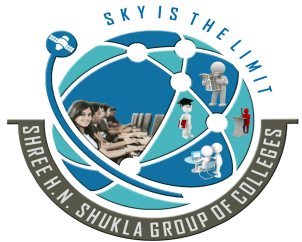
**Shree H. N. Shukla Nursing Institute, Rajkot**

**M.C.Q.**

| **Placement : B.Sc. (N) III Year Subject :Research & Statistics UNIT - 1 & 2** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Questions** | **Option - A** | **Option – B** | **Option -C** | **Option - D** | **Answer** |
| 1 | A series of concepts or ideas connected by statements about the relationships that exist among them , that is called as..? | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Variables | Hypothesis | **B** |
| 2 | Specification of specific explicit operations which the researcher must perform in order to collect required informations , that is called as..? | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Variables | Hypothesis | **A** |
| 3 | Something which varies , an abstract entity which takes an different values, that called as..? | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Variables | Hypothesis | **C** |
| 4 | Pieces of information obtained in the course of the study is called as..? | Data | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Variables | **A** |
| 5 | A statement of the expectations of researcher concerning the relationships of the variables under study is called as..? | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Variables | Hypothesis | **D** |
| 6 | in research there is no relationship among variables is called…? | Null Hypothesis | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Variables | **A** |
| 7 | Which are the sources of knowledge in research? | Tradition | Authority | Experience | Above all | **D** |
| 8 | The subjects participating in the study is called…? | Data | Operational Definition | Sample | Hypothesis | **C** |
| 9 | The whole universe of possible subjects related to problem is called as..? | Experience | Population | Tradition | Authority | **B** |
| 10 | How many phases in Quantitative research process? | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | **C** |
| 11 | To search again or carefully examine means..? | Research | Data | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | **A** |
| 12 | Nursing research is a systematic study of problems in patient care, definition given by whom? | HENDERSON | Polite & Hungler | DIERS | ABDELLAH | **C** |
| 13 | A systematic detailed attempt to discover or confirm facts that relate to specific problem to improve the practice and profession in nursing, definition given by…? | ABDELLAH | HENDERSON | Polite & Hungler | DIERS | **A** |
| 14 | A systematic search for knowledge about issues of importance to nursing , definition given by…? | HENDERSON | DIERS | ABDELLAH | Polite & Hungler | **D** |
| 15 | A study of the problems in practice relating to the effects of nursing, definition given by…? | ABDELLAH | HENDERSON | Polite & Hungler | DIERS | **B** |
| 16 | Which are the need for nursing research ? | Setting Standards | Cost effectiveness | Quality Assurance | Above all | **D** |
| 17 | A research question or a statement about the purpose of the study is called as…? | Data | Problem Statement | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | **B** |
| 18 | Which are phases included in quantitative research process? | Conceptual phase | design and planning phase | Empirical phase | Above all | **D** |
| 19 | The group to whom researcher wishes to generalize the result of the study is called as..? | Target Population | Operational Definition | Conceptual Framework | Data | **A** |
| 20 | Which are the characteristics of good research? | Dynamic | Systematic | Logical | Above all | **D** |

