



**Nursing Technical Institute**  
**Introduction in Nursing Research**  
**Model answer of**  
**Final Exam 2<sup>nd</sup> Year 2016/2017**

**Date: 15/5/2019**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Total marks: 60**

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**I -Choose the Best Answer: (15 marks)**

**1. Which of the following is not considered from types of research:**

- a) Experimental
- b) Empiricism**
- c) Basic or pure
- d) Applied

**2. The following are sources of research problems, Except:**

- a) Nursing practice
- b) Personal experience
- c) Order & control**
- d) Literature & theory

**3. The following are secondary sources of literature review, Except:**

- a) Newspaper
- b) Original research**
- c) Book chapters
- d) Magazine

**4. The following are steps of research process, Except:**

- a) Conceptualization of research problem
- b) Nursing process**
- c) Development of conceptual framework
- d) Research Design

**5. The following are principles of ethics applicable to research, Except:**

- a) Autonomy
- b) Stability**
- c) Beneficence
- d) Justice

**6. -.....is a written summary of journal articles, and books that describe the topic area:**

- a) Discussion
- b) Conclusion
- c) Literature review**



d) Reference

**7. According to steps of research process, the following are involved in Development of conceptual framework, Except:**

- a) Identifying assumptions
- b) Defining variables
- c) Stating hypothesis
- d) Critique and publication

**8. Which of these is not characteristics of reliability:**

- a) Stability
- b) Internal consistency
- c) Efficiency
- d) Equivalence

**9. Which of these is not a method of data collection?**

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Interviews
- c) Experiments
- d) Observations

**10. Characteristics of research questions are the following, Except:**

- a) Completeness of the result
- b) Clear and specific
- c) Stated in the present
- d) Contain one or more variables

**11. .... is a scientific guess or predictive statement made by the researcher and will be tested after data collection**

- a) Objectives
- b) Hypothesis
- c) Research questions
- d) Critique

**12. Type of validity are used to judge the accurate of an instrument, Except:**

- a) Content validity
- b) Construct validity
- c) Predictive validity
- d) Justice validity

**13. Type of primary data collection, Except:**

- a) Practical Issues
- b) Interview method.



- c) Questionnaire method.
- d) Observation method

14. .... is a small subset of the population that has been chosen to be studied;

- a) Inclusion Criteria
- b) Exclusion Criteria
- c) **A sample**
- d) Simple Random Sampling

15. The following are importance of hypotheses, except:

- a) Can advance knowledge
- b) Provide a statement of relationship between variables
- c) Provide data which specific and facilitate their acceptance or rejection at the end of the study
- d) **Necessary for the improvement of patient care**

**II. Circle (T) if the statement true or (F) if false: (13 marks)**

	the statement	T	F
1.	In experimental research design, manipulation is not the process by which the researcher manages the independent variable in order to study its effect on the dependent variable.		<b>F</b>
2.	A probability sampling method is any method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection.	<b>T</b>	
3.	Purposive sampling targets a particular group of people. When the desired population for the study is rare or very difficult to locate and recruit for a study	<b>T</b>	
4.	Other factors to be considered with interpretation of findings in research critique are the appropriateness of the statistical analyses	<b>T</b>	
5.	To pass information on to others not presented data collection		<b>F</b>
6.	Research design can facilitate adequate sampling methods	<b>T</b>	
7.	In study critique: Abstract should be contain a conclusion	<b>T</b>	
8.	Principle of beneficence emphasizes on minimizing risks and harm.	<b>T</b>	
9.	Literature review describes only the current state of information		<b>F</b>



10.	Principle of Justice that is equitable selection of research participants.	<b>T</b>	
11.	Primary sources of literature review is a description of a study prepared by someone other than the original researcher		<b>F</b>
12.	Characteristics of objectives are clear, complete, specific, identify main variables and identify direction of be correlated & relationship	<b>T</b>	
13.	Scientific methods of research follow a non-systematic approach to problem solving		<b>F</b>

### **III. Matching: (20 marks)**

#### **Part 1- Match in column (A) to in column (B):**

No.	Column (A)	Column (B)
1.	Purposive-sampling	A. <b>Reference</b> Should be, alphabetical organized
2.	Non probability sample	B. <b>Validity</b> It is the plan to get answers to research questions that are valid and reliable according to scientific canons
3.	Reference	C. <b>Non probability sample</b> Are used when it is practically impossible to use probability sampling strategies
4.	Discussion	D. <b>Purposive-sampling</b> Based on criteria and studying particular group
5.	Validity	E. <b>Discussion</b> Should be simple and containing facts
6.	Sampling	F. <b>Abstract</b> Brief summery about research
7.	Qualitative data	G. <b>Hypothesis</b> Is states a relationship between variables
8.	Principle of Autonomy	H. <b>Qualitative</b> Is a method under which data from the field is collected with the help of observation
9.	Hypothesis	I. <b>Sampling</b> A sample is a small subset of the population that has been chosen to be studied
10.	Abstract	J. <b>Principle of Autonomy</b> Presupposes that the subject is capable of making an informed decision on whether to participate in a research study or not

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>F</b>



**Part 2- Match scientific term in column (A) with column (B):**

No.	Column (B)	Column (A)
1.	Sampling	A. <b>Research ethics</b> is the process of critically examining what researchers face in their capacity as researchers.
2.	Data collection	B. <b>Critiquing</b> is a systematic process for evaluating research studies and the results reported.
3.	Variable	C. <b>Research design</b> is a strategy to get the information the researcher wants in a study.
4.	Research ethics	D. <b>Data collection</b> is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest.
5.	Research design	E. <b>Variable</b> is an image, perception or concept that can be measured hence capable of taking on different values.
6.	Critiquing	F. <b>Sampling</b> is the process of selecting units (e.g., people, organizations) from a population of interest.
7.	Qualitative	G. <b>Hypothesis</b> is a scientific guess or predictive statement made by the researcher and which will be tested after data collection.
8.	The main objective	H. <b>Literature review</b> is an integral part of the entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step.
9.	Literature review	I. <b>The main objective</b> is an overall statement of the thrust of your study.
10.	Hypothesis	J. <b>Qualitative data</b> based on information that cannot be measured

**Answer:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
F	D	E	A	C	B	J	I	H	G



**V- List the following: (12 marks)**

**1- Characteristics of research methods:**

- a) Order and control
- b) Empiricism
- c) Generalization
- d) Theory development

**2- Four purpose of data collection :**

- a) To obtain information.
- b) To keep on record.
- c) To make decisions about important issues.
- d) To pass information on to others.

**3- The sources of data collection may be classified into:**

- 1- .....
- 2- .....
  - a) .....
  - b) .....

**4- The sources of data may be classified into:**

1-internal sources.

2-external sources:

(a) Primary sources

(b) Secondary sources.

*Good luck*

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**Assist.Prof.Dr/**

**Madiha**

**Hassan**