

In the name of Allah, the most compassionate the most merciful

Introduction to qualitative research past papers

1-The quality criterion utilized in qualitative research, that corresponds to "Internal Validity" employed by positivist investigators is:

- a. Confirmability.
- b. Neutrality.
- c. Credibility.
- d. Dependability.
- e. Transferability.

2-The process of turning audio interviews into text documents to allow for analysing qualitative research data is:

- a. Coding
- b. Mnemoning
- c. Transcription
- d. Segmenting

3-Which of the following strategies is best used to ensure transferability of qualitative research findings?

- a. Practisereflexivity.
- b. Data cleaning.
- c. Selective coding.
- d. Thick, vivid description.
- e. Pilot study.

4-Dependability of qualitative research refers to:

- a. Interpretation of the data from the perspective of the population under study.
- b. The confidence that can be placed in the truth of the research findings.
- c. The degree to which research findings are clearly representative of the participants' views, rather than the researchers' preferences.
- d. The degree to which the results can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or population groups.
- e. The consistency of findings over time.

5-The quality criterion used in qualitative research that corresponds to "Objectivity" in quantitative research is:

- a. Reflexivity.
- b. Credibility.
- c. Internalvalidity.
- d. Confirmability.
- e. Dependability.

6-In qualitative research, considering each researcher's reflective comments to prevent their own biases related to the research topic from affecting analysis helps to ensure:

- a. Transferability.
- b. Reliability.
- c. Confirmability.
- d. Applicability.
- e. Internalvalidity.

7-In a qualitative study to examine the Emergency Department (ED) staff perceptions regarding implementation of evidence based medicine, all the investigators in this study had the opportunity to have a continued engagement with each ED during the data collection process. This strategy helps to enhance.....of the research:

- a. Objectivity.
- b. Applicability.
- c. Credibility.
- d. Internal validity.
- e. Transferability.

8-Dependability in qualitative research is equivalent to --- in quantitative research.

- a. Internal validity.
- b. External validity.
- c. Objectivity.
- d. Reliability.
- e. Construct validity.

9-Confirmability of qualitative research refers to:

- a. The confidence that can be placed in the truth of the research findings.
- b. The level of confidence that that the work's findings are the result of the experiences and ideas of the informants, rather than the characteristics and preferences of the researcher.
- c. The degree to which the results can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or settings.
- d. The stability or consistency of findings over time.
- e. A deductive approach to data analysis.

10-In a qualitative study to examine the Emergency Department (ED) staff perceptions regarding implementation of evidence-based medicine, all the investigators in this study had the opportunity to have A CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT with each ED during the data collection process. The researchers also established AN AUDIT TRAIL (a detailed track record of the data collection process). These strategies help to enhance -----and----- of the research, respectively:

- a. Credibility, Dependability.
- b. Transferability, Internal validity.
- c. Applicability, External validity.
- d. Objectivity, Neutrality.
- e. Internal validity, Construct validity.

11-In qualitative research, considering each researcher's reflective comments to prevent their own biases related to the research topic from affecting analysis helps to ensure:

- a. Transferability.
- b. Reliability.
- c. Confirmability.
- d. Applicability.
- e. Internal validity.

12-In a qualitative study to examine the Emergency Department (ED) staff perceptions regarding implementation of evidence based medicine, all the investigators in this study had the opportunity to have a continued engagement with each ED during the data collection process. This strategy helps to enhance.....of the research:

- a. Objectivity.
- b. Applicability.
- c. Credibility.
- d. Internal validity.
- e. Transferability.

13-Inductive approach to research has all the following features except:

- a. Draws on prior understandings of an aspect of the world.
- b. It is important in Grounded Theory approach.
- c. Sets aside prior theories to build up an understanding of the world from the collected data.
- d. Open ended interviews are used to collect information in inductive approach.
- e. In inductive approach, the researchers go from the specific to the general.

Answers

1	C	8	D
2	C	9	B
3	D	10	A
4	E	11	C
5	D	12	C
6	C	13	A
7	C		

14-First step in qualitative research:

- study design

15-Goal of qualitative research:

- understand meaning of phenomena

16- Not a method to test quality of a research:

- how does it confirm a theory

17-Not part of trustworthiness criteria:

- confirmation of theory

18-Objectivity counterpart in qualitative studies:

- confirmability

19-External validity counterpart in qualitative studies:

- transferability

20-Dependability can be described as:

- other researchers can conduct the same study

21-Wrong about qualitative research:

- can manipulate variables

22-Instrument of qualitative research:

- researcher

23-feasibility of a research project takes into consideration:

- time and cost, researchers expertise, sth, all of the above

24-Which is not a stimulant for a qualitative research topic:

- to test a theory/hypothesis

25-observation -> pattern -> hypothesis -> theory:

- inductive

26-Dependability:

- other researchers can conduct the same study

27-Not part of trustworthiness:

- confirmation of theory (don't confuse it with conformability)

28-Not in trustworthiness criteria:

- measurability

29-Not an aim of qualitative research:

- testing theory

30-Goal of qualitative research:

- understand meaning of phenomenon

31-Instrument of qualitative research:

- researcher

32-Qualitative is:

- understanding actions

33-Qualitative research doesn't aim to:

- test a theory

34-All is true about qualitative except:

- measurable

35-blueprint:

- design

36-general to particular:

- deduction

— YOU —
— can —
DO IT!

