



MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY

**REGULAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR
SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER**

**SCHOOL OF PURE, APPLIED AND HEALTH
SCIENCES**

DIPLOMA IN FOOD, NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

COURSE CODE: DND 2203

**COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY**

DATE: 25TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 1400-1600

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL Questions

Section B: Short Answer Questions. Answer ALL Questions

Section C: Long Answer Questions. Answer Question ONE and any other ONE question.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages. Please turn over.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS) SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The acronym SMART when describing objectives stands for
 - A. Systematic, measured, achievable. Reasonable and time bound
 - B. Sensitive, measurable, attainable, realistic and in time
 - C. Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound
 - D. Specific, measurable, achievable, reasonable and time not a factor
2. Characteristics of a good research are among the following statements EXCEPT
 - A. It demands a clear statement of the problem
 - B. It demands research questions
 - C. SMART objectives necessary
 - D. It does not demand statement of the problem
3. The type of research that uses in-depth interviews is?
 - A. Quantitative research
 - B. Applied research
 - C. Qualitative research
 - D. Fundamental research
4. The following are one-time or longitudinal research are as given below EXCEPT
 - A. Setting research
 - B. Laboratory research
 - C. Simulation research
 - D. Cross sectional research
5. The following statement is NOT true about a clinical trial
 - A. The investigator assigns exposure to human subjects with a specified condition and follows them up to evaluate the effect (s) of that exposure.
 - B. The best means for measuring the association between an exposure and outcome, in absence of confounding (making **causality** assessments)
 - C. Exposure in trials is usually a preventive or treatment intervention
 - D. The placebo not necessary
6. The definition quantitative research is?
 - A. Based on the measurement of non-amount
 - B. Based on the measurement of quantity or amount
 - C. Based on involving quality or kind
 - D. Based on phenomena relating
7. The following studies can NOT be done without informed consent

- A. Data collected previously (secondary analysis of databases)
 - B. There are no interventions or modifications of biological, physiological, psychological or social variables
 - C. Interviews or questionnaires in which/that do not include sensitive issues about the subjects' behavior
 - D. Study involving collection of blood from adults
8. The importance of ethical Approval or clearance in research is?
- A. Assurance of the rights, safety and well-being of study subjects
 - B. Because it exposes subjects to risk without benefits
 - C. Because the subjects of the study want to see it
 - D. It helps the researcher to get is certificate
9. The following is **NOT** a component of a research proposal?
- A. Title of the research topic
 - B. Problem of the statement
 - C. Recommendations
 - D. Literature review
10. What is a literature review?
- A. Writes' survey connected with the problem
 - B. Writes' survey not connected with the problem
 - C. Pointing problems on another research work
 - D. Is not agreeing with what other researchers
11. A tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences is?
- A. Research
 - B. Problem
 - C. Hypothesis
 - D. Assumption
12. When do you determine sample design of a research proposal?
- A. Before data collection
 - B. After data is collection
 - C. During data collection
 - D. Before and during data collection
13. The following statements explains probability sampling method.
- A. Deliberate sampling
 - B. Purposive sampling
 - C. Simple random sampling
 - D. It combines purposive and non-probability

14. A method of sampling which involves grouping the population and then selecting the groups rather than individual elements for inclusion in the sample is called?
- A. Systematic sampling
 - B. Cluster sampling
 - C. Quota sampling
 - D. Simple sampling
15. Development of cluster sampling is related to an idea of?
- A. Multi-stage sampling
 - B. Quota sampling
 - C. Random sampling
 - D. Stratified sampling
16. The term secondary data refers
- A. Data collected during the experiments
 - B. Is the same as aggregated data
 - C. It is the initial Data
 - D. Data gotten after the primary data
17. The recommended way of referencing your research is
- A. APA
 - B. ATA
 - C. Chicago
 - D. BPA
18. After data collection the next step is?
- A. Storing the data
 - B. Cleaning of the data
 - C. Analyze the data
 - D. Sending the data to supervisor
19. The term tabulation of data means?
- A. Separation of data
 - B. Putting data into bar charts
 - C. Putting data into a graph
 - D. Putting data into tables
20. The following are components of a research report. Which one is **NOT**?
- A. Introduction:
 - B. Summary of findings:
 - C. Hypothesis testing
 - D. Conclusion

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS). ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. Explain significances of nutritional research -**8 marks**
2. Explain
 - a. The background information in a research proposal? **(6 marks**
 - b. A problem statement in research? -**4 marks**
3. Discuss ethical issues in research- **6 marks**
4. Explain limitations in a research-**6 marks**
5. State four components of an informed consent- **4 marks**
6. State six components in chapter three of a research proposal-**6 marks**

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS).QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY, THEN CHOOSE EITHER QUESTION 2 OR 3.

1. The first step in research proposal is identify your research topic. After identifying a research topic, a researcher starts working on proposal writing.
 - a. Explain the three chapters in a proposal writing -**10 marks**
 - b. Differentiate between a research proposal and final research paper (research write up)- **10 marks**
2. A data collection instrument is very important tool in research. Describe two tools you can use for data collection -**20 marks**
3. There are many research designs in depending on the researcher's topic
 - a) Describe cross- sectional study design-**10 marks**
 - b) Differentiate between a cohort and case control study design-**10 marks**

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