



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

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

COURSE CODE: HPE 208

COURSE TITLE: RESERCH METHODS I

DATE: Tuesday 11th December 2012 TIME: 9.00am - 12.00noon

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your University registration number on every sheet of paper used
2. Answer all questions in all the three sections
3. Section A comprises of 20 Multiple Choice Questions
4. Section B comprises of 5 short Answer Questions
5. Section C comprises of 2 Essay Questions

TIME: 3 HOURS

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

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20marks)

1. The term “research “ means except
 - A. Scientific and systematic search for pertinent information
 - B. Search for knowledge
 - C. Elective for study
 - D. A scientific investigation

2. The purpose of research is
 - A. To find answers to questions
 - B. To discover answers to questions
 - C. To generate

3. A sample study in research is
 - A. Necessary only in experimental design
 - B. That population with significant varying groups
 - C. That representation of a group
 - D. Purposive sample study

4. In historical research primary data
 - a) Comes from a researcher’s own work
 - b) Comes an eye witness of the events concerned
 - c) Comes from participants in the events concerned
 - d) The reports of contacts of eyewitnesses to concerned events

5. Truth about triangulation in research is that it
 - a) Is synonymous with piloting-testing of data collection instruments
 - b) Improves reliability of instruments
 - c) Is aimed enhancing validity of data
 - d) Reduce costs of a research

6. In research design a theoretical framework
 - a) Guides in identification of variables or objectives
 - b) Is relevant in study of phenomena that are not yet well understood
 - c) Is synonymous with review of literature
 - d) Is synonymous with mathematical relationship between variables

7. The best way to assure that a sample truly represents the population is by

- a) Drawing a very large sample
 - b) Employing systematic sampling
 - c) Employing random sampling
 - d) Preparing the sampling units in advance of their recruitment into the study
8. The most appropriate sampling method for a study on life in a 'satanic' secret cult/society is
- a) Purposive sampling
 - b) Simple random sampling
 - c) Snowball sampling
 - d) Convenience sampling
9. The best research design for obtaining data about effectiveness of drug is
- a) An exploratory study
 - b) Controlled experiment
 - c) Survey study
 - d) Qualitative study
10. While selecting a sampling frame, the researcher must,
- a) Decide the type of sample he will use
 - b) Select the inappropriate sampling frame
 - c) Use defective measuring device
 - d) Identify the sample
11. The fact about a study sample in research is that
- a) Sampling is necessary only in experimental research design
 - b) It should be stratified for a population with significantly varying subgroups
 - c) Snowball sampling provides the most representative group of sampling units
 - d) Purposive sampling is a typical example of probability sampling
12. A proportional stratified sample of 200 students from a population with 48% is female and 40% junior students will have
- a) 38 junior female students and 62 senior males
 - b) 72 senior female students and 62 junior male students
 - c) 80 junior male students and 58 senior female students
 - d) A total of 104 females and 96 males
13. The truth about presentation of data in research, is that
- a) Frequency tables are usable for all numeric data
 - b) Pie charts are the most appropriate for qualitative data

- c) Pictograms are inappropriate for count data
 - d) Line graphs are the best for discrete data
14. Data for determining the traditional child weaning practices of a community are best obtainable through
- a) Controlled observation
 - b) Focus group discussion
 - c) Nominal Group Discussion
 - d) In-depth interviews
15. Data for determining the traditional child weaning practices of a community obtained through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) may be best summarized using
- a) Spearman's rank correlation
 - b) Proportions
 - c) A narrative
 - d) Arithmetic mean
16. The best research design for determining the possible role of a proposed new instructional strategy in removing a certain learning difficulty among a population could include a
- a) Laboratory survey
 - b) Field survey
 - c) Before-after controlled experiment
 - d) An exploratory study
17. To which of the following research scenarios will the notion of a research hypothesis NOT apply?
- a) A comparison of some two populations on the level of uptake of some service
 - b) Determination of the efficacy of a proposed new instructional strategy Vs an existing one
 - c) Assessment of the influence of some factor on academic achievement in some discipline
 - d) Determination of the level of satisfaction of clients with a some certain service
18. In research data collection the extent to which a data collection tool actually captures what is intended is referred to as
- a) Precision
 - b) Accuracy
 - c) Validity

d) Reliability

19. In a study employing in-depth interview, a data collection instrument could include

- a) A Likert scale
- b) Self-administered structured questionnaire
- c) A video recorder
- d) Thurstone scale

20. What is your rating of the following statement, as a specific objective research? *The objective of the study is to assess the quality of teaching in MMUST Health Sciences programs*

- a) It lacks of a clear variable
- b) It lacks an appropriate action verb
- c) It possesses a defined target population
- d) Possesses a definite time frame

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Explain the following terms
 - a) Literature review (2marks)
 - b) Research design (2marks)
 - c) Sample size (2marks)
 - d) Sample frame (2marks)
 - e) Survey (2marks)
2. Explain the term problem statement (5 Marks)
3. Develop an hypothesis for a research problem (5marks)
4. With examples, compare between research questions and research problems (10 marks)
5. Explain five (5) types of research methods (10 marks)
6. Explain the steps involved on research process (10 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40marks)

1. Develop a research topic and outline the steps involved in proposal writing (20 marks)
2. Develop an observational tool to collect a qualitative research (20 marks)

