



**Uganda Martyrs University**  
**Faculty of Health Sciences**  
**Bachelor of Science–Public Health and Health Promotion**  
**BPHP 2219: Health System Research**  
**End of Semester Examination**  
**SAT 27/7/19**  
**02:00pm - 5:00pm**

**Instructions**

- i. *This paper is composed of sections A and B*
- ii. *Attempt all questions in section both A & B*
- iii. *Time allowed: 3 hours*
- iv. *No conversations during the examination*

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

*In the following multiple choice questions, circle the correct answer.*

1. 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
2. Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?
  - A. Probability sampling
  - B. Deviant case sampling
  - C. Theoretical sampling
  - D. Snowball sampling
3. A sampling frame is:
  - A. A summary of the various stages involved in designing a survey
  - B. An outline view of all the main clusters of units in a sample
  - C. A list of all the units in the population from which a sample will be selected
  - D. A wooden frame used to display tables of random numbers
4. A simple random sample is one in which:
  - A. From a random starting point, every nth unit from the sampling frame is selected
  - B. A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize
  - C. The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups
  - D. Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected
5. The standard error is a statistical measure of:
  - A. The normal distribution of scores around the sample mean
  - B. The extent to which a sample mean is likely to differ from the population mean
  - C. The clustering of scores at each end of a survey scale
  - D. The degree to which a sample has been accurately stratified
6. Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?
  - A. Snowball sampling
  - B. Stratified random sampling
  - C. Quota sampling

- D. Convenience sampling
7. The minimum sample size for qualitative interviewing is:
- A. 30
  - B. 31
  - C. 60
  - D. It's hard to say
8. Which of the following is not a generally accepted reason to undertake academic research?
- A. To generate new knowledge
  - B. To confirm a personal opinion or viewpoint
  - C. To explain a phenomenon
  - D. To create a new procedure or system
9. Empirical research refers to research that
- A. Is theoretically underpinned
  - B. Is supported by evidence
  - C. Provides new insight or understanding
  - D. Is based on existing data
10. Research which aims to assess causal relationships is
- A. Exploratory research
  - B. Descriptive research
  - C. Explanatory research
  - D. None of the above
11. Quantitative data is normally associated with
- A. Positivist approaches
  - B. Interpretative approaches
  - C. Both of the above
  - D. Neither of the above
12. Qualitative data is normally associated with
- A. Positivist approaches
  - B. Interpretative approaches
  - C. Both of the above
  - D. Neither of the above
13. Once you have selected a topic, the next stage of the research process is
- A. Developing a conceptual framework
  - B. Reviewing the literature
  - C. Collecting data
  - D. Developing a research design
14. The final stage of the research process is:
- A. To discuss the findings
  - B. To present a conclusion
  - C. To assess the limitations of the research

- D. To disseminate the findings
15. Which of the following are valid reasons for rejecting a research question?
- A. The question lacks focus
  - B. There are too many moderating variables
  - C. Facilities to undertake the study are not available
  - D. All of the above
16. A 'literature review' refers to
- A. The process of locating the literature
  - B. The process of reading the literature
  - C. The written summary of the literature
  - D. All of the above
17. What does operationalizing a variable refer to?
- A. identifying the variable
  - B. defining the variable
  - C. deciding how the variable will be measured
  - D. none of the above
18. A research design that involves the manipulation of the independent variable would be
- A. experimental
  - B. ethnographic
  - C. time series
  - D. cross sectional
19. An interview that seeks to explore an individual's own experiences of a phenomenon would be
- A. phenomenological
  - B. narrative
  - C. structured
  - D. all of the above
20. Observational studies are:
- A. Quantitative
  - B. Qualitative
  - C. Qualitative and quantitative
  - D. All of the above
21. In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?
- A. Quota sampling
  - B. Snow ball sampling
  - C. Stratified sampling
  - D. Purposive sampling



22. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is
- Probability sampling
  - Non probability sampling
  - Multiple Choice
  - Analysis
23. An example of probability sampling is
- Quota Sampling
  - Snow ball sampling
  - Purposive sampling
  - Lottery method
24. Population value in inferential statistics is called .....
- Statistic
  - Parameter
  - Variable
  - Core value
25. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called
- Multiple choice questions
  - Dichotomous questions
  - Open ended questions
  - Structured questions
26. What is the name for a variable which is measured using 2 different values?
- Binary
  - Binomial
  - Dichotomous
  - All of these
27. A cross sectional study is carried out to examine whether Navy personnel of a higher rank have more positive coping skills than those of a lower rank. Which of the following statement is true of this study?
- The independent variable is rank and the dependent variable is coping skills.
  - Neither variable is dependent as the researcher cannot manipulate them.
  - The independent variable is coping and the dependent variable is low rank.
  - The independent variable is coping and the dependent variable is high rank.
28. Which of the following are the most similar?
- Nominal, ratio, and interval data
  - Nominal, ordinal and ratio data
  - Ordinal, interval and ratio data
  - Nominal and ratio data
- 0782897032 What sort of data is income?
- Nominal
  - Ordinal
  - Interval
  - Ratio
29. A mediator variable is:
- responsible for the relationship between two other variables.
  - another name for the independent variable.

