

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO
INSTITUTE OF EXTRA MURAL STUDIES (IEMS)
BNS ODL PROGRAM: NURSING EXAMINATION
BNS 2301: RESEARCH METHODS

JANUARY 2023

MARKS: 100

TIME: 3HRS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions
Write neatly and legibly
Number your questions correctly
Start a new question on a new page
This paper is consists of 9 pages
Figure in brackets indicate marks allocated

SECTION A

Answer the following **MULTIPLE-CHOICE** questions, e.g.

Question 120. (7) cows

Question 1

Read the following hypothesis and identify the dependent variable.

Women are more in favor of birth control than men.

- (1) women
- (2) men
- (3) gender
- (4) attitude towards birth control

Question 2

The main source of data in qualitative research is...

- (1) observers
- (2) natural sources
- (3) structured interviews
- (4) people

Question 3

Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of quantitative research?

- (1) a holistic approach to people
- (2) precise definition of variables being studied
- (3) prediction and control of phenomena
- (4) theories containing causal models

Question 4

The purpose of including the literature review in a research report is to establish the status quo regarding understanding of your research problem. This statement is...

- (1) true, because the literature review defines the limits on the framework of your research
- (2) true, because the literature review provides a summary of the sources you intend using in your research
- (3) false, because the literature review has a limited role in determining the credibility of the research
- (4) false, because the research question is evaluated in the literature review

Question 5

Which of the following statements refer to the nature of qualitative research?

- (a) Any research about persons' lives, their lived experiences, emotions and feelings.
 - (b) Any type of research that produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures.
 - (c) Any type of research that produces findings not arrived at by any means of quantification.
 - (d) Any type of research that facilitates discovery by giving a voice to the people and their experiences being studied.
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- (1) (a) (b)
 - (2) (c) (d)
 - (3) (a) (b) (c)
 - (4) (a) (b) (c) (d)

Question 6

Consider the following concepts: mortality, morbidity and epidemiology. These concepts can be linked to one of the concepts below to form a concept cluster.

- (1) health
- (2) group
- (3) intelligence
- (4) communication

Question 7

The aim of a research design is to

- (1) lead to answers to our research questions
- (2) explain why something is happening
- (3) determine the value of the research
- (4) describe the observations that are made

Question 8

In social science research, the purpose of a literature review is to...

- 1. help the researcher identify sub questions
- 2. sensitize the researcher to potential pitfalls
- 3. assist in determining the feasibility of a research project
- 4. link the research to other studies on the topic

- (a) (1)
- (b) (1) (4)
- (c) (2) (3)
- (d) (1) (2) (3)
- (e) (1) (2) (3) (4)

Question 9

A number of social scientists who had all worked at National University of Lesotho during the 1990s are selected as the respondents for a research project. This researcher is conducting research.

- a. cohort
- b. time-series
- c. case study
- d. cross-sectional

Question 10

Which of the following are characteristics of non-probability sampling? It...

- 1. ensures an accurate reflection of the population
- 2. does not require a list of all the members of the population
- 3. is mostly used in qualitative research
- 4. is used where the researcher is concerned with understanding the experience of special segments of the population
- 5. is used where the researcher is not interested in generalizing the findings

- a. (1) (2) (3)
- b. (1) (4) (5)
- c. (2) (3) (4)
- d. (3) (4) (5)
- e. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Question 11

A sample of 100 student records is randomly selected from all the student records at University X during 2003 in order to determine the frequency of recording of student enquiries. This is an example of sampling.

- a. simple random
- b. stratified random
- c. systematic
- d. convenience

Question 12

When sampling in marketing communication to test whether or not consumers are aware of a new brand of coffee, interviewers selected every 10th adult (male and female) that left a local supermarket. This is a.....sample.

- a. purposive

- b. convenience
- c. simple random
- d. systematic sampling

Question 13

Cross-sectional research is.....in nature because it is done at a particular point in time.

- a. structured
- b. non-recurrent
- c. specific
- d. repeatable

Question 14

The following types of research can be classified as longitudinal research:

1. panel studies
2. cohort studies
3. time-series research
4. case-study

- a. (1) (2)
- b. (1) (3)
- c. (2) (3) (4)
- d. (1) (2) (3)

Question 15

After completing an experiment a researcher learns that without her realizing it, she has influenced the behavior of the subjects.

