

1. Which group is **best** served by the development of a rigorous base of evidence for nursing practice?
  - A) Nursing administrators
  - B) Practicing nurses
  - C) Nurses' clients
  - D) Health care policymakers
  
2. Which is an example of a *clinical* nursing research question?
  - A) What percentage of nurses have a master's or doctorate degree?
  - B) What factors contribute to clients' risk of falling during a hospitalization?
  - C) In what ways do nursing students benefit from a course on evidence-based practice?
  - D) What course of action do nursing students pursue when faced with a moral dilemma?
  
3. Which is an especially important goal for the nursing profession?
  - A) Conducting research to better understand the context of nursing practice
  - B) Establishing a solid base of evidence for practice through disciplined research
  - C) Documenting the role nursing serves in society
  - D) Establishing research priorities
  
4. In several countries, research has come to play an important role for the nursing profession with respect to:
  - A) providing opportunities to serve on important government policy-making boards.
  - B) credentialing and improving nurses' status.
  - C) strengthening nurses' bargaining power.
  - D) supporting better avenues for advanced degrees.
  
5. Consumers of research take which action?
  - A) Design studies
  - B) Undertake studies
  - C) Produce research
  - D) Read research
  
6. Which activity occurs in a journal club?
  - A) Development of an idea for a journal article
  - B) Presentation by a research article's author about the central idea of the article
  - C) Testing of participants on their comprehension of selected journal articles
  - D) Discussion of a research article regarding its merits and relevance to practice

7. Which statement is true?
- A) In the early 1900s, most nursing research focused on education, not nursing practice.
  - B) Clinical nursing research has made steady progress since the work of Florence Nightingale.
  - C) Several nursing research journals began publication in the late 1800s.
  - D) The National Institute of Nursing Research was established in the United States in 1943.
8. In the United States, which is a major source of funding for nursing research?
- A) NINR
  - B) Magnet Recognition Program
  - C) Journal clubs
  - D) Sigma Theta Tau
9. Which is a likely trend for the future of nursing research?
- A) Improving the methods for conducting research
  - B) Improving nurses' attitudes toward evidence-based practice
  - C) Enhancing the focus on the clinical significance of research findings
  - D) Enhancing nursing students' interest in conducting their own research
10. Which is a primary source for answering clinical questions for evidence-based nursing?
- A) Input from an authority
  - B) Intuition
  - C) Disciplined research
  - D) Nurses' clinical experience
11. What is a paradigm?
- A) An assumption about the nature of the world
  - B) An antecedent cause of reality
  - C) A set of procedures for studying the world
  - D) A worldview, a general perspective
12. Which is a fundamental assumption of the positivist paradigm?
- A) Reality is “out there” to be objectively studied, known, and understood.
  - B) Phenomena do not necessarily have an antecedent cause.
  - C) Reality is not orderly, but it is haphazard.
  - D) Reality is not a fixed entity.

13. Which is a fundamental assumption in the constructivist paradigm?
- A) A fixed reality exists in nature for humans to understand.
  - B) The nature of reality has changed over time.
  - C) Reality is multiply constructed and multiply interpreted by humans.
  - D) Phenomena are not haphazard and result from prior causes.
14. The scientific method is associated with which paradigm?
- A) The positivist paradigm
  - B) The constructivist paradigm
  - C) The naturalistic paradigm
  - D) The empirical paradigm
15. Which attribute is a characteristic of the traditional scientific method?
- A) A flexible, emergent design
  - B) Emphasis on a holistic view of a phenomenon
  - C) Inductive reasoning
  - D) Systematic measurement of natural phenomena
16. What is empirical evidence?
- A) Evidence derived from inductive reasoning
  - B) Evidence derived from deductive reasoning
  - C) Evidence rooted in the real world, gathered through the human senses
  - D) Evidence based on custom or on an expert/authority
17. Which adjective **best** describes the scientific method?
- A) Holistic
  - B) Systematic
  - C) Infallible
  - D) Flexible
18. What limits the capacity of the scientific method to answer questions about human experiences and health outcomes?
- A) The difficulty of accurately measuring complex human characteristics
  - B) The shortage of well-trained researchers
  - C) The scarcity of ideas on what to study
  - D) The shortage of theories about human behavior

