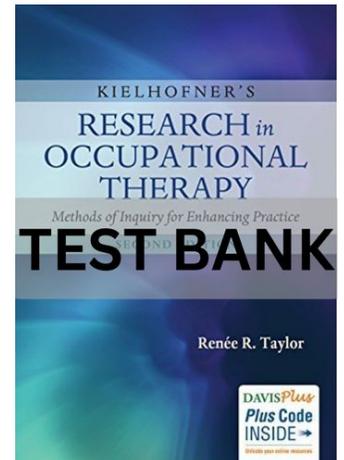


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**Chapter 1: Occupational Therapy as an Evidence-Based Practice Profession**

True/False



1. There exists a dynamic relationship between research and practice. Professional research should be used to inform practice theory and interventions; equally, practice should influence and guide the direction of future research.

ANS: True

STD: B.8.1

2. A core tenet of evidence-based practice for occupational therapy is that interventions utilized should be those that are validated through the best available clinical evidence without consideration of an individual therapist's clinical expertise.

ANS: False

3. A client's values should influence and be considered when providing evidence-based occupational therapy services.

ANS: True

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4. Evidence-based medicine (EBM) and its established prescriptive guidelines closely reflect the philosophical beliefs and nature of occupational therapy (OT). Therefore, its principles are directly replicated with evidence-based OT practice.

ANS: False

5. Explanations offered by a practice theory are always tentative, and must be refined through research.

ANS: True

STD: B.3.6

6. Participatory research involves inclusion of recipients of services (or consumers) in the data collection and dissemination process only after a specific research hypothesis has been established by an investigator.

ANS: False

Multiple Choice

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7. Occupational therapy has a professional obligation to maintain a systematic and shared body of knowledge. Which of the following **does not** serve toward the development of evidence for this requirement?

- A. Multiple studies establishing the psychometric qualities of a commonly used standardized assessment
- B. A control trial quantifying the outcomes of a treatment strategy
- C. The collective clinical expertise of an outpatient occupational therapy department
- D. A series of studies testing and refining a practice theory utilized in practice

ANS: C

STD: B.8.1

8. Occupational therapists offer a unique perspective towards identifying and addressing deficits with clients' occupational participation. The area of research that examines how occupational therapists identify problems and make treatment decisions is:

- A. Clinical reasoning research
- B. Process research
- C. Narrative research
- D. Practice theory research

ANS: A

9. The purpose of needs assessment research is to identify the gap between a client's or population's present status and that individual's or group's:

- A. Previous status
- B. Disability status
- C. Desired status

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D. Projected status

ANS: C

10. Psychometric research may be used to evaluate an assessment according to multiple criteria. Which domain **is not** a measure of psychometric research?

A. Reliability

B. Validity

C. Clinical utility

D. Formative utility

ANS: D

11. Formative research best seeks to identify **what** characteristic of an intervention of study?

A. The expected outcome of the intervention

B. The mechanism of change for the intervention

C. The frequency or duration required for an intervention to be effective

D. The clinical reasoning utilized in providing an intervention

ANS: B

**Chapter 2: Classifications and Aims of Research**

True/False

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1. In an experimental design study, researchers might have more than one experimental condition group.

ANS: True

STD: B.8.5

2. In experimental research, investigators manipulate a dependent variable in order to observe and measure the effect on any independent variables of interest.

ANS: False

3. Survey studies may be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed with their methodology.

ANS: True

4. Participatory research is the most common form of applied science research conducted in occupational therapy.

ANS: False

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5. Extraneous variables in a study that may have an effect on the dependent variable and thereby introduce a risk of error in a study are referred to as confounding variables.

ANS: True

STD: B.8.5

Multiple Choice

6. There are three major ways in which to define and classify research. Which of the following *is not* one of the primary classifications?

- A. Major methodological approach
- B. Research design
- C. Philosophical rigor
- D. Research purposes

ANS: C

7. There are multiple methodological designs that may be employed while conducting qualitative research studies. Which of the following *is not* a qualitative method?

- A. Narrative inquiry
- B. Phenomenology
- C. Ethnography

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D. Controlled trial

ANS: D

8. Inclusion of a placebo control group reduces the biasing effects of:

A. Expectancy

B. Discrimination

C. Contamination

D. Conformity

ANS: A

STD: B.8.5

9. A study investigating the subjective perspectives of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities living in a group home would be an example of a:

A. Qualitative, phenomenological study

B. Quantitative, naturalistic observation study

C. Quantitative, experimental study

D. Qualitative, quasi-experimental study

ANS: A

10. The primary difference between an experimental and quasi-experimental study design is:

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- A. An experimental design includes experimental manipulation of an independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
- B. An experimental design includes blinding of subjects to the independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
- C. An experimental design includes blinding of researchers to the independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
- D. An experimental design includes subjects being randomly assigned to a condition group, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.

ANS: D

STD: B.8.5

11. In order to establish the psychometrics of a new instrument developed to measure symptoms of depression in a post-stroke population, a study is conducted that examines how well the assessment captures all behaviors, symptoms, and somatic presentations of depression. This form of psychometric testing would be examining the instrument's:

- A. Construct validity
- B. Concurrent validity
- C. Predictive validity
- D. Consecutive validity

ANS: A

STD: B.4.6

12. During a research study, multiple therapists will be assessing and re-assessing the same participants. The principal investigator wants to utilize an assessment that demonstrates high inter-rater reliability. Inter-rater reliability means:

- A. Consistency in the test over time
- B. The degree of agreement in test results among multiple raters

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- C. Measuring what the assessment was designed to test
- D. The degree of agreement when multiple repetitions of testing are done by the same rater

ANS: B

STD: B.4.6

13. Occupational science generates knowledge regarding explanations of humans performing daily functions and behaving within occupational contexts. In doing this, its research purpose serves as a:

- A. Basic science
- B. Applied science
- C. Integrated science
- D. Transformative science

ANS: A

14. Applied science is used frequently within occupational therapy practice. Which of the following examples **does not** depict an applied science purpose?

- A. To provide evidence that an assessment used in practice provides dependable and useful information to guide practice
- B. To describe the mechanism of action that underlies a common intervention technique
- C. To quantify outcomes achieved by providing particular services as part of therapy
- D. To describe how therapists reason in the context of practice

ANS: B

STD: B.8.1

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15. A common form of research in health care and in occupational therapy is participatory research. Which of the following *is not* a characteristic of participatory research?

- A. It involves people not simply as data sources but as partners in the research process.
- B. It emphasizes power sharing between the researchers and local stakeholders.
- C. It is most commonly carried out in a controlled laboratory setting.
- D. It is action-oriented, focusing on making changes and examining the impact of those changes from the perspectives of those who are most influenced by it.

ANS: C

**Chapter 3: Philosophical Foundations of Research**

True/False

1. While perspectives toward the creation of knowledge have varied throughout the various philosophical foundations of science, one common shared belief was that true knowledge was paramount and infallible once supported by evidence.

ANS: False

STD: B.8.1

2. The modernist perspective is that research is often tied to particular ideologies and further is used to reinforce power structures and to disenfranchise or oppress groups.

ANS: False

3. Mixed-methods research represents a blend of philosophical perspectives, including primarily those of logical positivism, critical modernism, and postmodernism.

ANS: True