- C. another name for the dependent variable.  
D. all of the above.
30. Which is the most conservative significance level?  
A. .01  
B. .05  
C. They are all the same as they all show significance.  
D. .001
31. Why is it important to read original articles when you are reviewing the literature?  
A. To obtain an overview of methods and procedures.  
B. To look for flaws in the method.  
C. To examine the validity of the conclusions.  
D. All of these.
32. Response rate refers to:  
A. how confident you want to be about your results.  
B. the proportion of people who take part in a study.  
C. how big a population is.  
D. how variable participants' responses are.
33. The difference between the mean of a researcher's sample and the mean of the population of the sample is known as the:  
A. sampling error.  
B. confidence interval.  
C. significance level.  
D. standard deviation.
34. Which of the following is true?  
A. The sampling error becomes progressively larger the smaller the sample size.  
B. The sampling error becomes progressively larger the larger the sample size.  
C. The sampling error is unrelated to sample size.  
D. The sampling error becomes progressively smaller the larger the sample size.
35. 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
36. Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?  
A. Probability sampling  
B. Deviant case sampling  
C. Theoretical sampling  
D. Snowball sampling
37. What is involved in "purposive sampling" for grounded theory?  
A. Using a random numbers table to select a representative sample of people



- B. Strategically selecting respondents who are likely to provide relevant data
  - C. Deciding on a sampling strategy early on and pursuing it relentlessly
  - D. Sampling units of time rather than individual persons
38. A sampling frame is:
- A. A summary of the various stages involved in designing a survey
  - B. An outline view of all the main clusters of units in a sample
  - C. A list of all the units in the population from which a sample will be selected
  - D. A wooden frame used to display tables of random numbers
39. A simple random sample is one in which:
- A. From a random starting point, every  $n$ th unit from the sampling frame is selected
  - B. A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize
  - C. The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups
  - D. Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected
40. The findings from a study of young single mothers at a university can be generalised to the population of:
- A. All young single mothers at that university
  - B. All young single mothers in that society
  - C. All single mothers in all universities
  - D. All young women in that university
41. Why do you need to review the existing literature?
- A. To make sure you have a long list of references
  - B. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
  - C. To find out what is already known about your area of interest
  - D. To help in your general studying
42. To read critically means:
- A. Taking an opposing point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed
  - B. Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding
  - C. Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
  - D. Being negative about something before you read it
43. A systematic literature review is:
- A. One which starts in your own library, then goes to on-line databases and, finally, to the internet
  - B. A replicable, scientific and transparent process
  - C. One which gives equal attention to the principal contributors to the area
  - D. A responsible, professional process of time-management for research
44. According to the Harvard referencing convention, which is the correct reference?
- A. Wallace, PM 2016, The psychology of the Internet, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press, New York.
  - B. Wallace, PM. (2016). The psychology of the Internet, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press, New York.
  - C. Wallace, PM. The psychology of the Internet, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press, New York, (2016).

D. Wallace, PM. The psychology of the Internet, 2nd edn, (2016). Cambridge University Press, New York.

45. Which of the following statements about plagiarism is most accurate?
- A. It is so easy to "copy and paste" from the internet that everyone does it nowadays. If a proper reference is given, where is the harm in that?
  - B. How can we say for sure where our own ideas come from exactly? If we tried to give a reference for everything we could never hope to succeed.
  - C. Any suggestion that we have written what another actually wrote is morally wrong. Anyway, the whole point of a literature review is to show what we have read and what we thought about it.
  - D. Plagiarism is such an awful crime that those found guilty should be obliged to wear a scarlet "P" on their clothing.
46. The six building blocks of a health system are:
- A. Service delivery, human resources, technology, leadership, stewardship
  - B. Medicines and technology, governance, Information, financing, service delivery, human resources
  - C. Governance, People, Information, service delivery, financing, human resources, drugs
  - D. Medical schools, hospitals, nurses, doctors, population, finances
47. Health systems research is central to health systems strengthening because:
- A. Tell us what health systems are & how they function
  - B. By nature, it is a multidisciplinary and inter-disciplinary
  - C. It's a blend of economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, public health and epidemiology
  - D. It tries to draw a comprehensive picture of how the health system and broader determinants of health can shape
48. The scope of Health systems research encompasses:
- A. What health systems are & how they function
  - B. What needs to be done to strengthen them
  - C. A and B
  - D. None of the above
49. Contrary to basic research, applied research:
- A. generates knowledge intended to directly influence clinical practice
  - B. is simply about pursuit of knowledge or finding the truth
  - C. All the above
  - D. None of the above



### ANSWER SHEET: SEC A QNS 1-50

1.		14.		27.		40.	
2.		15.		28.		41.	
3.		16.		29.		42.	
4.		17.		30.		43.	
5.		18.		31.		44.	
6.		19.		32.		45.	
7.		20.		33.		46.	
8.		21.		34.		47.	
9.		22.		35.		48.	
10.		23.		36.		49.	
11.		24.		37.		50.	
12.		25.		38.			
13.		26.		39.			

#### Section B: Short Answer Questions

1. Briefly explain 5 key criteria you would use in prioritizing problems for research and action (10 marks).

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2. Briefly explain 5 characteristics of Health Systems Research (10Marks).

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3. List the 7 cardinal questions that should be answered in a problem statement (7 Marks).

- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....
- v. ....
- vi. ....
- vii. ....

Good luck