



1. Nursing has been considered both a profession and an occupation. Which option supports the definition of nursing as a profession?
 - A) Autonomy
 - B) High pay
 - C) Varied level of skill
 - D) Career with varied knowledge

2. How many levels of entry into practice exist for registered nurses?
 - A) One
 - B) Two
 - C) Three
 - D) Four

3. Nursing is classified as which type of science?
 - A) Pure
 - B) Natural
 - C) Human
 - D) Applied

4. In defining the philosophy of nursing, which element would not be included?
 - A) Purpose of human life
 - B) Nature of being
 - C) Theory of knowledge
 - D) Scientific method

5. When discussing the science and philosophy of a discipline, how would one define the two in relation to each other?
 - A) Autonomous
 - B) Reliant
 - C) Linked
 - D) Unrelated

6. Philosophy's definition includes which of the following?
 - A) Study of problems that are abstract and general
 - B) Measures observable phenomena of interest
 - C) Empirical way of gathering data
 - D) Grounded and tested in experience

7. Based on the scientific and philosophical schools of thought, which one is founded on the belief that what is experienced is what exists and that experiences must be verified through scientific methodology?
 - A) Received view
 - B) Human science
 - C) Phenomenology
 - D) Constructivism

8. Which scientific or philosophical school of thought centers on descriptions that are derived from collectively lived experiences, interrelatedness, human interpretation, and learned reality?
 - A) Empiricism
 - B) Positivism
 - C) Rationalism
 - D) Perceived view

9. When defining nursing philosophy, which statement is appropriate?
 - A) Refers to the belief system of the profession and provides perspectives for practice, scholarship, and research
 - B) Refers to substantive, discipline-specific knowledge focusing on the human-universe-health process
 - C) Recognizes the interrelationship of human responses in health and illness
 - D) Gives direction to the future generation of substantive nursing knowledge

10. Which term can be defined as the study of the theory of knowledge?
 - A) Ontology
 - B) Epistemology
 - C) Methodology
 - D) Philosophy

11. There are several defined ways of knowing. Which way of knowing is defined as “a priori knowledge that pertains to knowledge gained from thought alone”?
 - A) Empirics
 - B) Personal
 - C) Intuitive
 - D) Somatic

12. One pattern of knowledge in nursing includes the use of knowledge from nursing and other disciplines, abstracted and generalized beyond personal experience. Which pattern of knowledge is this?
 - A) Clinical knowledge
 - B) Emancipatory knowing
 - C) Conceptual knowledge
 - D) Empirical knowledge

13. Nursing is described as a human science based on inclusion of which of the following in the discipline? Select all that apply.
- A) Physiology
 - B) Human health
 - C) Biology
 - D) Engineering
 - E) Architecture
 - F) Pharmacology
14. A study is conducted and the methodology used for the data collection is focused on testing a hypothesis and seeking to prove or disprove the hypothesis. Which type of methodology is being used?
- A) Qualitative
 - B) Quantitative
 - C) Methodologic pluralism
 - D) Empirical
15. During the course of a nursing research study, the researcher selects a theory with a phenomenologic foundation, seeking to explore the experiences of teens living with HIV. Which type of methodology is being used?
- A) Qualitative
 - B) Quantitative
 - C) Methodologic pluralism
 - D) Empirical
16. A hospital patient asks a registered nurse whether she can write him a prescription for pain medication he would like to have. The nurse explains that it is out of her scope of practice to do so and that the patient's physician will have to be consulted. Which characteristic of a profession is lacking in this example for nursing?
- A) Defined and specialized knowledge base
 - B) Autonomy
 - C) Altruistic service to society
 - D) Credentialing system
17. Which element identifies nursing as a distinct discipline?
- A) Control over training and education
 - B) A code of ethics
 - C) An identifiable philosophy
 - D) Altruistic service to society

18. A nurse who is conducting research with a population of patients at an assisted living facility is explaining to a new nurse her philosophical viewpoint related to her research. She acknowledges that the nature of research is subjective but still supports rigor and objective study through quantitative research methods. Which school of thought does this represent?
- A) Postpositivism
 - B) Positivism
 - C) Phenomenology
 - D) Postmodernism
19. A nurse had decided to study individual patients' experience of pain and how it is influenced by their experiences, values, and perspectives. Which philosophical approach is she adopting?
- A) Postpositivism
 - B) Positivism
 - C) Postmodernism
 - D) Phenomenology
20. A senior nurse is assisting a novice nurse in finding an appropriate vein in a patient's arm from which to draw blood. The senior nurse takes the other nurse's hand and demonstrates how to palpate the patient's arm for a vein. Which type of knowledge is the senior nurse imparting to the novice nurse?
- A) Personal
 - B) Esthetic
 - C) Somatic
 - D) Intuitive

Answer Key

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

1. Myra Levine expressed the belief that nurses are often confused about theory. Which was one reason given for the confusion related to nursing theory?
 - A) Lack of clinical training
 - B) Obscure concepts
 - C) No application to practice
 - D) Lack of education

2. What kinds of concepts must a theory include if it is to be useful in nursing?
 - A) Broad concepts
 - B) Understandable concepts
 - C) Concepts specific to nursing
 - D) Operationally defined concepts

3. Which goals should theories developed for nursing accomplish? Select all that apply.
 - A) Identify standards for nursing practice
 - B) Guide development of client classification systems
 - C) Direct quality assurance programs
 - D) Align with other health care disciplines

4. Historically, which stage was first in the development of a nursing theory and philosophy?
 - A) Silent knowledge
 - B) Received knowledge

