



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

DNS 224: NURSING RESEARCH

DATE: 12TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 1115 HOURS

Finish: 1315 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This exam will be marked out of 70 Marks**
- 2. ALL Questions are compulsory.**
- 3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section I- Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section III: Long Essay Questions**
- 4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided**
- 5. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

1. Objectivity in research means:-
 - a. Assignment of numbers to events accurately.
 - b. Use of measurement that provides different levels of responses.
 - c. Use of facts without distortion by personal feelings.
 - d. Translating concepts into observable measurable phenomenon.

2. The following technique yields a simple random sample:-
 - a. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
 - b. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random.
 - c. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table.
 - d. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school.

3. One of the disadvantages of closed ended question is:-
 - a. Construction of the questionnaire is time consuming.
 - b. There is heavy recording burden for the interviewer.
 - c. Quality of recording is dependent on the respondent.
 - d. There are inconsistent dimensions of response across participation.

4. When research findings can be applied to the larger population is an indication of:-
 - a. Internal validity
 - b. Study reliability
 - c. External validity
 - d. Study generalization

5. Plagiarism in research means:-
 - a. Mishandling of the information given to a researcher by subjects
 - b. A situation where a researcher takes data that has not actually been collected
 - c. Researcher refers to another person's work as theirs without acknowledging the author
 - d. Where a researcher forces clients to give information without prior consent

6. The middle score in a range of scores is called the:-
- Central tendency
 - Mode
 - Median
 - Mean
7. Literature review involves:-
- Locating, reading and evaluating reports of previous studies
 - Development of theories and formulation of concepts
 - Selection of a number of individuals for research study
 - Measuring a characteristic that assumes different values among subjects
8. An example of an interventional research design is:-
- Quasi experimental design
 - Evaluative design
 - Exploratory design
 - Descriptive design
9. A nurse researcher categorised nurses in hospital X according to their cadre and then selected the study sample from each category. This sampling technique is referred to as:-
- Quota sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Purposive sampling
10. The current formula to determine the sampling interval in systematic sampling method is:-
- $\frac{\text{Study population}}{\text{Sample size}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Sample frame}}{\text{Study population}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Sampling frame}}{\text{Study population}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Study population}}{\text{Sampling frame}}$

11. In data collection, the term reliability:-
 - a. Stability or repeatability of the data collected.
 - b. Originality of the data collection tools being used.
 - c. The independence of the study investigators
 - d. The extent to which the study instruments collect what is intended.

12. A type of research that involves the collection of data at one point in time is referred to as:-
 - a. Longitudinal research
 - b. Probability research
 - c. Cross-sectional research
 - d. Basic research

13. The logical order for a research report is:-
 - a. Abstract, title, introduction, methodology, results, discussion
 - b. Title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion
 - c. Introduction, title, abstract, methodology, discussion, results
 - d. Title, abstract, introduction, methodology, discussion, results

14. The significance of the study shows:-
 - a. The aims of the study
 - b. The design of the study
 - c. Why the study is worth doing
 - d. The problem to be investigated

15. Probability sampling techniques include:-
 - a. purposive, quota, simple random
 - b. Systematic, stratified, quota
 - c. Cluster, systematic, stratified
 - d. Simple random, quota, stratified

16. Stating hypothesis in research involves:-
 - a. Asking a question about what the researcher wants to know about the outcome of the investigation
 - b. Making a broad statement about the research area and allowing participants to direct the investigation
 - c. Asking people and reading literature to decide on the areas to be included in the investigation
 - d. Making a statement of what the researcher thinks is going to be the outcome of the investigation

17. The variable that can be controlled by the researcher is called the:-
- Dependent variable
 - Extraneous variable
 - Independent variable
 - Outcome variable
18. If you participate in a research project as a part of the research team you:-
- Have the responsibility for being aware of relevant research guidelines and codes of conduct
 - Do not have to concern yourself with ethical implications unless you are the principal investigator
 - Can defer to other team senior members if questioned about the ethical integrity of the research
 - Have the ethical responsibility of being aware only of your role and functions in the project
19. Probability sampling has the advantage of:-
- Being representative of the population
 - Allowing generalisation of the findings
 - Contributing to external validity
 - All of the above
20. The best literature in academic terms is a:-
- Recent book
 - Refereed journal article
 - Conference proceedings
 - Scientific publication

SECTION II : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- Outline five (4) characteristics of a well structured questionnaire (4 marks)
- Outline five (5) sources of a research topic. (5 Marks)
- Outline three (6) components of a research proposal (6 Marks)
- Describe any six (5) probability sampling methods (5 Marks)
- Describe three ethical principles that must be considered in nursing research (6 Marks)
- Differentiate between primary and secondary literature sources (4 Marks)
- State any five (5) types of research designs. (5mks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Regarding Research in nursing practice :-

- a. Define research. (2 Mark)
- b. List and explain four (4) probability sampling methods, giving an advantage to each method (8 Marks)
- c. Explain five (5) ethical principles applied in a research study involving human subjects (10 marks)