**RESEARCH REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. An operational definition requires that;
2. Data always be useful
3. Procedures are followed exactly
4. Variable are correctly manipulated
5. Predictions be made rest able
6. The statistical analysis of the data in which there is real difference between the groups is termed as;
7. A significant outcome
8. Replication
9. A meta – analysis
10. Correlation
11. A participant’s interpretation of what behaviours or responses are expected in a n experience is called;
12. The placebo effect
13. Experimenter expectation
14. Participant expectation
15. Treatment condition
16. In experimental research design where the research knows the participants receiving the active element and those who are not is called;
17. Placebo technique
18. Single blind technique
19. In loco parentis technique
20. Double blind technique
21. Research which involves randomization and manipulation of variables is called:
22. True experiment
23. A case study
24. A survey study
25. Quasi experiment
26. Sampling method in which all the entities have equal change of participation in a research is called;
27. Quota sampling
28. Probability sampling
29. Random sampling
30. Cluster sampling
31. The control group in clinical trials receives;
32. Active treatment
33. Placebo
34. Active treatment and placebo
35. Palliative treatment and placebo
36. A small version of proposed study conducted to refine the methodology is known as:
37. Research
38. Data collection
39. Pilot study
40. Questionnaire
41. The following are main types of variables
42. Independent, dependent and extraneous
43. Extraneous, demographic and politic
44. Independent, politic and dependent
45. Political demographic only
46. Research findings can be presented in the following way
47. tables, pie- charts and drawings
48. pie- charts, histograms and frequencies
49. tables, pie-charts and numbers
50. histograms, frequencies and lines
51. all materials that a researcher has referred to or quoted in study and normally at the end of study is known as:
52. quotation
53. problems
54. reference
55. questionnaire
56. The date from qualitative research types is usually not collected through
57. Face to face interview
58. Structured questionnaires
59. Focus group discussion
60. Observation which is either participant or non participant
61. Research which involves randomization and manipulation of variables is called
62. True experimental
63. A case study
64. A survey study
65. Quasi experimental
66. Which of the following designs would be the most appropriate in trying to determine if a patient’s condition improved after using a new drug for depression?
67. Quasi experimental design
68. Ex post factors research
69. One group pre- test /post test design
70. Pre- test /post test control group design
71. The selection of groups of study units instead of the selection of the study units individually is said to be
72. Probability sampling
73. Quota sampling
74. Cluster sampling
75. Random sampling
76. Plagiarism occurs if a researcher:
77. Quotes the exact word of another author and gives reference
78. Paraphrases a passage of another author and gives no reference
79. Uses materials or an idea based directly on the work of another person but give reference.
80. Summarizes a passage by another author and states the publisher.
81. Research which involves randomization and manipulation of variables is called:
82. True experiment
83. A case study
84. A survey study
85. Quasi experiment
86. Inductive hypothesis refers to:
87. Generalization of concepts
88. Prediction of the way variables interact
89. Removal of unwanted concepts
90. Theory conceptualisation
91. The sampling method where research subjects recommend other interviewees is known as:
92. Random sampling
93. Stratified sampling
94. Snow balling
95. Convenient sampling.
96. Steps used in carrying out literature review in sequential order are:-
97. Go to the source, make a list of key words, and make an outline of the main topic.
98. Familiarize with the library, make a list of key words and go to the source of the literature.
99. Make an outline of key topics, go to the source of the literature and familiarize with the library.
100. Familiarize with the library, summarize defences, and go to the source of the literature.
101. The statement of purpose in a research study should:
102. Identify the design of the study
103. Identify the intent or objective of the study
104. Specify the type of people to be used in the study.
105. Describe the study.
106. Scientific research begins with:
107. Formulating an explanation
108. Beginning the data collection exercise
109. Identifying the research questions
110. Confirming or disconfirming the hypothesis
111. Data obtained from books and journals is classified as:
