

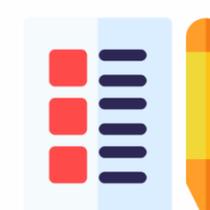
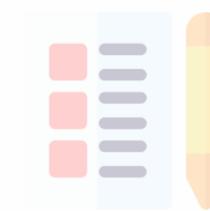
# Test Bank



**Subject:**  
**SMR-Final**



**Collected by:**  
**Ameen Alsaras**



## SMR-Final Past Papers

### Quantitative

**1-Positive likelihood of new tests:**

- a. Is the same as negative likelihood ratio tests
- b. Is negative predictive value for disease
- c. Positive predictive value of a disease
- d. Is good at predicting the presence of a disease

**2-Safety of participants is a priority in:**

- a. Safety of participants is a priority in all studies
- b. Perspective observational studies
- c. Experimental studies
- d. specificity studies

**3-The standard expectation is that a study analysis should have a minimum power of:**

- a. 60%
- b. 95%
- c. 70%
- d. 80%

**4-Which of the following is a statistical estimate of how close to the population value example of a particular size is expected to be?**

- a. confidence interval
- b. P value
- c. study power
- d. chi square statistic

**5-Type 1 error occurs:**

- a. when a study population yields a significant statistical test result and a significant difference actually exist in the source population
- b. when a study population uses significant statistical test even though a significant difference or association does not actually exist in the source population

**6-Factors that might influence the relationships between key exposures and outcomes are referred to as which of the following?**

- a. potential confounders
- b. potential exposure variables
- c. mediating variables
- d. type 2 error variables

**7-What type of questions forces respondents to select answers that do not truly express their status or opinions?**

- a. Dichotomous questions
- b. close ended questions
- c. categorical questions
- d. open ended questions

**8-What type of questions must decisions be made about how many entries to include on a scale and whether there will be a neutral option?**

- a. categorical questions
- b. close ended questions
- c. open ended questions
- d. ranked questions

**9-Cronbach's alpha is a measure of:**

- a. internal consistency
- b. test-retest reliability
- c. predictive intercorrelation

- d. redundant and unnecessary scale items

**10-High personnel costs are usually a concern in:**

- a. research requiring interviews with participants
- b. correlational studies
- c. cross sectional studies
- d. cohort studies

**11-Computer assisted surveys:**

- a. eliminate the need for later data entry
- b. require trained that entry personnel
- c. usually is completed by telephone interviews
- d. requires in person interview for data accuracy

**12-Block randomization:**

- a. consecutive assignment of participants to either intervention or control group
- b. purposefully assigns participants to intervention group based on response to treatment
- c. a size cluster of non-diseased to control group and disease the participants to intervention group
- d. assigns groups of participants to intervention group and other groups of participants to a control group

**13-Measures of the theoretical construct that the test is intended to assess is referred to as:**

- a. criterion validity
- b. construct validity
- c. content validity
- d. face validity

**14-Anthropometric measurements are physiological measurements that:**

- a. need special laboratory testing
- b. can be quantified accurately after minimal instruction
- c. can be quantified by patients

**15-A valid study will have a value of Kappa that is close to which of the following?**

- a. 5%
- b. 95%
- c. 0.9
- d. 0.5

**16-What type of projects might use data mining and computational linguistics to explore social media events?**

- a. public health informatics
- b. clinical informatics
- c. Health informatics
- d. Bioinformatics

**17-What is the major limitation when using existing clinical records?**

- a. records are often incomplete
- b. records require signed release from the patient
- c. data needs to be collected retrospectively overtime
- d. data are difficult to extract

**18-when interpreting results of a systematic review, studies that find no statistically significant results:**

- a. should be excluded
- b. analyse again by the reviewer to find further associations
- c. could contaminate data
- d. are valuable as those that find a significant association

**19-Which of the following is defined as looking up every article cited by eligible articles in order to identify other relevant articles?**

- a. Snowballing
- b. Validating
- c. Mining
- d. Systematic

**20-Which of the following is defined as the assurance that individuals get to choose what information they reveal about themselves?**

- a. Privacy
- b. Autonomy
- c. Confidentiality
- d. Authority

**21-Training for research ethics and responsible conduct of research usually:**

- a. emphasis that informed consent is only obtained from competing subjects
- b. explain expectations and procedures for disclosing conflicts of interest avoiding research misconduct reporting research ethics or personal violations
- c. do not provide guidance on the protection of human subjects
- d. provide guarantee that researchers will maintain confidentiality of research conduct

**22-Deciding on the intervention and eligibility criteria is the first step when designing:**

- a. cohort study
- b. crossover study
- c. correlational study
- d. case control study

