



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
Kenya Registered Community Health Nursing
End of Semester April 2025 Examinations

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 224: Nursing Research

DATE:15-4-2025

TIME:2 Hours

Start: 02:00 HOURS

Finish: 4:00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This exam will be marked out of 70 Marks**
- 2. ALL Questions are compulsory.**
- 3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section A- Multiple Choice Questions, Section B: Short Answer Questions, Section C: Long Essay Questions**
- 4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICES QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. The statement that clearly distinguishes between quantitative and qualitative research is:-
 - A. Quantitative research is subjective, whereas qualitative research is objective.
 - B. Qualitative research never requires ethical approval.
 - C. Quantitative research focuses on measuring variables, while qualitative research explores meanings and experiences.
 - D. Both methods exclusively use numeric data.
2. After formulating a research problem statement, the next step in the research process is;-
 - A. Dissemination of findings
 - B. Data analysis
 - C. Reviewing related literature
 - D. Writing the conclusion
3. The type of research design is most suited for examining relationships among variables without determining cause-and-effect is:-
 - A. Experimental design
 - B. Correlational design
 - C. Meta-analysis
 - D. Grounded theory
4. The primary function of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) is to:-
 - A. Oversee the statistical analysis of research data.
 - B. Approve the researcher's funding requests.
 - C. Evaluate the ethical aspects of research studies to protect participants.
 - D. Ensure that every hypothesis is correct before data collection.

5. The statement that best describes the difference between parametric and non-parametric statistics is:-
- A. Parametric statistics do not require assumptions about the data distribution.
 - B. Non-parametric statistics are only used for large samples.
 - C. Parametric statistics assume a normal distribution, while non-parametric methods do not.
 - D. Non-parametric methods produce higher-level evidence than parametric methods.
6. The measure of central tendency best suited for skewed data is
- A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Range
7. In hypothesis testing, the p-value represents:-
- A. The probability that the null hypothesis is absolutely true.
 - B. The chance of obtaining the observed results if the null hypothesis is correct.
 - C. The sample size required for significant results.
 - D. The total variation of variables in the data.
8. The sampling technique that ensures each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected is:-
- A. Purposive sampling
 - B. Simple random sampling
 - C. Snowball sampling
 - D. Convenience sampling
9. The following describes a repeated-measures design in research:-
- A. Using the same instrument on different populations
 - B. Surveying participants only once
 - C. Assessing the same participants under different conditions or at multiple time points
 - D. Observing different groups in separate locations

10. The statement that best differentiates discrete from continuous data is:-
- A. Discrete data can take on an infinite range of values.
 - B. Continuous data can only be whole numbers.
 - C. Discrete data are measured in categories or counts; continuous data can take any value within a range.
 - D. Discrete data cannot be analyzed using descriptive statistics.
11. The best research design to utilize to explore the lived experiences of first-time mothers is:-
- A. Phenomenological study
 - B. Survey research
 - C. Randomized controlled trial
 - D. Retrospective cohort study
12. The ethical principle emphasizes that participants must not be coerced to join a study and may withdraw at any time is:-
- A. Confidentiality
 - B. Beneficence
 - C. Autonomy
 - D. Justice
13. In descriptive statistics, the measure indicates how far each value in a dataset deviates from the mean is:-
- A. Interquartile range
 - B. Standard deviation
 - C. Mode
 - D. Median
14. In a standard research paper, the section that typically includes the study's weaknesses or limitations is the:-
- A. Introduction
 - B. Methods
 - C. Results
 - D. Discussion

15. A cross-sectional design involves:-
- A. Collecting data at multiple points in time for the same subjects.
 - B. Gathering data at a single point in time to examine a snapshot of a phenomenon.
 - C. Randomly assigning participants to two or more groups.
 - D. Studying how a phenomenon evolves historically.
16. In research ethics, the principle of fidelity generally means:-
- A. Respecting individuals' decisions about participation.
 - B. Ensuring fairness in the distribution of research benefits.
 - C. Maintaining trustworthiness and loyalty to promises made to participants.
 - D. Minimizing harm and maximizing benefits.
17. The statement best describes a hypothesis in quantitative research is:-
- A. A complex question without any prediction.
 - B. A guess that does not require evidence.
 - C. A clear, testable prediction about the relationship between variables.
 - D. A general overview of the literature.
18. The sampling method best suited for a study on select individuals who have unique experiences with a rare health condition is:-
- A. Simple random sampling
 - B. Snowball sampling
 - C. Stratified random sampling
 - D. Quota sampling
19. A Type II error occurs when:-
- A. A researcher rejects the null hypothesis when it is actually true.
 - B. The data are collected without proper instruments.
 - C. The researcher fails to reject the null hypothesis when it is actually false.
 - D. The study sample is smaller than needed.
20. In a research article, the Methodology section typically describes:-
- A. The final interpretation of results
 - B. The cost of conducting the study
 - C. The rationale behind the study's importance
 - D. The participants, instruments, and procedures used

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Define the following terms (4 marks)
 - a) Validity in research
 - b) Reliability in research
2. List four (4) benefits of evidence-based practice (EBP) for nursing practice. (4 marks)
3. Explain the difference between a research question and a research objective. (4 marks)
4. Identify four (4) core elements of informed consent in nursing research. (4 marks)
5. Give two (2) advantages and two (2) disadvantages of using focus group discussions for data collection. (4 marks)
6. Outline the main steps in the quantitative research process, from selecting a topic to disseminating findings. (6 marks)
7. Describe any two (2) threats to validity in research . (4 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20MARKS)

1. Discuss seven (7) ethical principles that guide research (20 Marks)