112. Primary
113. Secondary
114. Tertiary
115. Quantitive
116. The following characteristics differentiate a true experiment from a quasi-experiment include;
117. Manipulation of dependent variable, having control group, random assignment
118. Being reliable, having an experimental group, having a control group
119. Having a control group, randomization, manipulation of the independent variable
120. Having a control group, being conducted in a controlled environment, having a experiment group
121. When research findings can be applied to the larger population is an indication of;
122. Internal validity
123. Study reliability
124. External validity
125. Study generalization
126. Test-retest reliability in research involves;
127. Two different measurements taken by different observers and then comparing them
128. Taking two sets of measurements of the same thing some time apart and comparing them
129. Recruiting participants randomly to the study project
130. Subjecting one study group to treatment and the other to placebo
131. A group whose members have specific common characteristics that you wish to investigate in your research study is:
132. Study group
133. Population
134. Sample
135. Control group
136. The middle score in a range of scores is called the;
137. Central tendency
138. Mode
139. Median
140. mean
141. Hawthorne effect in research means;
142. People behave differently when they know they are being watched.
143. The researcher getting involved in the activities s/he is observing.
144. The researcher doing something/intervention to the subjects.
145. The ability to produce same results using same circumstances.
146. The main difference between an experiment and a quasi experiment is that, in quasi experiment;
147. There is a control group
148. There is no randomization
149. There is no manipulation
150. There is a treatment group
151. The type of research where a group of subjects with similar qualities are studied over a period of time is referred to as;
152. Action study
153. Cross sectional study
154. Cohort study
155. Correlational study
156. The following best defines a hypothesis;
157. Tentative statements of the expected relationships between variables.
158. Clear, concise, declarative statement expressed to direct the study.
159. An issue that requires solution
160. A measurable characteristic that assumes different values
161. The way people behave and believe can best be investigated using:-
162. Quantitative research design
163. Experimental design
164. Qualitative research design
165. Descriptive research design
166. Pilot studies are carried out to;
167. Give the researcher good experience, evaluate the procedure for data analysis.
168. Determine resources required for a study, to influenced policy change.
169. Evaluate the research assistants, answer the research questions
170. Determine the feasibility of the study, make recommendations to various stakeholders.
171. Stating hypothesis in research involves;
172. Asking a question about what the researcher wants to know about the outcome of the investigation
173. Making a broad statement about the research area and allowing participants to direct the investigation
174. Asking people and reading literature to decide on the areas to be included in the investigation
175. Making a statement of what the researcher thinks is going to be the outcome of the investigation
176. The variable that can be controlled by the researcher is called the
177. Dependent variable
178. Extraneous variable
179. Independent variable
180. Outcome variable
181. If you participate in a research project as a part of the research team you;
182. Have the responsibility for being aware of relevant research guidelines and codes of conduct
183. Do not have to concern yourself with ethical implications unless you are the principal investigator
184. Can defer to other team senior members if questioned about the ethical integrity of the research
185. Have the ethical responsibility of being aware only of your role and functions in the project
186. Probability sampling has the advantage of
187. Being representative of the population
188. Allowing generalisation of the findings
189. Contributing to external validity
190. All of the above
191. The major means by which essential information is disseminated about a research project is through research;
192. Article
193. Report
194. Proposal
195. Presentation
196. In quota sampling technique, the researcher:
	1. Purposively selects subjects to fit the groups identified
	2. Uses cases that have the required information with respect to the study objectives
	3. Uses identified subjects to name others that they know have required characteristics
	4. Selects cases or subjects as they become available
