

Nursing Research - Just-for-Fun Vocabulary Quiz Key

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

1	1.	Clear, concise summary of a study, usually limited to 100 to 250 words.
4	2.	Principle that encourages the researcher to do good and "above all do no harm."
3	3.	Conditions in which the subject's identity cannot be linked, even by the researcher, with his or her individual responses.
2	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	5.	Any influence or action in a study that distorts the findings or slants them away from the true or expected.
6	6.	In-depth analysis and systematic description of one patient or a group of similar patients to promote understanding of nursing interventions.
8	7.	Management of private data in research in such a way that subjects' identities are not linked with their responses.
9	8.	Written form, tape recording, or videotape used to document a subject's agreement to participate in a study.
7	9.	Importance of research findings in answering a clinical problem.
10	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.
20	11.	Principles of respect for persons, beneficence, and justice that are relevant to the conduct of research.
11	12.	The group of subjects not exposed to the experimental treatment.
17	13.	Research that provides an accurate portrayal or account of characteristics of a particular individual, event, or group in real-life situations.
12	14.	Including subjects in the study because they happened to be in the right place at the right time.
13	15.	Statistical procedure conducted to determine the direction (positive or negative) and magnitude or strength (+1 to -1) of the relationship between two variables.
18	16.	Blueprint for conducting a study; maximizes control over factors that could interfere with the validity of the findings.
14	17.	Careful examination of all aspects of a study to judge its strengths, limitations, meaning, and significance.
16	18.	Ethical code based on the Nuremberg Code that differentiated therapeutic from nontherapeutic research.
19	19.	An extensive research project that is completed by a doctoral student as part of the requirements for a doctoral degree.
15	20.	Pieces of information that are collected during a study.
22	21.	Extent to which study findings can be generalized beyond the sample used in the study.
23	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.
21	23.	Qualitative research method for investigating cultures..
25	24.	Psychological response in which subjects change their behavior simply because they are subjects in a study, not because of the research treatment.
26	25.	Narrative description or analysis of events that occurred in the past.
24	26.	Inductive research technique that involves formulation, testing, and redevelopment of propositions until a theory is developed.

28	27.	Agreement by a prospective subject to participate voluntarily in a study after he or she has assimilated essential information about the study.
29	28.	Process of examining studies for ethical concerns by a committee of peers.
27	29.	Formal statement of the expected relationship between two or more variables in a specified population.
30	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.
33	31.	Summary of theoretical and empirical sources to generate a picture of what is known and not known about a particular problem.
35	32.	The value obtained by summing all the scores and dividing the total by the number of scores being summed.
31	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	34.	Designs used to examine changes in the same subjects over an extended period.
36	35.	Hypothesis stating that no relationship exists between the variables being studied; a statistical hypothesis used for statistical testing and for interpreting statistical outcomes.
40	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	37.	Ethical code of conduct to guide investigators in conducting research ethically.
38	38.	Subset of the problem-solving process. Steps include assessment, diagnosis, plan, implementation, evaluation, and modification.
32	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.
39	40.	Descriptions of how variables or concepts will be measured or manipulated in a study.
42	41.	Qualitative method for the purpose of describing experiences as they are lived by the study participants.
41	42.	Parametric test used to determine relationships among variables.
43	43.	Smaller version of a proposed study conducted to develop and/or refine the method.
50	44.	Sample that is like the population in as many ways as possible.
46	45.	Systematic, subjective approach used to describe life experiences and give them meaning.
44	46.	All individuals who meet the sample criteria for inclusion in a study.
45	47.	Visual presentation of a study, with tables and illustrations on a display board.
49	48.	Extent to which an instrument consistently measures the concept of interest.
47	49.	Formal, objective, systematic process used to describe, test relationships, and examine cause-and-effect interactions among variables.
48	50.	Journal that uses expert reviewers to determine whether a manuscript will be accepted for publication.
51	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.
55	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	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.
60	54.	Quality, property, or characteristic of a person, thing, or situation that changes or varies and is manipulated or measured in research.

54	55.	The process of selecting a group of people, events, behaviors, or other elements that are representative of the population being studied.
57	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)
52	57.	Report summarizing the major elements of a study and identifying the contributions of that study to nursing knowledge.
59	58.	Determination of the extent to which an instrument actually reflects the concept being examined.
56	59.	A research project completed by a student as part of the requirements for a master's degree.
58	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

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| 1. Abstract (Noun) | 31. Knowledge |
| 2. Alpha (α) | 32. Likert Scale |
| 3. Anonymity | 33. Literature Review |
| 4. Beneficence | 34. Longitudinal Designs |
| 5. Bias | 35. Mean |
| 6. Case Study | 36. Null Hypothesis |
| 7. Clinical Significance | 37. Nuremburg Code |
| 8. Confidentiality | 38. Nursing Process |
| 9. Consent Form | 39. Operational Definition |
| 10. Control | 40. Participant Observation |
| 11. Control Group | 41. Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation |
| 12. Convenience Sampling | 42. Phenomenological Research |
| 13. Correlational Analysis | 43. Pilot Study |
| 14. Critique | 44. Population |
| 15. Data | 45. Poster Session |
| 16. Declaration of Helsinki | 46. Qualitative Research |
| 17. Descriptive Research | 47. Quantitative Research |
| 18. Design | 48. Refereed Journal |
| 19. Dissertation | 49. Reliability |
| 20. Ethical Principles | 50. Representative Sample |
| 21. Ethnographic Research | 51. Research Proposal |

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| 22. | External Validity | 52. | Research Report |
| 23. | Generalizability | 53. | Results |
| 24. | Grounded Theory Research | 54. | Sampling |
| 25. | Hawthorne Effect | 55. | Theory |
| 26. | Historical Research | 56. | Thesis |
| 27. | Hypothesis | 57. | Type I Error |
| 28. | Informed Consent | 58. | Type II Error |
| 29. | Institutional Review | 59. | Validity |
| 30. | Internal Validity | 60. | Variable |