

(University of Choice)

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR TRIMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF HEALTH PROFESSION EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: HPE 208

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODS

DATE: Tuesday 11th January 2022 TIME: 8:00-10:00 Am

Instructions to Candidates

Answer All Questions

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

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SECTION A MULTIBLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

- 1. Which of the following is not a data-collection method?
 - A. Research questions
 - B. Unstructured interviewing
 - C. Postal survey questionnaires
 - D. Participant observation
- 2. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies the listed except;
 - 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
- 3. The core elements of a research report 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
- 4. A characteristic that can take on different values or categories is;
 - A. A Constant
 - B. A variable
 - C. A cause-and-effect relationship
 - D. A descriptive relationship
- 5. Something that does not "vary" is;
 - A. Variable
 - B. Method
 - C. Constant
 - D. Control group
- 6. When a study is "reliable", then:
 - 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
- 7. Which of the following are 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. When a researcher manipulates the independent variable, the design is;
 - A. Causal-comparative research
 - B. Ethnographic research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Correlational research
- 9. A research conducted to understand an event from the past is;
 - A. Historical research
 - B. Replication

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- C. Archival research
- D. Experimental research
- 10. A set of elements taken from a larger population is termed.
 - A. Population
 - B. Statistic
 - C. Element
 - D. Sample
- 11. 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
- 12. 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
- 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. Research participants must give.....before they can participate in a study
 - A. Guidelines
 - B. A commitment
 - C. Informed consent
 - D. Private information
- 15. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is:
 - A. Categorical variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Independent variable
 - D. Intervening variable
- 16. 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
- 17. Diagnostic research studies aims to;

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- 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 is done using the following;
 - A. Tables
 - B. Bar graphs
 - C. Pie charts
 - D. All the above
- Q19. Research objectives 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. 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. Philosophies, 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) Validity
 - b) Sampling frame
 - c) Stratified Sampling
 - d) Reliability
 - e) Hypothesis
- Q2. Explain the role of research objectives

(10 marks)

Q3. Describe measurement scales used in research

- (10 marks)
- Q4. Outline difference between dependent and independent variables
- (10 marks)

SECTION C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ)

40 MARKS

Question one

Discuss the importance of literature review in conducting research.

(20 Marks)

Question two

Describe the process usually followed while research is being conducted

(20 Marks)

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