197. An independent variable in research is the one that:
	1. Influences other variables
	2. Generates discrete data
	3. Is manipulated by the researcher
	4. Is unobservable but influences other variables
198. One of the disadvantages of closed ended questions is;
	1. Construction of the questionnaire is time consuming
	2. There is heavy recording burden for the interviewer
	3. Quality of recording is dependent on the respondent
	4. There is inconsistent dimensions of response across participation
199. Objectivity in research means
	1. Assignment of numbers to events accurately
	2. Use of measurement that provides different levels of responses
	3. Use of facts without distortion by personal feelings
	4. Translating concepts into observable measurable phenomenon
200. The application of the ethical principle in research that ensures no harm is done to research participants is
	1. Security
	2. Non-maleficence
	3. Justice
	4. Beneficence
201. Categorical variables include;
202. Taste, sex, weight
203. Weight, height, age
204. Heart beat, taste, HIV status
205. HIV status, Taste, Sex
206. Objects, events or individuals having common observable characteristics are referred to as;
207. Variables
208. Samples
209. Population
210. Cohort
211. The ability of an instrument to gather the data that it is intended to gather is called;
212. Correlation
213. Reliability
214. Validity
215. Objectivity
216. The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting the research process is:
217. Defining the research variables.
218. Identifying the research problem.
219. Stating the research purpose.
220. Determining the feasibility of the study
221. The researchers expectation of how variables relate to each other is described by;
222. Problem statement
223. Justification
224. Research hypothesis
225. Broad objective
226. An experimental design is used primarily to:
227. Provide an overview of the range, size and characteristics of a group of variables
228. Find which variables have the strongest influence on another variable
229. Establish cause and effect relationships between variables
230. Provide an explanation for existing health problems in a particular population
231. The statement of significance in a research proposal should show;
232. The intentions for the study
233. The researchers’ details
234. Why the study is worthy doing
235. The summary of the proposal
236. Anonymity ensures that subjects or their responses:-
237. Will not be shared with anyone.
238. Cannot be identified by anyone.
239. Will be destroyed at the end of the study.
240. Will be kept under lock and key.
241. When conducting multiple interviews, the most effective method for collecting words is by:
242. Note-taking
243. Audiotaping
244. Photography
245. Videotaping
246. The body of the research report includes;
247. Abstract
248. References
249. Literature review
250. Appendices
251. The following is a biased sampling method:
	1. Cluster
	2. Quota
	3. Stratified random
	4. Systematic
252. The following is an advantage of close ended questions in a questionnaire
	1. Easy to construct
	2. Easy to administer
	3. Responses are limited
	4. Permit greater depth of response
253. Qualitative research is interested in questions that involve:
	1. Cause and effect relationships
	2. Consciousness and subjectivity
	3. Control and measurement
	4. Generalization and prediction
254. The best literature in academic terms is a :
	1. Recent book
	2. Refereed journal article
	3. Conference proceedings
	4. Scientific publication
255. The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting research is:-
	1. Defining the research valuables
	2. Identifying the research problems
	3. Stating the research purpose
	4. Determining the feasibility of the study
256. A research question:-
	1. Examines the characteristics of a variable
	2. States which variables are to be manipulates
	3. Focuses on what relationship might exist among variables
	4. Focus on the pattern for conducting the investigation
257. A sampling method where research subjects recommend other interviewers is also known as:-
	1. Random sampling
	2. Stratified random sampling
	3. Snowball sampling
	4. Convenient sampling
258. Variables which can be expressed quantatively includes:
	1. Occupation, Gender, Age
	2. Colour, Gender, Height
	3. Height, Occupation, Colour
	4. Age, Height, weight
259. Primary data in research project refers to:
	1. All the information researcher gathers for his/her study
	2. Information a researcher obtains from the field
	3. Information a researcher obtains from books
	4. Any information a researcher may obtain from both books and field
260. The following were scores of the first ten (10) students in end of semester exam: 50, 60, 70, 55, 66, 60, 72, 60, 70, 75. Calculate the:-
261. Mode (1 mark)

