

Chapter 2. Theory as the Basis for Practice?

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. “A set of interrelated constructs (concepts), definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena” is the definition of a:
- A. Paradigm
 - B. Framework
 - C. Theory
 - D. Phenomena
- ___ 2. *Theory* is defined as “a set of interrelated constructs (concepts), definitions, and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena” by:
- A. Piaget
 - B. Kerlinger and Lee
 - C. Erikson and Piaget
 - D. Barnum
- ___ 3. A graphic representation of a phenomenon is a:
- A. Framework
 - B. Metaparadigm
 - C. Philosophy
 - D. Model
- ___ 4. A theory can evolve from a:
- A. Conceptual model
 - B. Philosophy
 - C. Phenomenon
 - D. Paradigm
- ___ 5. A concept:
- A. Can be highly concrete or highly abstract
 - B. Is less complex than a construct
 - C. Provides a view we hold about something
 - D. All of the above
- ___ 6. Propositions in a theory are the descriptions and relationship among the constructs that:
- A. Develop a theory that includes factor-isolating
 - B. Propose how the concepts are linked and relate to each other
 - C. Describe the significance, consistency, and scope of the theory
 - D. All of the above
- ___ 7. The classification of grand, middle range, or limited applies to:
- A. Phenomena
 - B. Quantum theory
 - C. Statistical probabilities
 - D. Theories
- ___ 8. Theories are classified as grand, middle range, or limited on the base of their:

- A. Theoretical base
- B. Purpose
- C. Scope and breadth
- D. Interdependence

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The component parts of a theory are its assumptions, classification, definitions, propositions, phenomenon, and scope.
- ___ 2. In research, variables relate to some concept in the theory under study.
- ___ 3. Laughlin (2005) proposes, “professional [nursing] practice requires a systematic approach that is focused on the patient, and the theoretical works provide just such perspectives of the patient.”
- ___ 4. Theory, practice, and research are interrelated and interdependent.
- ___ 5. Quantum theory has not provided some of the basis for advances in technology.
- ___ 6. Barnum (1990) describes early nursing theories: “A high number of [boundary] overlaps occur in the discipline of nursing because it often attempts to deal holistically with a phenomenon (man) that has previously been dealt with in compartmentalized ways by other disciplines.”
- ___ 7. Kerlinger and Lee define the aims or purpose of theory as describing or explaining some phenomena of interest.

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C
Kerlinger and Lee (2000) put forth the statement.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
2. ANS: B
Kerlinger and Lee (2000) set forth this definition.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
3. ANS: D
A model is a graphic representation of some phenomenon. It may be a mathematical model ($A + B = C$) or a diagrammatic model, linking words with symbols and lines. A theoretical model provides a visual description of the theory using limited narrative and displaying components and relationships symbolically.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
4. ANS: A
A theory can evolve from a conceptual model or framework as concepts are further defined, specified, tested, and interrelated to represent some aspect of reality.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
5. ANS: D
At the simplest level, a concept is a view or idea that we hold about something. It can be something highly concrete, such as a pencil, or something highly abstract, such as quality. The more concrete the concept, the easier it is understood and consistently used.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
6. ANS: B
Describing and stating the relationships between or among the constructs (or concepts) provides the propositions of a theory. These are also called the relational statements, showing how the concepts are linked in the theory and relate to one another and to the total theoretical structure. They define how the structure is held together.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
7. ANS: D
Theories are classified according to their scope as grand, middle-range, or limited in scope or practice. This is the breadth of coverage of some phenomena.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base
8. ANS: C
Theories are classified according to their scope as grand (one with a broad scope), middle-range (narrower in scope), or limited in scope or practice (focus on measurable variables and propositions and perhaps to a specific population or group of individuals with a common characteristic).

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theoretical base

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F
According to Kerlinger and Lee, the components and aims of a theory must initially be described and then evaluated for potential use in practice, education, and research in a discipline.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theory
2. ANS: T
Variables are concepts that can change and contain a set of values that can be measured in a practice or research situation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Variables
3. ANS: F
Alligood (2010) is the one who proposed it.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Practice
4. ANS: T
Theory, practice, and research are interrelated and interdependent. When we are selecting a theory on which to base practice, the theory must be compatible and correspond to the phenomena of professional nursing practice.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Theory
5. ANS: F
Quantum theory, based on quantum physics, uses statistical probabilities for the actions of atomic and subatomic matter and waves, and has provided some of the basis for advances in technology.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Quantum theory
6. ANS: T
Barnum is the correct person.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Barnum
7. ANS: T
Kerlinger and Lee defined the aims or purpose of theory as describing or explaining some phenomena of interest. In nursing, theory is further differentiated into levels that describe, explain, predict, and control.

PTS: 1 DIF: Level 1 TOP: Kerlinger and Lee