

TESTBANK Chapter 2: Introduction to the Quantitative Research Process

<p>1. A researcher is studying the relationship between age and involvement in social activities. This is what type of research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Descriptive2. Correlational3. Quasi-experimental4. Experimental	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 1 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 2 Rationale: Correlational research investigates the relationship between or among variables. Text reference: 28</p>
<p>2. The question "Is there a relationship between caffeine intake and intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma?" is an example of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. basic research.2. correlational research.3. phenomenological research.4. historical research.	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 1 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 2 Rationale: Correlational research investigates the relationship between or among variables. Text reference: 28</p>
<p>3. Which of the following types of research involve at least some control by the researcher to implement the study treatment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Correlational2. Descriptive3. Quasi-experimental4. Experimental	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 3 Cognitive level: Analysis Correct answer: 3 Rationale: Quasi-experimental studies have less control than experimental studies, but they do exhibit some degree of control. Text reference: 28</p>
<p>4. In which type of research is there high researcher control, random sampling, and laboratory setting?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Descriptive2. Correlational3. Quasi-experimental4. Experimental	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 3 Cognitive level: Comprehension Correct answer: 4 Rationale: Experimental design is considered the most powerful quantitative design because of the rigorous control of variables. Text reference: 28</p>
<p>5. What category of research is suggested by the following research question?</p> <p>"Does telephone follow-up by nurses improve patients' compliance with their medication regimens?"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Applied research2. Basic research3. Practice-related problem solving4. Quality assurance	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 2 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 1 Rationale: Applied research involves research that is directly applicable to clinical practice. Text reference: 29</p>
<p>6. A researcher investigates the effect of frequency of position change on healing of decubitus ulcers. The study would be described as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. applied research.2. basic research.3. descriptive research.4. phenomenological research.	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 2 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 1 Rationale: Applied research involves research that is directly applicable to clinical practice. Text reference: 29</p>

<p>7. Applied research seeks to solve a clinical problem in which setting?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controlled 2. Laboratory 3. Natural 4. Simulated 	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 2 Cognitive level: Analysis Correct answer: 3 Rationale: Applied research is used to solve problems, make decisions, or predict or control outcomes in real-life practice situations. Text reference: 29</p>
<p>8. A researcher designs a study that uses a random sampling method to decrease the likelihood of bias in the study sample. This strategy was used to implement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. manipulation. 2. control. 3. data collection. 4. experimental research. 	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 3 Cognitive level: Comprehension Correct answer: 2 Rationale: Control involves the imposing of rules by the researcher to decrease the possibility of error and thus increase the probability that the study's findings are an accurate reflection of reality. Text reference: 30</p>
<p>9. Which of the following definitions best describes rigor in quantitative research?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time frame in which the research takes place 2. Degree of aggressiveness used in acquiring the data 3. Amount of control and precision exerted by the methodology 4. Process used to synthesize findings to form conclusions from a study 	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 2 Cognitive level: Analysis Correct answer: 3 Rationale: Rigor involves discipline, adherence to detail, and strict accuracy in order to promote excellence in research. Precise measurement tools, a representative sample, and a tightly controlled study design contribute to the rigor of a study. Text reference: 30</p>
<p>10. A researcher is interested in studying stress and coping in caregivers of elderly stroke victims. The researcher designs a study where data collection takes place in the caregiver's home. This would be an example of which type of research setting?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural, field 2. Highly controlled, field 3. Partially controlled, laboratory 4. Highly controlled, laboratory 	<p>Topic: What is quantitative research? Objective: 4 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 1 Rationale: The setting is the location where a study is located. There are three common settings for conducting research: natural, partially controlled, and highly controlled. A natural setting, or field setting, is an uncontrolled, real-life situation or environment. Text reference: 32</p>
<p>11. Problem identification in the research process would be equivalent to which step in the nursing process?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goal identification 2. Data interpretation 3. Identifying solutions 4. Nursing diagnosis 	<p>Topic: Problem solving and nursing processes: basis for understanding the quantitative research processes Objective: 5 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 4 Rationale: Nursing diagnosis, the second step of the nursing process, involves identifying a nursing problem based on findings from the nursing assessment. Text reference: 34</p>
<p>12. The plan in the problem-solving process is equivalent to which step in the research process?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outcomes 2. Design 3. Implementation 4. Goal identification 	<p>Topic: Problem solving and nursing processes: basis for understanding the quantitative research processes Objective: 5 Cognitive level: Application Correct answer: 2 Rationale: Design in the research process involves developing the plan or approach (methodology) for the research study. Text reference: 34</p>