ii) Mean (2 marks)

iii) Medium ( 1mark)

1. Probability sampling procedure includes:
	1. Systematic, quota, random
	2. Snowball, accidental, simple
	3. Cluster, stratified, quota
	4. Stratified, systematic, cluster
2. The current formula to determine the sampling interval in systematic sampling method is:-
	1. Study population

Sample size

* 1. Sample frame

Study population

* 1. Sampling frame

Study population

* 1. Study population

Sampling frame

1. The agreement of the participant to take part in the research project after having been thoroughly briefed about the project is
	1. Human dignity
	2. Full disclosure
	3. Self determination
	4. Informed consent
2. A research design that involves the collection of data at one point in time is;
3. Community diagnosis
4. Longitudinal
5. Cross-sectional
6. Descriptive
7. A researcher recruited the first 10 clients in the MCH queue into her study sample. This sampling technique is referred to as;
8. Purposive
9. Snowball
10. Quota
11. Convenience
12. A clinical trial study that measures what it is supposed to measure is said to possess;
13. Reliability
14. Justification
15. Validity
16. Triangulation
17. Components of a research proposal include;
18. Abstract , justification, design
19. Abstract, results, literature review
20. Objectives, discussion, design
21. Literature review, objectives, discussion
22. Primary sources of literature include;
23. Textbooks, government reports
24. Textbooks, journal articles
25. Journal articles, theses reports
26. Conference presentations, internet
27. The way people behave and believe can best be investigated using;
28. Quantitative research design
29. Experimental design
30. Qualitative research design
31. Descriptive research design
32. Probability sampling methods include;
33. Cluster , quota , stratified
34. Convenience , cluster , snowballing
35. Snow balling, convenience, purposive
36. Cluster , stratified, systematic
37. Extraneous variables ;
38. Are variables within the environment that influence the research findings
39. Are variables within an individual
40. Are attributed to demographic data such as age and gender
41. Surface when the independent variable start operating
42. Control group in clinical trials receive;
43. Active treatment
44. Placebo
45. Active treatment and placebo
46. Palliative treatment and placebo
47. In data collection, the term reliability refers to;
48. Stability or repeatability of the data collected
49. Originality of the tools being used for data collection
50. The independence of the study investigators
51. The extent to which the study instruments collect what is intended.
52. A survey study:-
53. Is a point of hypothesis generation
54. Yields quantative data
55. Gathers in-depth data
56. Applies to one person or a small group
57. Experimental methods of data collection include:-
58. Field experiments, simulations
59. Laboratory experiments, case study
60. Simulation, case study
61. Laboratory experiments, sample survey
62. Sampling error refers to:-
63. Faulty sampling
64. Errors that can be reduced by improving collection and complication techniques
65. The discrepancy between the sample size and sample characteristics
66. The discrepancy between sample and population characteristics
67. The following are probability sampling methods;
	1. Snow ball & Quota sampling.
	2. Simple random & cluster sampling.
	3. Systematic & convenient sampling.
	4. Simple random & snow ball sampling.
68. Plagiarism occurs if a researcher:
	1. Quotes the exact words of another author and gives a reference
	2. Paraphrases a passage by another author
	3. Uses an idea or material based directly on the work of another author but gives the reference
	4. Summarizes a passage by another author and states the reference.
69. The sampling process involves:
	1. Identify the sampling frame, determine sample size, select the sampling method
	2. select the sampling method, determine sample size, identify the sampling frame
	3. Identify the sampling frame, select the sampling method, determine sample size
	4. select the sampling method, Identify the sampling frame, determine sample size
70. The following is an intervention study design:
	1. Quasi experimental design
	2. Evaluative study design
	3. Exploratory study design
	4. Descriptive study design
71. The following is a characteristic of a good hypothesis:
	1. It should be stated clearly and in a lengthy paragraph
	2. It cannot be based on professional experience
	3. It must be testable within a reasonable time
	4. It should be inconsistent with common sense
72. The following is a biased sampling method:
	1. Cluster
	2. Quota
	3. Stratified
	4. Systematic
73. The importance of pretesting the questionnaire is:
	1. Vague questions can be revealed and rephrased
	2. Comments by respondents can be ignored
	3. Enhances the reliability of respondents
	4. Deficiencies in respondents will be revealed
74. The following are non biased words that can be used to express the purpose of a study:
	1. Show, prove, compare
	2. Determine, compare, prove
	3. Test, compare, determine
	4. Determine, prove, show
75. The methodology chapter of a proposal includes:
	1. Design, data analysis, questionnaire
	2. Questionnaire, design, sampling method
	3. Sampling method, data analysis, questionnaire
	4. Sampling method, design, data analysis
76. The logical order for a research report is;
77. Abstract , title, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
78. Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
79. Introduction, title, abstract, literature review, methodology, results, discussion
80. Title, abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, discussion, results
81. The predictable relationship between variables in a research study is known as
82. Validity
83. Reliability
84. Hypothesis
85. Objectivity
86. Research that is aimed at only generating new knowledge is referred to as;
87. Academic research
88. Quantitative research
89. Basic research
90. Operational research
91. During a study, a nurse researcher recruited the first 20 clients at the MCH queue to form the sample, this is referred to as;
92. Purposive sampling
93. Systematic sampling
94. Convenience sampling
95. Quota sampling
96. The methodology section of a research proposal contains;
97. Background, hypothesis, justification
98. Inclusion criteria, objectives, hypothesis
99. Sampling design, study design, sample size
100. Work plan, budget, questionnaire
101. The chapter of a research proposal that includes the ethical considerations is;
	1. Introduction
	2. Literature review
	3. Methodology
	4. Theoretical framework
102. The form of research typically conducted by nurses and other professionals to help them solve local problems is;
	1. Action research
	2. Basic research
	3. Predictive research
	4. Explorative research
103. The following best describes quantitative research;
	1. The collection of non-numerical data
	2. An attempt to confirm the researcher’s hypotheses
	3. Research that is exploratory
	4. Research that attempts to generate a new theory
104. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is called;
	1. A constant
	2. A variable
	3. A cause-and-effect relationship
	4. A descriptive relationship
105. The following technique yields a simple random sample;
	1. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
	2. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random.
	3. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table.
	4. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **Random sampling or probability sampling includes all the following techniques, except:**
2. Simple random sampling
3. Stratified random Sampling
4. Cluster sampling
5. D. Purposive Sampling
 |
| 1. **Gender, age-class, religion, type of disease, and blood group are measured on:**
2. Nominal scale of measurement
3. Ordinal scale of measurement
4. Interval scale of measurement
5. Ratio scale of measurement
 |

