

Burns: Understanding Nursing Research, 5th Edition

Chapter 03: Introduction to the Qualitative Research Process

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The components of rigor in qualitative research are:
 - a. availability, bias, and significance.
 - b. openness and adherence to the philosophical orientation.
 - c. predicting, confidentiality, and anonymity.
 - d. sampling, partitioning, and setting.

ANS: B

In qualitative research, rigor is associated with openness, scrupulous adherence to a philosophical perspective, thoroughness in collecting data, and consideration of all the data in the subjective theory development phase.

Availability, bias, and significance are not key terms related to rigor. In qualitative research, rigor is associated with openness, scrupulous adherence to a philosophical perspective, thoroughness in collecting data, and consideration of all the data in the subjective theory development phase.

Predicting, confidentiality, and anonymity are important in research. Prediction is associated with quantitative research. Confidentiality and anonymity are important considerations in any human subjects' research. In qualitative research, rigor is associated with openness, scrupulous adherence to a philosophical perspective, thoroughness in collecting data, and consideration of all the data in the subjective theory development phase.

Sampling, partitioning, and setting are not key terms related to rigor. In qualitative research, rigor is associated with openness, scrupulous adherence to a philosophical perspective, thoroughness in collecting data, and consideration of all the data in the subjective theory development phase.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 75

2. The following research steps could be found in which type of qualitative research?
 - Identification of the culture to be studied
 - Gaining entrance
 - Cultural immersion
 - Acquiring informants
 - Theory development
 - a. Ethnographic
 - b. Grounded theory
 - c. Historical
 - d. Phenomenological

ANS: A

Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures.

Grounded theory research is an inductive technique that emerged from the discipline of sociology. Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures.

Historical research examines events of the past. Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures.

Phenomenological research describes experiences as they are lived. Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 85

3. A key factor in qualitative research is:
- confidentiality.
 - internal validity.
 - random sampling.
 - researcher-participant relationship.

ANS: D

The researcher-participant relationship in qualitative research affects the data collected and its interpretation. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the informant to complete the research.

Confidentiality is important in both qualitative and quantitative research studies. The researcher-participant relationship in qualitative research affects the data collected and its interpretation. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the informant to complete the research.

Internal validity is not a key factor in qualitative research as it is in quantitative research. The researcher-participant relationship in qualitative research affects the data collected and its interpretation. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the informant to complete the research.

Random sampling methods are not used in qualitative research. The researcher-participant relationship in qualitative research affects the data collected and its interpretation. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the informant to complete the research.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 84

4. The purpose of phenomenological research is to:
- describe experiences as they are lived.
 - examine events of the past.
 - observe and document interactions within a culture.
 - study phenomena that contribute to theory development.

ANS: A

Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants.

Historical research examines events of the past. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants.

Ethnographers observe and document interactions within a culture. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants. Grounded theory is the study of phenomena that contribute to theory development. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 76

5. The purpose of grounded theory research is to:
- describe experiences as they are lived.
 - examine events of the past.
 - observe and document interactions within a culture.
 - study phenomena that contribute to theory development.

ANS: D

Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants. Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. Historical research examines events of the past. Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. Ethnographers observe and document interactions within a culture. Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 77

6. The purpose of ethnographic research is to:
- describe experiences as they are lived.
 - examine events of the past.
 - observe and document interactions within a culture.
 - study phenomena that contribute to theory development.

ANS: C

Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants. Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures. Historical research examines events of the past. Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures. Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 79

7. The following research steps could be found in which type of qualitative research?
- Formulating an idea
 - Developing research questions
 - Developing an inventory of sources

Clarifying validity and reliability of sources

- a. Ethnographic
- b. Grounded theory
- c. Historical
- d. Phenomenological

ANS: C

In historical research, after the topic is clearly defined, the research will identify the questions to be examined, develop an inventory of sources, and clarify the validity and reliability of these sources.

Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures. It describes a culture by looking at its characteristics. In historical research, after the topic is clearly defined, the research will identify the questions to be examined, develop an inventory of sources, and clarify the validity and reliability of these sources. Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. In historical research, after the topic is clearly defined, the research will identify the questions to be examined, develop an inventory of sources, and clarify the validity and reliability of these sources. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants. In historical research, after the topic is clearly defined, the research will identify the questions to be examined, develop an inventory of sources, and clarify the validity and reliability of these sources.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 82

8. Which of the following is true about qualitative research?
 - a. A priori categories are established for analysis purposes.
 - b. Data are usually collected in a laboratory setting.
 - c. Focus is on studying the “whole.”
 - d. Intuition and abstraction are suppressed.