- C) Subjective knowledge
 - D) Procedural knowledge
5. Which concept was the basis for the silent knowledge stage of theory and philosophy development?
- A) Nursing as an independent discipline
 - B) Medical model, dependent on physicians
 - C) Interdisciplinary team design
 - D) Nursing as an academic discipline
6. During the 1970s, the nursing profession viewed itself as a scientific discipline evolving toward a theoretically based practice focusing on the client. Of which stage of theory and philosophy development is this the correct description?
- A) Silent knowledge
 - B) Received knowledge
 - C) Subjective knowledge
 - D) Procedural knowledge
7. What is the current stage of knowledge development for the discipline of nursing?
- A) Silent knowledge
 - B) Received knowledge
 - C) Subjective knowledge
 - D) Integrated knowledge
8. Development of a metatheory includes which of the following?
- A) Broad processes and generalized understanding
 - B) Specific application of theory
 - C) Development of theory through practice
 - D) Use of only nursing concepts
9. Which type of theory is the most broad and complex in scope?
- A) Grand theory
 - B) Middle range theory
 - C) Practice theory
 - D) Microtheory
10. Which type of theory may describe a phenomenon, explain relationships of concepts, or predict effects of a phenomenon?
- A) Metatheory
 - B) Grand theory
 - C) Middle range theory
 - D) Practice theory

11. Which type of theory is the least complex and is situation specific?
- A) Metatheory
 - B) Grand theory
 - C) Middle range theory
 - D) Practice theory
12. A nursing theory designed to explain or relate concepts to one another is considered which type of theory?
- A) Factor-isolating theory
 - B) Factor-relating theory
 - C) Situation-relating theory
 - D) Situation-producing theory
13. A nursing theory that prescribes activities to reach a goal is which type of theory?
- A) Factor-isolating theory
 - B) Factor-relating theory
 - C) Situation-relating theory
 - D) Situation-producing theory
14. Which disciplines are likely to be used in the design of a nursing theory? Select all that apply.
- A) Psychology
 - B) Biology
 - C) Sociology
 - D) Engineering
 - E) Literature
15. Based on the work by Fawcett and DeSanto-Madeya, which elements are currently part of the defined nursing metaparadigm? Select all that apply.
- A) Person
 - B) Health
 - C) Environment
 - D) Caring
16. The initial work of nursing theorists was aimed at which of the following? Select all that apply.
- A) Clarifying complex intellectual domains
 - B) Creating mechanisms to communicate professional convictions
 - C) Establishing a tradition of ritualistic tasks
 - D) Providing a moral/ethical structure to guide actions
 - E) Subsuming nursing practice under medicine
 - F) Fostering a means of systematic thinking about nursing

17. A nurse is actively integrating Piaget's stages of cognitive development, a theory of psychology, into her approach to pediatric nursing. This situation is an example of which of the following?
- A) Phenomena
 - B) Borrowed theory
 - C) Assumption
 - D) Model
18. A nurse is interested in studying the existence and the nature of reality of pain in her patients. Which term best identifies this field of study?
- A) Ontology
 - B) Model
 - C) Paradigm
 - D) Assumption
19. A nurse who is working with an obese client decides to try applying Pender's health promotion model, in this case by discussing the benefits of a healthy weight in hopes of providing incentive for the client to change her dietary habits. Which term best describes this nurse's action?
- A) Model
 - B) Paradigm
 - C) Praxis
 - D) Construct
20. A nurse is working with a client who has gained weight and experienced increased blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels in response to caring for his wife, who has Alzheimer disease. The effect of the spouse's illness on the patient is most related to which central concept of nursing?
- A) Nursing
 - B) Person
 - C) Health
 - D) Environment

Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. A, B, C
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. D
14. A, B, C, D
15. A, B, C
16. A, B, D, F
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. D

1. A concept used in a theory may consist of which of the following? Select all that apply.
 - A) A sentence
 - B) One word
 - C) Two words
 - D) A paragraph
 - E) A phrase

2. Which factor should be considered when defining a concept?
 - A) Potential publication
 - B) Context of concept
 - C) Researcher opinion
 - D) Use in other disciplines

3. Concepts used in nursing theory have been derived from which of the following? Select all that apply.
 - A) Nursing practice
 - B) Psychology
 - C) Nursing research
 - D) Medicine
 - E) Hospital policy
 - F) Nurses' opinions

4. A concept that is independent of time and space is considered what type of concept?
 - A) Concrete
 - B) Abstract
 - C) Variable
 - D) Nonvariable

5. The concept of male or female gender is considered what type of concept?
 - A) Concrete
 - B) Abstract
 - C) Variable
 - D) Nonvariable

6. Which term can be applied to a definition that allows a concept to be measured and hypotheses to be tested?
 - A) Theoretical
 - B) Operational
 - C) Abstract
 - D) Nonvariable

7. Which of the following are valid reasons for concept analysis? Select all that apply.
 - A) To identify gaps in knowledge
 - B) To determine the knowledge of the researcher
 - C) To clarify concepts and meaning
 - D) To determine fit between the definition of a concept and its clinical application

8. Who was the social scientist who developed a process for defining concepts and used 11 steps or techniques in the early 1960s?
 - A) Wilson
 - B) Walker
 - C) Rodgers
 - D) Swartz-Barcott

9. Based on the work of Rodgers, why is concept analysis necessary?
 - A) Concepts are static.
 - B) Concepts are context dependent.
 - C) Concepts vary based on type of theory.
 - D) Concepts provide information on data results.

10. Which step is last in Rodgers' process of concept analysis?
 - A) None. All are completed simultaneously.
 - B) Select appropriate sample for data collection
 - C) Identify hypothesis and implications
 - D) Analyze data regarding the concept