

Lecture7

1. Which of the following is NOT listed as an activity involved in conducting observations?

- A) Establishing rapport
- B) Selecting key informants
- C) Conducting laboratory experiments
- D) Keeping field notes

Answer: C) Conducting laboratory experiments

2. What is an important ethical responsibility when taking field notes during observation?

- A) Sharing field notes with participants
- B) Preserving the anonymity of participants
- C) Publishing raw field notes
- D) Ignoring participant identities

Answer: B) Preserving the anonymity of participants

3. In overt observation:

- A) Participants are unaware they are being observed
- B) Participants know they are being observed and know the purpose
- C) The observer hides their identity
- D) Data is collected without any consent

Answer: B) Participants know they are being observed and know the purpose

4. Which of the following best describes covert observation?

- A) Participants are fully informed
- B) Observer collects data openly
- C) Participants are unaware of being observed or of the real purpose
- D) It is always considered ethical

Answer: C) Participants are unaware of being observed or of the real purpose

5. Why are covert observational methods now generally considered unethical?

- A) They are too expensive
- B) They involve deception and violate autonomy
- C) They are less accurate
- D) They require too many observers

Answer: B) They involve deception and violate autonomy

6. When collecting data in a hospital, what is recommended regarding consent?

- A) No consent is needed
- B) Only written consent is acceptable
- C) Informed consent should be obtained from all individuals present
- D) Consent is only needed from doctors

Answer: C) Informed consent should be obtained from all individuals present

7. What should a researcher do if they observe dangerous practice during an observational study?

- A) Ignore it
- B) Immediately publish the information
- C) Discuss it with the ward manager or supervisor
- D) Leave the study site

Answer: C) Discuss it with the ward manager or supervisor

8. What is the process called where a researcher builds trust and rapport with participants over time?

- A) Data mining
- B) Hanging out
- C) Coding
- D) Sampling

Answer: B) Hanging out

9. What is the first stage in the “hanging out” process?

- A) Knowledgeable intimate

- B) Acquaintance
- C) Formal stranger
- D) Participant observer

Answer: C) Formal stranger

10. Which of the following is a tip for collecting useful observation data?

- A) Start with long observation sessions
- B) Be dishonest about your role
- C) Become familiar with the setting before collecting data
- D) Ignore key words in conversations

Answer: C) Become familiar with the setting before collecting data

11. Which of these questions should each observation answer? (Select the most complete option)

- A) Who, What, Where
- B) Who, What, Where, When, How, Why
- C) What, When, How
- D) Who, When, Why

Answer: B) Who, What, Where, When, How, Why

12. What is the “Hawthorne effect”?

- A) Participants behave more naturally when observed
- B) Participants change their behavior because they know they are being observed
- C) Observers become biased
- D) Data is always accurate

Answer: B) Participants change their behavior because they know they are being observed

13. What is a challenge of observation mentioned in the?

- A) Too much funding
- B) Observer may miss critical moments while taking notes

C) Participants always behave the same

D) Data analysis is unnecessary

Answer: B) Observer may miss critical moments while taking notes

14. How can anonymity of participants be protected in field notes?

A) By using identifying codes

B) By writing full names

C) By sharing notes publicly

D) By not taking notes

Answer: A) By using identifying codes

15. What is the purpose of conducting semi-structured interviews after observations in research design?

A) To clarify findings and explore specific topics further

B) To replace field notes

C) To avoid participant interaction

D) To speed up data collection

Answer: A) To clarify findings and explore specific topics further

Lecture8

1. What is the main goal of thematic analysis?

A) To count the frequency of words

B) To identify patterns or themes within qualitative data

C) To summarize quantitative data

D) To test statistical hypotheses

Answer: B) To identify patterns or themes within qualitative data

2. According to Braun & Clarke's framework, what is the first step in thematic analysis?

A) Generate initial codes

- B) Search for themes
- C) Become familiar with the data
- D) Write-up

Answer: C) Become familiar with the data

3. What is a verbatim transcript?

- A) A summary of the conversation
- B) A transcript that captures every utterance from the participant
- C) A transcript with only key points
- D) A transcript edited for grammar

Answer: B) A transcript that captures every utterance from the participant

4. Which of the following best describes a “theme” in thematic analysis?

- A) A single word repeated in the data
- B) Data grouped around a main issue or meaningful unit
- C) A statistical result
- D) A hypothesis

