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**Methods of Research -** 4th Year

### Model Answer - 1st semester

**January 2020**

### Date: 13/ 1 /2020 Total Marks: 30

**Time: 2 hours Code: Nur 403**

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**Read carefully and put letter (T) if the statement is correct and letter (F) if it is false: (15 marks)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Statement** | **T/F** |
|  | Clear title include abbreviation | **F** |
|  | Title's words range about 15 to 25 word | **F** |
|  | abstract's words range about 150 to 250 word | **T** |
|  | Abstract end with significance of the study | **F** |
|  | descriptive study requires research hypothesis | **F** |
|  | Random sample is the best and strength type of sample | **T** |
|  | The biased of selecting sample is available in non-probability sample | **T** |
|  | Purposive sample is characterized by criteria of inclusion | **T** |
|  | Quasi –experimental design requires research question | **F** |
|  | protocol should be written in the past tense but thesis should be written in the future | **F** |
|  | Abstract include details about the content of the study | **F** |
|  | Conclusion of the study answer the research question or support the research hypothesis | **T** |
|  | Recommendation based on the result & finding of the study | **T** |
|  | Paper should be written in the future | **F** |
|  | Null hypothesis implies that there is no relation or statistical difference between variables or groups. | **T** |
|  | Quasi –experimental design is practical and generalizable | **T** |
|  | Prospective cohort studies it begins in the past and continues to the present | **F** |
|  | Comparative studies examine the differences between intact groups on some dependent variable of interest | **T** |
|  | Primary source of literature review information the author reports this own work | **T** |
|  | . Hypothesis is considered as an intelligent guess or prediction, that gives directional to the researcher to answer the research question | **T** |
|  | . Demographic variables contain sample characteristics of subjects | **T** |
|  | . Independent variables is the outcome or response the researcher wants to predict or explain | **F** |
|  | Component **of** problem statement is background that readers need to understand | **T** |
|  | The physical presence of the observer is not necessary at the direct observation method | **F** |
|  | Interview is a systematic way of gathering data by watching behaviors, events or noting physical characteristics in their natural setting | **F** |
|  | Observation is a systematic conversation between an investigator and an informant for obtaining information relevant to a specific study | **F** |
|  | In unstructured Interview Personal information can't be obtained easily | **F** |
|  | Questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents | **T** |
|  | Closed ended question in which respondents are asked to answer each question in their own words | **F** |
|  | The researcher must consider the potential benefits that the respondents may get from the study | **T** |

**Choose the correct answer (5 marks)**

**Which of the following is considering formulating the research problem? 1-**

a. draw the specific conclusion

b. suggests uncover facts &new observation

**c. Delimiting the research topic**

d. Nursing diagnosis

**2-Which of the following describe charcteristic of agood research question?**

**a.Relevent related to the topic**

b. Contain sample characteristics of subjects

c. measured in research Variables

d. It helps to draw the specific conclusion

**3-Which of the following types of research involve at least some control by** the researcher to implement the study treatment?

A. Correlation

B. Descriptive

**C. Quasi-experimental**

D. Experimental

**4- Review of literature present in**

A- Paper

**B- Thesis**

C - Protocol

D- all of the above

5- **Summary present in**

A- Paper

**B- Thesis**

C - Protocol

D- all of the above

**6- Abstract end with**

A- Significant of the study

B- Aim of the study

**C- Key words**

D- all of the above

**7- Introduction end with**

A- Research question

B- Research hypothesis

C- Key words

**D- Significant of the study**

**8- Limitations present in the following except**

A- Paper

B- Thesis

**C – Protocol**

9- **Abstract present in** **the following except**

A- Paper

B- Thesis

**C - Protocol**

D- all of the above

**10- Pilot study include**

A- **10% from the total sample**

B- 100% from the total sample   
 C- 50% from the total sample

**Answer the following question: (10 Marks)**

1- List types of sample. **(3 Marks)**

**Random sampling:**

**Is stronger & the best type of sampling method than nonrandomized sample**.

**There are two basic types of sampling:**

**Probability and Non probability sampling**

**There are four common probability sample :**

1. [**Simple Random Sampling**](mhtml:file://E:\research%20methods\sampling%201\Sampling%20(statistics)%20-%20Wikipedia,%20the%20free%20encyclopedia.mht!https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simple_random_sample)
2. [**Stratified Random Sampling**](mhtml:file://E:\research%20methods\sampling%201\Sampling%20(statistics)%20-%20Wikipedia,%20the%20free%20encyclopedia.mht!https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratified_Sampling)
3. [**Cluster**](mhtml:file://E:\research%20methods\sampling%201\Sampling%20(statistics)%20-%20Wikipedia,%20the%20free%20encyclopedia.mht!https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cluster_sampling) **Random or** [**Multistage Sampling**](mhtml:file://E:\research%20methods\sampling%201\Sampling%20(statistics)%20-%20Wikipedia,%20the%20free%20encyclopedia.mht!https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multistage_sampling)
4. [**Systematic Random Sampling**](mhtml:file://E:\research%20methods\sampling%201\Sampling%20(statistics)%20-%20Wikipedia,%20the%20free%20encyclopedia.mht!https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_sampling)

**There are four common Non probability sample :**

1. **Accidental sampling (convenience or opportunity sampling)**
2. **Quota sampling:**
3. **Purposive sampling**
4. **Snowball sampling: (Network sampling)**

**2 - List five human rights that require protection in research.**

**(4 Marks)**

**Human rights that require protection in research:**

**1- Right of self-determination.**

**2-The right of autonomy.**

**3- The right of privacy & confidentiality.**

**4- The right of beneficence.**

**5- The right of justice.**

**3 .List characteristics of good research design. (3 Marks)**

**Characteristics OF good research design:**

**1-Objectivity:**

**Researches should be free from prejudices of race, color, religion, sex or ideological biases.**

**2-Reliability:**

**Is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results.**

**3-Validity:**

**Means “appropriateness” of the tools, processes, and data.**

**4-Generalization:**

**The data collected from a sample can be utilized to a large group of sample.**

**5-Accurate with minimum bias.  
6-Appropriatness to research question.**

* **Precision**
* **power**
* **Ethical: does not violate people's rights and dignity.**

**Good Luck**

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