ANS: C

Qualitative research focuses on understanding the whole, which is consistent with the holistic philosophy of nursing.

Generally the plan for analysis occurs after the data are collected. Qualitative research focuses on understanding the whole, which is consistent with the holistic philosophy of nursing.

More often than not, data are collected in naturalistic settings. Qualitative research focuses on understanding the whole, which is consistent with the holistic philosophy of nursing.

The researcher often uses intuition while collecting data and must be able to abstract when analyzing it. Qualitative research focuses on understanding the whole, which is consistent with the holistic philosophy of nursing.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 73

9. Data for qualitative studies are:
 - a. based on words rather than numbers.
 - b. easy and straightforward to interpret.

- c. gathered quickly from large numbers of people.
- d. precisely analyzed on a computer.

ANS: A

In each approach to qualitative research, the purpose is to examine meaning, and the unit of analysis is a word or phrase instead of a numerical value.

Data are neither easy nor straightforward to interpret. In each approach to qualitative research, the purpose is to examine meaning, and the unit of analysis is a word or phrase instead of a numerical value.

Qualitative data collection often takes a long time and must be conducted individually. In each approach to qualitative research, the purpose is to examine meaning, and the unit of analysis is a word or phrase instead of a numerical value.

Although computer programs are available to assist with analysis, many researchers still find them cumbersome and incomplete. In each approach to qualitative research, the purpose is to examine meaning, and the unit of analysis is a word or phrase instead of a numerical value.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 94

10. Which of the following methods would be most reasonable to use if a researcher is interested in finding out what it is like to live with a person who has a terminal illness?
- a. Experimental methods
 - b. Forced-choice questionnaires
 - c. Phenomenological approach
 - d. Structured interviews

ANS: C

Phenomenology attempts to capture experiences as they are lived.

Experimental methods would not tend to answer this research question. Phenomenology attempts to capture experiences as they are lived.

Although some information might be obtained, forced-choice answers would not allow participants to “tell their story” and express what it is really like to live with a terminal illness. Phenomenology attempts to capture experiences as they are lived.

Structured interviews may provide some useful information, but would not allow participants to fully express their opinions of what it is like to live with a terminal illness. Phenomenology attempts to capture experiences as they are lived.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: p. 76

11. Which approach to generating knowledge is most represented by qualitative research?
- a. Deductive logic
 - b. Inductive logic
 - c. Tradition
 - d. Trial and error

ANS: B

Qualitative research involves putting pieces together perceptually to make wholes.

Deductive logic is more closely associated with quantitative research. Qualitative research involves putting pieces together perceptually to make wholes. Tradition is simply “what we’ve always done.” Qualitative research involves putting pieces together perceptually to make wholes. Trial and error does not provide a consistent basis for generating knowledge. Qualitative research involves putting pieces together perceptually to make wholes.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 77

12. External criticism of documents used in historical research asks which of the following questions?
- Are the documents real or fraudulent?
 - Are the eyewitnesses who provided the information still living?
 - Is the document well known?
 - Is the information in the document interesting?

ANS: A

External criticism determines the validity of source material.

Although it might be useful to know whether or not the writers of the document are living, this does not relate to external criticism. External criticism determines the validity of source material.

If the document is well known, the researcher might have more information about it, but in and of itself that does not provide external criticism. External criticism determines the validity of source material.

Whether the document is interesting is up to the researcher and the needs of the study. External criticism determines the validity of source material.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: p. 82

13. Qualitative research is based on which of the following?
- A philosophy that all phenomena have antecedent causes
 - Logical positivist paradigm
 - Objective reality
 - The belief that multiple “truths” and “realities” exist

ANS: D

Qualitative approaches embrace the belief that there is not a single reality. Reality is different for each person and changes over time.

This is not a basis for qualitative research. Qualitative approaches embrace the belief that there is not a single reality. Reality is different for each person and changes over time.

Logical positivist paradigm is connected to quantitative research. Qualitative approaches embrace the belief that there is not a single reality. Reality is different for each person and changes over time.

This is a belief of quantitative researchers. Qualitative approaches embrace the belief that there is not a single reality. Reality is different for each person and changes over time.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 73

14. Which of the following is a characteristic of phenomenological research methodology?
- Bracketing
 - Comparison
 - Control
 - Objectivity

ANS: A

In some phenomenological research, critical thinking leads to bracketing. Bracketing is suspending or laying aside what the researcher knows about the experience being studied. Phenomenologists operate with the belief that each person's experience is unique and must be experienced rather than studied. In some phenomenological research, critical thinking leads to bracketing. Bracketing is suspending or laying aside what the researcher knows about the experience being studied.

