



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

**SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH)**

HNS 316(N): RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II

DATE: TUESDAY, 27TH MARCH 2012

TIME: 2.00 P.M. – 4.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. SECTION A – MCQS – TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.
3. SECTION B AND C

Answer in the booklet provided.

Each Answer should start on a new page.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

For questions 1 & 2 indicate true or false:

1.
 - (i) Large samples permit the principles of randomization to work effectively.
 - (ii) Researcher obtrusiveness is where the subjects are not aware of their subject status in a study.
2.
 - (i) Biophysiologic data collection measures would be used in a study of pain in cancer patients.
 - (ii) Researchers always conduct a study in an intellectual vacuum.
3. The purpose of randomization is to:-
 - (a) Ensure representativeness of the target population
 - (b) Detect inconsistency in the sampling procedure
 - (c) Evaluate the sampling criteria
 - (d) Assess the adequacy of the research design

4. You are shopping in the mall and are approached by individuals who identify themselves as researchers for a local food chain and they ask you to participate in the study. This method of sampling is called.
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Convenience sampling
 - (c) Purpose sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
5. You want to obtain a sample of individuals who are HIV positive. The most effective way to obtain an adequate sample is:
- (a) Accidental sampling
 - (b) Cluster sampling
 - (c) Network sampling
 - (d) Simple random sampling
6. A researcher wants to determine some of the problems that are experienced by diabetic clients when using an insulin pump. He went into a clinic where he personally knows several diabetic clients. This type of sampling is called:-
- (a) Probability
 - (b) Purposive
 - (c) Incidental
 - (d) Snow ball
7. The device an investigator employs to collect data is called:-
- (a) Instrument
 - (b) Data collection approaches
 - (c) Sample
 - (d) Hypothesis
8. The degree to which an instrument measures what is supposed to be measuring is its:-
- (a) Validity
 - (b) Internal consistency
 - (c) Sensitivity

- (d) Reliability
9. Phenomenology studies heavily rely on:-
- (a) Structured interview methods of data collection
 - (b) Unstructured interview methods of data collection
 - (c) Focused group interview
 - (d) Critical incidents
10. The following are the major ethical principles in research EXCEPT:-
- (a) Beneficence
 - (b) Respect for Human dignity
 - (c) Justice
 - (d) Generalizability
11. If you are to conduct a research related to drug dependence, one of the following best method to be used in collecting data
- (a) Participant observation
 - (b) Related literature
 - (c) Interview
 - (d) Historical records
 - (e) None of the above
12. One of the following statements is true about the difference between a literature review for a qualitative study and a quantitative study:
- (a) The number of primary sources included
 - (b) The scope of the review
 - (c) The number of secondary sources
 - (d) The timing of the literature
13. All of the following are ways to reduce measurement error EXCEPT:-
- (a) Calibrate physical instruments
 - (b) Use an instrument with high reliability
 - (c) Increase sample size
 - (d) Use an instrument with high validity

14. A question that asks the respondent to answer yes or no is an example of:-
- (a) Ranked questions
 - (b) A gutman response
 - (c) A closed question
 - (d) A likert response
15. A researcher is studying illicit drug use amongst KU students. The sampling plan is to rely on referrals from initial subjects to recruit additional subjects. This is an example of:
- (a) Stratified sampling
 - (b) Systematic sampling
 - (c) Cluster sampling
 - (d) Snow ball sampling
16. One of the following characteristics do NOT describe a scientific investigation.
- (a) They are conducted to test or develop theories and study advance investigation
 - (b) Empirical data are not necessarily gathered through human sense but must be based on theories.
 - (c) It is planned and conducted in a systematic and orderly manner
 - (d) External factors which may influence the relationship among phenomena is controlled
 - (e) None of the above
17. One of the following statements is a null hypothesis
- (a) A negative statement which indicates that there is no association between variables.
 - (b) A positive research Hypothesis that there is association or significant relationship between the variable is positive or negative, direct or inverse.
 - (c) States whether the relationship between the variables is positive or negative, direct or inverse.
 - (d) Merely states the presence or absence of a relationship but does not specify the direct relationship.

18. The accuracy and consistency of information obtained in a study is known as
- (a) Reliability
 - (b) Validity
 - (c) Confirmability
 - (d) Credibility
 - (e) None of the above
19. Specify whether true or false:-
- (i) In qualitative research data is collected without formal structure instrument.
 - (ii) Qualitative research studies problems about relatively what little is known and lacks adequate information from which to create a theory.
20. What type of research collects self-reported data from respondents through the mail, phone, the internet, personal contacts, mostly through the use of questionnaires and interviews?
- (a) Survey
 - (b) Feasibility study
 - (c) Case control study
 - (d) Case study

SECTION B: SAQ

- 1. Outline the 6 types of unstructured self reports. (9 marks)
- 2. State 5 purposes of pretesting data collection instruments. (5 marks)
- 3. Outline 4 considerations in selecting research personnel. (8 marks)
- 4. Explain 3 types of data collection methods. (6 marks)
- 5. State 6 ways of identifying data needs. (6 marks)
- 6. Explain the 2 types of Biophysiologic data measures giving an example of each. (6 marks)

TOTAL 40 MARKS

SECTION C : LAQ

1. You have been asked to carry out a research in your area of interest in Nursing practice.
 - (a) Select a research topic and indicate the study methods and designs you would use giving reasons for each. (10 marks)
 - (b) Describe the purpose of literature review and categories of information required as well as sources of information. (10 marks)

2. You have been posted in a new clinic and have noted some problems in the Nursing practice.
 - (a) Describe the importance of a research proposal showing the various sections. (10 marks)
 - (b) Describe the process of evaluating research problems. (10 marks)

TOTAL 40 MARKS
