



كلية معتمدة من الهيئة القومية
لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد



Question bank of research methodology 2020

Technical Institute of Nursing 2nd year

Part I: Choose the correct answer

1. One steps practice evidence-based practice involves following

- a. Formulation of an answerable question to address a specific patient's problem
- b- Response set bias
- c-. Lack of training
- d--adaptation theory

2. One of the goals for conduction nursing research:

- a -Principal investigator
- b -Member of a research team
- c -Identifier of researchable problems
- d -Provide Accountability for Nursing Practice

3. Problems faced the researcher during using the questionnaire:

- a. Journal club in practice
- b. Read and write
- c. Nursing process
- d. Nursing theory

4. All the following are Secondary data collection expect:

- a. Review of literature
- b. Official and non-official reports
- c. Library approach
- d. Experiment

5. Factors affecting data collection methods except

- a-Validity of data
- b- Reliability of data
- c-Sensitivity
- d-Interview

6. Questionnaire can take several forms except one:

- a. Closed-Ended Questionnaire.
- b. Open-Ended Questionnaire
- c. Liker scale & Bipolar scale
- d. Quota sampling

7.Types of experimental research except:

- a. True experimental
- b-Quasi experimental
- c-Time series
- d- Observation studies

8. These are component of theory except one

- a. Concept
- b. assumption
- c. Phenomena
- d. policies

9. All of these consider barriers to successful application of evidence based nursing except one:

- a. Poor access to best evidence and its guidelines.
- b. Time constraints, a professional etiology that emphasizes practical
- c. Work environment that does not encourage information seeking.
- d. Research process

10. One of the goals for conduction nursing research:

- a. Principal investigator
- b. Member of a research team
- c. Identifier of researchable problems
- d. Provide Accountability for Nursing Practice

11. Solutions for application of evidence based practices involves

- a. Formulation of answerable
- b. Procedure information and improve effectiveness of educational
- c. Time constrictions
- d. Difficulties in applying

12. Component of evidence based practice process must be

- a. Clinical expertise and patient preference
- b. Clinical circumstances
- c. Equipment
- d. Locale policies

13. One of these that consider methods of interview are

- a. Schedules and guides
- b. Self-report technique
- c. Observation methods
- d. Read and write

14. Methods of drawing a random sample include all the following except:

- a. The fishbowl draw
- b. Computer program
- c. A table of randomly generated numbers
- d. quota sampling

15. One of the commonly used types of random sampling design.

- a. quota sampling;
- b. accidental sampling;
- c. judgmental sampling or purposive sampling
- d. Simple random sampling (SRS)

16. All the following consider from the Advantages of pre -experimental research design except:

- a. Very simple.
- b. convenient to conduct these studies in natural setting.
- c. Most suitable design for the beginners in experimental research .
- d. It has a higher threat to internal validity

17. All the following consider sources of research problem except:

- a. Practical experience.
- b. Nursing theory
- c. Critical appraisal of literature.
- d. Social issues

18. The first step for formulation of research problem is

- a. Reviewing the literature theories.
- b. Delimiting the research problem.
- c. Selection of a research area.
- d. Evaluating the research problem.

19. The next step in research process after making hypothesis is:

- a. Sampling
- b. Data collection
- c. Data Analysis
- d. Preparing the Research Design

20. Theses are Purpose of research except one:

- a. Change life style behavior for better health
- b. Managing the effect of chronic illness to improve the quality life
- c. Increase health problem
- d. Using advanced technology to serve human needs

21. There are commonly used non-random designs except one?

- a. Quota sampling.
- b. Accidental sampling.
- c. Judgmental sampling or purposive sampling.
- d. Fishbowl draw

22. Which of the following consider function of hypotheses:

- a. Correlate Variables
- b. Evaluating the research problem.
- c. Reviewing the literature theories
- d. Using advanced technology to serve human needs

23. One of these that consider importance of nursing research:

- a. Help problem solving and identify factors that must be considered in planning nursing care.
- b. Evaluate completed research for its possible use in practice.
- c. Help to develop idea for clinical study.
- d. Provide information and advice to patients who are participate in studies.

24. One of these that consider role of nurse in research:

- a. Participate in journal club in practice setting, which involve regular meeting among nurses to discuss nursing articles.
- b. Managing the effect of chronic illness to improve the quality life
- c. Decrease health problem
- d. Using advanced technology to serve human needs

25- One of the following consider primary methods of data collection:

- a. Review of literature
- b. Official and non-official reports
- c. Library approach
- d. Interview

26. All of these items considered ethical considerations in research except one

- a. Informed consent
- b. Free from harm
- c. Random sample
- d. Maintain privacy of the patients

27. If there is no relationship between the two variables being studied, it considered:

- a. The alternative hypothesis
- b. Non directional Hypothesis
- c. Directional Hypothesis
- d. Null Hypothesis

28. Hypothesis predicts that the independent variable will have an effect on the dependent variable, but the direction of the effect is not specified.

