

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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR  
2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS  
FOR THE DEGREE**

**OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS  
EDUCATION**

**COURSE CODE: HPE 212**

**COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH AND PROPOSAL WRITING**

**DATE: THURSDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2022**

**TIME: 8:00-11:00 AM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQ) 20 MARKS.

Section B: Short Answer Questions


(SAQ) 40 MARKS.

Section C: Long Answer Question

(LAQ) 40 MARKS

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating**

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

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20Marks)**

- Q1. Which of the following is *not* a data-collection method?
- A. Research questions
  - B. Unstructured interviewing
  - C. Postal survey questionnaires
  - D. Participant observation
- Q2. The core 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. If a study is "reliable", this means that:
- 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. Which of the following is *not* a type of research question?
- A. Predicting an outcome
  - B. Evaluating a phenomenon
  - C. Developing good practice
  - D. A hypothesis
- Q5. The qualitative research strategy places a value on:
- 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. An important practical issue to consider when designing a research project is:
- A. Which theoretical perspective you find most interesting
  - B. Whether or not you have time to retitle the bathroom first
  - C. How much time and money you have to conduct the research
  - D. Which colour of ring binder to present your work in research
- Q7. Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:
- 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. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- 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" refers to:
- 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. Which of the following is *not* a type of non-probability sampling?
- A. Snowball sampling
  - B. Stratified random sampling
  - C. Quota sampling
  - D. Convenience sampling
- Q11. Which of the following is not one of the ethical issues in research approaches?
- A. Ethical skepticism
  - B. Deontology
  - C. Ontology
  - D. Utilitarianism
- Q12. IRB is an acronym which suite one of the following;
- A. Internal Review Board
  - B. Institutional Rating Board
  - C. Institutional Review Board
  - D. Internal Request Board
- Q13. Research participants must give what before they can participate in a study?
- A. Guidelines
  - B. A commitment
  - C. Informed consent
  - D. Private information
- Q14. The “tool” function of theory is to:
- A. Summarize existing knowledge
  - B. Summarize existing hypotheses
  - C. Suggest new relationships and make new predictions
  - D. Suggest new theories
- Q15. The Introduction section of the research plan
- A. Gives an overview of prior relevant studies
  - B. Contains a statement of the purpose of the study
  - C. Concludes with a statement of the research questions and, for quantitative research, it includes the research hypothesis
  - D. All of the above
- Q16. The Method section of the research plan typically exclude;
- 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
- Q16. The research participants are described in detail in which section of the research proposal?
- A. Introduction
  - B. Method
  - C. Data analysis
  - D. Discussion
- Q17. 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

Q18. The statement of purpose in a research study should:

- A. Identify the design of the study
- B. Identify the intent or objective of the study
- C. Specify the type of people to be used in the study
- D. Describe the study

Q19 A formal statement of the research question or “purpose of research study” generally -- prior to the literature review

- A. Is made after the literature review
- B. Will help guide the research process
- C. All of the above
- D. b and c

Q20. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. Simple random sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Proportional stratified sampling

**Section B: Short Answer Questions (40marks)**

Q1. What is a research proposal? (8 Marks)

Q2. State the significance of a research proposal (8 Marks)

Q3. Explain the characteristics of a good research proposal (8Marks)

Q4. Differentiate between a research questions and hypothesis (6 Marks)

Q5. Explain the factors that affect the research design (6 Marks)

**Section C: Long Answer Questions (40marks) –**

Q1. Discuss the steps in Literature review and general rules for Citation (20 Marks)

Q2. Evaluate the problem identification process and steps involved in defining a research problem (20 Marks)