



1. Which of the following statements best reflects the current state of qualitative research in nursing?
 - A) Sociologists are providing the majority of training for qualitative nursing researchers.
 - B) Nursing knowledge obtained by qualitative nursing research has gained credibility.
 - C) Qualitative nursing researchers are focusing on the analysis of primary studies.
 - D) The qualifications needed to conduct qualitative nursing research have been clearly identified.

2. After reviewing the various philosophic viewpoints related to qualitative research, you would identify which of the following as reflecting Descartes' view of science?
 - A) Nature is not independent of thought or reason.
 - B) Perception means more than just observation.
 - C) Cause and effect can explain all things.
 - D) Empiricism is the primary way to gain knowledge.

3. You are preparing an oral class presentation on the different ways of knowing in nursing and you want to use examples to explain them. Which example would be most appropriate to use when describing empirical knowing?
 - A) Using statins to treat high cholesterol levels.
 - B) Providing care based on individuals' differences.
 - C) Being aware of one's beliefs when providing care.
 - D) Integrating right and wrong with values and beliefs in decision making.

4. A group of students is reviewing information about science in the nursing profession in preparation for a quiz. The students demonstrate understanding of the information when they identify which of the following statements as reflecting the ideas of a human science framework?
 - A) Its approach is very similar to the empirical view of science.
 - B) It relies on rationality, objectivity, prediction, and control.
 - C) Reality of a phenomenon is based in its ability to be observed.
 - D) Subjectivity is a highly valued part of the scientific inquiry.

5. You are planning to use inductive reasoning in your research. Which of the following would you expect to do?
 - A) Develop a hypothesis about an individual phenomenon.
 - B) Collect data using a specific measurement tool.
 - C) Use the findings to predict the outcome.
 - D) Begin with details to arrive at a general picture.

6. You would use a qualitative research paradigm to accomplish which purpose?
 - A) Explain a phenomenon.

- B) Control an outcome.
 - C) Understand a phenomenon.
 - D) Predict an outcome.
7. A group of students is studying for an upcoming test that includes material on the ways of knowing in nursing. The group demonstrates the need for additional study when they identify which of the following as a way of knowing in nursing?
- A) Aesthetic
 - B) Objective
 - C) Personal
 - D) Moral
8. An instructor is preparing a teaching plan for a class discussion on the meaning of science and research in nursing. As part of the class, the instructor is planning to describe the term “science.” Which of the following would the instructor discuss as reflecting sciencing?
- A) Acquisition of knowledge as a path to truth for its own sake
 - B) Knowledge aimed at action based on truth
 - C) Information aimed at making according to true principles
 - D) Knowledge and understanding of phenomena of concern to a discipline
9. When engaging in qualitative research, a nurse researcher subscribes to descriptive phenomenology. The researcher does this for which reason?
- A) Generate theory to control outcomes.
 - B) Understand phenomena based on a set of principles.
 - C) Prove the correctness of the research findings.
 - D) Allow for an unstructured design approach.
10. A nurse researcher is preparing to engage in emancipatory research using critical theory. Which of the following would the researcher need to keep in mind when conducting the research using this paradigm?
- A) The questions asked are as important as the answers obtained.
 - B) The research must be hierarchical in nature.
 - C) The researcher's biases should not be a part of the research.
 - D) The researcher needs to maintain distinctly sharp boundaries with participants.

Answer Key

1. B
 2. C
 3. A
 4. D
 5. D
 6. C
 7. B
 8. D
 9. B
 10. A
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1. A group of students is reviewing information about quantitative and qualitative research in preparation for a class debate the next day. The students demonstrate understanding of the two methods when they identify which characteristic as being associated with qualitative research?
 - A) The research report involves statistical analyses.
 - B) The researcher remains separate from the process.
 - C) The individuals involved are called participants.
 - D) The research deals with a single perspective.

 2. When engaging in qualitative research, you want to ensure that you commit to the participant's viewpoints. Which of the following would be least effective in achieving this goal?
 - A) Using unstructured interviews
 - B) Avoiding the influences of context
 - C) Conducting extensive observations
 - D) Searching documents and artifacts

 3. When making the decision about conducting qualitative research, which of the following must occur first?
 - A) Determine the approach that will answer the research question.
 - B) Select the most appropriate qualitative method.
 - C) Agree with the basic beliefs related to qualitative research.
 - D) Identify the most relevant phenomenon to be studied.

 4. A nurse is conducting a qualitative research study. At which time should the nurse complete the literature review?
 - A) Before the study begins
 - B) At the start of the study
 - C) During data collection
 - D) After data analysis

5. A nurse researcher is involved in a qualitative research study and is having difficulty obtaining participants for the study because it is difficult to locate individuals related to the phenomenon of interest being studied. Which technique would likely be most helpful?
 - A) Snowballing
 - B) Bracketing
 - C) Theoretical sampling
 - D) Purposive sampling

6. A nurse researcher determines that saturation has been achieved when which of the following occurs?
 - A) No further data can be obtained.
 - B) Data is being repeated and confirmed.
 - C) A new phenomenon is discovered.
 - D) Data is analyzed for relevance.

7. An instructor is preparing a class about the qualitative research and its relevance in developing and testing nursing interventions. Which of the following would the instructor include as important?
 - A) It provides a means for identifying overt interventions.
 - B) It aims to standardize nursing interventions as automatic tasks.
 - C) It provides a foundation for theory-driven affective interventions.
 - D) It minimizes the need for assessing interventions.

8. A nurse is preparing to conduct a qualitative research study. Which of the following would be most important for the nurse researcher to keep in mind?
 - A) The method selected will guide the research question to be investigated.
 - B) Adherence to data collection strategies is absolute.
 - C) The researcher's view of reality is what guides the study.
 - D) Multiple data collection methods may be used for discovery.

9. Two students are reviewing material related to the similarities and differences associated with quantitative and qualitative research in preparation for a class presentation that compares and contrasts these two methods. Which of the following indicates that the students are prepared for the presentation?
 - A) Quantitative and qualitative research deal with subjective phenomena.
 - B) Quantitative research focuses on the whole being greater than its parts.
 - C) Qualitative research focuses on values associated with health and illness.
 - D) Quantitative and qualitative research are committed to the participants' views.

10. During a classroom discussion about qualitative nursing research, an instructor refers to the “emic view,” describing it as which of the following?
 - A) What it is like for the participant
 - B) Observations by the researcher
 - C) Values set aside by the researcher