

## Lecture 1

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic shared by both quantitative and qualitative research?

- A) Seeks answers to questions
- B) Utilizes predetermined methods
- C) Collects data
- D) Generates results predetermined in advance

Answer: D) Generates results predetermined in advance

2. What is the primary focus of qualitative research?

- A) Measuring quantities
- B) Understanding meanings and experiences
- C) Testing hypotheses with statistics
- D) Predicting future outcomes

Answer: B) Understanding meanings and experiences

3. In qualitative research, the researcher is considered:

- A) An external observer who does not interact with data
- B) The primary instrument of data collection and analysis
- C) A passive recipient of data
- D) Uninvolved in data interpretation

Answer: B) The primary instrument of data collection and analysis

4. Which term describes the process of building concepts and theories from data in qualitative research?

- A) Deductive
- B) Inductive
- C) Predictive
- D) Quantitative

Answer: B) Inductive

5. Which of the following is NOT typically a product of qualitative research?

- A) Rich descriptions
- B) Words and pictures
- C) Numerical data and statistics
- D) Direct quotes from participants

Answer: C) Numerical data and statistics

6. The 'emic' perspective in qualitative research refers to:

- A) The researcher's viewpoint
- B) The insider's or participant's viewpoint
- C) The statistical analysis of data
- D) The outsider's viewpoint

Answer: B) The insider's or participant's viewpoint

7. Which of the following best describes a naturalistic research design?

- A) Conducted in a laboratory with controlled variables
- B) Conducted in real-world settings without manipulation
- C) Focused only on historical documents
- D) Based on computer simulations

Answer: B) Conducted in real-world settings without manipulation

8. Which is NOT a major type of qualitative research?

- A) Ethnography
- B) Case Study
- C) Phenomenology
- D) Meta-analysis

Answer: D) Meta-analysis

9. What is the first step in qualitative data analysis?

- A) Statistical testing

- B) Developing thick (comprehensive) descriptions
- C) Drawing graphs
- D) Calculating averages

Answer: B) Developing thick (comprehensive) descriptions

10. Which of the following is NOT a qualitative data collection method?

- A) Observations
- B) Interviews
- C) Document review
- D) Standardized surveys with fixed responses

Answer: D) Standardized surveys with fixed responses

11. Which of the following is an essential feature of qualitative research?

- A) Emphasis on objectivity only
- B) Use of only one method
- C) Reflexivity of the researcher
- D) Focus exclusively on numbers

Answer: C) Reflexivity of the researcher

12. Qualitative research questions are most likely to begin with:

- A) How or What
- B) How many
- C) What percentage
- D) Is there a correlation

Answer: A) How or What

13. Which of the following best describes the approach to research design in qualitative research?

- A) Rigid and fixed before data collection
- B) Emergent and flexible

- C) Always experimental
- D) Based only on surveys

Answer: B) Emergent and flexible

14. In qualitative research, sampling is usually:

- A) Random and large
- B) Purposive and small
- C) Stratified and statistical
- D) Based on census data

Answer: B) Purposive and small

15. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of qualitative research?

- A) Describe
- B) Understand
- C) Generate
- D) Calculate mean values

Answer: D) Calculate mean values

## **Lecture 2** Research Paradigms

1. Which of the following best describes an “emic” concept?

- A) A universal law that applies to all humans
- B) A construct or behavior unique to a specific sociocultural context
- C) A scientific method
- D) An objective reality

Answer: B) A construct or behavior unique to a specific sociocultural context

2. The term “paradigm” was first used in the research context by which philosopher?

- A) Karl Popper
- B) Thomas Kuhn

C) John Dewey

D) Max Weber

Answer: B) Thomas Kuhn

3. Which of the following is NOT a component of a research paradigm?

A) Ontology

B) Epistemology

C) Methodology

D) Hypothesis

Answer: D) Hypothesis

4. Ontology is concerned with:

A) The methods used to collect data

B) The nature of reality

C) The justification of knowledge

D) The analysis of data

Answer: B) The nature of reality

5. Which ontological position holds that reality is independent and external?

A) Constructionism

B) Objectivism

C) Pragmatism

D) Relativism

Answer: B) Objectivism

6. Epistemology is best defined as:

A) The study of being

B) The study of knowledge and how we come to know

C) The process of data collection

D) The analysis of qualitative data

Answer: B) The study of knowledge and how we come to know

7. Which type of knowledge do epistemologists primarily focus on?

- A) Practical knowledge
- B) Knowledge by acquaintance
- C) Propositional (factual) knowledge
- D) Intuitive knowledge

Answer: C) Propositional (factual) knowledge

8. According to the tripartite analysis, knowledge is:

- A) Justified true belief
- B) A lucky guess
- C) A subjective opinion
- D) A social construct

Answer: A) Justified true belief

9. Methodology refers to:

- A) The specific techniques used to collect data
- B) The overall approach or pathway to generate knowledge
- C) The philosophical view of reality
- D) The ethical considerations in research