This refers to...

- a. selection bias
- b. the regression effect
- c. the testing effect
- d. researcher expectancy

Question 16

Quasi-experimental designs differ from true experimental designs in that they do **not** include...

- a. an experimental and a control group
- b. manipulation of the treatment conditions
- c. random assignment of subjects to groups
- d. a pretest and a posttest in the study

Question 17

Thirty lecturers are randomly sampled from a random sample of five universities. This is an example of.....sampling.

- a. simple random
- b. systematic
- c. quota
- d. cluster

Question 18

Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a true experimental design?

- a. manipulation of the treatment conditions
- b. including a pretest and a posttest in the study
- c. using a random sample of subjects
- d. giving the same treatment to the experimental and the control group

Question 19

20. When a researcher knows in advance that there are important subgroups within the population that need to be included in the sample because they may affect the results of the study, the researcher will use.....sampling.

- a. accidental
- b. quota
- c. judgmental
- d. stratified random

(19 marks)

SECTION B:

**INDICATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE/FALSE e.g.,
1.50 True 1.51 False**

Question 1

1.1 When the effect of an independent variable on the dependent variable cannot be separated from the effect of another independent variable, it can be said that the independent variables are related and independent variables are confounding variables. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.2 Good scientific writing is characterized by clear expression, conciseness, accuracy & honesty. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.3. With Referencing In-text citation must be included following the use of quote or paraphrase taken from another piece of work. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.4 In Referencing, In-text references are references written within the main body of text & refer to a quote or paraphrase. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.5 If referencing multiple works from one author released in the same year, the works aren't allocated a letter (a, b, c, etc) after the year. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.6 If four/more authors are repeated, the first author's surname should not be stated by "et al"; rather, the names should be written in full throughout. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.7 In Harvard referencing, in-text citations contain the author(s)'s or editor(s)'s surname, year of publication & page number. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.8 This reference is correct. **“Mitchell, J. A. and Thomson, M. A guide to citation. 3rd ed. London: London Publishing”**. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.9 Feasibility of the research study simply refers to whether the study can be done.

TRUE/FALSE

1.10 There is no need for researchers to budget time & money in order to complete their research study for many reasons. **TRUE/FALSE**

1.11 Research Topic is a broad problem area that contains numerous potential research problems. **TRUE/FALSE**

(11 marks)

QUESTION 2

2.1. In a table form, distinguish **8** features of qualitative and quantitative research **(16)**

e.g.

Quantitative	Qualitative
Small	Big

2.2. Research process refers to a process that begins with a problem & ends with a problem having been either resolved or addressed. It has got **4** phases and **11** steps.

Mention any **4** phases of research process, and **11** steps of research process. **15 marks**

2.3. Read the bolded statement below and answer the following questions.

Perceptions of nurses regarding their current skills in managing patient’s aggression at a selected psychiatric hospital.

Identify key concepts from the above research title. **(6)**

2.4. Describe **three** techniques used to achieve credibility in qualitative research **(6)**

(43 Marks)

Question 3

3.1. In each of the following research questions below, identify the independent and dependent variable in a table format **(2 point per statement)**

Question	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable
3.2.20		

- 3.1.1 Does assertiveness training improve the effectiveness of psychiatric nurses?
- 3.1.2 Does the postural positioning of patients affect their respiration function?
- 3.1.3 Is patients’ anxiety affected by the amount of touch received from nursing staff?
- 3.1.4 Is the incidence of deductions ulcers reduced by more frequent turnings of patients?
- 3.1.5 Are people who were abused as children more likely than others to abuse their own children?
- 3.1.6 Is tolerance for pain related to a patient’s age and gender?
- 3.1.7 Is the number of prenatal visits of pregnant women associated with labor and delivery outcomes?
- 3.1.8 Are levels of depression higher among children with a chronic illness than among other children
- 3.1.9 Is compliance with a medical regimen among women than among men?
- 3.1.10 Does participating in a support group coping among family caregivers of COVID-19 patients?
- 3.1.11 Are men more in favor of leadership than women? **(22 marks)**

Question 3.2

3.2.1 Explain the concept research **5 marks**