

**LAMAR UNIVERSITY
DISHMAN SCHOOL OF NURSING**

**NURS 4391
EXERCISE 2 Quantitative Research Concepts**

Part 1 (Chapter 4)

*Match the term in **Column A** with the appropriate phrase in **Column B**. Each term will only be used once.*

Column A

- a. Conceptual definition
- b. Primary source
- c. Refereed journal
- d. Empirical literature
- e. Secondary source
- f. Operational definition
- g. Research problem
- h. Research purpose
- i. Research question
- j. Research topic

Column B

- _____ 1. Clear, concise statement of the specific goal, objective or aim of the study that is generated from the problem
- _____ 2. Area of concern or gap in the knowledge base that is needed for practice and justifies a study
- _____ 3. Description of how variables will be measured or manipulated in a study
- _____ 4. Concise interrogative statement developed to direct a study; focuses on description of variables, examination of relationships among variables and determination of differences between two or more groups
- _____ 5. Concept or broad problem area that provides the basis for generating numerous research problems
- _____ 6. Description of a study written by someone other than the original researcher
- _____ 7. Database of completed studies, sometimes known as scientific literature
- _____ 8. Definition that provides a variable or concept with abstract, comprehensive or theoretical meaning

- _____ 9. Requires a panel of peer reviewers who review manuscripts for publication.
- _____ 10. A research study written by the person who conducted the research.

Part 2 (Chapter 5 and 6)

*Match the term in **Column A** with the appropriate phrase in **Column B**. Each term will only be used once.*

Column A

- a. Inductive approach
- b. Demographic variable
- c. Dependent variable
- d. Hypothesis
- e. Independent variable
- f. Deductive approach
- g. Theory
- h. Concept
- i. Construct
- j. Grand theory

Column B

- _____ 1. Collect observations that lead to conclusions; specific observations to general statements
- _____ 2. Organized and systematic set of interrelated statements between 2 or more variables
- _____ 3. Generates theory by beginning with known facts, moving from the general to the specific
- _____ 4. Higher-level concepts that represent nonobservable behaviors
- _____ 5. Symbolic statement describing phenomena; building blocks of theory
- _____ 6. Treatment or experimental activity that is manipulated or varied by the researcher to create an effect on the dependent variable
- _____ 7. Formal statement of the expected relationship or expected outcome between two or more variables in a specified population
- _____ 8. Changes in this variable are presumed to be caused by the independent variable
- _____ 9. Characteristics or attributes of subjects that are collected to describe the sample

_____ 10. Theories that are complex and broad in scope

Part 3 (Chapter 6)

In each of the following research problems, identify the independent and dependent variables.

1. Does assertiveness training improve the effectiveness of psychiatric nurses?

Independent: _____

Dependent: _____

2. Is the incidence of decubitus reduced by more frequent position changes of patients?

Independent: _____

Dependent: _____

3. Is patient satisfaction with nursing care related to the congruity of nurses' and patients' cultural backgrounds?

Independent: _____

Dependent: _____

4. Are nurses' promotions related to their level of participation in continuing education activities?

Independent: _____

Dependent: _____

5. Are levels of stress among nurses higher in pediatric or adult intensive care units?

Independent: _____

Dependent: _____

Part 4 (Chapter 6)

*Match the terms in **Set A** with each of the statements in **Set B**.*

Set A

- a. Directional hypothesis
- b. Nondirectional hypothesis
- c. Null hypothesis
- d. Not a hypothesis as stated

Set B

____ 1. Type of nursing care (primary versus team) is unrelated to patient satisfaction with the care received.

____ 2. Women who give birth by cesarean section are more likely to experience postpartum depression than women who give birth vaginally.

____ 3. The degree of attachment between infants and their mothers is associated with the infant's status as low birthweight or normal birthweight.

____ 4. Increased noise levels result in increased anxiety among hospitalized patients.

____ 5. Glaucoma can be effectively screened by means of tonometry.