**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**RESEARCH EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) RESEARCH– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. The characteristics of experimental research design include:

1. Researches are mainly passive observes .
2. Manipulating the independent variables.
3. Used as treatment and experimental group.
4. Study participants rarely have equal chance of inclusion.

Q.2. The alternative hypothesis:

1. States there is difference or correlation between variables.
2. Is used for statistical testing and interpretation.
3. States no difference between variables.
4. Predicts an outcome in a specific direction.

Q.3. The part of research that addresses how the results will be used is termed as:

1. Study rationale.
2. Study justification.
3. Study significance.
4. Study problem.

Q.4. The main purpose of sampling is:

1. To fulfil the academic rigor of research process.
2. To ensure everyone from the population is represented in the study.
3. To allow judgements to be made about the larger group from the small group.
4. To assist the researcher to get access to a larger general population so the study is cost effective.

Q.5. Probability sampling is also called:

1. Non probability sampling.
2. Random sampling.
3. Non random sampling.
4. Snow ball sampling.

Q.6. Purposive sampling is a method of sampling under:

1. Non probability sampling.
2. Random sampling.
3. Stratified random sampling.
4. Cluster sampling.

Q.7. A group of individuals, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurements is called:

1. A sample.
2. A population.
3. A research design.
4. A probability sampling.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) RESEARCH– 10 MARKS**

Q.8. The following is one of the qualities of an effective population sample:

1. Representation.
2. Size.
3. Simple random sampling.
4. Probability.

Q.9. The following are instruments of data collection:

1. Questionnaire.
2. Interview.
3. Observation.
4. All of the above.
5. None of the above.

Q.10. Content analysis is used in:

1. Qualitative data analysis.
2. Quantitative data analysis.
3. Histograms.
4. Bar charts.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – RESEARCH – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Explain three (3) purposes of conducting literature review in research. 6 marks

Q.2. Outline four (4) ethical considerations to be undertaken prior to data collection. 4 marks

Q.3. Explain the importance of objectives in research. 5 marks

Q.4. Explain the steps in title selection. 5 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – RESEARCH – 25 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) Define data. 1 mark

(b) Explain two (2) sources of data. 6 marks

(c) Explain process of data analysis both quantitatively and qualitatively. 12 marks