In the name of Allah, the most compassionate the most merciful

Research paradigms past papers

1-The study of knowledge is:

- a. Epistemology.
- b. Ontology.
- c. Methodology.
- d. Phenomenology.
- e. Axiology.

2-Pragmatism argues:

- a. That you adopt the research philosophy that you want.
- b. That the most important determinant of the research method adopted is the research question.
- c. That you make it up as you go along.
- d. The art of the possible.

3-Features of qualitative research include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Utilises an etic approach.
- b. Utilises bottom-up approach (specific to general).
- c. Generalizability is not a guiding principle.
- d. Based in an interpretive paradigm.
- e. Follows an inductive approach.

4-What does a positivist believe?

- a. Research question is the pivotal point for the selection of method.
- b. None of the choices are correct.
- c. Knowledge is always open to further investigation and the truth of any matter is always forthcoming.
- d. Research operates in an objective world.
- e. The world is socially constructed.

5-Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that deals with:

- a. The nature of knowledge.
- b. The nature of value.
- c. The nature of existence.
- d. The nature of ethics.
- e. The nature of beauty.

6-Which of the following is not a contrast between quantitative and qualitative research?

- a. Interpretivist vs. pragmatism.
- b. Deductive vs. inductive.
- c. Distance vs. proximity of researcher to participants.
- d. Fixed predetermined vs. emergent and flexible design.
- e. Generalization vs. contextual understanding.

7-Research paradigm that relies on abductive reasoning is:

- a. Empiricism.
- b. Objectivism.
- c. Positivism.
- d. Interpretivism.
- e. Pragmatism.

8-Which of the following statements is correct regarding etic perspective:

- a. Refers to the insider's view of reality.
- b. Knowledge is objective.
- c. Knowledge is subjective.
- d. It is qualitatively oriented.
- e. Based in an interpretivist paradigm.

9-Which of the following is true regarding constructivism paradigm?

- a. Knowledge is established through the meanings attached to the topic under scrutiny.
- b. Knowledge is generated through measurement of the phenomenon under study.
- c. Based essentially on mixed methods research design.
- d. Knowledge is contextless.
- e. Relies on predefined dependent and independent variables.

10-Which of the following is true regarding constructivism paradigm?

- a. Enable researchers to develop universal laws and findings.
- b. Researchers are critical realists who rely on predefined dependent and independent variables.
- c. Statistical tests can be misused leading to misinterpretation within research due to selection of incorrect test of statistics.
- d. The data gathered and analysed would be less likely to be generalised given the consideration that data were mainly dependent on a specific viewpoints and values.
- e. Its significance is largely dependent on the sample size.

11-Which of the following statements is TRUE in regard to Epistemology?

- a. Comes from the Greek word episteme, which means being.
- b. Focuses on propositional knowledge.
- c. It has no intimate association with ontology and methodology.
- d. Deals with values, as those of ethics, aesthetics, or religion.
- e. A systematic account of existence.

12-paradigm?

- a. Enable researchers to to develop universal laws and findings.
- b. Researchers are critical realists who rely on predefined dependent and independent variables.
- c. Statistical tests can be misused leading to misinterpretation within research due to selection of incorrect test of statistics.
- d. The data gathered and analysed would be less likely to be generalised given the consideration that data were mainly dependent on a specific viewpoints and values.
- e. Its significance is largely dependent on the sample size.

Answers

1	A	7	E
2	B	8	B
3	A	9	A
4	D	10	D
5	A	11	B
6	A	12	A

13-"There are multiple realities, and each is seen as a construct" is described by:

- Interpretivism

14-True about deductive method:

- formulate hypothesis and test theories

15-True about etic:

- concerned with objectivity

16-Wrong about epistemology:

- a view of nature of reality

17-True about pragmatism:

- answers research questions from various perspectives

18-Set of beliefs that guide actions:

- paradigms

19-"There are multiple realities, and each is seen as a construct":

- Interpretivism

20-emic:

- insider's view

21-not absolute meaning for research methodology:

- (definition of methodology, different investigation approaches, disciplined sth to generate knowledge, study of understanding how research is conducted methodically).

بل إن العلمَ الحقَّ هو الذي يباعد بين الطالب ودنياه، فإذا كان العكس دلَّ ذلك على ارتباكٍ في نيته وصدق قصده، ولذلك قال سفيان (١٦١ هـ): (ما ازدادَ عبدٌ علمًا فازدادَ في الدنيا رغبةً إلا ازدادَ من الله بُعْدًا).

ارتياض العلوم

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Case study and ethnography past papers

1-The criteria by which the researcher develops a sense that the new knowledge is far removed from the central core of viable categories that have initially emerged is called:

- a. Exhaustion of resources.
- b. Saturation of categories.
- c. Overextension.
- d. Consensus.
- e. Halo effect.

2-Case study performed before implementing a large-scale investigation is known as:

- a. Descriptive illustrative.
- b. Exploratory.
- c. Critical Instance.
- d. Explanatory.
- e. Cumulative.

3-Triangulation is:

- a. The relationship between the aim and objectives of the study and the literature review carried out for the study.
- b. A stage of the literature reviewing process.
- c. The use of more than one than one approach to answering the research question, to responding to the research statement.
- d. The relationship between the research project, the researcher and the research supervisor.
- e. The attempt to dispute prior findings.

