

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURU 293: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN NURSING

STREAMS: B.SC (NURSING) Y2T3

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: MONDAY 29/03/2021

8.30 A.M. – 10.30 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer **ALL** questions
- Do not write anything on the question paper
- This is a **closed book exam**, no reference materials are allowed in the examination room
- **No** use of mobile phones or any other unauthorized materials
- Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [ONE MARK EACH] [20 MARKS]

1. A sampling frame is:
 - A. A summary of the various stages involved in designing a survey
 - B. An outline view of all the main clusters of units in a sample
 - C. A list of all the units in the population from which a sample will be selected
 - D. A wooden frame used to display tables of random numbers
2. What effect does increasing the sample size have upon the sampling error?
 - A. It reduces the sampling error
 - B. It increases the sampling error
 - C. It has no effect on the sampling error
 - D. None of the above

3. The findings from a study of young single mothers at a university can be generalised to the population of:
 - A. All young single mothers at that university
 - B. All young single mothers in that society
 - C. All single mothers in all universities
 - D. All young women in that university

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of non-probability sampling?
 - A. Snowball sampling
 - B. Stratified random sampling
 - C. Quota sampling
 - D. Convenience sampling

5. Snowball sampling can help the researcher to:
 - A. Access deviant or hidden populations
 - B. Theorise inductively in a qualitative study
 - C. Overcome the problem of not having an accessible sampling frame
 - D. All of the above

6. Why is it important that personal data about research participants are kept within secure, confidential records?
 - A. So that the participants cannot find out what has been written about them
 - B. So that individuals, places or organizations cannot be harmed through identification or disclosure of personal information
 - C. So that government officials, teachers and other people in authority can have easy access to the data
 - D. To enable the researcher to track down individuals and find out more about their lives

7. Which of the following is a form of harm that might be suffered by research participants?
 - A. Physical injury
 - B. Stress and anxiety
 - C. Impaired development
 - D. All of the above

8. Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:
 - A. High in replicability but low in internal validity
 - B. High in internal validity but low in reliability
 - C. High in ecological validity but low in external validity
 - D. None of the above

9. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:

- A. The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
 - B. The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
 - C. A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
 - D. An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
10. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
- A. Causal Comparative Research
 - B. Historical Research
 - C. Descriptive Research
 - D. Experimental Research
11. Qualitative research is associated with
- A. Unstructured, flexible and open methodology
 - B. Measurement of variables
 - C. A structured, rigid methodology
 - D. Emphasis on a greater sample size
12. What distinguishes the experimental method from the quasi-experimental method?
- A. The scientific status of the research
 - B. The existence of an independent variable
 - C. The existence of different levels of an independent variable
 - D. The random assignment of participants to conditions
13. The extent to which the effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable has been correctly interpreted is described as?
- A. Internal inference.
 - B. External inference.
 - C. External validity.
 - D. Internal validity.
14. Informed consent means that researchers should tell participants about which of the following before they agree to participate in research?
- A. The hypotheses.
 - B. Anything that is likely to affect the participants' decision to participate in the research
 - C. The independent variable.
 - D. Whether the experiment involves a placebo
15. What does it mean if two variables have a positive correlation?
- A. As one variable increases, so does the other
 - B. As one variable increases, the other decreases

- C. The correlation between the two variables is 0
 - D. The correlation between the two variables is greater than 1.0
16. A meta-analysis would allow you to:
- A. Explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of lots of studies.
 - B. Assess the reliability of a study.
 - C. Replicate many studies.
 - D. Identify the antecedents of a behaviour.
17. Concerning the expression of numbers in research reports, which of the following sentences is correct?
- A. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which twenty were female.
 - B. Thirty 4 participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female.
 - C. Thirty four participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female.
 - D. 34 participants completed the questionnaire, of which 20 were female.
18. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
- A. Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - B. Survey of related literature
 - C. Identification of problem
 - D. Searching for solutions to the problem
19. Testing hypothesis is a _____
- A. Inferential statistics
 - B. Descriptive statistics
 - C. Data preparation
 - D. Data analysis
20. How can we determine if a test has good validity?
- A. It produces the same result when it is given at different times to the same group of people
 - B. It produces the same result no matter which version of the test is used
 - C. It measures what it is supposed to measure
 - D. All of the questions on it can be answered accurately by the subject

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS

[20 MARKS]

1. Differentiate between the following terms as used in research [6 marks]
- i. Null and alternative hypothesis
 - ii. Sample and population
 - iii. Cross-sectional and experimental studies

2. State four (4) reasons that make literature review an important component of the research process [4 marks]
3. Explain two (2) types of research designs that can be adopted in health research [4 marks]
4. Elucidate four (4) purpose of research that makes it important in our society [4 marks]
5. Outline the importance of pretesting data collection tools during research [2 marks]

SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS [30 MARKS]

1. Discuss the ethical considerations that a researcher undertaking research involving human subjects should take into account [10 marks]
 2. Compare and contrast between qualitative and quantitative studies [10 marks]
 3. “Impact of health education on the morbidity status of pregnant women in Tharaka Nithi County”. Use the stated research topic to answer the following questions [10 marks]
 - a) Statement of the problem
 - b) Purpose of the study
 - c) State four research objectives
 - d) Hypothesis of the study
 - e) Research tools to be used
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