



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES, AND EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BBMN	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: BRP612S	COURSE NAME: BUSINESS RESEARCH PRACTICE
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. You are expected to apply your subject knowledge to the questions.3. Write clearly and neatly.4. Number your answers clearly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Pen
2. Ruler

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE: (20 MARKS) 1 MARK FOR EACH QUESTION

1. Research refers to
 - A. A systematic effort to gain new knowledge
 - B. Testing hypothesis
 - C. Qualitative study
 - D. A logical procedure

2. Question or issue to be examined is....
 - A. Problem
 - B. Hypothesis
 - C. Quantitative study
 - D. System

3. All the probable observations of the variable under the study, and on which one is trying to draw the conclusions
 - A. Population
 - B. Sample
 - C. Observation
 - D. Surveys

4. These are conditions beyond the control of the researcher that may negatively impact the conclusion of the research
 - A. Limitations
 - B. Significance
 - C. Delimitations
 - D. Literature review

5. The process of drawing a sample from a population
 - A. Sampling frame
 - B. Sampling
 - C. Sample
 - D. Sample units

6. Which of the following is not a correct statement about sampling
 - A. Reduces time & cost of research studies
 - B. Saves labour costs
 - C. None of the above

7. Which one is not an advantage of sampling?
 - A. Reduces time & cost of research studies
 - B. Saves labour costs
 - C. Observe and identify the qualitative study in a better way.
 - D. Provides slower results than census surveys.

8. Exploratory research is typically
 - A. Random
 - B. Correlational
 - C. Qualitative
 - D. Quantitative

9. Topic: An evaluation of corporate governance on organizational performance.
Corporate governance is
- A. Controlling variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Independent variable
 - D. None of the above
10. With reference to Number 10 organizational performance is.....
- A. Controlling variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Independent variable
 - D. None of the above
11. The literature review is a.....
- A. Sharing of facts by writers
 - B. Critical discussion of relevant literature
 - C. Discourse
 - D. Critical review of primary data
12. APA stands for
- A. American Philosophy Association
 - B. Academy of Policy Association
 - C. American Printer Association
 - D. American Psychological Association
13. To be able to generalize from a sample to the population depends on the following characteristics of the sample
- A. Power
 - B. Variability
 - C. Representativeness
 - D. Distinctiveness
14. Data analysis is
- A. The process of bringing order, structure, and meaning to the mass of collected data.
 - B. The extent to which the measures taken by a particular instrument can be repeatable.
 - C. Extent to which the instrument measures what it is supposed to measure
 - D. None of the above
15. If the possibility exists that the participants of one's study are exposed to injury it is essential for a researcher to obtain
- A. Conditional consent
 - B. Implied consent
 - C. Participant
 - D. Informed consent
16. Snowball sampling.....
- A. Relies on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects
 - B. The sample has been fixed upon a certain quota and mainly categorized into two - Proportional & Nonproportional

- C. The researcher is interested in getting an inexpensive approximation of the truth.
- D. Members are selected from the population in some non-random manner

17. All the statements are correct on why we should have research ethics except

- A. To ensure the accuracy of scientific knowledge
- B. To protect intellectual and property rights
- C. Protect from harm
- D. to encourage researchers to collect large amounts of data

18. An instrument measures what is intended to measure and that it measures it correctly., this refers to:

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Research ethics
- D. Hypothesis

19..... mainly measures the extent to which measures taken by a particular instrument can be repeatable.

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Research ethics
- D. Hypothesis

20. The data which is collected by the researcher freshly for the first time is called

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Nil data
- D. Data source

SECTION B: TRUE/ FALSE:(50 MARKS) 2 MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION

1. Experiments provide explanations of cause and effect.

True/False

2. A good statement of the problem should express the relationship between variables

True/False

3. Intervening or mediating variable surface when independent variable stops operating.

True/False

4. One of the importance of the literature review is that it provides strengths and weaknesses of other studies

True/False

5. Conceptual framework: is the relationship among constructs and concepts in a study which one researcher will study to achieve the set objectives and respond to research questions and hypothesis **True/False**

6. A statement of the problem is a declarative statement but may be in question form.

True/False

7. Atlas ti is an example of a qualitative tool for analyzing data

True/False

8. Census is when each member of the population is supposed to be included and classified (eg .gender, employment status, and others)

True/False

9. Qualitative data is text-based information that provides descriptive details, often collected from interviews, focus groups, or observations

True/False

10. Simple random sampling gives each element an equal and independent chance of being selected.

True/False

11. Convenience sampling is used in exploratory research where the researcher is interested in getting an inexpensive approximation of the truth.

True/False

12. Diagnostic research is determining the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else

True/False

13. Descriptive research is when you gain familiarity with a phenomenon or achieve new insights into it

True/False

14. Exploratory research portrays accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation, or a group.

True/False

15. In Sampling, the units are highly homogenous in nature. Hence a few will adequately represent the population.

True/False

16. A “hypothesis” is the research method term used to describe the expected relationship between variables.

True/False

17. The term 'research methodology refers to the theory of how research should be undertaken

True/False

18. Primary sources are original sources directly collected by the researcher, not collected earlier

True/False

19. Secondary sources are readily available, with compiled statistical statements and reports. Census reports, Annual reports, and Government reports. Published and unpublished data.

True/False

20. Data is facts and other relevant materials past and present, serving as the basis for study and analysis.

True/False

21. Validity is the extent to which the instrument measures what is expected to measure.

True/False

22. Reliability denotes the consistency of the measurement

True/False

23. Mixed methods research is a type of research that combines qualitative and quantitative research techniques into a single study.

True/False

24. Personal interviews are more common with qualitative research, and survey research is more common with quantitative research.

True/False

25. Greater confidence in the research is warranted if the researcher is experienced, has a good reputation in research, and is a person of integrity.

True/False

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWERS: 30 MARKS

1. Explain any **five (5)** ways which help us to know that we have a research problem **(10 Marks)**

2. Explain the following terms
 - a. Hypothesis **(3 Marks)**

 - b. Null hypothesis **(2 Marks)**

- 3a) Write a business research topic of your choice (the business research topic should not be longer than 14 words) **(5 Marks)**

- b) Develop two (2) research objectives for the topic in 3) a) **(5 Marks)**

- c) Develop two (2) research questions for the objectives in 3) b) **(5 Marks)**

END OF THE EXAMINATION

TOTAL OF 100 Marks

GOOD LUCKY