Control is a part of quantitative research methodologies. In some phenomenological research, critical thinking leads to bracketing. Bracketing is suspending or laying aside what the researcher knows about the experience being studied.

Phenomenological research is a subjective method. In some phenomenological research, critical thinking leads to bracketing. Bracketing is suspending or laying aside what the researcher knows about the experience being studied.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 96

15. Data collection in many types of qualitative studies is considered complete when:
- the researcher reaches a point of where no new information is collected and theoretical ideas seem complete.
 - more than 15 subjects have provided information.
 - the researcher cannot find any additional potential subjects who fit the criteria for the study.
 - the researcher runs out of time or resources.

ANS: A

The decision to stop seeking new subjects is made when the researcher ceases learning new information or theoretical ideas seem complete.

There is no "magic" number of subjects in a qualitative study. The decision to stop seeking new subjects is made when the researcher ceases learning new information or theoretical ideas seem complete.

If a saturation point has not been reached, then it is necessary that the researcher continue to find subjects who fit the study's criteria. The decision to stop seeking new subjects is made when the researcher ceases learning new information or theoretical ideas seem complete.

Running out of time or resources is not an acceptable reason for ceasing data collection. The decision to stop seeking new subjects is made when the researcher ceases learning new information or theoretical ideas seem complete.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: p. 84

16. Analysis of data in qualitative studies attempts to:
- identify common themes and patterns.

- b. separate personal perceptions from environmental context.
- c. support a single perception of reality.
- d. verify information from previous studies.

ANS: A

During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

According to the philosophical stance of qualitative researchers, separating personal perceptions from the environmental context would not be possible or desirable. During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

Qualitative researchers believe that there are multiple perceptions of reality. During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

As a result of the nature of qualitative research, there is no attempt to verify information in previous studies as part of the analysis of data. During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: p. 94

17. Ethnographic research focuses on:
- a. gathering data about lived experiences of individuals.
 - b. trying to understand cultures from an emic perspective.
 - c. the use of etic perspectives in studying individual human behavior.
 - d. the use of techniques of bracketing and intuiting.

ANS: B

The emic approach involves studying behaviors from within a culture. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants. The emic approach involves studying behaviors from within a culture. The etic perspective studies behaviors from outside the culture and examines similarities and differences across cultures. (The emic approach involves studying behaviors from within a culture.) The ethnographic approach looks at groups, not individual behaviors. Bracketing and intuiting are techniques used rather than the focus of a study. The emic approach involves studying behaviors from within a culture.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 79

18. The grounded theory method is concerned with:
- a. developing theories and hypotheses.
 - b. establishing an emic perspective of research.
 - c. providing validity checks for constructs.
 - d. testing theories and hypotheses.

ANS: A

Theory developed from grounded theory research is “grounded” in the data from which it was derived.

An emic perception of research is part of an ethnographic perspective. Theory developed from grounded theory research is “grounded” in the data from which it was derived.

Validity checks for constructs are not the concern of grounded theory research. Theory developed from grounded theory research is “grounded” in the data from which it was derived.

Because the data are the basis for the theory, they usually do not need to be tested.

Theory developed from grounded theory research is “grounded” in the data from which it was derived.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 77

19. The main reason for not including qualitative studies in reviews for evidence-based practice is:
- that it is difficult to evaluate qualitative studies.
 - that many topics do not have qualitative studies available.
 - the lack of rigor in qualitative research.
 - that there are not enough qualitative researchers.

ANS: A

The main reason for the exclusion of qualitative studies in the review of literature for evidence-based practice is that the criteria for judging the quality of such studies are not well documented.

This is a true statement, but not the reason for lack of inclusion of all qualitative studies. The main reason for the exclusion of qualitative studies in the review of literature for evidence-based practice is that the criteria for judging the quality of such studies are not well documented.

There is rigor in qualitative studies; it is just different from quantitative ones. The main reason for the exclusion of qualitative studies in the review of literature for evidence-based practice is that the criteria for judging the quality of such studies are not well documented.