Answer: B) The overall approach or pathway to generate knowledge

10. In the context of research paradigms, “methods” are:

- A) The philosophical stance of the researcher
- B) The means of collecting and analyzing data
- C) The justification for knowledge
- D) The theoretical framework

Answer: B) The means of collecting and analyzing data

11. Which paradigm is most closely associated with quantitative research and the scientific method?

- A) Constructivism
- B) Positivism
- C) Pragmatism
- D) Post-positivism

Answer: B) Positivism

12. Which paradigm acknowledges the influence of the researcher's beliefs and values on the research process?

- A) Positivism
- B) Post-positivism
- C) Objectivism
- D) Empiricism

Answer: B) Post-positivism

13. What is a key feature of constructivist (interpretivist) research?

- A) Focus on hypothesis testing
- B) Use of large quantitative samples
- C) Understanding how people make sense of their world
- D) Objective detachment from participants

Answer: C) Understanding how people make sense of their world

14. Which paradigm often employs mixed methods and triangulation?

- A) Positivism
- B) Post-positivism
- C) Constructivism
- D) Objectivism

Answer: B) Post-positivism

15. In positivism, the social world is treated like:

- A) A literary text
- B) The natural world, with cause-effect relationships
- C) A subjective narrative
- D) A constructed reality

Answer: B) The natural world, with cause-effect relationships

16. Which of the following is a criticism of the positivist paradigm?

- A) It ignores the researcher's influence and context
- B) It overemphasizes subjective interpretation
- C) It rejects empirical observation
- D) It denies the existence of reality

Answer: A) It ignores the researcher's influence and context

17. What does "triangulation" in post-positivism refer to?

- A) Using only qualitative methods
- B) Using both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore multiple viewpoints
- C) Rejecting empirical data
- D) Focusing solely on social construction

Answer: B) Using both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore multiple viewpoints

18. In constructivist research, data analysis is typically:

- A) Deductive
- B) Inductive
- C) Hypothetico-deductive
- D) Quantitative

Answer: B) Inductive

### Lecture 3

1. What is a "case" in case study research?

- A) A large sample of data points
- B) A single, bounded instance such as an individual, group, or program
- C) A quantitative experiment
- D) A theoretical framework

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is NOT a typical data source in case study research?

- A) Document analysis
- B) Archival records
- C) Laboratory experiments
- D) Interviews

Answer: C

3. Which of the following is a strength of case study research?

- A) It always uses only one data source
- B) It allows for comprehensive depth and breadth through multiple sources
- C) It cannot be used in healthcare
- D) It is only suitable for quantitative research

Answer: B

4. According to Yin (2003), which is NOT a type of case study?

- A) Descriptive
- B) Exploratory
- C) Explanatory
- D) Experimental

Answer: D

5. What is the main purpose of triangulation in case study research?

- A) To speed up data collection
- B) To ensure validity by using multiple data sources

- C) To reduce the number of cases
- D) To focus only on interviews

Answer: B

6. Which of the following is a limitation of case study research?

- A) It is always generalizable
- B) It can generate large amounts of data, making analysis challenging
- C) It never uses interviews
- D) It is only used in laboratory settings

Answer: B

7. What is the first step in conducting a case study?

- A) Analyzing data
- B) Preparing the report
- C) Determining and defining the research questions
- D) Selecting the cases

Answer: C

8. When should data collection in a case study end?

- A) When the researcher gets bored
- B) When sources are exhausted, categories are saturated, or overextension occurs
- C) After one interview
- D) When the funding runs out

Answer: B

9. In the case study example about nurses' paediatric pain management, what was one key finding?

- A) Theoretical knowledge always improved practice
- B) Self-reported practices matched observed practices
- C) There was a discrepancy between self-reported and observed practices

D) All nurses followed best practice guidelines

Answer: C

### ***Ethnography***

10. What is the central aim of ethnography?

A) To provide statistical analysis

B) To give rich, holistic insights into people's views and actions within their context

C) To test laboratory hypotheses

D) To conduct surveys only

Answer: B

11. Which of the following is a primary data collection method in ethnography?

A) Participant observation

B) Randomized controlled trials

C) Online questionnaires only

D) None of the above

Answer: A

12. What is "immersion" in ethnographic research?

A) Making one quick observation

B) Making observations over time to deeply understand the context

C) Only reading documents

D) Using only interviews

Answer: B

13. What does "reflexivity" mean in ethnographic research?

A) Ignoring the researcher's influence

B) Awareness of how the researcher and research process influence each other

C) Only using quantitative data

D) Focusing on one culture only

Answer: B

14. What is “ethno-historic research”?

- A) Using only interviews
- B) Using earlier written records as data
- C) Only observing current events
- D) Ignoring documentary sources

Answer: B

15. Why is long-term involvement important in ethnography?

- A) To quickly finish the research
- B) To understand the complexity of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors
- C) To avoid building relationships
- D) To collect less data

Answer: B