4-Triangulation means:

- a. Conducting your research in a pyramid.
- b. Revisiting your data until you run out of ideas.
- c. Using trigonometry in your research.
- d. Conducting research over three months.
- e. Verifying your results by cross-checking with other methods of research.

5-All of the following features characterize case study research except:

- a. Triangulation is a must.
- b. Case study is not exclusively concerned with qualitative research methods.
- c. Number of variables of interest far outstrips number of data points.
- d. Similar to phenomenology, case study uses constant comparative method to analyse data.
- e. Bounded system.

6-Which of the following is considered as a hallmark for ethnographic research?

- a. Integrating of temporality, sociality, and spatiality.
- b. Collecting data from multiple sources of information.
- c. It entails an interest in cultures and cultural understanding.
- d. The potential for data horizontalization and employment.
- e. Bounded system.

7-Which of the following is considered as a key challenge for case study research?

- a. Large quantity of data may veer away from the research focus.
- b. The need for axial and selective coding.
- c. The need for covert observation.
- d. The need for data horizontalization and reflexivity.
- e. The possibility of the researcher "going native."

8-The step of case study research that "Piloting" relates to is:

- a. Prepare to collect the data.
- b. Evaluate and analyse the data.
- c. Caseselection.
- d. Theoretical sampling.
- e. Data collection in the field.

9-Qualitative research approach that can be used to make analytical (theoretical) generalization is:

- a. Ethnography.
- b. Phenomenology.
- c. Case study.
- d. Grounded Theory.
- e. Narrative research.

Answers

1	C	6	C
2	B	7	A
3	C	8	A
4	E	9	C
5	D		

10-Design used to study birth practices in different cultures:

- ethnography

11-A design that uses the largest samples:

- ethnography

12-A design that is described as bounded:

- case study

13-Not a characteristic of case study:

- uses a large sample

14-Report conclusion:

- summary of key findings

15-Study phenomena in cultural context:

- ethnography

16-Approach used to describe a phenomenon individually, group of individuals or ward in the hospital and its context:

- case study

17-Not a type of ethnography:

- hermeneutic

18-Collection of data from two clinics at the same time is considered as:

- triangulation

النعم لا يدرك بالنعم

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Phenomenology and Grounded Theory past papers

1-Consider the following pairs:

I. (Bracketing- Phenomenology)

II. (Analytic generalisation- Ethnography)

III. (Discriminant sampling- Grounded Theory)

IV. (A disciplined approach to generating knowledge- Methods)

Which of the pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a. I and II only.
- b. I and III only.
- c. I and IV only.
- d. II and III only.
- e. II and IV only.

2-In data analysis of the grounded theory approach, the step which focuses on the main idea, and finalizing the theory is called:

- a. Selective coding.
- b. Horizontalization.
- c. Bracketing.
- d. Axial coding.
- e. Open coding.

3-What is meant by the term "grounded theory"?

- a. Exploring the lived experience of the event under investigation.
- b. Theories should be grounded in political values and biases.
- c. Theories should be tested by rigorous scientific experiments.
- d. Theoretical ideas and concepts should emerge from the data.
- e. As a social researcher, it is important to keep your feet on the ground.

4-Phenomenological research approach has the following characteristics except:

- a. Phenomenology is the search for the "essence of things" that cannot be revealed by ordinary observation.
- b. Focuses on the lived experience of humans.
- c. Edmund Husserl is the founder of the phenomenological approach.
- d. Gains its popularity due to increased emphasis placed on teacher knowledge, professional development, and decision- making.
- e. Can be classified into transcendental and hermeneutical.

5-Bracketing in qualitative research can be defined as:

- a. The belief that ends justify means.
- b. The process of deliberate holding in abeyance any preconceived beliefs and opinions one has about the phenomena under investigation.
- c. The process of converting verbal data to written data for analysis.
- d. The belief that ends do not justify means. Rather, universal standards, such as individual rights and responsibilities, exist to guide all behavior, regardless of their consequences.
- e. The researcher's instinctive or common sense response to an ethical issue that has arisen in the course of the conduct of a study.

6-All of the following statements about coding in grounded theory research are correct except:

- a. Selective coding focuses on the most important categories.
- b. Objective of axial coding involves model development.
- c. Open coding involves taking data and segmenting them into categories of information.
- d. In Axial coding, the researcher seeks to make links and find relationships between the concepts and categories.
- e. In open coding, the researcher seeks to make links and find relationships between the concepts and categories.

7-Maria is a qualitative researcher studying how nurses care for psychiatric patients who self-harm. As she examines her data, she jots down (writes) notes concerning the data in the margins. This process of jotting notes as she examines the data is called:

- a. Grid analysis.
- b. Drawing diagrams.
- c. Transcription.
- d. Memoing.
- e. Face sheet coding.