1. **The variable which is influenced by the intervention of the researcher is called:**
2. Independent
3. Dependent
4. Discrete
5. Extraneous
6. **A statistic which describes the interval of scores bounded by the 25th and 75th percentile ranks is:**
7. Inter quartile range
8. Confidence Interval
9. Standard deviation
10. Variance
11. **The Median value is the:**
12. 25th percentile
13. 50th percentile
14. 75th percentile
15. 95th percentile
16. **A measure of central tendency which is calculated by numbers arranging in numerical order is:**
17. Standard deviation
18. Range
19. Median Copyright@ http://nursingplanet.com/Quiz
20. Mode
21. **In a naturalistic observation, the phenomenon in which the behavior of the subjects being observed changes because they are being watched is called:**
22. Observer bias
23. Hawthorne effect
24. participant observation
25. Representative sampling
26. **The entire group of people or animals in which the researcher is interested is called:**
27. Sample
28. Experiment group
29. Sample
30. Controls
31. **Which of the following is NOT a method of quantitative research?**
32. Grounded Theory Research
33. Correlational Research
34. Quasi-Experimental Research
35. Experimental Research
36. **Deductive Reasoning is applied in:**
37. Qualitative research
38. Quantitative research
39. Action research
40. Applied research
41. **Which of the following is a qualitative research design where lived experiences of individuals are examined in their "life-world"?**
42. Ethnography
43. Ethology
44. Phenomenology
45. Grounded theory
46. **In qualitative research, a guiding principle in deciding sample size is:**
47. Effect size
48. Number of variables
49. Data saturation
50. Sub-group analysis
51. **13. The tendency in qualitative research to derive a complex array of data from a variety of sources, using variety of methods is termed as:**
52. Triangulation
53. Bricolage
54. Cross-tabulation
55. Confirmability
56. **Another name for a bar graph is:**
57. polygon
58. histogram
59. normal curve
60. line graph
61. **The type of research focused on finding a solution to an immediate practical problem is termed as:**
62. Basic research
63. Applied research
64. Explanatory research
65. Descriptive research
66. **The principles of ethics in nursing research include:**
67. Beneficence
68. Respect for human dignity
69. Justice
70. All of the above
71. **Which of the following is TRUE about features of quasi-experimental research design?**
72. Manipulation. control group, randomization
73. Manipulation, but no control group or randomization
74. No manipulation of independent variable
75. Use of correlational approach
76. **A fundamental ethical principle that seeks to prevent harm and exploitation of, to maximize benefits for, study participants is:**
77. Justice
78. Beneficence
79. Nonmalificence
80. Coercion
81. **The degree of consistency with which an instrument measures the attribute it is supposed to be measuring is called:**
82. Validity
83. Reliability
84. Sensitivity
85. Credibility
86. **The degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to be measuring is its:**
87. Validity
88. Internal consistency
89. Sensitivity
90. Equivalence

