

***Kielhofner's Research in Occupational Therapy 2nd
edition Taylor Test Bank***

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Chapter 2: Classifications and Aims of Research

True/False

1. In an experimental design study, researchers might have more than one experimental condition group.

ANS: True
STD: B.8.5

2. In experimental research, investigators manipulate a dependent variable in order to observe and measure the effect on any independent variables of interest.

ANS: False

3. Survey studies may be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed with their methodology.

ANS: True

4. Participatory research is the most common form of applied science research conducted in occupational therapy.

ANS: False

5. Extraneous variables in a study that may have an effect on the dependent variable and thereby introduce a risk of error in a study are referred to as confounding variables.

ANS: True
STD: B.8.5

Multiple Choice

6. There are three major ways in which to define and classify research. Which of the following *is not* one of the primary classifications?

- A. Major methodological approach
- B. Research design
- C. Philosophical rigor
- D. Research purposes

ANS: C

7. There are multiple methodological designs that may be employed while conducting qualitative research studies. Which of the following *is not* a qualitative method?

- A. Narrative inquiry
- B. Phenomenology
- C. Ethnography
- D. Controlled trial

ANS: D

8. Inclusion of a placebo control group reduces the biasing effects of:

- A. Expectancy
- B. Discrimination
- C. Contamination
- D. Conformity

ANS: A

STD: B.8.5

9. A study investigating the subjective perspectives of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities living in a group home would be an example of a:

- A. Qualitative, phenomenological study
- B. Quantitative, naturalistic observation study
- C. Quantitative, experimental study
- D. Qualitative, quasi-experimental study

ANS: A

10. The primary difference between an experimental and quasi-experimental study design is:
- A. An experimental design includes experimental manipulation of an independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
 - B. An experimental design includes blinding of subjects to the independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
 - C. An experimental design includes blinding of researchers to the independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
 - D. An experimental design includes subjects being randomly assigned to a condition group, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.

ANS: D

STD: B.8.5

11. In order to establish the psychometrics of a new instrument developed to measure symptoms of depression in a post-stroke population, a study is conducted that examines how well the assessment captures all behaviors, symptoms, and somatic presentations of depression. This form of psychometric testing would be examining the instrument's:

- A. Construct validity
- B. Concurrent validity
- C. Predictive validity
- D. Consecutive validity

ANS: A

STD: B.4.6

12. During a research study, multiple therapists will be assessing and re-assessing the same participants. The principal investigator wants to utilize an assessment that demonstrates high inter-rater reliability. Inter-rater reliability means:

- A. Consistency in the test over time
- B. The degree of agreement in test results among multiple raters
- C. Measuring what the assessment was designed to test
- D. The degree of agreement when multiple repetitions of testing are done by the same rater

ANS: B

STD: B.4.6

13. Occupational science generates knowledge regarding explanations of humans performing daily functions and behaving within occupational contexts. In doing this, its research purpose serves as a:

- A. Basic science
- B. Applied science
- C. Integrated science
- D. Transformative science

ANS: A

14. Applied science is used frequently within occupational therapy practice. Which of the following examples *does not* depict an applied science purpose?

- A. To provide evidence that an assessment used in practice provides dependable and useful information to guide practice
- B. To describe the mechanism of action that underlies a common intervention technique
- C. To quantify outcomes achieved by providing particular services as part of therapy
- D. To describe how therapists reason in the context of practice

ANS: B

STD: B.8.1

15. A common form of research in health care and in occupational therapy is participatory research. Which of the following *is not* a characteristic of participatory research?

- A. It involves people not simply as data sources but as partners in the research process.
- B. It emphasizes power sharing between the researchers and local stakeholders.
- C. It is most commonly carried out in a controlled laboratory setting.
- D. It is action-oriented, focusing on making changes and examining the impact of those changes from the perspectives of those who are most influenced by it.

ANS: C