Answer: B) Data grouped around a main issue or meaningful unit

5. What is the difference between analysis and interpretation in qualitative research?

- A) Analysis is about what the data says; interpretation is about what it means
- B) Analysis is about statistics; interpretation is about coding
- C) Analysis is for quantitative data; interpretation is for qualitative data
- D) There is no difference

Answer: A) Analysis is about what the data says; interpretation is about what it means

6. Which of the following is NOT one of Braun & Clarke’s six phases of thematic analysis?

- A) Generate initial codes
- B) Review themes
- C) Test hypotheses

D) Define themes

Answer: C) Test hypotheses

7. What type of coding uses participants' own words as codes?

A) Structural coding

B) In vivo coding

C) Descriptive coding

D) Process coding

Answer: B) In vivo coding

8. Which phase involves checking if themes are coherent and distinct?

A) Become familiar with the data

B) Generate initial codes

C) Review themes

D) Write-up

Answer: C) Review themes

9. What is the purpose of "member checking" in the write-up phase?

A) To code data

B) To get feedback from participants on the findings

C) To generate initial codes

D) To search for themes

Answer: B) To get feedback from participants on the findings

10. Which of the following is an example of a subtheme under "Emotional response to feedback"?

A) Improving grade

B) Feedback as potentially threatening

C) Help to learn

D) Unable to judge answer

Answer: B) Feedback as potentially threatening

Lecture9

1. Which of the following best describes the main difference between sampling in qualitative and quantitative research?

- A) Qualitative research uses large, statistically representative samples
- B) Quantitative research uses small, non-probability samples
- C) Qualitative research uses small, in-depth samples; quantitative research uses large, statistically powered samples
- D) Quantitative research focuses on context and detail

Answer: C

2. What is the primary goal of sampling in qualitative research?

- A) To maximize statistical power
- B) To generate a representative sample
- C) To explore detail and richness of data in context
- D) To minimize research costs

Answer: C

3. What is meant by the term “data saturation” in qualitative research?

- A) When the sample size is statistically significant
- B) When no new themes or ideas emerge from additional data
- C) When all participants have been interviewed twice
- D) When the researcher runs out of funding

Answer: B

4. Which of the following is a non-conceptually-driven approach to sampling in qualitative research?

- A) Purposive sampling
- B) Theoretical sampling

- C) Convenience sampling
- D) Stratified purposeful sampling

Answer: C

5. What is a key advantage of convenience sampling?

- A) It ensures maximum variation
- B) It is less expensive and less time- and effort-intensive
- C) It always produces a representative sample
- D) It requires expert consultation

Answer: B

6. Opportunistic sampling is best described as:

- A) Sampling only from typical cases
- B) Taking advantage of emerging opportunities during the study
- C) Using random selection
- D) Sampling only from critical cases

Answer: B

7. In purposive sampling, participants are selected based on:

- A) Random chance
- B) Their likelihood of providing the most relevant data
- C) Their willingness to participate
- D) Their geographical location only

Answer: B

8. Which of the following is NOT a form of purposive sampling listed in the PDF?

- A) Maximum variation sampling
- B) Simple random sampling
- C) Critical case sampling
- D) Snowball sampling

Answer: B

9. Maximum variation sampling aims to:

- A) Select participants with similar backgrounds
- B) Select participants who vary widely on dimensions of interest
- C) Select only average cases
- D) Select participants based on convenience

Answer: B

10. Homogenous sampling is most often used for:

- A) Focus groups
- B) Statistical analysis
- C) Randomized controlled trials
- D) Case-control studies

Answer: A

11. Deviant sampling focuses on:

- A) Typical cases
- B) Randomly selected participants
- C) Extreme or outlying cases
- D) Theoretical frameworks

Answer: C

12. What does typical case sampling require before selection?

- A) Convenience
- B) Expert consensus on what is 'typical'
- C) Random assignment
- D) Maximum variation

Answer: B

13. Critical case sampling is used when:

- A) The researcher wants to generalize findings from a critical case to other cases
- B) Only average cases are available
- C) The sample size is very large
- D) The study is quantitative

Answer: A

14. Confirming and disconfirming sampling involves:

- A) Only confirming cases
- B) Only disconfirming cases
- C) Both confirming and disconfirming cases to add depth and challenge findings
- D) Random selection