<p>13. The research process differs from the nursing process on which of the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifies new information 2. Involves abstract, critical thinking 3. Has a broader focus 4. Utilizes complex thinking 	<p>Topic: Problem solving and nursing processes: basis for understanding the quantitative research processes Objective: 5 Cognitive level: Analysis Correct answer: 3 Rationale: The research process has a broader focus than the nursing process. In the research process, the researcher usually focuses on groups of patients and their families. In the nursing process, a nurse generally focuses on a specific patient and family. Text reference: 35</p>
<p>14. Which of the following would identify the specific aim or goal of the study based on the identified problem?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purpose 2. Literature review 3. Methodology 4. Assumptions 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 6 Cognitive level: Knowledge Correct answer: 1 Rationale: The research purpose is generated from the problem and identifies the specific goal or aim of the study. Text reference: 35, 36</p>
<p>15. A research problem is defined as a(n):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. topic of personal interest. 2. general area of concern requiring study. 3. intended or desired result of a specific action. 4. statement that specifically indicates the study focus. 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 6 Cognitive level: Knowledge Correct answer: 2 Rationale: A research problem is an area of concern in which there is a gap in the knowledge base needed for nursing practice. Text reference: 35, 36</p>
<p>16. Research subjects in a study of quality of life (QOL) in liver transplant recipients were asked to complete a questionnaire about their experiences following transplantation. Which of the following would be a likely assumption the researcher made in relation to this study?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subjects will complete every item on the questionnaire. 2. Subjects are able to identify a personal awareness of QOL. 3. All liver transplant recipients invited to participate in the study will complete a questionnaire. 4. QOL is an important issue to liver transplant recipients. 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 6 Cognitive level: Comprehension Correct answer: 2 Rationale: Assumptions are statements taken for granted or are considered true, even though they have not been scientifically tested. Text reference: 41</p>
<p>17. Statements that are taken for granted or are considered true, even though they have not been scientifically tested, are called:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assumptions. 2. hypotheses. 3. limitations. 4. variables. 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 6 Cognitive level: Knowledge Correct answer: 1 Rationale: Assumptions are statements that are taken for granted or are considered true, even though they have not been scientifically tested. Text reference: 41</p>

<p>18. A study analyzing the effect of exercise on diet control in Hispanic women with Type II diabetes would most credibly be generalizable to which population?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All patients with Type II diabetes 2. Hispanic patients with Type II diabetes 3. Women with Type II diabetes 4. Hispanic women with Type II diabetes 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 6 Cognitive level: Comprehension Correct answer: 4 Rationale: Generalization is the extension of the implications of the research findings from the sample to a larger population. Text reference: 42</p>
<p>19. Before implementing a large, multisite research investigation, a researcher conducts a smaller study of the planned study to identify any problematic areas. This smaller study is known as a(n):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. abstract. 2. exploratory design. 3. pilot study. 4. proposal. 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 7 Cognitive level: Comprehension Correct answer: 3 Rationale: A pilot study is frequently defined as a smaller version of a proposed study conducted to refine the methodology. Text reference: 42</p>
<p>20. Pilot studies are done for which of the following reasons?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceptualizing the project 2. Developing and refining a planned study 3. Generalizing findings to a population 4. Identifying gaps in knowledge 	<p>Topic: Identifying the steps of the quantitative research process Objective: 7 Cognitive level: Knowledge Correct answer: 2 Rationale: A pilot study is developed similarly to a proposed study to test the research process before implementation of the full study. This allows for development and refinement of the research plan. Text reference: 42</p>
<p>21. The researcher uses which portion of the research report to capture the reader's attention?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abstract 2. Framework 3. Methodology 4. Conclusion 	<p>Topic: Reading research reports Objective: 10 Cognitive level: Knowledge Correct answer: 1 Rationale: The research report usually begins with an abstract: a clear, concise summary of a study. Researchers hope their abstracts will concisely convey the findings from their study and capture the reader's attention so he or she will read the entire report. Text reference: 49</p>
<p>22. The sentence "The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between health beliefs and breast self-examination" would most likely be found in which section of a research report?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Methods 3. Results 4. Discussion 	<p>Topic: Reading research reports Objective: 10 Cognitive level: Analysis Correct answer: 1 Rationale: The introduction section of a research report identifies the nature and scope of the problem being investigated and justifies the conduct of the study. Text reference: 51</p>

23. A nurse reads a research report published in a professional journal. The nurse notes that a convenience sample was used, but data was gathered from several clinical sites. Overall, the nurse was impressed with the quality and credibility of the study. The nurse demonstrated which critical thinking skill related to reading research reports?

1. Quickly reading through the report for a broad overview
2. Reading the entire study through carefully to focus on major concepts
3. Highlighting key components of the research report
4. Analyzing a research report

Topic: Reading research reports

Objective: 11

Cognitive level: Application

Correct answer: 4

Rationale: Analyzing a research report involves examining the report for characteristics such as accuracy, completeness, and logical links to determine if the findings should be incorporated in practice.

Text reference: 54