

KISII UNIVERSITY SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

CIMS 0276: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PART I:

SECTION A: Answer all Questions in this section. (60 MARKS)

1. Briefly explain the following terms as used in Research.
 - a) Research (2marks)
 - b) Project proposal (2marks)
 - c) Problem Statement (2marks)
 - d) Objectives (2marks)
 - e) Research Questions (2marks)
 2. (a) Explain the importance of literature review in Research (6 marks)
 - (b) Define purpose of study and highlight its two formats (4marks)
 3. (a) Differentiate between Research methods and Research methodology (3marks)
 - (b) Explain Reasons for ethics in Research (4 marks)
 - (c) Describe ways of administering questionnaires during data collection (3 marks)
 - 4 (a) Describe three types of focus group (6 marks)
 - (b) Briefly discuss the characteristics of research interviews (4 marks)
 5. (a) Discuss the importance of community diagnosis (5 marks)
 - (b) Describe the two last stages of Community Diagnosis (5 marks)
 6. (a) Discuss the five classifications Health indicators (5 marks)
 - (b) Describe Non-Probability Sampling methods (5 marks)
- SECTION B: Answer any two questions in this section. (40 marks)**
1. Explain in details five Components of Methodology section in Research (20 marks)
 2. Discuss the ethical issues related to research (20 marks)

3. Discuss the five probability sampling methods used in community diagnosis (20 marks)

PART II: MULTIPLES CHOICE AND TRUE/FALSE

SECTION A: MCQ .Answer all questions on this section (15 marks)

1. Which of the following is not a function of Hypothesis in Research?

- A.) Gives you answers to problem under investigation
- B.) tells you what data to collect and what not to collect
- C.) Enable you to add to the formulation of a theory.
- D.) It enables you to specifically conclude what is true or what is false

2. Which one of the following is not a commonly used instrument?

- A.) Questionnaires
- B.) Literature review
- C.) interview schedule
- D.) observational forms

3. Which one of the following is not an advantage of closed ended questions

- A.) They are easier to analyse since they are in an immediate usable form
- B.) Are easier to administer because each item is followed by alternative answers
- C.) Responses are limited and the respondent is compelled to answer questions according to the researcher's choices
- D.) They are economical to use in terms of money and time

4. The following are ways of administering a questionnaire except one.

- A.) Use of internet
- B.) Researcher administered
- C.) Self administration
- D.) None of the above

5. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of Research

- A.) Leadership

B.) Exploratory

C.) Enable prediction

D.) Descriptive

6. Under what circumstances can a researcher apply open research questions?

A.) When enough insight into the problems under study is known

B.) When there is no much information on the magnitude of the problem

C.) When the objectives of the research are not known.

D.) When the objectives of the research are not known.

7. Identify the research approach amongst the following answers.

A.) Social

B.) Scientific

C.) Structural

D.) Systematic

8. Statistics include the following indices except one.

A.) Mean.

B.) Correlation coefficient.

C.) Probability

D.) Standard deviation

9. Budget is a tool in research methodology

A.) I agree

B.) I disagree

C.) I partially agree

D.) I have no opinion.

10. The following is true according to cluster sampling except one.

- A.) Target Population is included.
- B.) Population is grouped
- C.) Simple random sample is obtained.
- D.) Data is obtained in every sampling unit

11. Simple Random sampling is a probability sampling method.

- A.) No
- B.) Yes
- C.) I don't know
- D.) Impossible to tell

12. A method used when population cannot be located in a specific place is called?

- A.) Snow-ball
- B.) Passover
- C.) Probability
- D.) Non-probability

13. Diagnosis in the Community involves the following except one.

- A.) Health status of the community
- B.) Potential for health development
- C.) Health Indicators
- D.) Governance

14. Which one of the factors does not define Community diagnosis?

- A.) Strength
- B.) Opportunities
- C.) Group
- D.) Readiness

15. Which one of the following is NOT a Health Indicator?

- A.) Nutritional status
- B.) Disability
- C.) Mental Health
- D.) None of the above

SECTION B. TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS.

Respond to each option by marking T or F, there is a penalty of one mark for a wrong response.

1. Research;	T	F
a) Research is a systematic investigation into a certain problem		
b) Is an inquiry into a certain problem.		
c) Aim is to improve understanding about the problem under investigation		
d) Aim to obtain additional knowledge about the problem under investigation		
e) It is a continuous process		

2. Research Protocol tell others	T	F
a) Why the research is needed		
b) Expected results from the work		
c) Load of work and its expensiveness.		
d) How to carry out these procedures		
e) Procedure for the conduct of the research		

3. Project Proposal	T	F
a) Is the first chapter of research.		
b) Can be found within a research component.		
c) Is the same as methodology.		
d) Aim at undertaking certain activities to solve a specific problem		
e) Refers to a proposal which is not research oriented, but is action oriented		

4. Components of Research Proposal are;	T	F
a) Appendix		
b) Bibliography		
c) Time schedule		
d) Rationale		
e) Methodology		

5. Abstract	T	F
a) Is an executive summary of the research.		

b) Should be to the point.		
c) Should be precise		
d) Is part of chapter one in research.		
e) Should be brief.		

6. Introduction in research;	T	F
a) Should broadly introduce the research topic		
b) Is of less significance		
c) Is where an overview of the research topic is briefly discussed		
d) Should follow the literature review		
e) Enables the reader to have an idea of what is happening regarding the area under study		

7. Literature review;	T	F
a) Is understanding what your research topic is all about		
b) Is to understand what has been done in the past about it.		
c) Refers to information already available on the study/research topic		
d) Enables researcher know what has been done in that area of study		
e) Creates awareness of what achievements have been made		

8. Method of analysis always depends on;	T	F
a) Type of research		
b) Objective and hypothesis to be tested		
c) Gender of researcher		
d) Locality of the study		
e)The age of the respondent		

9. Rationale	T	F
a) Is also known as justification		
b) Highlights the reasons for conducting the study		
c) Addresses gaps in knowledge of the study		
d) Highlights the importance of carrying out a study		
e) Is the same as the purpose of the study		

10. Significance of the study addresses questions like	T	F
a) How will the results be used?		
b) Who will benefit from the results?		
c) What is the expected end point?		
d) How much will the study cost		

e) Is the study worthy it?		
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11. References in research;	T	F
a) Should have a list of cited references or bibliography		
b) Shows the sources of literature reviewed		
c) Should be up-to-date		
d) Adds weight to the proposal		
e) Shows that the problem being investigated has not been addressed before		

12. Ethics relating to individual researcher include;	T	F
a) Confidentiality		
b) Research plagiarism		
c) Research fraud		
d) Misuse of privileges		
e) Privacy		

13. A questionnaire	T	F
a) Is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions		
b) Is used for gathering information from respondents.		
c) Is designed for statistical analysis of the responses.		
d) Is a tool for data collection		
e) Can only be self-administered		

14 Observation of a field setting involves;	T	F
a) Prolonged engagement in a setting or social situation		
b) Imparting attention in ways that is in some sense 'standardized'		
c) Methodical and tactical improvisation of the setting of interest		
d) Recording one's observations		
e) Clearly expressed, self-conscious notations of how observing is done		

15. In qualitative research interviews;	T	F
a) Interviews are a far more personal form of research than questionnaires.		
b) The interviewer has the opportunity to probe or ask follow up questions.		
c) The interviewer works directly with the interviewee.		
d) Interviews are generally easier for the interviewee		
e) Interviews are time consuming and resource intensive.		