

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
SUPPLEMENTARY/RE-SIT EXAMINATION

JANUARY 2020

COURSE TITLE: HEALTH SYSTEMS RESEARCH/  
RESEARCH METHODS

COURSE CODE: HSC 403 / GNS311

THERE ARE 05 PAGES INCLUDING THE COVER PAGE.

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER
2. ANSWER ALL THREE (3) QUESTIONS
3. EACH QUESTION IS ALLOCATED 25 MARKS
4. WRITE LEGIBLE

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE  
INVIGILATOR

## QUESTION 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

For the following questions write the number and corresponding letter of the most possible answer. Example: 20. A

1. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is;
  - A. A measure of the extent to which personal values affects research
  - B. An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
  - C. The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed.
  - D. The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
  
2. When researchers remain open to the meaning attributed to the phenomenon by those who experienced it, is called;
  - A. Deductive reasoning
  - B. Intuition
  - C. Logical reasoning
  - D. Inductive reasoning
  
3. As a nursing student, you learned that all the public health units (PHUs) and clinics in the country are designated study sites for obtaining data about the PMTCT Outcome of HIV exposed children at the various stages; birth, 6 weeks, 9 months 18 months and 24 months. What type of study design is used for this research?
  - A. Correlational retrospective study
  - B. Cross-sectional study
  - C. Cross – sectional retrospective study
  - D. Longitudinal study
  
4. Which type of nonprobability sampling technique involves choosing participants arbitrarily for their unique characteristics, experiences, attitudes, or perceptions?
  - A. Random sampling
  - B. Purposive sampling
  - C. Convenience sampling
  - D. Snowball sampling

5. What is it called when the participants are not revealed to any one but researcher and staff?
- A. Confidentiality
  - B. Anonymity
  - C. Ethics
  - D. Discretion
6. Which type of nonprobability sampling technique involves choosing participants who then refer others with similar or different characteristics?
- A. Random sampling
  - B. Purposive sampling
  - C. Convenience sampling
  - D. Snowball sampling
7. Which ONE of the following is the main problem with using non-probability sampling techniques?
- A. Expensive.
  - B. Results are representative.
  - C. Human judgement error.
  - D. Informants can refuse to participate
8. Which data collection technique should be used when studying the behavioural patterns of infants and children?
- A. Focused group discussions
  - B. Face to face interviews
  - C. Self-administered questionnaires
  - D. Observations

9. You were at your home area over the study break, and you came across an American Researcher who told you that she would be staying in your community for the next two (2) years to learn about your customs and values. What type of research study will she be conducting in your home area?

- A. Grounded theory study
- B. Ethnographical study
- C. Phenomenological study
- D. Cross-sectional study

10. Which ONE of these sampling methods is a probability method?

- A. Quota.
- B. Judgement.
- C. Convenience.
- D. Simple random

11. Which ONE of the following methods is generally used in qualitative sampling?

- A. Random digit dialling.
- B. Quota.
- C. Stratified random.
- D. Simple random.

12. What is the role of the moderator in a focus group?

- A. To stimulate discussion and keep the conversation on track.
- B. To ask leading questions and dominate the discussion.
- C. To sit away from the group and observe their behaviour.
- D. To evaluate the group's performance on a particular task.

13. What is a key advantage of a focus group discussion?

- A. It is nice for people to get together for a chat.
- B. It might reunite participants who haven't seen each other for a while.
- C. It is appropriate as it brings feminists together.
- D. It allows multiple participants' perspectives

14. Which of the following groups are vulnerable subjects: (a) minors, (b) mentally challenged, (c) military personnel, (d) ill people, (e) homeless people, and (f) senior citizens?

- A. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
- B. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
- C. (a) (c) (d) (e) (f)
- D (a) (b) (d) (e) (f)

15 Felly is a researcher in a medical factory. She is currently working on a new medicine and is about to carry out a clinical trial on human subjects.

Which of the following research ethic codes has a direct impact on Felly's research?

- A. The Animal Welfare Act
- B. Statement on Academic Ethics
- C. Law on research using Human Subjects
- D. Principles on the Application and Review of Academic Ethic Case

### True /False statements

For the following statements write the question number and T if true or F if false.  
Example: 28. F

- 16 In experimental studies, the researcher passively observe behaviour or action  
T/F
- 17 Educational background must be considered when designing a self administered questionnaire  
T/F
- 18 Observations data collection techniques could be used in combination with other techniques or preferably carried out in small scale  
T/F
- 19 Low degree of flexibility interviews require the used of a fixed list of questions  
T/F
- 20 In a descriptive study, an attempt is made to change behaviour or the nature of a particular situation  
T/F
- 21 Cohorts are used in retrospective studies  
T/F
22. Focus group discussions are examples of high flexibility approaches  
T/F
23. When developing a questionnaire sequencing comes after formatting  
T/F
24. Ethnography is a quantitative study  
T/F
- 25 A 5th year student included new questions following pre-testing of the study, this approach is not done in research  
T/F

(25 marks)

### QUESTION 2

2.1. A colleague of yours knows you are studying at the University of Eswatini and asks your advice about conducting an interview for research. She particularly wants to know about the interviewer-informant relationship during the interview session. What advice would you give her about this aspect? (5 marks)

2.2 Explain the following concepts; independent variable, dependent variable and negative correlation (3 marks)

2.3 Determine the difference between qualitative and quantitative research approaches

(2 marks)