

1. Which group is **best** served by clinical nursing research?
 - A) Nursing administrators
 - B) Practicing nurses
 - C) Nurses' clients
 - D) Healthcare policymakers

2. Which sentence is an example of a clinical nursing research question?
 - A) What percentage of nurses has a master's or doctorate degree?
 - B) What factors influence clients' weight gain following a smoking cessation intervention?
 - C) In what ways do nursing students benefit from a course on evidence-based practice?
 - D) What is the appropriate course of action when a nurse is faced with a moral dilemma?

3. What goal is the highest **priority** for research in the nursing profession?
 - A) To generate evidence to inform nurses' decisions and actions
 - B) To conduct research focused on the context of nursing practice
 - C) To document the role that nurses serve in society
 - D) To establish priorities for areas of study by nurse researchers

4. In the United States, in what area does research play an important role for nursing?
 - A) Nurses' opportunities for practicing internationally
 - B) Credentialing and status of nursing
 - C) Nurses' salaries
 - D) Nurses' education

5. What is the role of consumers of nursing research?
 - A) Reading research reports for findings that are relevant to their practice
 - B) Participating in generating evidence by doing research
 - C) Gathering research data from clients
 - D) Solving clinical problems and making clinical decisions

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 article's central ideas
 - C) Testing of participants on their comprehension of selected journal articles
 - D) Discussion of a research article regarding its relevance to practice

7. Which emphasis was the focus of most nursing studies in the early 1900s?
- A) Client satisfaction
 - B) Clinical problems
 - C) Health promotion
 - D) Nursing education
8. Which topic **most** closely conforms to the priorities that have been suggested for nursing research in the future?
- A) Attitudes of nursing students toward professional growth
 - B) Promotion of excellence in nursing science
 - C) Nursing staff morale and turnover
 - D) Increased attainment of doctoral degrees within the nursing profession
9. A stronger evidence base for nurses can be developed through such confirmatory strategies as:
- A) interdisciplinary collaboration among health care professionals.
 - B) increased funding for nursing research.
 - C) replication of studies in new contexts.
 - D) development of innovative solutions to recurrent problems.
10. If nurses make decisions by following “unit culture” practices, they are using which source of evidence?
- A) Tradition and authority
 - B) Intuition
 - C) Logical reasoning
 - D) Disciplined research
11. What does the process of deductive reasoning entail?
- A) Verifying assumptions that are part of our heritage
 - B) Developing specific predictions from general principles or theories
 - C) Drawing conclusions based on trial and error
 - D) Forming generalizations from specific observations
12. What is a major assumption in the positivist paradigm?
- A) Reality is “out there” to be objectively studied, known, and understood.
 - B) Subjectivity and values are inevitable and desirable.
 - C) The researcher instructs those being studied to be objective in providing information.
 - D) Reality is not fixed but is rather a construction of human minds.

13. What is a central assumption of the constructivist paradigm?
- A) Objective reality and natural phenomena are regular and orderly.
 - B) Phenomena are not haphazard and result from prior causes.
 - C) Reality is not fixed; it is multiply constructed and multiply interpreted by humans.
 - D) Values and biases can and should be held in check in studying the real world.
14. The scientific method is associated with which paradigm?
- A) Pragmatism paradigm
 - B) Positivist paradigm
 - C) Constructivist paradigm
 - D) Naturalistic paradigm
15. Which is a characteristic of the traditional scientific method?
- A) A flexible, emergent design
 - B) Inductive reasoning
 - C) Emphasis on a holistic view of a phenomenon, studied in a rich context
 - D) Systematic measurement and observation of natural phenomena
16. What is empirical evidence?
- A) Evidence derived from inductive reasoning
 - B) Evidence derived from deductive reasoning
 - C) Evidence that is rooted in reality and gathered through the human senses
 - D) Evidence that is based on custom or authority
17. What is a hallmark of the scientific method?
- A) Infallibility
 - B) Holism
 - C) Systematic procedures
 - D) Flexibility
18. Which is a limitation of the scientific method for answering questions about human experiences and health?
- A) The necessity of departing from traditional beliefs
 - B) The difficulty of accurately measuring complex human traits
 - C) The inability to control potential biases
 - D) The shortage of theories about human behavior

19. A researcher is investigating the effect of clients' body position on blood pressure. This is an example of what type of study?
- A) Qualitative study
 - B) Constructivist inquiry
 - C) Quantitative study
 - D) Cannot be determined—it depends on the researcher's preference.
20. One criticism of the scientific method is that it is:
- A) deductive.
 - B) deterministic.
 - C) empirical.
 - D) reductionist.
21. Which statement is true regarding qualitative research?
- A) It involves deductive processes.
 - B) It often takes places in the field, in naturalistic settings.
 - C) It focuses on the idiosyncrasies of those being studied.
 - D) It involves attempts to control the research context to better understand the phenomenon being studied.
22. Although the positivist and constructivist paradigms differ in many respects, these two paradigms have many features in common:
- A) both rely on the cooperation of humans to participate in a study.
 - B) both strive to identify the causes of various phenomena.
 - C) both involve the application of the scientific method.
 - D) in both, generalizability is a key objective.
23. In a replication of an earlier study, a researcher is studying the effect of massage on the alleviation of pain in clients with cancer. What would be the **best** way to describe the purpose of this study?
- A) Identification
 - B) Description
 - C) Exploration
 - D) Prediction and control

24. A nurse researcher is studying the effect of a health promotion intervention for inner-city adolescents on their daily levels of physical activity. In terms of purposes linked to evidence-based practice (EBP), this study would have which purpose?
- A) Treatment/therapy
 - B) Diagnosis/assessment
 - C) Prognosis
 - D) Meaning and processes
25. 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 evidence-based practice (EBP), this study would have which purpose?
- A) Treatment/therapy
 - B) Diagnosis/assessment
 - C) Prognosis
 - D) Meaning and processes

Answer Key

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