4. Explain the difference between dependent and independent variables (10 marks)

SECTION C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ) 40 Marks

1. Explain justification for conducting research (8 marks)
2. Describe the elements of research report (8 marks)
3. Discuss the tools used data collection (8 marks)
4. Describe data analysis procedure in research (8 marks)