Answers

1	B	5	B
2	A	6	E
3	D	7	D
4	D		

8-When a researcher cuts off their previous assumptions it's called:

- bracketing

9-An approach that is used to reduce data into essence:

- phenomenology

10-Cyclical analysis and interpretation of data to get core category:

- grounded theory

11-Bracketing meaning:

- leaving assumptions

12-Studying experiences of something:

- phenomenology

13-Studying a childbirth experience in a culture:

- phenomenology

14-Phenomenology roots:

- philosophy

15- in grounded theory, step after open coding:

- axial coding

16-in axial coding, conditions that influence strategies, can be social, environmental, cultural:

- intervening conditions

17-in axial coding, conditions that lead to the central phenomenon:

- causal conditions

18-but a tool for grounded theory:

- horizontalization

19-in grounded theory researcher starts from a theory:

- False

20-primary tool for data collection in phenomenology is observation:

- False

21- sampling technique used at the end of grounded theory:

- discriminant sampling

22-final product of phenomenology that describes the essence of a phenomenon:

- essential invariant characteristics

23-suspending preformed ideas and feelings:

- bracketing

24-in hermeneutical, researcher tries to achieve transcendental subjectivity:

- False

25-Hermeneutical phenomenology:

- reflecting on lived experiences with interpretation by the researcher

26-Essence:

- all data are examined as equal

27-Design that delays the use of literature:

- grounded theory

28-Last sampling step in grounded theory:

- discriminant sampling

29-Philosophical assumptions are set for:

- research process

30-Studies the perception of several people through their lived experience:

- phenomenology

*You got
this!*

Done by: Ruaa Hdeib

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Narrative research and ethical considerations past papers

1-What is analysis of narrative?

- An approach that is sensitive to questions that concern how people choose to sequence and represent people and events.
- The use of opposing viewpoints to gain meaning.
- A literary approach to documents.
- A method of improving the quality of interview material.
- The process whereby the researcher collects stories as data and analyses them into a set of themes that hold across all of the stories.

2-All of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- Integrating of temporality, sociality, and spatiality is a hallmark of narrative research.
- Phenomenology is the search for the "essence of things" that cannot be revealed by ordinary observation.
- Case study is exclusively concerned with qualitative research methods.
- A comprehensive review of the literature prior to data collection and preliminary analyses is not recommended by General Theorists.
- In case study, number of variables of interest far outstrips number of data points.

3-All of the following statements are correct regarding Narrative Research (inquiry) except:

- Oral history is one of the data collection methods that can be used in narrative research.
- It was created by Barney G. Glaser and Anselm L. Strauss.
- It was initially used as a methodology to describe the personal stories of teachers.
- It can be considered as a compassionate methodology.
- It was firstly used by Connelly and Clandinin.

4-IRB is an acronym for which of the following?

- Institutional Review Board.
- Internal Request Board .
- Institutional Rating Board.
- Internal Review Board .
- Internal Rating Board.

5-Member checking has the following features except:

- It is a process by which the problem of low response rates to a survey can be overcome.
- It can also be called as respondent/participant validation.
- It reduces undue researcher influence on the interpretation of the data.
- It reduces an overassessment of data.
- For ethical purposes, it is necessary to address the issue of member checking in the informed consent.

6-Which of the following reflects what authors understood the article being cited?

- Referencing.
- Plagiarism.
- Quoting.
- Paraphrasing.

7-The methods section should provide information about:

- a. Study limitations.
- b. Demographic characteristics to be collected.
- c. Background of the study.
- d. Previous studies and literature gaps.

8-All of the following statements are correct regarding ethical considerations in qualitative research except:

- a. Procedural ethics refer to ethical actions dictated as universally necessary by larger organizations, institutions or governing bodies.
- b. One method of procedural ethics is securing all personal data of participants in a locked office or drawer, or a password-protected website.
- c. Situational ethics deal with the unpredictable, often subtle, yet ethically important moments that come up in the field.
- d. Situational ethics also known as categorical ethics.
- e. Ethical considerations continue beyond the data collection phase to how researchers leave the scene and share the results.

9-Using existing clinical records has which of the following limitation?

- a. Records are often incomplete.
- b. Records require signed release from the patient.
- c. Data needs to be collected prospectively overtime.
- d. Data are difficult to extract.

Answers

1	E	6	D
2	C	7	B
3	B	8	D
4	A	9	A
5	A		

10-A true statement regarding ethical issues:

- Observing poor practices that require improvement but are not dangerous without intervening wouldn't be considered unethical

11-Member check involves:

- asking participants to comment on the account of information

12-Design that uses temporality, sociality and spatiality:

- narrative research

13-Not one of the ethical considerations:

- social desirability bias

14-Qualitative research relates to feminism because:

- allows women's voices to be heard

15-Method to check consistency of two or more observers:

- inter-observer agreement

16-A way to protect participant identity:

- disguise main elements of the study

17-A narrative about facing challenges in an illness:

- quest narrative

18-True about authenticity:

- study is appropriate, fair to people, and improves their lives

19-Member check is:

- asking participants to comment on the account of information

20-Polices in rituals,routines:

- RULES

21-IRB sequence:

- non-human, exempt, expedited, full

22-ethical consideration emerge from a reasoned consideration of a context's specific circumstance:

- situational ethics

23- researcher knows participant's identity, ensuring no one else knows it:

- confidentiality, anonymity

24-Systemic analysis:

- ethnography or narrative research

25-Disadvantage of triangulation:

- costs

26-Approach used to describe portrait of individuals:

- narrative research

27-Study cause-effect relationship of phenomenon:

- case study explanatory and narrative research



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Qualitative data collection methods past papers

1-A question during an interview such as "Could you tell me more about that?" is known as:

- a. Filter.
- b. Response.
- c. Pilot.
- d. Probe.
- e. Census.

