1. Hawthorne effect in research means:-
   1. People behave differently when they know they are being watched.
   2. The researcher getting involved in activities he/She is observing
   3. The researcher doing something/intervention to the subjects
   4. The ability to produce same results under same circumstances.
2. The main difference between experiment and quasi-experiment is, in quasi experiment:-
   1. There is control group
   2. There is randomization
   3. There is no manipulation
   4. There is a treatment group
3. The type of research where a group with similar qualities are studied over a period of time is referred to as:-
   1. Action studies
   2. Cohort studies
   3. Cross-sectional studies
   4. Correlational studies
4. The following best defines a hypothesis:-
   1. Tentative statement of the expected relationship between variables
   2. Clear, concise, declarative statement expressed to direct the study
   3. An issue that requires a solution
   4. A measurable characteristic that assumes different values.
5. The research method which the researcher observes behaviour changes of drug addicts under rehabilitation will be:-
   1. Cross-sectional study design
   2. Prospective study design
   3. Retrospective Study design
   4. Longitudinal study design
6. The Likert scale is mainly used in the assessment of:-
   1. Theoretical knowledge
   2. Attitude
   3. Skills
   4. Achievement of Objectives.
7. The type of qualitative research that defines an in depth investigation of individuals, groups, institution or phenomenal is referred to as:-
   1. Rapid Rural appraisal
   2. Case Study
   3. Experimental research
   4. Historical research
8. The following is true about methodological research approaches
   1. Includes the approaches the researcher plans to adopt in the course of the study.
   2. What the study will be used for
   3. What the study aims at achieving
   4. The time factor of the study
9. The research objectives Ultimately provides basis for
   1. Sample size
   2. Budget
   3. Conclusion
   4. Ethical consideration
10. When reviewing literature
    1. Citations are not important
    2. Daily newspapers do not have evidence
    3. The most general literature is covered first
    4. References are copied after finishing the review at a later date.
11. Before data collection the researcher ensures reliability of the tools by:-
    1. Critiquing by supervisor, coding
    2. Peer critiquing, pre-testing
    3. Peer criticizing, pre-testing
    4. Supervisor criticizing, coding
12. Data is cleaned and edited in order to:-
    1. Remove all irrelevances
    2. Calculate standard deviations
    3. Store in the computer
    4. Predict the outcome of the research
13. Plagiarism occurs if a researcher
    1. Quotes the exact words of another author and gives a reference
    2. Paraphrases a passage by another author without a reference
    3. Uses an idea directly on the work of another author but gives reference
    4. Summarizes a passage by another author and states the reference.
14. In the following statement “ the influence of age on career choices among college students” age is an example of the following variables:-
    1. Independent
    2. Dependent
    3. Control
    4. Extraneus
15. Practicing nurses need to develop research critique skills to:-
    1. Challenge fellow nurses during research report presentation
    2. Do literature review when doing their research studies
    3. Participate fully in journal club debate presentations
    4. Judge the utility of research findings in the clinical practice.
16. The type of research that focuses on causal relationships or to determine the effect of on variable on another is known as:-
    1. Longitudinal research
    2. Quasi experimental
    3. Basic research
    4. Applied research
17. Part of the research that shows how the results will be used is termed as:-
    1. Study rational
    2. Study justification
    3. Study significance
    4. Study problem
18. The purpose of sampling is:-
    1. To fulfil the academic rigor of research process
    2. To ensure everyone in the study area is represented in the study
    3. To allow judgement to be made about the larger group, from the small group
    4. To allow the researcher to get access to a larger general population to the study is cost effective.
19. A disadvantage of reviewing records in data collection is that:-
    1. There is need to seek the co-operation of respondents
    2. Recorded data is usually unbiased
    3. Existing data is expensive to review
    4. Ascertaining the authenticity of the data is difficult
20. The characteristics of experimental research design include:-
    1. Researchers are mainly passive observers
    2. Is characterised by manipulating the independent variables
    3. Used a treatment and experimental group
    4. Study participants rarely have an equal chance of inclusion.

**PART II SAQ**

1. By giving examples explain the following sampling techniques:-
   1. Convenience sampling
   2. Snowball Sampling
2. Explain the difference between the following
   1. Sample and sampling frame
   2. Experimental effect and hawthorne effect.
3. State five situations when a researcher will require a large sample size.
4. State three characteristics of an experimental study design
5. Explain three ways in which the researcher can increase response rate during data collection.
6. Outline four characteristics of a good literature review
7. Explain three components of an abstract in research
8. State four ethical pillars applied in the research process
9. Outline four qualities of a good research topic
10. State seven steps in quantitative research process