**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN ZIMBABWE**

**HOLY TRINITY COLLEGE**

**FACULTY OF THEOLOGY**

**BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY HONOURS DEGREE**

**YEAR 1: SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**BTh 906: RESEARCH METHODS 2**

**DATE: 17 MAY, 2019 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer **TWO** questions. **Section A** and **ONE** other question from section B

2. Marks for each question are indicated in brackets.

3. Start each question on a fresh page.

4. Write on both sides of the writing paper.

**Section A [Compulsory]**

1. Define the following terms as they are used in research:
2. Sample;
3. Population;
4. Statistic;
5. Parameter.

[8]

1. Explain the following sampling techniques:
2. Cluster area sampling;
3. Stratified random sampling. [12]
4. List five steps that can be taken to improve response rate of postal questionnaires. [5]
5. In 2019 the following statistics were recorded in Mpumalanga for victims of Xenophobia according to nationality: Zambia 15, Zimbabwe 20, Mozambique 25, Nigeria 10 and Malawi 30

For the above data construct the following:

1. Pie chart;
2. Bar chart.

[10]

1. For the following data calculate the measures of central tendency and the measures of variability.

5 9 7 8 6 7 [15]

**Section B**

1. Using an illustrative example of your choice describe how you can carry out a cohort study. [12]
2. List five advantages and five disadvantages of administering a survey through a postal questionnaire. [10]
3. Explain any five tenets of quantitative research methodology. [10]
4. Explain the rationale for sampling. [8]
5. For the following grouped data calculate the measures of central tendency. [10]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Class Interval** | **Frequency** |
| 5-6 | 7 |
| 7-8 | 9 |
| 9-10 | 6 |
| 11-12 | 5 |

**3**.

1. Using an illustrative example of your choice describe how you can carry out a case control study. [12]
2. List five advantages and five disadvantages of administering a survey through interviewer administered questionnaires. [10]
3. Describe a cross-sectional survey. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a cross-sectional survey? [12]
4. 11 14 12 16 28 35 32

20 18 30 28 21 24 26

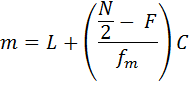
15 27 31 17 13 23 29

For the above data construct the following.

1. Grouped frequency distribution with a class size of 5
2. A frequency polygon [10]
3. Explain the following terms:
4. Independent variable;
5. Dependent variable ;
6. Confounding variable. [6]

**Total Marks: 100**

**List of Formulae**

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Position of median = *(n +1)*/ *2*

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**BTh 906: RESEARCH METHODS**

**DATE:---2019 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer TWO questions. One from each section

2. All questions carry equal marks

3. Start each question on a fresh page

4. Write on both sides of the writing paper

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM**

**Answer TWO questions. One from each section**

**Section A**

1. i. Define the following terms as they are used in research:

a. Attribute;

b. Discrete variables;

c. Continuous variables;

d. Sampling. [8]

ii. Explain any five tenets of quantitative research. [10]

iii. Explain the following sampling techniques:

1. Simple random sampling;
2. Systematic random sampling. [10]

iv. List five steps that can be taken to improve response rate of postal questionnaires. [5]

v. The following data represents the monthly expenditure (US$) of a university students.

Accommodation 60, Food 40, Entertainment 20, Toiletries 10 and Transport 30

For the above data construct the following

1. Pie chart
2. Bar chart [7]

vi. For the following data calculate the measures of central tendency and the measures of variability.

15 19 17 18 16 17 [10]

**Section B**

1. i. Discuss any five elements of a good questionnaire. [10]

ii. Describe how a cohort study is conducted. [10]

iii. Discuss five advantages and five disadvantages of administering a survey through a web-based questionnaire. [10]

iv. List three advantages and three disadvantages of open –ended questions in research. [6]

v. For the following grouped data calculate the measures of central tendency. [10]

Class Interval Frequency

1-2 5

3-4 7

5-6 4

7-8 3

vi. Differentiate between an observational study and an interventional study. [4]

3. i. With the aid of illustrative examples, describe how a cross-sectional survey is conducted. [10]

ii. Discuss five advantages and five disadvantages of administering a survey through a self- completion questionnaires. [10]

iii. List any three advantages and three disadvantages of using closed-ended questions in research. [6]

iv. List the four levels of measurement. [4]

v. 16 19 17 21 33 40 37

27 26 36 28 21 30 33

25 37 38 17 23 35 29

For the above data construct the following.

1. Grouped frequency distribution with a class size of 7
2. A frequency polygon [7]

vi. Using diagrams illustrate the following distributions:

1. Negatively skewed distribution;
2. Normal distribution;
3. Positively skewed distribution. [9]

vii. Distinguish between correlation and causation. [4]

**Total Marks: 100**