UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER JULY 2007

Course Code

NUR 332

Course title

Research Methods

No of students

Duration

Two (2) hours

Total marks

70

Instructions:

- 1. Answer <u>ALL</u> four questions.
- 2. Write all your answers in the provided answer booklet.
- 3. Read the questions thoroughly and thoughtfully.
- 4. <u>HANDWRITING MUST BE LEGIBLE</u>. Written work that can neither be seen nor read will not earn any marks.
- Figures in brackets represent marks allocated per question or a part thereof.

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SECTION A

INSTRUCTION

Answer as directed by each question.

Question 1

- 1.1 Describe how you will implement the following to ensure that ethical standards in research are adhered to.
 - 1.1.1 Anonymity (2)
 - 1.1.2 Confidentiality (2)
 - 1.1.3 Voluntary participation (2)
 - 1.1.4 Coersion (2)
 - 1.1.5 Autonomy (2)

[10]

- 1.2 Define ethical standards (2)
- 1.3 Describe any four characteristics of unethical research. (8)
- 1.4 Describe any three reasons why researchers need to conduct literature review as part of the research process. (6)

[25 points]

Question 2

- 2.1 Define 'research process' (1)
- 2.2 Outline the four phases of the research process. (4)
- 2.3 Describe any five reasons why nurses should conduct research. (10)
- 2.4 Identify and outline any five sources of research problems in nursing.

(10)

 $ZZ_{points]}$

Question 3

Research is imperative in nursing. Nomvula is a fourth year undergraduate nursing student at the Faculty of Health Sciences and desires to conduct a study whose title is: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1008/jtml.2008/jtml.1008/jt

- 3.1 Identify the variable at the centre of this intended study. (1)
- 3.2 State any two sources whence Nomvula might have gotten or developed the idea to carry out a study of this nature. (2)
- 3.3 Identify the
 - 3.3.1 phenomenon of interest to the researcher. (1)
 - 3.3.2 scope or the level of the study. (1) Motivate your answer (1).
 - 3.3.3 population of the intended study. (1)
 - 3.3.4 setting of the intended study. (1)
- 3.4 From the given purpose of the study, formulate a research question for this study. (2)

[10 points]

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SECTION B

| 1. | A variable is anything that |
|-----|---|
| 2. | A pilot study is a version of the main study. |
| 3. | Research instrument is used to the data. |
| 4. | A dependent variable is the presumed and what the |
| | researcher is mostly interested in when conducting research. |
| 5. | A study whose scope or purpose is at level two seeks to explore |
| | between two or more variables. |
| 6. | A hypothesis is an/a guess. |
| 7. | An independent variable is the presumed of a |
| | phenomenon. |
| 8. | In research designs, the researcher |
| | manipulates one or more groups. |
| 9. | A sample is a subset of the of the study. |
| 10 | Interviews are more appropriate in qualitative |
| | research designs. |
| 11. | A of a study is all the persons or objects the |
| | researcher is interested in. |
| 12 | . A questionnaire investigates phenomena for |
| | the perspective of objectivity. |
| 13 | . The type of data in qualitative research are mainly |
| 14 | . An/a of a study is generally located at the beginning of |
| | the research project or article. |
| 15 | .In a true experiment, there is randomisation, control and |
| | · |
| 16 | . When a nurse carries out research, he/she will |
| | be trying to find a solutions to a clinical problem. |

| 17. The breadth of literature review refers to the number and |
|---|
| of sources that the researcher examines. |
| 18. The principle of refers to not divulging to anyone any |
| information said by the participant to the researcher |
| 19. The principle of refers to not inflicting any |
| harm upon the participants in a study. |
| 20. The Nuremberg Code was mostly concerned with |
| research participants only. |
| [20 points] |