

Si prega di leggere attentamente il testo di seguito riportato, contenente affermazioni, anche di significato autonomo, nelle quali sono presenti errori di sintassi e di senso logico. Gli errori dovranno essere individuati dal candidato, cerchiandoli in modo chiaro.

Il tempo a disposizione è di 15 minuti. La specificazione del termine corretto non è richiesta. Il foglio dovrà recare la sottoscrizione del candidato, in forma estesa e leggibile.

TESTO n. 3

1. The quality of the data determines how an evaluation will proceed and what statistical procedures let be used.
2. These statistical procedures are grouped as 'scales'. The most primitive scale is the 'nominal'. In a nominal scale, objects and events are merely classified, such in male/female, smoker/non-smoker, and so on.
3. Nominal data can be analysed by techniques such as the Chi-square test. The next level is the ordinal scale, which ranks objects and events (e.g. 1= very poor, 2 = poor, 3 = good, 4 = very good).
4. It is not, however, possible to add, subtract, multiply or divides numbers in an ordinal scale. Hence, the measurement for central tendency in ordinal data is, for example, the mode rather than the mean. Ordinal date can be analysed by techniques such as the Mann-Whitney U-test or the Wilcoxon test.
5. The next level is 'interval scale'. An interval scale identifies how far apart the scores are because each unit on the scale is of a fixed size (such as degrees Celsius). Interval date can be analysed by the T-test or by analysis of variance. The highest level is the 'ratio scale'. This incorporates the concept of a 'true zero', which means that relationships between two scores are the same, such in height or weight. Data in the social sciences is most frequently on the nominal or ordinal level, sometimes on an interval level and almost never on a ratio level.
6. Needs assessment (or needs analysis) is the systematic appraisal of the perceived phenomenon and the appropriateness of the proposed intervention. It is unessential in order to avoid misjudging the size and character of the specific problem and therefore the need for the specific intervention. Different techniques can be used in needs assessment.
7. The 'key-informant approach' involve identifying, selecting and consulting experts working out the field. The value of this technique is that a broad impression let be gained of the needs and services required for the target group.
8. The limitation is that this impression could be excluded upon the experts 'pre-existing prejudices or biased information. It is therefore a bad strategy to draw up a question structure to be used with all the experts.

Nome e Cognome: _____

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