Answer: C

15. Stratified purposeful sampling selects participants from:

- A) The most accessible group
- B) Specific sub-groups to compare variations
- C) Only one homogeneous group
- D) Randomly across the population

Answer: B

16. Snowball sampling is particularly useful when:

- A) The population is easy to access
- B) The population is hard to access or hidden
- C) The sample size needs to be large
- D) The study is quantitative

Answer: B

17. Theoretical sampling is guided by:

- A) Random selection
- B) Theoretical frameworks or emerging theory

- C) Convenience
- D) Demographic quotas

Answer: B

18. When does sampling typically cease in theoretical sampling?

- A) When the budget runs out
- B) When data saturation is reached (no new insights)
- C) When all sub-groups are included
- D) After a fixed number of interviews

Answer: B

19. What is emphasized as an important feature of qualitative research in the conclusion?

- A) Fixed sampling design
- B) Flexibility in research and sampling design
- C) Large, representative samples
- D) Strict adherence to quantitative methods

Answer: B

Lecture10

1. When is qualitative methodology most appropriate?

- A) When the phenomenon is well understood
- B) When the phenomenon is quantifiable
- C) When little is known about the topic and the context is poorly understood
- D) When strict boundaries of a domain are defined

Answer: C) When little is known about the topic and the context is poorly understood

2. What is a key challenge in writing a qualitative research proposal?

- A) Finding enough literature
- B) Designing the study before conducting it

C) Anticipating exactly how the study will proceed

D) Knowing all the answers in advance

Answer: C) Anticipating exactly how the study will proceed

3. Which of the following is NOT a recommended guideline for writing a qualitative proposal?

A) Be practical

B) Use complex jargon

C) Make broader links

D) Plan before you write

Answer: B) Use complex jargon

4. What is the main purpose of the abstract in a research proposal?

A) To present detailed data analysis

B) To introduce the project and summarize the proposal

C) To list all references

D) To describe the budget in detail

Answer: B) To introduce the project and summarize the proposal

5. Which section of the proposal typically includes the research problem and research questions?

A) Abstract

B) Introduction

C) Review of the Literature

D) Research problem (and research question) section

Answer: D) Research problem (and research question) section

6. What should the introduction of a qualitative proposal do?

A) Only provide background information

B) Convince the reader of the value of the study and set the stage

C) List all data sources

D) Describe the sampling technique

Answer: B) Convince the reader of the value of the study and set the stage

7. What is the function of the literature review in a qualitative proposal?

A) To provide a theoretical context and critique previous research

B) To outline the budget

C) To list all participants

D) To describe the dissemination plan

Answer: A) To provide a theoretical context and critique previous research

8. What does the research purpose statement do?

A) Outlines the budget

B) Gives a broad indication of what the researcher wishes to achieve

C) Describes the sample

D) Explains the data analysis method

Answer: B) Gives a broad indication of what the researcher wishes to achieve

9. Which of the following is a typical component of the structure of a qualitative proposal?

A) Literature review

B) Data analysis only

C) Results section

D) Appendix only

Answer: A) Literature review

10. In qualitative research, what does “contextual” mean?

A) The data is valid in any context

B) The data is only valid in a specific context

C) The data is always universal

D) The data is not important

Answer: B) The data is only valid in a specific context

11. What should be included on the cover page of a proposal?

- A) Only the title
- B) Title, researcher's name, affiliation, signatures, and contact details
- C) Only the researcher's name
- D) Only the contact details

Answer: B) Title, researcher's name, affiliation, signatures, and contact details

12. What is the first principle of grantsmanship according to Morse ?

- A) Use technical language
- B) Recognize that a good proposal is an argument
- C) Focus on the budget
- D) Avoid persuasion

Answer: B) Recognize that a good proposal is an argument

13. What is the role of the research design section?

- A) To list all references
- B) To provide a plan or blueprint for conducting the research
- C) To summarize the literature
- D) To present the results

Answer: B) To provide a plan or blueprint for conducting the research

14. What is described in the population and sample section?

- A) The entire research budget
- B) The composition of the population, sampling criteria, and how participants are selected
- C) Only the data analysis process
- D) The dissemination plan

Answer: B) The composition of the population, sampling criteria, and how participants are selected