2-All of the following statements are correct regarding unstructured interview EXCEPT:

- a. The participant determines the flow of topics, rather than the interviewer.
- b. Note-taking is likely to disrupt the natural flow of the conversation.
- c. Another name is formal conversational interview.
- d. Looks like an improvised performance.
- e. Can be guided by aide memoire or agenda.

3-Closed ended questions are those that:

- a. Allow supervisor to distinguish between good and bad interviewers.
- b. Prevent respondents from allocating themselves to a category.
- c. Have a fixed range of possible answers.
- d. Encourage detailed, elaborate responses.

4-All of the following are correct regarding throwaway questions in interview guide EXCEPT:

- a. Unnecessary for gathering the important information being examined in the study. Nonetheless, these throwaway questions may be invaluable for drawing out a complete story from a respondent.
- b. May be used in the interview whenever subjects indicate to the interviewers that a sensitive area has been entered upon.
- c. May be demographic questions or general questions used to develop rapport between interviewers and subjects.
- d. May be found at the beginning of the interview guide or sprinkled throughout the tool.
- e. Included to measure the possible influence a change of wording might have.

5-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding interviews in qualitative research:

- a. The duration of unstructured interview session is frequently longer than structured interviews.
- b. Unstructured interviews can be guided by using interview schedule (guide).
- c. Interviews do not allow for probing of initial participants' responses.
- d. Structured interviews can be considered as a natural extension to participant observation.
- e. Structured interviews can be guided by using aide memoire (agenda).

6-Which type of interview allows the questions to emerge from the immediate context or course of things?

- a. Informal conversational interview.
- b. Standardised open-ended interview.
- c. Open quantitative interview.
- d. Standardised closed-ended interview.
- e. Closed quantitative interview.

7-Probing question is:

- a. A question that shifts the conversation into another topic.
- b. A question used to gain more, clearer information about the topic.
- c. A question used to obtain participant approval to be involved in the study.
- d. A question used to test the interview guide prior to interview execution.
- e. A question that encourages participants to talk about sensitive issues.

8-Interview questions should:

- a. Lead the respondent.
- b. Probe sensitive issues.
- c. Provide non- verbal signals to the respondents.
- d. Be delivered in a neutral tone.
- e. Test the respondents' power of memory.

Answers

1	D	5	A
2	C	6	A
3	C	7	B
4	E	8	D

9-Most flexible form of data collection:

- unstructured interview

10-A good interview question:

- What are your perceptions about the influence of your life style on your blood pressure?

11-A good interview question:

- What makes you feel relaxed after a hardworking day?

12-Questions of qualitative research:

- open-ended

13-Themes are:

- Descriptions of patterns

14- Wrong about research question:

- is decided in the beginning and never changed

15- Which are data interesting to qualitative research:

- observational

16- True about qualitative:

- observable

17- a good qualitative question:

- conveys an emerging design

18-Not a qualitative research question:

- socioeconomic status and DM

19-Not a qualitative research topic:

- The influence of socio familial factors to Diabetes Miletus

"فإذا أردت أن تعرف قدر رغبتك في الإسلام ففتش عن رغبتك في الصلاة، فإن قدر الإسلام في قلبك
كقدر الصلاة في قلبك...
وعن الحسن قال: [يا ابن آدم! أي شيء يعز عليك من دينك إذا هانت عليك صلاتك؟]"

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Focus groups past papers

1-Hawthorne effect refers to:

- a. Change of the participants' behaviors as being observed.
- b. The process of providing access to research participants.
- c. Reverting of the participants to the normal behavior.
- d. The tendency of participants to answer questions in a manner that will be viewed favorably by others.
- e. Process through which the researcher gains trust and establishes rapport with participants.

2-Informed consent involves:

- a. Participants giving their agreement to take part in the research knowing what it entails.
- b. Asking participants after a study why they agreed with certain statements.
- c. Participants being told that they must identify the statements in a questionnaire with which they agree.
- d. Telling participants about a hypothetical situation and asking whether they agree that a certain outcome is likely.
- e. Participants making a choice over which answer will give them a reward.

3-The function of the Informed consent is:

- a. Provides information about how data analysis will be conducted.
- b. Spells out expectations and procedures for disclosing conflicts of interest, avoiding research misconduct, and otherwise exhibiting professionalism.
- c. Assurance that individuals get to choose what information they reveal about themselves.
- d. Provides essential information about research projects so that participants can make a thoughtful decision about whether to enroll in a study.

4-Observation studies produce:

- a. Quantitative or qualitative data.
- b. Qualitative data.
- c. Quantitative data.
- d. No data.

5-What is the role of the moderator in a focus group?

- a. To sit away from the group and observe their behavior.
- b. To ask leading questions and dominate the discussion.
- c. To evaluate the group's performance on a particular task.
- d. To stimulate discussion and keep the conversation on track.

6-Focus groups are recommended for studying sensitive topics:

- a. False
- b. True

7-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding covert observation method:

- a. It does not involve deception.
- b. Participants are unaware of being observed.
- c. Participants know they are being observed.
- d. It increases Hawthorne effect.

8-Observation sometimes referred to as unobtrusive method:

- a. False
- b. True

9-The most common style of observation is:

- a. Template observation.
- b. Unstructured observation.
- c. Structured observation.
- d. Mechanical observation.

