

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office

Chance Exam-2082

M.Ed. Level / III Semester

**Sub: Applied Epidemiology and Research Methods in Health
Education (HEP535)**

Roll No.

Group 'A'

10×1=10

Tick (✓) the Best Answer.

1. Which step comes first in the research process?
 - a. Data collection
 - b. Literature review
 - c. Identifying the research problem
 - d. Analysis
2. Which of the followings is not a component of epidemiology?
 - a. Distribution
 - b. Determinants
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Control
3. Morbidity refers to...
 - a. Number of births
 - b. Illness in a population
 - c. Mortality rate
 - d. Life expectancy
4. The ratio of the risk in exposed to the risk in unexposed is called...
 - a. Odds Ratio
 - b. Risk Difference
 - c. Relative Risk
 - d. Attributable Risk
5. Which of the followings is not a step in reviewing literature?
 - a. Data collection
 - b. Finding relevant sources
 - c. Analyzing previous findings
 - d. Identifying knowledge gaps

6. Which of the following is a qualitative data collection method?
 - a. Questionnaire
 - b. Focus group discussion
 - c. Biochemical test
 - d. Survey
7. Which type of epidemiology focuses on person, place, and time?
 - a. Analytical
 - b. Experimental
 - c. Descriptive
 - d. Interventional
8. Which of the followings is an interventional study?
 - a. Cross-sectional study
 - b. Case study
 - c. Randomized controlled trial
 - d. Retrospective study
9. A research proposal typically includes all of the following except....
 - a. Literature review
 - b. Methodology
 - c. Appendices
 - d. Budget
10. What does 'hypothesis' mean in research?
 - a. A proven fact
 - b. A tentative explanation
 - c. A research tool
 - d. A policy statement

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Level: M.Ed. / III Semester

FM: 60

Time: 3 hrs.

PM: 30

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Candidates are requested to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Attempt All the Questions.

Group 'B'

6 × 5 = 30

1. Define epidemiology. Describe its main components with examples.
2. How is epidemiology applied in health education? Explain.
3. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative research with suitable examples.

Or

Explain the key features and the types of descriptive epidemiology.

4. Define variables. Distinguish between independent, dependent, and confounding variables.
5. Describe mixed-method research. When does it become mostly useful?
6. Explain the concept and steps involved in a cohort study.

Or

Explain the different types of epidemiological measurements used to assess morbidity.

Group 'C'

2 × 10 = 20

7. Outline the components of a research proposal and explain their importance.
8. How does one generate research ideas? Describe the steps involved in selecting a research topic.

Or

Explain the use of focus group discussions in qualitative research. When is this tool mostly appropriate?

THE END