



Nursing Technical Institute
Introduction in Nursing Research
Model answer of
Final Exam 2nd Year 2018/2019

Date: 15/5/2019

Time: 2 hours

Total marks: 60

I -Choose the Best Answer: (15 marks)

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

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

٢. The following are sources of research problems, Except:

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

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

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

٤. The following are steps of research process, Except:

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

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

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

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

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



d) Reference

٧. 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

٨. Which of these is not characteristics of reliability:

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

٩. Which of these is not a method of data collection?

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

١٠. 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

١١. 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

١٢. 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

١٣. Type of primary data collection, Except:

- a) Practical Issues
- b) Interview method.



- c) Questionnaire method.
 d) Observation method
- ١٤..... 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
١٥. **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
١.	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.		F
٢.	A probability sampling method is any method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection.	T	
٣.	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	T	
٤.	Other factors to be considered with interpretation of findings in research critique are the appropriateness of the statistical analyses	T	
٥.	To pass information on to others not presented data collection		F
٦.	Research design can facilitate adequate sampling methods	T	
٧.	In study critique: Abstract should be contain a conclusion	T	
٨.	Principle of beneficence emphasizes on minimizing risks and harm.	T	
٩.	Literature review describes only the current state of information		F
١٠.	Principle of Justice that is equitable selection of research participants.	T	

١١.	Primary sources of literature review is a description of a study prepared by someone other than the original researcher		F
١٢.	Characteristics of objectives are clear, complete, specific, identify main variables and identify direction of be correlated & relationship	T	
١٣.	Scientific methods of research follow a non-systematic approach to problem solving		F

III. Matching: (20 marks)

Part ١- Match in column (A) to in column (B):

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

١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠
D	C	A	E	B	I	H	J	G	F

Part ٢- Match scientific term in column (A) with column (B):

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

Answer:

١.	٢.	٣.	٤.	٥.	٦.	٧.	٨.	٩.	١٠.
F	D	E	A	C	B	J	I	H	G



V- List the following:

(12 marks)

١- Characteristics of research methods:

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

٢- 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.

٣- The sources of data collection may be classified into:

- ١-
- ٢-
 - a)
 - b)

٤- The sources of data may be classified into:

١-internal sources.

٢-external sources:

(a) Primary sources

(b) Secondary sources.

Good luck

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