10-In participant observation:

- a. One member of the IRB participates in the action being observed.
- b. The research participants participate in the action being observed.
- c. The research supervisor participates in the action being observed.
- d. The researcher participates in the action being observed.

11-The process of reverting of participants to their normal behaviour after a period of being observed is:

- a. Reactivity.
- b. Operant conditioning.
- c. Habituation.
- d. Osborne effect.

12-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding "Ignorant intruder to welcome" stage in observation studies:

- a. The researcher has established relationships with participants to the extent that he/she no longer has to think about what he/she says.
- b. It may involve the researcher's working with and participating in everyday activities beside participants in their daily lives.
- c. Moving from a position of formal.
- d. It is called intimate stage.
- e. The language becomes more familiar to the researcher, but he/she still may not be fluent in its use.

13-Which of the following is a disadvantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation?

- a. It is more likely to create reactive effects.
- b. It may not provide access to deviant or hidden activities.
- c. It is more ethically dubious, in terms of obtaining informed consent.
- d. Has a more specific focus.
- e. It does not allow participants to reconstruct their life events.

14-Which of the following is an unobtrusive method?

- a. Observation.
- b. Semi-structured interviews.
- c. Structured interviews.
- d. Questionnaires.
- e. Focus Groups.

15-Which method is most commonly associated with a lack of informed consent?

- a. Qualitative content analysis.
- b. In- depth interviewing.
- c. Discourse analysis.
- d. Covert observation.
- e. Structured interviewing.

16-Which of the following is an advantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation?

- a. It allows you to find out about issues that are resistant to observation.
- b. It is more biased and value-laden.
- c. It is more likely to create reactive effects.
- d. All of the above.

17-What is meant by the term "reactive effect"?

- a. If people know they are being observed, they may change their behavior.
- b. Researchers sometimes react to their informants' behaviour with horror.
- c. Research subjects may have a bad reaction to the drugs they are given.
- d. The participants may react to the observer's perfume.

18-Structured observation means:

- a. The researcher has to be present when the event being studied takes place.
- b. The research has to happen at a fixed time each day.
- c. A video camera has to be used.
- d. Fixed aspects of the situation have been chosen to be observed.

Answers

1	A	10	D
2	A	11	C
3	D	12	E
4	A	13	B
5	D	14	A
6	A	15	D
7	B	16	A
8	B	17	A
9	B	18	D

19-Which of the following is wrong about focus groups?

- The ideal number is 7-11 and the moderator directs the discussion

20-Which of the following is wrong about covert observations?

- Participants know they are observed + it is most commonly used

21-Which of the following is wrong about ignorant intruder to welcome?

- Researchers participate in everyday activities with participants

22-Hawthorne effect is reversed through:

- The process of habituation

23-Which of the following is wrong about focus groups?

- They assure equality in listening to the voices of participants

24-The best number of members for focus groups is:

- 4-8

25-An observer that takes part in group activities is called:

- Participant observation

26-Which of the following is true regarding covert observation?

- Suspiciously taking data

27-An observer that takes part in group activities but declares that they are researching:

- Participant observation

28-Not true about focus groups:

- they are not time efficient

29-Key informant:

- members that help you get access

30-must be included in informed consent:

- purpose of the study

31-Wrong about focus groups:

- the ideal number is 7-11 + the moderator directs the discussion

32-Meeting and conversation with people to develop relationships:

- hanging out

33-Not a condition for crowd to be wise:

- centralization

Strive
FOR PROGRESS
— NOT FOR —
PERFECTION

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Thematic analysis Past Papers

1-Member checking is the process by which:

- Researchers setting aside their pre- understanding and acting non- judgementally.
- Researchers organise the data into clusters and themes.
- The problem of low response rates to a survey can be overcome.
- The validity of an interview schedule can be measured.
- Researchers ask their participants to comment on an account of the findings.

2-Process coding uses ... as codes; in-vivo coding uses ... as codes.

- Regular verbs;life words.
- Gerunds; people's own words.
- Interview guide questions;common nouns.
- Life words; regular verbs.

3-The fourth step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis is:

- Reviewing themes.
- Searching for themes.
- Familiarization of data.
- Initial coding.

4-In deductive thematic analysis, little or no predetermined theory or framework is used to analyse data:

- False
- True

5-The third step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis is:

- Defining themes.
- Reviewing themes.
- Familiarization of data.
- Initial coding.
- Searching for themes.

6-In vivo coding uses as codes; process coding uses as codes:

- diagnostic labels; activity labels.
- interview guide questions; common nouns.
- regular verbs; life words.
- people's own words; gerunds.
- life words; regular verbs.

Answers

1	E	4	A
2	B	5	E
3	A	6	D

7-Coding based on interview guide questions:

- Index coding

8-Which of the following is wrong about data transcription?

- It is done after analysis

9-Part of write up phase of Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis:

- Direct quotes from participants are essential in the final report

10-Coding based on interview guide questions:

- index coding

11-Wrong about data transcription:

- junior researchers do it for seniors + done after analysis

12-Not the role code:

- authoritarian role

13-What is the process code here?

- Adapting to a healthy lifestyle

14-Codes used here?

- Emotion, belief, value

15-Codes used here best represented by:

- 3,4,5

16-Example of doctor, which is not present in the code?

