

**SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

 **FINAL EXAM: MAY SEMESTER 2018**

**CODE: GRA 613 UNIT: INTRODUCTION TO GRADUATE STUDIES**

# Instructions: Answer QUESTION ONE and any other two questions.

#  TIME: 2 Hours

Answer only three questions.

Section 1 is compulsory

**SECTION 1:** **(compulsory).** 20 MARKS

1. Which of the references below is correct?

a. Hamilton, S. S., & Armando, J. (2008). Oppositional defiant disorder. *American Family Physician*, 78(7), 861-866.

b. Hamilton, S. S. & Armando, J. (2008*). Oppositional defiant disorder*. American Family Physician, 78(7), 861-866.

c. Hamilton, S. S., & Armando, J. (2008). Oppositional defiant disorder. *American Family Physician*, *78*(7), 861-866.

2. Which of these shows information omitted in the middle of a quotation

1. …..
2. …
3. ….

3. An in text citation of a book with three authors.

a. According to Kuria, Bowen and Ngure, (2015)…

b. According to ( Kuria, Bowen & Ngure 2015),…

c. According to Kuria, Bowen and Ngure (2015),…

4. Which of the references below is most likely from a journal?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Giroux, H. (2000). Public pedagogy as cultural politics: Stuart Hall and the crisis of culture. *Cultural Studies*, 14(2), 341-360.
 |
| 1. Ezzy, D. (2002). *Qualitative analysis: Practice and innovation*. Sydney, NSW: Allen; Unwin.
 |
| 1. *The Penguin Pocket English Dictionary* (2nd ed.). (1987). London: Penguin Books.
 |
| 1. Jaquenod, G. (2008, December 1). Birdies Etsy Flights. Message posted to: http://www.giselejaquenod.com.ar/blog/

5. Identify the letters that correctly identify the minor authors of a book.1. et. al,
2. et al.,
3. et al.

6. What is the correct reference for an edited book?a. Cunningham, S., & Turner, G. (Eds.). (2002). *The media in Australia*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin.b. Cunningham, S., & Turner, G. (Ed.). (2002). *The media in Australia*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin.c. Cunningham, S., & Turner, G. (Eds). (2002). *The media in Australia*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin.7. **At what point, in the number of words quoted, does block formatting need to be applied?**a. 39 wordsb. 40 wordsc. 50 wordsd. 41 words8. Which of the references below is correct?a. Githinji, I. (2018, July 10). Kenya pens deal for return of stolen wealth from Switzerland. *PEOPLE DAILY*, p.2.b. Githinji, I. (10th July 2018). Kenya pens deal for return of stolen wealth from Switzerland. PEOPLE DAILY, p.2.c. Githinji, I. (2018, July, 10). *Kenya pens deal for return of stolen wealth from Switzerland*. PEOPLE DAILY, p.2.9. Which of the following references shows a book that is reviseda. Plath, S. (Ed.). (2000). The unabridged journals. K. V. Kukil. New York, NY: Anchor.b. Plath, S. (2000, (Ed.)). The unabridged journals. K. V. Kukil. New York, NY: Anchor.c. Plath, S. (2000). The unabridged journals. K. V. Kukil (Ed.). New York, NY: Anchor. 10. How do you indicate an edition other than the first one?1. Helfer, M. E., Kempe, R.S., & Krugman, R. D. (1977). The battered child (5th Ed.). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
2. Helfer, M. E., Kempe, R.S., & Krugman, R. D. (5th Ed). (1977). The battered child. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
3. Helfer, M. E., Kempe, R.S., & Krugman, R. D. (1977). The battered child. (5th Ed). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

11. Which of the following is the correct way of reporting literature?a. In the words of Smith, (1992) …b. In the words of Smith (1992) …c. In the words of Smith (1992), … |

12. Which of the following represents three characteristics of academic writing?

1. Clarity, objectivity, originality
2. Citation, plagiarism, fallacies
3. Chronological criteria, objectivity, originality
4. Reader consciousness, clarity, parenthetical references

13. Identify the alternative that best describes a critical thinker from the alternatives given below.

1. One who questions, doubts and seeks for information
2. One who is patient, borrows information and cites.
3. One who uses a lot of research, evaluates what he reads and does not criticize other researchers.
4. One who reads a lot, is patient to doubt and researches.

14. Explain the difference between a quotation and a paraphrase.

1. A paraphrase is a summary of someone else’s words while a quotation is the writer’s words word for word.
2. A paraphrase is a restatement of someone else’s work while a quotation is the words enclosed in quotation marks.
3. A paraphrase is the writer’s personal comments while a quotation is a summary of the main ideas of someone else.
4. A paraphrase is when you restate someone else’s words, keeping the exact ideas, while a quotation is using the exact words of someone else’s work.

15. Identify a situation when you can borrow information and not acknowledge the source.

1. When the source of an idea is common knowledge
2. When it is a personal comment
3. When is a paraphrase
4. When it is a summary

16. What should one do to show information that is omitted in a quotation at the end of the material being quoted?

a. Use three dots

b. use many dots

c. use four dots

d. Use brackets

17. Which of the sources listed below are three intellectual sources from which you can borrow information for persuading your readers to accept your argument?

a. Logical reasoning, texts written by authoritative researchers in your field, data that you gather yourself

b. Texts written by authoritative researchers in your field, your own opinions, data that you gather yourself

c. logical reasoning, texts written by authoritative researchers in your field, data in questionnaires and interviews

18. Which of the statements given below is a good argumentative thesis?

1. Homeless people in Nairobi Business Centre should be allocated a corner of the city to live in.
2. The Governor wants to allocate a corner of Nairobi Business Centre to homeless people.
3. There are about 250,000-300, 000 homeless people in Nairobi business Centre

19. Two methods used to acknowledge information borrowed from other scholars when writing academic papers.

1. Citation and references
2. Use of ellipsis and block quotation
3. Parenthetical references and paraphrasing

20. Which are the two methods of appealing to reason?

a. syllogism and deductive reasoning

b. logic and authoritative data

c. Inductive and deductive reasoning

d. Refuting and opposing views

SECTION II Total marks 10 marks

**Question 1**. Using the subject area globalisation, formulate:

a. a researchable topic 2 marks

b. A thesis statement 3 marks

c. An outline 5 marks

**Question 2**. Using the Outline formulated in question 1 of section II above,

1. write a possible introduction,
2. one body paragraph and
3. a conclusion. 10 marks.

**Question 3**. Using Hasty generalisation and **Ad populum also known as begging the question fallacies as examples, discuss the effect of fallacies on** an argument**.** 10 marks