

國立臺北護理學院九十六學年度碩士班招生

研究概論試題

注 意	1.本試題共有三頁。 2.護理所、長期照護所、護理助產所、醫護教育所及 中西醫結合護理所試題。 3.標準答案：I. BBACB-ACBBD-BCBDC-CCDBB II.AAAAB-BABAB III.BADCA
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I. Multiple choices: item 1 – 20, each item is 3%.

- A brief summary of research report would be called a:
(A) References
(B) Abstract
(C) Research title
(D) Discussion
- The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting research is:
(A) defining research variables
(B) identifying research problem
(C) starting the research purpose
(D) deciding on research method
- A researcher investigates the effect of frequency of position change on healing of decubitus ulcers. The study would be describe as:
(A) applied research
(B) basic research
(C) descriptive research
(D) correlational research
- A researcher is studying the relationship between age and social support. This is what type of research?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Descriptive research
(C) Correlational research
(D) Quasi-experimental research
- Which research method must be used in order to determine if there is a causal relationship?
(A) Case Study
(B) Experimental Method
(C) Correlational Study
(D) Naturalistic Observation
- In a correlational study, when one variable goes up as another goes up is known as a:
(A) Positive Correlation
(B) No Correlation
(C) Negative Correlation
(D) Illusory Correlation
- What is the mean of the following numbers: 2, 7, 6, 5, 4, 2, 8, 9, 1, 6
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 7
- If an investigator wish to make a precise estimate about the characteristics of a population of individuals. He/she should use:
(A) accidental sampling
(B) probability sampling
(C) quota sampling
(D) snow ball sampling
- You did not reject the null hypothesis. It is possible that you made a:
(A) Type I error
(B) Type II error
(C) Type I and a Type II error
(D) Neither Type I nor Type II error
- The probability of correctly rejecting the null hypothesis is called:
(A) alpha
(B) beta
(C) luck
(D) power

11. Suppose a survey item asks someone if something is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or unimportant. This is an example of what level of measurement?
 - (A) nominal
 - (B) ordinal
 - (C) category
 - (D) ratio
 12. You are reading a paragraph in a journal article; the topic of the paragraph is “The Implications of the Results for Future Research”. Which section of the article are you reading?
 - (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Discussion
 - (D) Acknowledgement
 13. Reliability is mostly a matter of ____, while validity is mostly about _____.
 - (A) accuracy ; consistency
 - (B) consistency ; accuracy
 - (C) similarity ; consistency
 - (D) similarity ; dissimilarity
 14. Since a normal curve is symmetrical, we know that _____ of the cases for scores on any variable lie between the mean and plus or minus TWO standard deviations.
 - (A) 33.3%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 65%
 - (D) 95%
 15. The purpose statement identifies the _____ and _____ of the study.
 - (A) design and sample
 - (B) problem and tools
 - (C) variables and population
 - (D) setting and statistics
 16. Which of the following would be considered a demographic variable?
 - (A) Blood pressure
 - (B) Oral temperature
 - (C) Socioeconomic status
 - (D) Social support
 17. Temperature is an example of what level of measurement?
 - (A) nominal scale
 - (B) ordinal scale
 - (C) interval scale
 - (D) ratio scale
 18. The reliability of a scale should be at least:
 - (A) 25
 - (B) 50
 - (C) 60
 - (D) 80
 19. Another name for probability sampling is:
 - (A) accidental sampling
 - (B) random sampling
 - (C) quota sampling
 - (D) convenience sampling
 20. The literature review section of a research report includes all the following **EXCEPT**:
 - (A) empirical literature
 - (B) summary of clinical experiences
 - (C) summary of current knowledge
 - (D) theoretical literature
- II. Please answer item 21 – 30, each item is 3%.**
21. Mortality refers to the fact that participants may drop out of experiments.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
 22. Cross-sectional designs confound developmental changes and cohort effects.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
 23. Statistical significance tests allow you to make inferences about population values based on data obtained from samples.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
 24. A synthesis of the data obtained from many studies on a particular topic is called a literature review.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False

25. Applied research is not guided by the theories and findings of basic research.
(A) True
(B) False
26. Operational definitions are useful because they offer specificity, but are not essential when the scientific method is used.
(A) True
(B) False
27. Asking people whether they wish to participate in a study after telling them all of the potential risks and benefits is called informed consent.
(A) True
(B) False
28. An association between two variables (like marked crosswalks and pedestrian accidents) implies that one variable is the cause of the other.
(A) True
(B) False
29. If all the variations in a measurement is due to true differences in the concept, then the measures would be perfectly reliable and valid.
(A) True
(B) False
30. The Hawthorne Effect occurs primarily with control group subjects while the Placebo Effect occurs primarily with experimental group subjects.
(A) True
(B) False

III. Match each of the term (31 – 35) in the left with one of the terms in the right.

Indicate the letter corresponding to your response. Each 2%.

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| 31. Dosage of a new drug | (A) Categorical variable |
| 32. Marital status | (B) Continuous variable |
| 33. The variable that is the presumed effect | (C) Independent variable |
| 34. The variable that is the presumed cause | (D) Dependent variable |
| 35. Education level | |