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| **Academic year: 2022** | **Course title: Introduction to research methodologies (*Sup401*)** |
| **Academic level: Fourth year** | **Final Exam-second term** |
| **Date:14/6/2022** | **Total marks: 90 Marks** |
| **Time allowed:3 hour** | **Course’s teacher: Dr. Magda Ali , Dr. Mai Elghareap** |

**Answer all the following questions:**

**Question No 1 25 Marks**

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| 1. **All the citizens in Egypt who are diabetic are an example of** | |
| A-Population | B-Element |
| C-Sample | D-Stratum |
| 1. **What is the major purpose of literature review** | |
| A-develop critical thinking skills | B-developing research skills |
| C-determining bibliographical skills | D- determining state of knowledge on a topic |
| 1. **There is a relationship between age of patient and risk of falling referred to…..** | |
| A- Research purpose | B- Research hypothesis |
| C- Research question | D- Research objective |
| 1. **Longitudinal study design means…..** | |
| A-intensive exploration of single unit of study | B-involves collection of information from sample only once |
| C-study begins with a disease and looks backward for the cause | D-examine changes in the same subject over extended period of time |
| 1. **One of the disadvantage of cohort study is:** | |
| A- Little bias. | B- Expensive. |
| C- Generalization of result | D- Short term study |
| 1. **A study examining the effects of an injection into a relaxed muscle versus a contracted muscle on a patient's discomfort is an example of……** | |
| A- Descriptive research | B- Retrospective research |
| C- Quasi-experimental research | D- None of the above |
| 1. **The research design which proposed cause and effect have already occurred is called……** | |
| A-Prospective design | B- Longitudinal design |
| C- Retrospective design | D- Cross sectional design |
| 1. **Prevalence of disease in a community can be found out by**….. | |
| A-Case control study | B-Cohort study |
| C- Cross-sectional study | D-Experimental study |
| 1. **Elements of informed consent include….** | |
| A- Capacity | B- Voluntariness |
| C-Information | D- All of the above |
| 1. **When the researcher intentionally does not tell participants some information about the study it means……** | |
| A- Passive deception | B- Active deception |
| C- Justified Deception | D- Debriefing |
| 1. **The research design which proposed to assess sleep patterns and the prevalence of sleep disorders during pregnancy is** …. | |
| A- Case control design | B- Experimental design |
| C- Cohort design | D- Cross-sectional design |
| 1. **When every member of the accessible population has an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study, the researcher is using** | |
| A- Simple random sampling. | B- Stratified random sampling. |
| C- Convenience sampling. | D- Purposive sampling |
| 1. **One of the main advantages of experimental study is …..** | |
| A-Short term study | B-Less costly |
| C-Good source of descriptive | D- None of the above |
| 1. **Which type of variable is used in descriptive study** | |
| A-Dependent variable | B- Independent variable |
| C-Research variable | D-Treatment variable |
| 1. **…….research occurs when the researcher manipulate(intervention) the independent variables** | |
| A-Correlational | B-Comparative |
| C-Experimental | D-Ethnography |
| 1. **A question is asked then a number of possible answers are provided and the respondent selects the appropriate answer is called:** | |
| A- Open ended | B- Closed questions |
| C- Attitude questions | D- None of the above |
| 1. **Which component of a research study is exemplified in the statement, “This study investigates factors associated with partner violence?”** | |
| A- Research aim | B- Research hypothesis |
| C- Research methodology | D- Research problem |
| 1. **Which type of hypothesis reflect no relationship between ethnicity and academic accomplishments** | |
| A-Alternative | B-Null |
| C-Correlational | D- Research |
| 1. **Research participants must provide.........before joining the study** | |
| A- Commitment | B- Guidelines |
| C-Informed consent | D- Private information |
| 1. **The scale used to assess how strongly a respondent holds an attitude is known as** | |
| A- Rating scale | B- Likert scale |
| C- Mix ended question | D- Attitude question |
| 1. **The ethical principle that mean doing good for the person is known as** | |
| A- Autonomy | B- Non-maleficence |
| C- Beneficence | D-Justice |
| 1. **Copy an entire paper and paste passages from articles and present it as your own work is known as ……** | |
| A- Deception | B- Justified deception |
| C-Debriefing | D- Plagiarism |
| 1. **Extra items which read for more context information but not referred in to the text and presented in full at the end of work is …..** | |
| A-Referencing styles | B- Reference |
| C- Bibliography | D- None of the above |
| 1. **Modern language association (MLA) reference style is one of...….** | |
| A- Parenthetical styles | B- Documentary note styles |
| C- Numbered styles | D- Author-date styles |
| 1. **It is a smaller group obtained from the accessible population.** | |
| A- Population | B- Sample |
| C- Sampling | D- Variables |

**Question No 2 15 Marks**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. **Identify steps of experimental design?**
2. **Discuss outline for preparing a literature review?**
3. **List importance of nursing research?**

**Question No 3 10 Marks**

**Read the following part and write it as reference once by Harvard style**

**Style and once by Vancouver style citation.**

* Wang E & Li Y.
* Effect of stress and visible health problems on the intent to continue health food consumption.
* [British Food Journal](https://www.cabdirect.org/globalhealth/search/?q=do%3a%22British+Food+Journal%22) (Br Food J).
* 302–317.
* 2015
* Issue 1
* 12

**Question No 4 10 Marks**

**Read the following statements and put (T) for true statement and (F) for false statement.**

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| --- | --- |
| 1. Randomization refers to the systematic error in sampling procedures that lead to a distortion in the result of the study. |  |
| 1. General references enable the researcher to show that a gap exists in the statistical literature and that your research will fill the gap |  |
| 1. Quantitative research is time consuming and costly and uses large samples. |  |
| 1. Snowball sampling is used for identifying and sampling the cases in a network. |  |
| 1. Research forms a cycle start with a problem and ends with a solution to the problem. |  |
| 1. The research problem identifies must indicates the concept(s), population to be studied and the study setting. |  |
| 1. Research is not systematic inquiry that uses disciplined methods to answer questions or solve problems. |  |
| 1. A problem statement is an expression of dilemma or disturbing situation that needs investigation. |  |
| 1. Research questions direct rewording of statements of purpose interrogatively rather than declaratively. |  |
| 1. A variable that has an effect on the independent variable is called an extraneous variable |  |

**Question No 5 30 Marks**

**Read the statement and answer the following question"-**

**“ Effects of an educational program of blood-borne diseases for housekeeping personnel in governmental hospitals ”**

1. Formulate the problem statement related to that topic? (4 marks)
2. Formulate research aim, and research question? (6 marks)
3. Formulate specific objectives related to that topic? (4 marks)
4. Identify the dependent and independent variables? (4 marks)
5. Select the suitable design to conduct this study? (4 marks)
6. Choose one sampling method that can be used in this study? (2 marks)
7. Select one of the data collection tools used for this study. **And** outline the advantages and disadvantages of that tool. (4 marks) (6 marks)

***Good luck***