Although this may be true depending on one’s opinion, it is not the reason that qualitative studies are not included. The main reason for the exclusion of qualitative studies in the review of literature for evidence-based practice is that the criteria for judging the quality of such studies are not well documented.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 74

20. There are many different approaches to qualitative research. What is one common thread that is evident in all types?
- All come out of a sociological tradition.
 - Each type of qualitative research looks at the “lived experience” of the subjects.
 - The process in each kind is a little like working a puzzle and putting pieces together to make it whole.
 - They are all seeking to make sense of historical events.

ANS: C

The reasoning process used in qualitative research involves perceptually putting pieces together to make them whole.

Qualitative research comes from traditions of many different disciplines. The reasoning process used in qualitative research involves perceptually putting pieces together to make them whole.

Phenomenological, a type of qualitative research, describes experiences as they are lived. The reasoning process used in qualitative research involves perceptually putting pieces together to make them whole.

Historical research meets this definition, but it is not the goal of all qualitative research. The reasoning process used in qualitative research involves perceptually putting pieces together to make them whole.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 73

21. A qualitative researcher might use which of the following statements to describe the rigor in a proposed study?
- “After the data are collected, strict adherence to approved analysis will be conducted, objectivity will be maintained, and findings will be reported accurately.”
 - “I have carefully researched all literature on this topic and am planning consistent, thorough analysis of the data, collected from as many subjects as it takes to reach saturation.”
 - “My sample size alone demonstrates the rigor applied to this study.”
 - “My study is based on solid theory and, when completed, will lead to a deeper understanding of this topic.”

ANS: B

The researcher of a qualitative problem applies rigor to the study, just as a quantitative researcher would. The methods are different and not concrete, but findings help gain insights into many problems related to nursing.

The statement “After the data are collected, strict adherence to approved analysis will be conducted, objectivity will be maintained, and findings will be reported accurately” is much more likely to come from a quantitative researcher because often qualitative researchers must use the data to help drive the analysis. The researcher of a qualitative problem applies rigor to the study, just as a quantitative researcher would. The methods are different and not concrete, but findings help gain insights into many problems related to nursing.

Sample size is not a particular concern of the qualitative researcher and does not guarantee a study’s usefulness. The researcher of a qualitative problem applies rigor to the study, just as a quantitative researcher would. The methods are different and not concrete, but findings help gain insights into many problems related to nursing.

The researcher who states “My study is based on solid theory and, when completed, will lead to a deeper understanding of this topic” does appear to be describing a qualitative study, but is offering less evidence of rigor than the researcher’s response in answer A. The researcher of a qualitative problem applies rigor to the study, just as a quantitative researcher would. The methods are different and not concrete, but findings help gain insights into many problems related to nursing.

DIF: Cognitive level: Synthesis REF: p. 75

22. A phenomenological research question might be which of the following?
- How do different cultures adapt to breast-feeding multiple infants?
 - How many mothers of twins elect to breast-feed their infants?
 - What is it like to breast-feed twins?
 - What past events have led many women to avoid breast-feeding?

ANS: C

Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants, which in this case is the experience of breast-feeding twins.

Ethnographers observe and document interactions within a culture. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants, which in this case is the experience of breast-feeding twins.

“How many mothers of twins elect to breast-feed their infants?” is a quantitative research question. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants, which in this case is the experience of breast-feeding twins.

This would be a question for historical research. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants, which in this case is the experience of breast-feeding twins.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 76

23. Which type of qualitative research is the most controversial?
- Ethnographic research
 - Grounded theory research
 - Historical research
 - Phenomenological research

ANS: D

Grounded theory comes from sociology, ethnographic research comes out of the discipline of anthropology, and historical research examines events of the past. Because each of these has more tradition than phenomenological research, it is the most controversial of the four approaches.

Ethnographers observe and document interactions within a culture. Grounded theory comes from sociology, ethnographic research comes out of the discipline of anthropology, and historical research examines events of the past. Because each of these has more tradition than phenomenological research, it is the most controversial of the four approaches.

Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. Grounded theory comes from sociology, ethnographic research comes out of the discipline of anthropology, and historical research examines events of the past. Because each of these has more tradition than phenomenological research, it is the most controversial of the four approaches. Historical research examines events of the past. Grounded theory comes from sociology, ethnographic research comes out of the discipline of anthropology, and historical research examines events of the past. Because each of these has more tradition than phenomenological research, it is the most controversial of the four approaches.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 76

24. Why would the Hermeneutic approach be of interest to nursing researchers? The Hermeneutic approach:
- is a type of phenomenological research introduced by Heidegger.
 - is the most easily understood of the qualitative approaches.
 - seeks to increase the understanding of human nature.
 - was used to interpret Biblical texts.

