



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

SCHOOL OF NURSING MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
PARAMEDIC SCIENCE**

COURSE CODE: NPP 223

COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODS

DATE: 19TH APRIL 2022

TIME: 11:30 – 2:30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All questions in the three sections (A, B and C) are compulsory

DURATION: 3 Hours

Answer all questions on the booklet provided

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

Choose the most appropriate answer

Q 1. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?

- A. Developing a research design
- B. Formulating a research question
- C. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
- D. Formulating a research hypothesis

Q 2. How to judge the depth of any research?

- A. By research title
- B. By research duration
- C. By research objectives
- D. By total expenditure on research

Q 3. Which of the following is not the method of Research?

- A. Survey
- B. Historical
- C. Observation
- D. Philosophical

Q 4. Research is

- A. Searching again and again
- B. Finding solution to any problem
- C. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
- D. None of the above

Q 5. In the process of conducting research ‘Formulation of Hypothesis’ is followed by

- A. Statement of Objectives
- B. Analysis of Data
- C. Selection of Research Tools
- D. Collection of Data

Q 6. The main objective of study is to acquire knowledge.

- A. Exploratory
- B. Descriptive
- C. Diagnostic
- D. Descriptive and Diagnostic

Q 7. Which study is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation

- A. Exploratory
- B. Descriptive
- C. Diagnostic
- D. Descriptive and diagnostic

Q 8. A statement of the quantitative research question should:

- A. Extend the statement of purpose by specifying exactly the question (s the researcher will address
- B. Help the research in selecting appropriate participants, research methods, measures, and materials
- C. Specify the variables of interest
- D. All the above

Q 9. Why do you need to review the existing literature?

- A. To make sure you have a long list of references
- B. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
- C. To find out what is already known about your area of interest
- D. To help in your general studying

Q 10. What do you mean by Unit of Analysis?

- A. Main parameter
- B. Variables
- C. Sample
- D. Constructs

Q 11. A formal document that presents the research objectives, design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called

- A. Research design

- B. Research proposal
- C. Research hypothesis
- D. Research report

Q 12. Survey is a Study

- A. Descriptive
- B. Fact finding
- C. Analytical
- D. Systematic

Q 13. What are the core elements of a Research Process?

- 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 Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions

Q 14. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is:

- A. Field Study
- B. Diagnostic study
- C. Action study
- D. Pilot study

Q 15. Second step in problem formulation is:

- A. Statement of the problem
- B. Understanding the nature of the problem
- C. Survey
- D. Discussions

Q 16. Questionnaire is filled by:

- A. Respondent
- B. Everybody
- C. Enumerator
- D. None of the above

Q 17. The main problem in questionnaire is:

- A. Accessible to Diverse Respondent
- B. Greater Anonymity
- C. Shows an inability of respondent to provide information
- D. None of these

Q 18. What is a sampling unit?

- A. The population.
- B. The basic unit containing the elements of the population to be sampled.
- C. All the individual elements of the final sample, drawn together.
- D. The method used to collect the sample.

Q 19. Which of the following is not a non-random sampling method?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. Quota sampling
- C. Convenience sampling
- D. Accidental sampling

Q 20. A comprehensive full report of the research process is called:

- A. Thesis
- B. Summary Report
- C. Abstract
- D. Article

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(40 Marks)

Answer all questions

1. There are various ways of doing research each bearing influence on how a person may define research. Some of these ways are very simple bordering on what may be regarded as primitive research. Explain the purposes of doing research 8 Marks
2. Explain the ethical practices in research 8 Marks
3. Explain the roles paramedic may assume in research process 8 Marks

4. Literature review is an inevitable part of research which should not be overlooked. Literature review is the documentation of a comprehensive survey of the published and unpublished work from secondary sources of data in the areas of specific interest to the researcher. Explain the importance of literature review 8 marks
5. Explain any four limitations faced by researchers 8 Marks

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(40 Marks)

Answer all questions

1. Research design is sometimes referred to as a master plan or blueprint of how the researcher intends to conduct the research, specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing needed information.
- a. Explain any five types of research design 10 marks
 - b. Describe any five major types of probability sampling methods 10 marks
2. Qualitative research includes designs, techniques and measures that produce discreet numerical or quantifiable data. Describe five major stages of qualitative research. 20 Marks

END