- a. The alternative hypothesis
- b. Directional Hypothesis
- c. Null Hypothesis
- d. Non directional Hypothesis

29. If there is relationship between the two variables being studied, it considered:

- a. The alternative hypothesis
- b. Non directional Hypothesis
- c. Directional Hypothesis
- d. Null Hypothesis

30. All the following consider from the disadvantages of pre-experimental research design Except:

- a. Considered a very weak experimental design to establish .
- b. It has very little control over the research .
- c. It has a higher threat to internal validity.
- d. convenient to conduct these studies in natural setting

31. Data processing of data analysis sub-divided into the following except:

- a. Data editing
- b. Data coding
- c. Description, Explanation
- d. Data classification

32. One of the following consider importance of research hypothesis

- a. Display Differences among Two or more populations
- b. Correlate Variables
- c. Direct our observations
- d. Show possible cause and Effect

33. One of these that consider advantages closed end questionnaire

- a. Easy to administer. Can be presented
- b. May expensive and difficult
- c. May susceptible to bias
- d. Time consuming

34. One of these that consider factor affect on data collection

- a. Validity and reliability
- b. Life history
- c. Biophysical measures

d. Documents and records

35. There are five commonly used non-random designs except one?

- a. Quota sampling.
- b. Accidental sampling.
- c. Judgmental sampling or purposive sampling.
- d. Fishbowl draw

36. True experimental research design must be characterized by except

- a. Control
- b- Random Assignment
- c- Manipulation
- d- Lack of training

37. All the following consider sources of research problem except:

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- b. Nursing theory
- c. Critical appraisal of literature.
- d. Social issues

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41. The preparation of the proposal include the following **except:-**

- a- Statement of the problem.
- b- Back ground of the problem.
- c- Site of the problem.
- d- Methods.

42..... **Is** A document specifying what the researcher propose to study

- a. The sample.
- b. Hypothesis.
- c. Research design.
- d. proposal.

43.....is A design in which the researcher relates the present to the future

- a. Prospective research design.
- b. Retrospective research design.

- c. Cross sectional Research design.
- d. proposal

44. Types of experimental research design include the following except

- a. True experimental research design
- b. A quasi-experiment
- c. Pre –experimental research
- d. Cross sectional

Part II:- Put (T) if the statement is true and (F) if the statement is false

1. quantitative research is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena (✓)
2. Research Proposal is A document specifying what the researcher propose to study(✓)
3. The federal government is the largest contributor to the support of research activities(✓)
4. Correlational research design is an experimental design, where researcher examines the relationship between two or more variables(x
5. Main text of the report includes objectives and methodology of the research. (T) (F)
6. The researcher must respect local cultural traditions, languages, and values. (T) (F)
7. A theory is a set of concepts, definitions, relationships, and assumptions or propositions that project a purposive (T) (F)
8. The goals of Theoretical Nursing Models to Provide knowledge to improve nursing administration, practice, education, and research. (T) (F)
9. Factors affecting data collection methods are validity of data reliability of data (T) (F)

10. Role of nurse in research is attend research presentations at professional conference. (T) (F)

11. Component of evidence process is research hypothesis and sampling (T) (F)

12. Sampling is the process of selecting a few (a sample) from a bigger group (T) (F)

13. Research is systemic designed to develop knowledge about issues that importance to nurse, including (nursing practice, nursing educations and nursing administrations.

(T) (F)

14. The Research Process is Process is a step-by-step information skills framework that improves student metacognition by making the learning process explicit. . (T) (F)

15. Role of research in nursing is designed to generate evidence to guide nurse practice and to improve care and quality of life for patients (T) (F)

16. Purpose of research is to develop knowledge about issues that importance to nurse, including (nursing practice, nursing educations and nursing administrations.

(T) (F)

17. The number of students, families or electors from whom you obtain the required information is called the sample strategy. (T) (F)

18. The way you select sample, families or electors is called the sampling design or sampling strategy (T) (F)

19. The greater the sample size, the more accurate the estimate of the true population mean (T) (F)

20. Nolan Committee on Standards in Public Life is the one of General principles in research processes (T) (F)
21. The research results cannot be generalized from the study sample to the study population. (T) (F)
22. Research results should be liable to testing. (T) (F)
23. Research enables nurses to control the occurrence of undesired outcomes. (T) (F)
24. Independent variable refers to what the researcher changes. (T) (F)
25. Main text of the report includes objectives and methodology of the research. (T) (F)
26. Advantages of sampling include saves time and Human resources (T) (F)
27. The possibility of an error in sample estimation exists (T) (F)
28. The class, families living in the city or electorates from which you select your sample are called the population or study population (T) (F)
30. Literature Review or Extensive Literature Survey is the second step of research (T) (F)
31. research Hypothesis should be positive & negative cause and effect (T) (F)
32. Preparing the Research Design after Literature Review (T) (F)
33. Quasi-experimental research design are those where researchers have complete control over the extraneous variable. (T) (F)

34. **quantitative research** is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical or computational techniques. (T) (F)
- 35-Disadvantages of Experimental Research are . Can't always do experiments and Subject to human error. (T) (F)
36. The last step in the research process is to identify a problem. (F) (T)
37. The research design depends on the nature and purpose of the study. (F)
38. Official and non-official reports consider primary methods of data collection (F)
39. The greater the sample size, the more accurate the estimate of the true population mean (T) (F)
40. The class, families living in the city or electorates from which you select your sample are called the population or study population (T) (F)
41. The number of students, families or electors from whom you obtain the required information is called the sample strategy. (T) (F)
42. Research problem must be clearly stated the variables and research setting under study. (T)
43. Research process is an area of concern where there is a gap in the knowledge base needed for professional practice. (F)
44. Dependent variable refers to what the research measures. (T)

Good luck