- Authority

17-coding correct:

- self-worth, stability, comfortable

أسئلة الـ codes ١٢-١٧ مو كاملين
Just have a look

يا حي يا فيوم، برحمتك أستغيث، أصلح لي شأني كله، ولا تكلني إلى نفسي طرفة عين

In the name of Allah, the most compassionate the most merciful

Sampling in Qualitative Research Past Papers

1-All of the following statements are correct in regards to sampling in qualitative research except:

- a. Selection of participants based on the researchers' judgement about what potential participants will be most informative is widely used in qualitative research.
- b. Convenience sampling allows the researcher to select participants who are readily accessible or available.
- c. Usually non-probability sampling.
- d. Use of theoretical sampling is one of the unique features of Grounded theory research.
- e. Usually probability sampling.

2-A pharmaceutical company wants to trace the effects of a new drug on patients with specific health problems (muscular dystrophy, sickle cell anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.). It then contacts such individuals and, with the group of voluntarily consenting patients, investigates the effect of this drug. This type of sampling is:

- a. Area sampling.
- b. Stratified Random Sampling.
- c. Cluster sampling.
- d. Purposive sampling.
- e. Convenience sampling.

3-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding sampling in qualitative research:

- a. Convenience sampling is one type of non- probability sampling.
- b. Convenience sampling facilitates the selection of participants whose qualities or experiences are required for the phenomenon under investigation.
- c. Probability sampling is often used in qualitative research.
- d. Purposive sampling allows the researcher to select participants who are readily accessible or available regardless of their experience regarding the topic under investigation.
- e. Purposive sampling is one type of probability sampling.

4-Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?

- a. Snowball sampling.
- b. Deviant case sampling.
- c. Probability sampling.
- d. Theoretical sampling.

5-The type of sampling used to learn from highly unusual manifestations of the phenomenon of interest is:

- a. Heterogenous sampling.
- b. Deviant case sampling.
- c. Disconfirming sampling.
- d. Maximum variation sampling.

6-If you wish to have a sample population that is similar to the source population as a whole, which of the following sampling procedures would you use?

- a. Multistage sampling.
- b. Cluster sampling.
- c. snowball sampling.
- d. Probability sampling.

7-What is the least expensive and least time-consuming of all sampling techniques?

- a. Convenience sampling.
- b. Quota sampling.
- c. Intensity sampling.
- d. Stratified sampling.

8-Saturation point is reached when:

- a. The research supervisor feels that the researcher has done enough.
- b. The research ethics committee feels that the researcher has done enough.
- c. The researcher feels that s/he has done enough.
- d. The researcher, though continuing to explore the phenomenon with participants in the research, no longer gathers any new data.
- e. The participants in the research feel that the researcher has done enough.

9-Snowball sampling is:

- a. A form of purposeful sampling.
- b. Not a random sampling approach.
- c. A method where the researcher makes contact with a small group of people and uses them to make contact with others.
- d. All of the above.

10-Which of the following are purposive sampling approaches?

- a. Critical case sampling.
- b. Opportunistic sampling.
- c. Typical case sampling.
- d. All of the above.

11-Probability sampling is rarely used in qualitative research because:

- a. Qualitative researchers are not trained in statistics.
- b. It is very old-fashioned.
- c. It is often not feasible.
- d. Research questions are more important than sampling.

12-Why are qualitative study designs described as iterative?

- a. Because they separate the researcher's personal interpretation from the analysis.
- b. Because they allow different researchers to have different interpretations of certain texts.
- c. Because they allow for modification of data collection and research questions based on what is learned.
- d. Because they allow for the research process to follow a strictly linear trajectory.
- e. Because they are based on formal, established guidelines.

Answers

1	E	7	A
2	D	8	D
3	A	9	D
4	C	10	D
5	B	11	C
6	D	12	C

13-Convenience sampling:

- selection of accessible participants

14-True about theoretical saturation:

- no new data is appearing

15-Determinant of sample size:

- Saturation

16-Best sample size for all studies:

- Cannot be determined

17-Not purposeful sampling:

- probability sampling

18-Sample size determined by:

- data saturation

19-Meaning of theoretical saturation:

- a concept becomes complete such that no other data can add to it

20-Best sample size:

- hard to tell

21-Not part of qualitative sampling:

- random

22-which sampling technique has a known non-zero chance of selection:

- probability sampling

23-snowballing is sampling of:

- well-known people

24-sampling, researcher chose the best and worst:

- deviant case

25-Purposive sampling is not an example of:

- probability sampling

مذهبي في الشدائد أن أستدل بكرم الله الماضي على كرمه القادم؛ فمن نجاني حين أغلقت أبواب الأسباب
قادر على مد ما ألفته من حبال النجاة، ورجائي يحدوني لأن أقول: لو كان القادر الرحيم يريد حبسك في
ظلمات الهم ما أنزل عليك مفاتيح الفرج في سالف أيامك؛ فاللهم اليقين وحسن الأدب في الكربات.

- بدر الثوعي

In the name of Allah, the most compassionate the most merciful

Qualitative research proposal past papers

1-Which section of a research article can often be written even before data collection begins?

- a. Recommendations.
- b. Methods.
- c. Results.
- d. Discussion.