19. A researcher is investigating the effect of bed angle of hospitalized patients (15°, 30°, 45°) on the patients' heart rate. This is an example of what type of study?
- A) A qualitative study
  - B) A quantitative study
  - C) A constructivist inquiry
  - D) The type of study would depend on the researcher's preference.
20. A persistent criticism of the scientific method by those who espouse the constructivist paradigm is that it is:
- A) deductive.
  - B) laborious.
  - C) empirical.
  - D) reductionist.
21. Which is true about qualitative research?
- A) It involves deductive processes.
  - B) It attempts to have tight control over the research context.
  - C) It involves the gathering of narrative, subjective materials.
  - D) It focuses on the collection of numeric information.
22. Which is a potential limitation of qualitative research?
- A) Qualitative research typically involves a small number of people, so the generalizability of findings can be problematic.
  - B) Qualitative researchers ask questions that tend to have limited significance in nursing.
  - C) Qualitative research is overly reductionist and tends to remove concepts from real-world contexts.
  - D) The quality of qualitative research is undermined because of difficulties in measuring phenomena.
23. Which research topic would **most** likely be the focus in a qualitative study?
- A) Outcomes of patients admitted during the day versus the night to a hospital system's trauma department
  - B) Trends in hospitalizations of patients with antibiotic-resistant tuberculosis
  - C) Risk factors associated with serious complications with abdominal surgery
  - D) Mental health experiences of military veterans living with chronic illness

24. Although the positivist and constructivist paradigms differ in many ways, the two paradigms have which feature in common?
- A) Both rely on the cooperation of human beings to participate in a study.
  - B) Both have as a major goal the identification of the causes of phenomena.
  - C) Both involve the application of the scientific method.
  - D) In both, generalizability is a key objective.
25. Which is a descriptive question that a qualitative researcher might ask?
- A) How often do parents of a dying child express grief to others?
  - B) What is the nature of grief among parents of a dying child?
  - C) How intense is the grief of parents of a dying child?
  - D) Over how long a period do parents grieve for a dying child?
26. Which research question is an example of a descriptive question for a quantitative study?
- A) What is it like to experience sudden confusion?
  - B) Does postpartum depression predict toddlers' temperaments?
  - C) What is the experience of loneliness like among caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's disease?
  - D) What is the prevalence of elevated salivary cortisol in adolescents?
27. Which research questions would be considered cause-probing?
- A) What is the prevalence of vaping (using e-cigarettes) among college students?
  - B) Are students who use e-cigarettes at higher risk of respiratory infections than students who do not?
  - C) What are the characteristics of students who vape (use e-cigarettes)?
  - D) What is the process by which students initiate using e-cigarettes?
28. A nurse researcher is studying the effect of a health promotion intervention for inner city adolescents on daily amount of physical activity. In terms of purposes linked to EBP, this study has which purpose?
- A) Treatment/therapy
  - B) Diagnosis/assessment
  - C) Prognosis
  - D) Meaning and processes

29. A nurse researcher is studying the consequences of having a sex-mismatched heart, compared to having a sex-matched heart, among heart transplant recipients. In terms of purposes linked to EBP, this study has which purpose?
- A) Treatment/therapy
  - B) Diagnosis/assessment
  - C) Prognosis
  - D) Meaning and processes
30. A nurse researcher has developed and tested a method to evaluate pain in nonverbal palliative care patients. In terms of purposes linked to EBP, this study had which purpose?
- A) Treatment/therapy
  - B) Diagnosis/assessment
  - C) Prognosis
  - D) Etiology/cause/harm
31. A nurse researcher is studying what it is like for children to be fearful when they undergo routine immunizations and how they cope with their fears. In terms of purposes linked to EBP, this study has which purpose?
- A) Treatment/therapy
  - B) Diagnosis/assessment
  - C) Prognosis
  - D) Meaning and processes

## **Answer Key**

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. A
25. B
26. D
27. B
28. A
29. C
30. B
31. D