**23-Full ethical review of the research proposal usually is required**

- a. when an intervention will be tested
- b. when the study will rely on existing data or biological specimens

- c. When the study does not involve an intervention but will have observation of public behaviour
- d. when a minor change to a previously approved protocol is requested

**24-Which of the following are the two main threats to the validity of meta-analysis?**

- a. information bias and assessment bias
- b. publication bias and information bias
- c. poor quality of included studies and information bias
- d. poor quality of included studies and publication bias

**25-The methods section of a study report should provide information about:**

- a. previous studies and literature gaps
- b. demographic characteristics of participants
- c. purpose and research questions
- d. the procedure used to recruit participants

**26-The results section of a research article should:**

- a. describe the procedure used to recruit participants
- b. start with a description of the study population
- c. include important definitions and contextual information about the study
- d. present previous studies and literature gaps

**27-Accurate paraphrasing of previous authors ideas within research reports:**

- a. does not need citation of the original work
- b. reflects that authors understood the article being cited
- c. should be cited with quotation Marks and page numbers
- d. it is considered plagiarism

**28-In which citation style is the first article cited referred to as a reference number anytime at decided in the manuscript?**

- a. ICMJE style
- b. MLA style

- c. APA style
- d. AMA style

**29-What type of research design involves an intervention but no randomization**

- a. quasi experimental
- b. crossover
- c. pre-experimental
- d. factorial

**30-The researcher is dividing research participants into groups of men and women before equating the groups on all characteristics that could affect study outcomes.**

**What is this technique called?**

- a. Cluster control
- b. patient centred assignment
- c. block randomization
- d. stratification

**31-What is beneficence?**

- a. freedom to control their own actions
- b. participants right to self determination
- c. obligation to attend to the well-being of individuals and performance of good
- d. protection from physical and psychological harm and exploitation

**32-Which of the following best describes bias sampling?**

- a. elements are selected by non-random methods
- b. most readily available or convenient group of people for the sample
- c. referrals for picture potential participants are made by those already in the sample
- d. systematic over or under representation of an attribute of concerning the population

**33-What type of sampling divides the population into homogeneous strata from which elements are selected at random?**

- a. simple random sampling

- b. probability cluster sampling
- c. cluster sampling
- d. stratified random sampling

**34-On a scatter plot used to restrict correlation, the correlation is considered strong when:**

- a. the points are not linear but align for trend can be drawn through them
- b. the points are not exactly linear, but the trend can be drawn through
- c. points are mostly linear
- d. the points scattered from each other but have the same direction

**35-When existing data from records and/or specimens are used the research can be exempted from the ethical review if:**

- a. this study does not involve an intervention
- b. the researcher is gathering data anonymously
- c. study is getting better from records over 10 years old
- d. health professional students are used as subjects

**36-For continuous variables and other variables with responses that can be plotted on a number line, which of the following is used to calculate the correlation?**

- a. Pearson correlation coefficient
- b. Spearman rank order correlation
- c. Linear regression models

**37-Which of the following tasks would need to be performed by the researcher if existing data is going to be analysed?**

- a. identify an appropriate way to sample and recruit participants
- b. identify an appropriate data source and supporting materials
- c. develop a questionnaire and other data collection tools
- d. prepare an application for research ethics review committee

**38-A Gantt chart can be very helpful for visually displaying which of the following**

- a. research protocol
- b. data collection outline
- c. sample selection
- d. research timeline

**39-Researchers attempting to generate a random sample from the source population need to avoid what type of bias?**

- a. non random sampling bias
- b. ascertainment bias
- c. nonresponse bias
- d. convenience bias

**40-What type of sampling is usually the preferred option for producing a sample population that is similar to the source population as a whole?**

- a. probability based sampling
- b. cluster sampling
- c. multistage sampling
- d. sequential sampling

**41- When starting a tertiary analysis, the most important decision is:**

-The selection of a topic that is narrow enough that all the relevant publications can be acquired

**42-Which of the following is a major function of an ethics review board?**

-Conduct continuing review of long-term research projects

**43-Research ethics committees are usually composed of:**

-at least five members with diverse backgrounds

44-What type of statement provides essential information about research projects to potential research participants so that they can make a thoughtful decision about whether to enroll in a study?

-Informed Consent

45-Which of the following seeks to ensure that the benefits and burdens of research are equitable?

-Distributive justice

46-Recording responses to open-ended questions verbatim without rephrasing, paraphrasing, "correcting," or interpreting them is an example of what type of characteristic of well-trained interviewers?

