

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

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

