

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 MARKS: 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

1.5 The Hawthorne effect is best illustrated in the:

- a) control group;
- b) experimental group
- c) not one of the two.

1.6 A survey:

- a) is used to collect demographic data;
- b) collects data concerning human behaviour;
- c) is frequently done by post;
- d) includes all of the above.

1.7 A survey which collects data over a long period is a:

- a) cross-sectional survey;
- b) longitudinal survey
- c) correlational survey;
- d) not one of the above

1.8 Factors, which must be considered when determining whether, a problem is researchable or not are:

- a) The importance of the problem.
- b) The time factor
- c) Costs,
- d) The type of instrument required
- e) All of the above.

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.
 - 6.2 Purpose (s) (8)
7. Observation has been referred to as the classical and oldest research technique. Describe five (5) types of observation. (10)
8. Reliability is a characteristic of data collecting instruments. Discuss reliability under the following headings:
 - 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 research technique. Describe five (5) types of observation. (5)