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Differentiate between basic and applied research (4mks)
2. Explain 4 types of probability sampling (8marks)
3. State 5 advantages of open- ended questions (5marks)
4. Explain 5 reasons why a researcher should carry out (10marks)
5. List two types of Bias in research (1mark)
6. State four (4) sources of a research topic.5
7. State four (4) characteristics of a good research hypothesis.4
8. Explain the four (4) component of an abstract.8
9. State five (5) ways of disseminating research findings (5 marks)
10. Explain three (3) purposes of conducting a pilot study (2 marks)
11. Differentiate between objectivity and subjectivity in research (2 marks
12. State five (5) reasons why nurses carry out research. (5mks)
13. Outline five (5) sampling techniques. (5mks)
14. Explain five (5) ethical principles in research (5 marks)
15. State five (5) disadvantages of observation as a data collection method (5 marks)
16. State three (3) advantages of open ended questions in a data collection tool (3mks)
17. State five (5) factors to consider when choosing a research design (5mks)
18. Explain two (2) reasons for having a reference list in a research proposal document (2mks)
19. Define the following terms used in research (3 marks)
	1. Sampling frame
	2. Sampling error
	3. Sampling bias.
20. State four (4) purposes of research in health. (4marks)
21. State the importance of literature review (3 marks)
22. State three (3)characteristics of a true experiment in research (3 marks)
23. Define the following terms used in research: (2 marks)
	1. Reliability
	2. Validity
24. State four (4) research instruments used to collect information in research (4 marks)
25. State four(4) primary sources of literature (4 marks
26. Explain four (4) types of research designs ( 4 Marks)
27. Outline four( 4 ) types of probabilistic sampling technique ( 4 Marks)
28. List four (4) data collection tools used in research (2Mark)
29. Outline Five (5) components of research abstract (5 Marks)
30. Define the following terms in research (5 Marks)
	1. Dependant variable
	2. Independent variable
	3. Validity
	4. Reliability
	5. Bias
31. Briefly describe the following data collection methods: 6 marks
	1. Interviews
	2. Focus Groups
	3. Survey/Questionnaire
32. Define the following terminologies: 4marks @ 1 mark
	1. Fabrication
	2. Falsification
	3. Plagiarism
	4. Nursing research
33. Differentiate between purposive sampling and convenience sampling: 4 marks
34. State four properties of a good hypothesis. 4 marks
35. Explain any measure of central tendency 2 marks
36. Explain fishers formula 5 marks
37. Differentiate between primary and secondary sources of data 4 marks
38. Define methodologic pluralism 1 mark
39. State four purposes of research 4 marks
40. Briefly explain any three types of descriptive research 6 marks
41. Explain the nemonic PICOT in relation to research questions 5marks

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Mr. John in second year study at KMTC Kapenguria was given a take away test to come up with research topic on HIV/AIDS
2. Define research problem (2marks)
3. State 4 main characteristics of good research topic or problem (4marks)
4. List 6 sources of nursing research problem (3marks)
5. State the importance of research topic (2marks)
6. You have been appointed to be a member of a team that has been given a task to conduct an operational research to improve utilization of family planning services among women in your health facility.
7. Define the term research.2
8. List four (4) probability sampling methods you may use in this study.2
9. State four (4) importance of research in nursing.4
10. Discus the steps you will follow in your research process.12
11. You are District Public Health Nurse in district A. There are several complaints that the standard of care is going down in the health facilities
12. State four (4) reasons for undertaking research in nursing (4 marks)
13. Explain two sources of literature (4 marks)
14. Using the research process describe the measures you would use to improve quality care.(12 marks)
15. Your are a nurse at Kobia health centre, there is a problem you have noted and want to research on. Describe how you would do in each of the phases of the research 20 marks
16. Discuss ethical considerations under the following sub headings:
	1. Principle of respect for the person
	2. Principle of justice
	3. Right to anonymity and confidentiality
	4. Informed consent 5marks @