| **Placement : B.Sc. (N) III Year Subject :Research & Statistics UNIT - 3 & 4** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Questions** | **Option - A** | **Option – B** | **Option -C** | **Option – D** | **Answer** |
| 1 | The activities involved in searching for information on topic and developing a comprehensive picture of the state of knowledge on that topic is called as…? | Review of literature | Variables | Operational Definition | Pilot study | **A** |
| 2 | "The activities involved in searching for information on topic and developing a comprehensive picture of the state of knowledge on that topic "Definition given by…? | HENDERSON | Polite & Hungler | DIERS | ABDELLAH | **B** |
| 3 | Which are the purpoes of Review of literature..? | It helps to build previous knowledge of research process | It helps to plan study methodology | It helps to select research method | All of above | **D** |
| 4 | Which are used to obtain refferences to priodical articles..? | Card Catalog | Abstract | Indexes | Library | **C** |
| 5 | These all are Computer assisted literature except one is…? | CINHAL | Library | MEDLARS | MEDLINE | **B** |
| 6 | Which are the sources of literature review? | Primary sources | Secondary Sources | Tertiary Sources | A & B Both | **D** |
| 7 | How many stages of literature review? | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | **A** |
| 8 | Which are the objectives of review of literature? | Discover unanswered questions | Describe the strenghth and weakness of design | Discover conceptual Traditions | All of above | **D** |
| 9 | In Stages of literature Step - I is…? | Tracking down material | Reading Critically and taking notes | Planning and drafting literature review | Editing -literature review | **A** |
| 10 | Literature sources can be loaded through…? | Books | Journals | Research Report | All of above | **D** |
| 11 | In Stages of literature Step - II is…? | Tracking down material | Reading Critically and taking notes | Planning and drafting literature review | Editing -literature review | **B** |
| 12 | Which are the Types of Research Design? | Descriptive | Correlational | Experimental | All of above | **D** |
| 13 | In Stages of literature Step - III is…? | Tracking down material | Reading Critically and taking notes | Planning and drafting literature review | Editing -literature review | **C** |
| 14 | ‘A …………. is a clear, concise,declarative statement, which provides directionto investigate the variables’. | Research Problem | research objective | Review of literature | Research Design | **B** |
| 15 | In Stages of literature Step - IV is…? | Tracking down material | Reading Critically and taking notes | Planning and drafting literature review | Editing -literature review | **D** |
| 16 | A ………….. is a formal tentative statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables under study. | Hypothesis | research objective | Review of literature | Research Design | **A** |
| 17 | Which are the types of Hypothesis? | Simple & Complex | Null & Research | Assosiative & Casual | All of above | **D** |
| 18 | Which are the characteristics of Research Objectives? | Specific | Measurable | Realistics | All of above | **D** |
| 19 | ………...is a systematic plan to study a scientific problem. | Review of literature | Research Design | Research Report | Research Problem | **B** |
| 20 | It is a statement which reflects the relationship between two variables, that Hypothesis is called as…? | Null | Complex | Simple | Research | **C** |

| **Placement : B.Sc. (N) III Year Subject :Research & Statistics UNIT - 5 & 6** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Questions** | **Option - A** | **Option – B** | **Option -C** | **Option – D** | **Answer** |
| 1 | …..are information, evidence or facts from which you can draw conclusions. | Data | Observation | Interview | Questionnaire | **A** |
| 2 | …..is the gathering of information to address a research problem. | Interview | Questionnaire | Data Collection | Observation | **C** |
| 3 | …..is the strategy and system used to gather information on participants programs and other elements of the evaluation. | Observation | Data collection methods | Interview | Questionnaire | **B** |
| 4 | Numerical informations is included in which type of data? | Quantitative Data | Qualitative Data | Primary Data | Secondary Data | **A** |
| 5 | Text based informations is included in which type of data? | Quantitative Data | Qualitative Data | Primary Data | Secondary Data | **B** |
| 6 | Which are the methods included in data collection? | Interview | Questionnaire | Observation | All of above | **D** |
| 7 | …..is the method of data collection where the data collection questions subject verbally. | Interview | Questionnaire | Observation | Bio physical methods | **A** |
| 8 | Which are the types of interview? | Structured | Unstructured | Focused | All of above | **D** |
| 9 | The respondent writes his or her answers in response to a printed questions on a document, that is the meaning of…? | Interview | Questionnaire | Observation | Bio physical methods | **B** |
| 10 | Which are the types of questionnaire? | Open Ended Questions | Close Ended Questions | Scales | All of above | **D** |
| 11 | ….. allow respondents to respond in their own words. | Open Ended Questions | Close Ended Questions | Scales | Rank order questions | **A** |
| 12 | …..offer respondents a number of alternative replies, from which the subjects must choose the one that most closely matches the appropriate answer. | Open Ended Questions | Close Ended Questions | Scales | Rank order questions | **B** |
| 13 | Which are the close ended questions? | Dichotomas Questions | MCQs | Cafeteria Questions | All of above | **D** |
| 14 | ….is an observational tool where the observer records the absence or presence (or frequency of occurrence) of specified and behaviours. | Open Ended Questions | Close Ended Questions | Check List | Rank order questions | **C** |
| 15 | …...is a tool that requires observes to rate some phenomenon in terms of points along a descriptive continuum. | Check List | Rank order questions | Ratting scale | Open Ended Questions | **C** |
| 16 | ….. Is a type of composite measure of attitudes that involves summation of scores on a set of items to which respondents are asked to indicate their degree of agreement or disagreement. | Likert Scale | Check List | Rank order questions | Ratting scale | **A** |
| 17 | Which are the types of Population? | Target | Accesible | Research | A&B Both | **D** |
| 18 | "….is a complete set of persons or objects that possess some characteristics that is of interest to researcher." | Population | Sample | data | Information | **A** |
| 19 | …..is a representative unit of target population which is worked upon by a researcher during study. | Population | Sample | data | Information | **B** |
| 20 | ….is the process of choosing a representative portion of target population. | data collection | Interview | Sampling | Questionnaire | **C** |