2-Good research proposals will always:

- a. Focus on the Harvard style.
- b. Focus on the research objectives.
- c. Focus on the APA style.
- d. Provide respondent names and addresses.

3-Which of the following is usually required when data will be collected through interaction with individuals, or identifiable private information will be collected?

- a. Abbreviated review of the research proposal.
- b. Expedited review of the research proposal.
- c. Exemption from review of the research proposal.
- d. Full review of the research proposal.

4-Why do you need to review the existing literature?

- a. To help in your general studying.
- b. To find out what is already known about your area of interest.
- c. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count.
- d. To make sure you have a long list of references.

5-According to Morse and Field (1996), deciding the timeline of the qualitative research projects is based on:

- a. The researcher should adhere to the recommendation of the Research Ethics Committee to determine timeline.
- b. Estimation of how long each activity will take is an appropriate timeline.
- c. Estimation of how long each activity will take and then double the time.
- d. Gatekeepers must estimate the required timeline.
- e. Estimation of how long each activity will take and then triple the time.

6-Which of the following is not normally included in a written account of qualitative research?

- a. An explanation of the design of the study.
- b. A decision to accept or reject the null hypothesis.
- c. Participants and study setting.
- d. An introduction, locating the research in its theoretical context.

Answers

1	B	4	B
2	B	5	E
3	D	6	B

7-Which of the following can be included the introduction?

- All of them (study purpose, rationale, grab attention)

8-Literature review is:

- Analysis of existing knowledge

9-In the literature review:

- analytic synthesis of research and seeing what's already known

10-To organize time and resources:

- all (make a timetable, decide a budget, know what's available)

11-when can participants withdraw:

- anytime no reason

12-timeline in proposal:

- estimate then triple

13-standard tool for timeline in proposal:

- Gantt chart

14-not included in proposal:

- results

15-One of the problems facing researchers is needing a track record to attract

funding, while not being able to get the funding needed to build up a track record.

This problem is an example of:

- Catch-22 situation

**LEADERS
never stop
Learning**

In the name of Allah, the most compassionate the most merciful

Mixed method research 1+2 past papers

1-Which of the following can be considered as a reason for conducting mixed methods research:

- Explanation.
- Offset weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research and draw on strengths.
- All of the options are correct.
- Instrument development.

2-Which of the following is a weakness of mixed methods research?

- Do not allow for methodological flexibility.
- Words, pictures, and narrative can be used to add meaning to numbers.
- Little information on transformative designs.
- Inhibits scholarly interaction.

3-The notation of mixed methods research 'QUAL → quan' indicates to:

- Sequential Exploratory.
- Parallel Triangulation.
- Concurrent Triangulation.
- Sequential Explanatory.

4-Mixed Methods design that can be used to improve services and care for vulnerable members of society is:

- Sequential Transformative Design.
- Sequential Exploratory Design.
- Concurrent Triangulation Design.
- Parallel Triangulation Design.
- Sequential Explanatory Design.

5-All of the following are types of integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches in MMR as described by John Creswell (2015) EXCEPT:

- Explaining.
- Building.
- Embedding.
- Sorting.
- Merging.

6-A mixed methods study was conducted to examine perspectives of paediatric intensive care unit health care providers regarding paediatric patients with complex chronic conditions. This study was conducted by administering surveys, followed by semi- structured interviews. This type of mixed methods design is:

- Concurrent Explicit Design.
- Sequential Explicit Design .
- Sequential Compound Design .
- Sequential Explanatory Design.
- Sequential Exploratory Design.

7-How might qualitative research facilitate quantitative research?

- a. By providing hypotheses that can later be tested.
- b. By helping with the design of survey questions.
- c. By informing the schedule of a structured interview.
- d. All of the above.

8-How might qualitative research help with the analysis of quantitative data?

- a. By identifying a sample of respondents for a follow-up study.
- b. By helping to explain the relationship between two variables.
- c. By providing hard, statistical data about them.
- d. By making the research more value-laden and subjective.

Answers

1	C	5	D
2	C	6	D
3	A	7	D
4	A	8	B

9-MMR which is used when unexpected results arise from quantitative studies:

- Sequential explanatory design

10-MMR which is done on underrepresented population:

- Sequential transformative design

11-Mixed studies are:

- Using qualitative and quantitative methods together

12-which one is a method of MMR:

- explanatory sequential

13-someone collected qual and quan data at the same time, each set is related to the other but answering different questions:

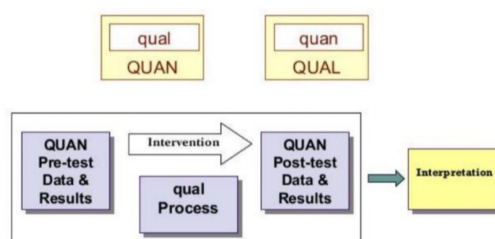
- embedded

14-someone collected data through interviews THEN survey:

- exploratory

15-This diagram illustrates:

- Concurrent embedded design



16-which one you collect quan first:

- explanatory

17-all approaches of MMR except:

- sorting

18-data analysis in qual is a:

- cyclical continuous process, arbitrary, haphazard, ...

19-MMR for marginalized:

- transformative

20-MMR used when unexpected results arise from Quan:

- sequential explanatory design

21-characteristic of qual, studies things in natural world as they occur naturally:

- naturalistic