-Honest

47-The goal of maximizing the participation rate among members of a sample population is:

-To yield a study population that is reasonably representative of the source population

### Answers

1	D	9	A	17	A	25	D	33	D
2	A	10	A	18	D	26	B	34	C
3	D	11	A	19	A	27	B	35	B
4	A	12	D	20	A	28	D	36	A
5	B	13	B	21	B	29	A	37	B
6	A	14	C	22	B	30	D	38	D
7	B	15	C	23	A	31	C	39	A
8	D	16	A	24	D	32	D	40	A

# Qualitative

**1-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 .

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

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

**3-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 researcher participates in the action being observed .
- d. No one participates in the action being observed .
- e. The research supervisor participates in the action being observed.

**4-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. Thia type of sampling is :**

- a. Area sampling .

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

**5-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.

**6-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.

**7-Which of the following is an unobtrusive method ?**

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

## 8-The notation of mixed methods research 'QUAL → quan' indicates\*

- a. Concurrent Triangulation .
- b. Sequential Explanatory .
- c. Concurrent Embedded .
- d. Parallel Triangulation .
- e. Sequential Exploratory.

## 9-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.

## 10-Observation studies produce:

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

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

- a. Sequential Transformative Design .
- b. Sequential Exploratory Design .
- c. Concurrent Triangulation Design .
- d. Parallel Triangulation Design .
- e. Sequential Explanatory Design.

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

- a. Explaining .
- b. Building .
- c. Embedding .
- d. Sorting.
- e. Merging.

13-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.

14-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 :

- a. Concurrent Explicit Design.
- b. Sequential Explicit Design .
- c. Sequential Compound Design .
- d. Sequential Explanatory Design.
- e. Sequential Exploratory Design.

**15-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding covert observation method ?**

- a. Participants are unaware of being observed .
- b. Participants know they are being observed .
- c. It is utilised more frequently than overt observation in the literature .
- d. It increases Hawthorne effect.

**16-The process of transforming qualitative research data from interviews recording into typed text is :**

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

**17-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.

**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.

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

- a. Defining themes .
- b. Reviewing themes .
- c. Familiarization of data .
- d. Initial coding .
- e. Searching for themes.

**20-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.

**21-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.

**22-In vivo coding uses.....as codes; process coding uses.....as codes:**

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

**23-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.

**24-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.

**25-What is meant by the term "reactive effect"?**

- a. If people know they are being observed, they may change their behaviour.
- 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.

**26-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

**27-Which of the following are purposive sampling approaches?**

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

**28-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

**29-Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?\***

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

**30-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

**31-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

**32-Convenience sampling includes\***

Selection of accessible participants

**33-Which of the following is an unobtrusive method?\***

Observation

**34-Which of the following is wrong about focus groups?**

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

**35-A true statement regarding ethical issues:**

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

**36-Meeting and conversation with people to develop relationships is called:**

Hanging out

**37-Which of the following is wrong about covert observations?**

Participants know they are observed + it is most commonly used

**38-Which of the following is wrong about ignorant intruder to welcome?\***

Researchers participate in everyday activities with participants

**39-Hawthorne effect is reversed through\*\*:**

The process of habituation

**40-Coding based on interview guide questions:**

Index coding

**41-Which of the following is wrong about data transcription?**

It is done after analysis

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

Direct quotes from participants are essential in the final report

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

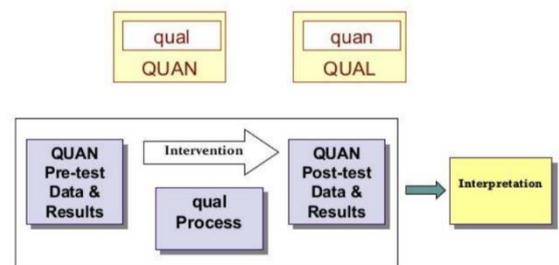
Sequential explanatory design

44-MMR which is done on underrepresented population\*:

Sequential transformative design

45-This diagram illustrates:

Concurrent embedded design



46-Themes are\*\*

Descriptions of patterns

47-Determinant of sample size:

Saturation

48-Best sample size for all studies:

Cannot be determined

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

They assure equality in listening to the voices of participants

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

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

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

4-8

52-Mixed studies are\*:

Using qualitative and quantitative methods together

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

Participant observation

54-Literature review is:

Analysis of existing knowledge

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

Suspiciously taking data

### Answers

1	E	9	C	17	D	25	A
2	B	10	E	18	D	26	D
3	C	11	A	19	E	27	D
4	D	12	D	20	D	28	C
5	E	13	D	21	D	29	A
6	B	14	D	22	D	30	D
7	A	15	A	23	A	31	B
8	E	16	E	24	A	32	-

*Good Luck Future Doctors*