ANS: C

Hermeneutics seeks to look at the social and historical influences through textual analysis and increases the understanding of human nature.

Although the Hermeneutic approach is a type of phenomenological research, it would not be the reason why some nurses are embracing this method. It describes a culture by looking at its characteristics. Hermeneutics seeks to look at the social and historical influences through textual analysis and increases the understanding of human nature.

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Although the Hermeneutic approach was used to interpret Biblical texts, it would not be the reason why some nurses are embracing this method. Hermeneutics seeks to look at the social and historical influences through textual analysis and increases the understanding of human nature.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 76

25. Which of the following is true about grounded theory research?
- A portion of the technique came from the discipline of philosophy.
 - It is most like ethnographic research.
 - There is an attempt to discover the true meaning of symbols and objects.
 - This type of research has its roots in the data from which it was derived.

ANS: D

This type of research has its roots in the data from which it was derived. Phenomena based in reality are investigated to find connections between variables and create middle-range theories.

Grounded theory comes from the discipline of sociology.

It is most like phenomenological research.

Grounded theory is based upon symbolic interactionism, in which a person's self-image in a particular role is based on the perception that person has of what others think of her or him in that role.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 77

26. If a researcher is looking for answers to the question "How can I make something happen in a new way?" what kind of research is being conducted?
- Ethnographic research
 - Grounded theory research
 - Historical research
 - Phenomenological research

ANS: B

This question is the focus of the intervention mode of grounded theory research.

Ethnographic research works at developing a "portrait" of the people in a certain location or situation.

Historical research explores the roots of situations and where things began.

Phenomenological research seeks to explore the lived experience of humans.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 77

27. Which of the following would literally result in a written portrait of the study population?
- Descriptive research
 - Ethnographic research
 - Phenomenological approach
 - Structured interviews

ANS: B

The word "ethnographic" means "portrait of a people."

Descriptive data collection methods would not tend to answer this research question. The word "ethnographic" means "portrait of a people."

Although discovering the "lived experience" of what it is like to be in a certain culture would be useful information, phenomenology does not create a portrait of the culture.

The word "ethnographic" means "portrait of a people."

Structured interviews may provide some useful information, but would not necessarily result in a verbal "portrait" of the culture because the subjects would not have told their own story. The word "ethnographic" means "portrait of a people."

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: p. 79

28. A study investigating how nurses in the health care system looked on medication errors was conducted using the ethnographic approach. Why was this approach particularly appropriate for this study?
- It asked the nurses what it was like for them when they made a medication error.
 - It explored the theoretical basis of medication administration and medication errors.
 - It improved understanding of how nurses within the hospital define or redefine

medication errors.

- d. Looking at the history of medication errors helps shed light on current practice.

ANS: C

The ethnographic approach looks at phenomena within a certain culture, in this case the hospital, and seeks to describe how that culture deals with the subject of interest. Finding out what making a medication error is like for each individual nurse is a phenomenological approach. The ethnographic approach looks at phenomena within a certain culture, in this case the hospital, and seeks to describe how that culture deals with the subject of interest.

Grounded theory is described here, but it is also a questionable statement. The ethnographic approach looks at phenomena within a certain culture, in this case the hospital, and seeks to describe how that culture deals with the subject of interest. This description indicates a historical approach rather than an ethnographic one. The ethnographic approach looks at phenomena within a certain culture, in this case the hospital, and seeks to describe how that culture deals with the subject of interest.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 79

29. According to a study of nurses and medication errors using the ethnographic approach, what are nurses doing when “error” is redefined?
- Creating a unique definition of error, specific to that particular person
 - Deciding not to report medication errors
 - Determining that the incident did not really happen as stated
 - Eliminating guilt regarding the incident

ANS: D

By redefining what a medication error means, no guilt is associated with an incident if it can be excluded from that definition.

The researcher found that most nurses agreed with the criteria for redefinition.

The nurse continues to follow professional guidelines requiring that medication errors be reported.

It is the perception that the incident is negative that is being challenged, not that the error occurred.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: pp. 77-78

30. What are the chief merits of historical research?
- Development of new interventions to continued concerns
 - Enforcing an already-present level of self-understanding
 - Information on new ways of doing things
 - Knowledge of how things should be done

ANS: A

Goals of historical research are increased self-understanding and a better understanding of one's profession. Historians assume that "there is nothing new under the sun," so do not look for new ways, but use history to discover lessons learned. Rather than describe particulars of a process, it seeks to discover new answers to old questions. Qualitative approaches embrace the belief that there is not a single reality. Reality is different for each person and changes over time.

