

**Nursing Research
Just-for-Fun Vocabulary Quiz**

Match the following definitions with the correct words on the attached page. Please place the correct corresponding number on the answer sheet.

Important Note: Terms 1-10 match definitions 1-10; 11-20 match; 21-30 match etc. -- in blocks of 10.

- _____ 1. Clear, concise summary of a study, usually limited to 100 to 250 words.
- _____ 2. Principle that encourages the researcher to do good and "above all do no harm."
- _____ 3. Conditions in which the subject's identity cannot be linked, even by the researcher, with his or her individual responses.
- _____ 4. Cutoff point used to determine whether the samples being tested are members of the same population or of different populations; _____ is commonly set at .05, .01, or .001.
- _____ 5. Any influence or action in a study that distorts the findings or slants them away from the true or expected.
- _____ 6. In-depth analysis and systematic description of one patient or a group of similar patients to promote understanding of nursing interventions.
- _____ 7. Management of private data in research in such a way that subjects' identities are not linked with their responses.
- _____ 8. Written form, tape recording, or videotape used to document a subject's agreement to participate in a study.
- _____ 9. Importance of research findings in answering a clinical problem.
- _____ 10. Imposing of rules by the researcher to decrease the possibility of error and increase the probability that the study's findings are an accurate reflection of reality.
- _____ 11. Principles of respect for persons, beneficence, and justice that are relevant to the conduct of research.
- _____ 12. The group of subjects not exposed to the experimental treatment.
- _____ 13. Research that provides an accurate portrayal or account of characteristics of a particular individual, event, or group in real-life situations.
- _____ 14. Including subjects in the study because they happened to be in the right place at the right time.
- _____ 15. Statistical procedure conducted to determine the direction (positive or negative) and magnitude or strength (+1 to -1) of the relationship between two variables.
- _____ 16. Blueprint for conducting a study; maximizes control over factors that could interfere with the validity of the findings.
- _____ 17. Careful examination of all aspects of a study to judge its strengths, limitations, meaning, and significance.
- _____ 18. Ethical code based on the Nuremberg Code that differentiated therapeutic from nontherapeutic research.
- _____ 19. An extensive research project that is completed by a doctoral student as part of the requirements for a doctoral degree.

- _____20. Pieces of information that are collected during a study.
- _____21. Extent to which study findings can be generalized beyond the sample used in the study.
- _____22. Extension of the implications of the findings from the sample that was studied to the larger population or from the situation studied to a larger situation.
- _____23. Qualitative research method for investigating cultures..
- _____24. Psychological response in which subjects change their behavior simply because they are subjects in a study, not because of the research treatment.
- _____25. Narrative description or analysis of events that occurred in the past.
- _____26. Inductive research technique that involves formulation, testing, and redevelopment of propositions until a theory is developed.
- _____27. Agreement by a prospective subject to participate voluntarily in a study after he or she has assimilated essential information about the study.
- _____28. Process of examining studies for ethical concerns by a committee of peers.
- _____29. Formal statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables in a specified population.
- _____30. Extent to which the effects detected in a study are a true reflection of reality rather than being the result of the effects of extraneous variables.
- _____31. Summary of theoretical and empirical sources to generate a picture of what is known and not known about a particular problem.
- _____32. The value obtained by summing all the scores and dividing the total by the number of scores being summed.
- _____33. Information that is acquired in a variety of ways, is expected to be an accurate reflection of reality, and is incorporated and used to direct a person's actions.
- _____34. Designs used to examine changes in the same subjects over an extended period.
- _____35. Hypothesis stating that no relationship exists between the variables being studied; a statistical hypothesis used for statistical testing and for interpreting statistical outcomes.
- _____36. Special form of observation in which researchers immerse themselves in the setting so that they can hear, see, and experience the reality as the participants do.
- _____37. Ethical code of conduct to guide investigators in conducting research ethically.
- _____38. Subset of the problem-solving process. Steps include assessment, diagnosis, plan, implementation, evaluation, and modification.
- _____39. Instrument designed to determine the opinion on or attitude toward a subject; contains a number of declarative statements with a scale after each statement.
- _____40. Descriptions of how variables or concepts will be measured or manipulated in a study.
- _____41. Qualitative method for the purpose of describing experiences as they are lived by the study participants.
- _____42. Parametric test used to determine relationships among variables.
- _____43. Smaller version of a proposed study conducted to develop and/or refine the method.
- _____44. Sample that is like the population in as many ways as possible.

- _____45. Systematic, subjective approach used to describe life experiences and give them meaning.
- _____46. All individuals who meet the sample criteria for inclusion in a study.
- _____47. Visual presentation of a study, with tables and illustrations on a display board.
- _____48. Extent to which an instrument consistently measures the concept of interest.
- _____49. Formal, objective, systematic process used to describe, test relationships, and examine cause-and-effect interactions among variables.
- _____50. Journal that uses expert reviewers to determine whether a manuscript will be accepted for publication.
- _____51. Written plan identifying the major elements of a study (such as the problem, purpose, and framework) and outlining the methods that will be used to conduct the study.
- _____52. Integrated set of defined concepts, existence statements, and relational statements that present a view of a phenomenon and can be used to describe, explain, predict, and/or control that phenomenon.
- _____53. Outcomes from data analysis that are generated for each research objective, question, or hypothesis; results can be mixed, nonsignificant, significant and not predicted, significant and predicted, or unexpected.
- _____54. Quality, property, or characteristic of a person, thing, or situation that changes or varies and is manipulated or measured in research.
- _____55. The process of selecting a group of people, events, behaviors, or other elements that are representative of the population being studied.
- _____56. Error that occurs when the researcher concludes that a significant difference exists between groups when, in fact, no significant difference exists between groups (false positive)
- _____57. Report summarizing the major elements of a study and identifying the contributions of that study to nursing knowledge.
- _____58. Determination of the extent to which an instrument actually reflects the concept being examined.
- _____59. A research project completed by a student as part of the requirements for a master's degree.
- _____60. Error that occurs when the researcher concludes that no significant difference exists between the samples examined when in fact, a difference exists (false negative)

List of Terms

1. abstract (noun)
2. alpha (a)
3. anonymity
4. beneficence
5. bias
6. case study
7. clinical significance
8. confidentiality
9. consent form
10. .control
11. control group
12. convenience sampling
13. correlational analysis
14. critique
15. data
16. declaration of Helsinki
17. descriptive research
18. design
19. dissertation
20. ethical principles
21. ethnographic research
22. external validity
23. generalization
24. grounded theory research
25. Hawthorne effect
26. historical research
27. hypothesis
28. informed consent
29. institutional review
30. internal validity
31. knowledge
32. Likert scale
33. literature review
34. longitudinal designs
35. mean
36. null hypothesis
37. Nuremburg code
38. nursing process
39. operational definition
40. participant observation
41. Pearson's product-moment correlation
42. phenomenological research
43. pilot study
44. population
45. poster session
46. qualitative research
47. quantitative research
48. refereed journal
49. reliability
50. representative sample
51. research proposal
52. research report
53. results
54. sampling
55. theory
56. thesis
57. type I error
58. type II error
59. validity
60. variable