UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES FINAL EXAMINATION – MAY 2005

COURSE TITLE:

INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH:

COURSE CODE:

NUR 332

TIME ALLOWED:

2 HOURS

TOTAL MAKS:

75.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. PLEASE READ QUESTIONS VERY

CAREFULLY.

2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

3. PLEASE DO NOT OPEN QUESTION

PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS

GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

4. MARK ALLOCATION: ONE MARK PER CORRECT FACT/PHRASE /SENTENCE.

SECTION A

- 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CHOOSE THE MOST CORRECT OPTION.
- 1.1 Which of the following is the most suitable definition of a problem.
- a) A question that must be answered.
- b) The purpose of the study.
- c) Direction and focal point of the study.
- d) Predictor of relationship between two or more variables.
- 1.2 A starting point for identifying a problem is:
- a) Asking questions.
- b) Observing current nursing care
- c) Thinking of clinical situations.
- d) All of the above.
- 1.3 The problem serves as a guide to: -
- a) Choice of method
- b) Collection of data.
- c) Interpretation of results
- d) All of the above.
- 1.4 Which of the following characteristics are typical of the experimental design?
- a) Manipulation.
- b) Manipulation and control.
- c) Manipulation, control and randomization.
- d) Not one of the above

a)	control group;
b)	experimental group
c)	not one of the two.
1.6	5 A survey:
a)	is used to collect demographic data;
b)	collects data concerning human behaviour;
`	is frequently done by post;
c)	is frequently done by post,
,	includes all of the above.
d)	
d)	includes all of the above.
d) 1.7 a)	includes all of the above. A survey which collects data over a long period is a:
d) 1.7 a) b)	A survey which collects data over a long period is a: cross-sectional survey;
d) 1.7 a) b) c)	A survey which collects data over a long period is a: cross-sectional survey; longitudinal survey
d) 1.7 a) b) c) d)	A survey which collects data over a long period is a: cross-sectional survey; longitudinal survey correlational survey;

c) Costs,

e) All of the above.

d) The type of instrument required

1.9 The literature study is useful for:						
a)	Delimiting the problem area					
b)	Developing a hypothesis					
c)	Determining the methodology					
d)	All of the above					
1.1	1.10 "I am interested in the problems of intensive -care nursing", is an example of:					
a)	Statement of a problem,					
b)	A problem area					
c)	A specific problem					
d)	All of the above.					
Circle T for true and F for false for the following statements. 1.11 Identification of the problem is one of the most important steps in the research process. T F						
1.12 After a study has been completed and the results are published, it is no longer						
	necessary to repeat that study.	T	F			
1.13 "How can I improve the home care of HIV patients?" This problem						
	statement can be researched.	Т	F			
1.14	Summaries of studies that have been conducted a	re a seco	ndary source of			
	in formation.	T	F			
1.15	Journal articles are classified as primary sources.	T	F			

SECTION B.

2. Explain the sources of information literature review	(10)
3. Describe the principles of sampling	(6)
4. Define hypothesis and state the characteristics of a good hypothesis	(5)
5. Explain the characteristics of a true experiment.	(6)
6. Discuss "survey" under the following:	
6.1 Definition.	(2)
6.2 Purpose (s)	(8)
7. Observation has been referred to as the classical and oldest resear	ch technique
Describe five (5) types of observation.	(10)
8. Reliability is a characteristic of data collecting instruments. Discunder the following headings:	uss reliability
8.1 Definition	
8.2 Factors that influence the reliability of measurement instrument	(10)
9. Observation has been referred to as the classical and oldest resear	ch technique
Describe five (5) types of observation.	(5