One goal of historical research is increased self-understanding.

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DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 81

31. Which of the following is the strongest argument in favor of historical research in nursing?
- All professions are characterized by knowledge of the history.
 - It is a method well suited to nurse researchers.
 - Nurses need to know their roots.
 - There needs to be a historical base on which to build.

ANS: A

The most important reason for developing the historical base in nursing is that having one is one of the criteria of a profession. Although nurses may benefit from knowing their roots and having a base does give something to build on, the struggle for the status of a profession is something that has been part of nursing history, and putting the question to rest is a long-term goal.

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DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 81

32. How does a qualitative historical researcher determine validity and reliability? The researcher:

- a. determines that theoretical saturation is reached with as many primary sources as possible and secondary sources on a limited basis.
- b. does not need to be concerned with validity and reliability.
- c. finds as many sources as possible on the topic and does not exclude any of them.
- d. uses references written about the subject by qualified experts to help ensure validity and reliability.

ANS: A

The validity and reliability concerns in historical research are related to the sources from which data are collected. The most valued source of data is a primary source, or original works written by a person who actually experienced the event.

This is an untrue statement. Although terms may vary in different types of research, in historical research, the sources from which data are collected are important indicators of validity and reliability. The validity and reliability concerns in historical research are related to the sources from which data are collected. The most valued source of data is a primary source.

Validity and reliability mean that the researcher has evaluated the sources used in the study and discarded ones not determined accurate. The validity and reliability concerns in historical research are related to the sources from which data are collected. The most valued source of data is a primary source.

Using another person's opinion or interpretation about the subject is not as useful as using something written from the initial source. Secondary sources are not as valued as primary ones. The validity and reliability concerns in historical research are related to the sources from which data are collected. The most valued source of data is a primary source.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 82

33. How does a researcher know if data are from a primary source? The researcher:
- a. checks with other researchers for their opinion and goes with the majority.
 - b. identifies where the data were found and uses geographic proximity to other primary sources as support.
 - c. tries to identify common themes and patterns.
 - d. thoroughly evaluates the data with all means available to determine its status as a primary source.

ANS: D

The well-prepared researcher scrutinizes, criticizes, and analyzes before even accepting that it has been written by the subject of research.

This is not the process used, although experts in the field may be one source of information used by the researcher to make the decision. During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

Identifying where the data were found may be important to an overall understanding of their source, but would only be one piece of information used. During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

This may be something the researcher ultimately does with the data, but it is not the method of determining a primary source. During data analysis, the qualitative researcher attaches meaning to elements of the data; classification of things, persons, events, and properties are initiated. Regularities are noted.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application REF: p. 82

34. Verifying handwriting or determining the age of paper a document was written on is part of establishing:
- accurate data collection.
 - external criticism.
 - internal criticism.
 - cultural influences of the time period.

ANS: B

External criticism is used to determine the validity of source material. The researcher needs to know where, when, why, and by whom a document was written. This may involve verifying the handwriting or determining the age of the paper on which it was written.

The document itself would be the data. External criticism is used to determine the validity of source material. The researcher needs to know where, when, why, and by whom a document was written. This may involve verifying the handwriting or determining the age of the paper on which it was written.

Internal criticism is an examination of the reliability of the document. External criticism is used to determine the validity of source material. The researcher needs to know where, when, why, and by whom a document was written. This may involve verifying the handwriting or determining the age of the paper on which it was written.

The age of paper will probably not be a good guide to the cultural influences, although it may give a small insight into the era. External criticism is used to determine the validity of source material. The researcher needs to know where, when, why, and by whom a document was written. This may involve verifying the handwriting or determining the age of the paper on which it was written.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 95

35. Which type of research uses a unique method of reporting data?
- Ethnographic
 - Grounded theory
 - Historical
 - Phenomenological

ANS: C

Historical research reports do not follow the traditional formalized style that is characteristic of much research.

Reports of ethnographic research follow the traditional style. Historical research reports do not follow the traditional formalized style that is characteristic of much research.

Reports of grounded theory research follow the traditional style. Historical research reports do not follow the traditional formalized style that is characteristic of much research.

Reports of phenomenological research follow the traditional style. Historical research reports do not follow the traditional formalized style that is characteristic of much research.

