

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: .....

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#### 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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