DIF: Cognitive level: Knowledge REF: p. 81

36. Which of the following components of a research study is unique to qualitative research methodology?
- Designing the study according to protocols
 - Gathering data
 - Selection of participants
 - Stating the problem or question

ANS: C

In qualitative research, subjects are referred to as participants because the researcher and participants cooperatively carry out the study.

Both kinds of research design the study according to established procedures. In qualitative research, subjects are referred to as participants because the researcher and participants cooperatively carry out the study.

Both kinds of research gather data. In qualitative research, subjects are referred to as participants because the researcher and participants cooperatively carry out the study.

Both kinds of research state the research problem or question. In qualitative research, subjects are referred to as participants because the researcher and participants cooperatively carry out the study.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 94

37. Which of the following statements regarding subjects in qualitative research shows the difference in the sample compared with samples in quantitative research? In qualitative research the:
- participants are fully informed as to the goals of the study.
 - relationship between researcher and participant is much closer.
 - researcher needs more participants in a study because there is more subjectivity.
 - researcher selects a random sample from a smaller population than is used in a quantitative study.

ANS: B

The researcher must have the support and confidence of the participants to complete the research.

Informed consent is part of any research, qualitative included. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the participants to complete the research.

Qualitative studies usually have fewer participants than quantitative ones because there is more data collected from each one and the goals of the study are different. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the participants complete the research.

Most qualitative researchers do not obtain random samples for use in their studies. The researcher must have the support and confidence of the participants to complete the research.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 84

38. Which of the following is not a common data collection method in qualitative research?
- Examining written text
 - Interviewing participants
 - Observing participants
 - Obtaining written surveys

ANS: D

Survey research is a type of quantitative research. Data collection methods in qualitative research include observing participants, interviewing participants, and examining written text.

Examining written data is a method of data collection used in qualitative research. Survey research is a type of quantitative research. Data collection methods in qualitative research include observing participants, interviewing participants, and examining written text.

Interviewing participants is a method of data collection used in qualitative research.

Survey research is a type of quantitative research. Data collection methods in qualitative research include observing participants, interviewing participants, and examining written text.

Observing participants is a method of data collection used in qualitative research. Survey research is a type of quantitative research. Data collection methods in qualitative research include observing participants, interviewing participants, and examining written text.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 85

39. Which of the following should the qualitative researcher pay attention to as part of observation?
- Focusing only on what is directly happening to the participant.
 - Focusing solely on the unexpected events in the participant's life.
 - General overview of the participant's routine.
 - Personal reactions to the situation.

ANS: D

The qualitative researcher must pay attention to the details of the participant's routines. The researcher can use personal reactions to the situation to help add perspective on the data and assist in determining their validity.

The qualitative researcher must pay attention to all that is happening with the participant so as to understand fully the phenomenon under study within the context of the participant.

The qualitative researcher must pay attention to the details of the participant's routines. Unexpected events and how the participants react to them are important pieces of information.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 88

40. Which type of qualitative researcher is likely to use film, videotapes, or photographs to collect data?
- Ethnographic
 - Grounded theory
 - Historical
 - Phenomenologist

ANS: C

Historians may observe film, videotapes, photographs, or artistic representations of historical events.

Ethnographers observe and document interactions within a culture. Historians may observe film, videotapes, photographs, or artistic representations of historical events. Grounded theory develops theory directly from the research data. Historians may observe film, videotapes, photographs, or artistic representations of historical events. Phenomenological research attempts to capture the “lived experience” of study participants. Historians may observe film, videotapes, photographs, or artistic representations of historical events.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: pp. 81-82

41. A qualitative researcher is discussing data gathering with one participant in a study about women who have experienced significant loss in their lives. They set up a series of interviews and plan to meet in the participant’s home. The researcher expects to develop a mutual understanding on the topic with the participant. Before leaving the participant, the researcher supplies a list of questions that will be asked so the participant can be prepared to answer them fully. Which of the behaviors in this scenario is atypical of qualitative research?
- Data gathering occurring over several visits
 - Expecting a professional relationship to develop
 - Giving the participant a list of questions before the interview
 - Meeting with the participant ahead of time

ANS: C

Although the researcher defines the focus, there is no fixed sequence of questions. The questions addressed in interviews tend to change as the researcher gains insights from previous interviews and observations.

Rather than occurring at a single point in time, dialogue between researcher and participant may continue at intervals across weeks or months. Although the researcher defines the focus, there is no fixed sequence of questions. The questions addressed in interviews tend to change as the researcher gains insights from previous interviews and observations.

The interview is performed so that a deep, mutual understanding is achieved. Although the researcher defines the focus, there is no fixed sequence of questions. The questions addressed in interviews tend to change as the researcher gains insights from previous interviews and observations.

It is not unusual for the researcher to meet with the participant to explain a bit about the study and plan for interview(s). Although the researcher defines the focus, there is no fixed sequence of questions. The questions addressed in interviews tend to change as the researcher gains insights from previous interviews and observations.

DIF: Cognitive level: Synthesis REF: p. 85

42. Why would a researcher use written documents from participants when interviews are possible?
- Often the text comes from the transcription of taped (verbal) interviews.
 - Researchers find text information easier to analyze than transcribed taped interviews.
 - Text information is easier to collect.
 - Written information replaces verbal accounts.

ANS: A

To qualitative researchers, text is considered a rich source of data. Participants may be asked to keep journals, write brief responses to questions, or simply write about a topic. Text from previously written sources and transcriptions from interviews may be used.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis REF: p. 85

43. Which of the following is true about qualitative data analysis?
- Data analysis occurs in three stages: description, analysis, and interpretation.
 - Data are usually collected and analyzed item by item.
 - Methodology is clearly described in most research reports.
 - There is a very different order for data handling than in quantitative research.

ANS: A

Data analysis occurs in three stages: description, analysis, and interpretation. Although these stages always take place, they are often not fully described in reports of qualitative research, so readers do not necessarily have a clear picture of the process.

More often than not, data are all collected and then analyzed. Data analysis occurs in three stages: description, analysis, and interpretation. Although these stages always take place, they are often not fully described in reports of qualitative research, so readers do not necessarily have a clear picture of the process.

The researcher often glosses over portions of the analysis. Data analysis occurs in three stages: description, analysis, and interpretation. Although these stages always take place, they are often not fully described in reports of qualitative research, so readers do not necessarily have a clear picture of the process.

Actually the order of dealing with the data is much the same as with quantitative data. Data analysis occurs in three stages: description, analysis, and interpretation. Although these stages always take place, they are often not fully described in reports of qualitative research, so readers do not necessarily have a clear picture of the process.

DIF: Cognitive level: Comprehension REF: p. 93

44. Coding for qualitative studies:

- a. allows the data to be retrieved by category.
- b. consists of changing the text into numerical groupings.
- c. is facilitated by the fact that data are collected in an organized fashion.
- d. prepares the data for analysis on a computer.

ANS: A

Coding is a method of indexing or identifying categories in the data. These categories receive a code that is entered into the computer and can be retrieved later for further analysis.

Data in qualitative studies are not changed into numbers for analysis. Coding is a method of indexing or identifying categories in the data. These categories receive a code that is entered into the computer and can be retrieved later for further analysis.

Data are often collected in a sporadic fashion and do not fall together quickly. Coding is a method of indexing or identifying categories in the data. These categories receive a code that is entered into the computer and can be retrieved later for further analysis.

Although computer programs are available to assist with analysis, they do not often analyze the data as in quantitative studies. Coding is a method of indexing or identifying categories in the data. These categories receive a code that is entered into the computer and can be retrieved later for further analysis.

DIF: Cognitive level: Analysis

REF: pp. 94-95

45. Which of the following would be most accurate in describing the data analysis process in qualitative research?
- a. Data are carefully maintained as they are first collected.
 - b. Data are checked for accuracy and then coded for computer analysis.
 - c. Participants provide information that is transcribed for researcher use.
 - d. The main emphasis in analysis is to extract themes and patterns in the data.

ANS: D

The job in data analysis of qualitative data is to get a picture of the topic. Themes and patterns are extracted from the data collected, and “sense” is made of pieces by putting them into a whole.

The data are coded and analyzed in such a way that they are actually extended beyond the original format. The job in data analysis of qualitative data is to get a picture of the topic. Themes and patterns are extracted from the data collected, and “sense” is made of pieces by putting them into a whole.

Data are not analyzed by the computer in the same way as they are in quantitative research. The job in data analysis of qualitative data is to get a picture of the topic. Themes and patterns are extracted from the data collected, and “sense” is made of pieces by putting them into a whole.

Although this is true, it is not the data analysis phase of the study. The job in data analysis of qualitative data is to get a picture of the topic. Themes and patterns are extracted from the data collected, and “sense” is made of pieces by putting them into a whole.

DIF: Cognitive level: Application

REF: p. 95