

Critical Thinking TACTICS for Nurses: Achieving the IOM Competencies, Third Edition

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Multiple-Choice Questions

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Schon (1983) described the kinds of thinking nurses do as occurring in:

- a. the “swampy lowlands”
- b. the “convoluted complex”
- c. a “black hole”
- d. the “weeds”

Ans: A

Pg: 3

2. Why questions encourage people to search for reason, purpose, meaning and value. Why helped initiate inquiry that lead to the discovery of the following:

- a. Penicillin
- b. Einstein’s theory of relativity and space exploration
- c. Viagra as treatment for erectile dysfunction
- d. all of the above

Ans: D

Pg: 3

3. The book credits the great philosophers for asking important questions, such as: Why are we here? Why do we exist? Why do we care? As a nurse, asking why leads to more questions and a better understanding of:

- a. how
- b. who and what
- c. when and where
- d. b and c

Ans: D

Pg: 4

4. In 2004 The Institute of Medicine (IOM) addressed critical thinking across various disciplines for improving national health care. The aim of the Delphi Study was:
- a. to find a consensus description for CT in health care
 - b. to find a consensus description for CT in nursing
 - c. a and b
 - d. none of the above

Ans: B

Pg: 6

5. How many dimensions of CT in nursing did the Delphi Study find?
- a. 10
 - b. 7
 - c. 17
 - d. 11

Ans: C

Pg: 6

6. The IOM project of 2003 represented pooled thinking of healthcare workers to address complex issues, such as the information and technology explosion and morbidity and mortality data. This project yielded what outcome:
- a. the development of 5 competencies
 - b. a list of action steps for improved nursing care
 - c. an outline of the available nursing resources
 - d. all of the above

Ans: A

Pg: 7

7. In the book, stakeholders are described as:
- a. those who have a “stake” or something to gain or lose in some endeavor
 - b. those who have a financial interest in an endeavor
 - c. leaders or decision makers who have the final say in an endeavor
 - d. all of the above

Ans: A

Pg: 9

8. Who are the two major stakeholder groups in healthcare?
- a. patients, significant others, and primary care physicians
 - b. patients, significant others, clinicians, educators and IDTs
 - c. health care administrators, clinicians, and educators
 - d. IDTs, clinicians, educators, and health care administrators

Ans: B

Pg: 9

9. What is the underlying goal of good nursing care?
- a. the delivery of safe, effective and efficient care
 - b. to find ways to improve quality and reduce costs
 - c. to meet the needs of all primary stakeholders
 - d. all of the above

Ans: A

Pg: 10

10. Thinking is the common denominator for service-based and academic educators who want to:
- a. offer a hands-on approach to education
 - b. promote learning that results in behavior change
 - c. avoid prepackaged assessment tools
 - d. b and c

Ans: B

Pg: 14-16

11. IDT's are:
- a. Made up of different levels of stakeholders
 - b. Made up of members from more than one discipline
 - c. Expected to pool information from the most critical professional group to decide what is best for the patient
 - d. All of the above

Ans: B

Pg: 16

12. Which level of stakeholder does the patient fall into?

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. None of the above

Ans: A

Pg: 9

13. Which level of stakeholder does a Healthcare Organization fall into?

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. None of the above

Ans: B

Pg: 9

14. Which level of stakeholder does an educator fall into?

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. None of the above

Ans: B

Pg: 9

15. The outermost circle of stakeholders

- a. Has little to no effect on the primary stakeholders
- b. Have little use for CT
- c. Design and implement policies that affect many people
- d. None of the above

Ans: C

Pg: 18

Chapter 2

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. CT is a metaphorical bridge between information and action. According to the book, CT is often “invisible” because:
 - a. it is intangible, individual, and requires effort
 - b. it is not discussed in healthcare settings enough
 - c. it is not taught in classrooms and then correctly applied in practice
 - d. it is inconsistent, personal and requires a specific plan

Ans: A

Pg: 28-29

2. To achieve the process of becoming a great critical thinker you will need certain tools. The what of CT can be figured out by:
 - a. using a definition and healthcare specific vocabulary
 - b. performing CT actions
 - c. following a plan to implement a definition and CT actions
 - d. a definition, a vocabulary and translating words into actions

Ans: D

Pg: 29

3. The roots of CT can be found in Western history in the work of:
 - a. Plato
 - b. Socrates
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Bacon

Ans: B

Pg: 30

4. Who studied CT using a Delphi method to survey academicians and created a standard definition of CT?
 - a. Hart

- b. Costa
- c. Facione
- d. Scheffer

Ans: C

Pg: 31-32

5. The book discusses the need to better teach CT for nurses. Over the years the definition of what CT in nursing is has changed. The authors describe CT in nursing as:
- a. habits of the mind
 - b. contextual considerations
 - c. self-regulatory judgment
 - d. dispositions

Ans: A

Pg: 32

6. When comparing the Nursing Delphi Study to the Philosophical Study, 2 habits of the mind and 1 skill was not identified by the APA group. What were they:
- a. confidence, contextual perspective and applying standards
 - b. creativity, intuition, and transforming knowledge
 - c. open-mindedness, perseverance and logical reasoning
 - d. reflection, flexibility, and predicting and transforming knowledge

Ans: B

Pg: 54

7. When comparing the Nursing Delphi Study to the Philosophical Study, they are
- a. More similar
 - b. More different
 - c. Studying completely different topics
 - d. Are not able to be compared

Ans: A

Pg: 38

8. More often these days, clinicians are being asked to show how they think because CT is recognized as being tied to:
- a. healthcare workers' job satisfaction and retention
 - b. patient outcomes
 - c. controlling costs
 - d. quality of care

Ans: D

Pg: 39-40

9. A new language of thinking offers a mutual understanding of what the words in a language mean. Without these words it is impossible to:
- a. encourage people to share their thoughts and ideas
 - b. ask useful questions
 - c. establish protocols and guidelines
 - d. teach the correct information that must be applied in practice

Ans: B

Pg: 41

10. Which of the following words corresponds with the descriptor for a CT habit of the mind?
- "I changed directions in my mind, I gave up on that idea and went on to..."
- a. Confidence
 - b. Intuition
 - c. Open-mindedness
 - d. Flexibility

Ans: D

Pg: 41-42

11. Which of the following words corresponds with the descriptor for a CT habit of the mind?
- "I was single-minded in my determination to..."
- a. Perseverance
 - b. Creativity
 - c. Open-mindedness
 - d. Reflection

Ans: A

Pg: 41-42

12. Which of the following words corresponds with the descriptor for a CT habit of the mind?

“I changed directions in my mind, I gave up on that idea and went on to...”

- a. Confidence
- b. Intuition
- c. Open-mindedness
- d. Flexibility

Ans: D

Pg: 41-42

13. Which of the following words corresponds with the descriptor for a CT habit of the mind?

“I could see the whole picture, I considered other possibilities, I took other things under consideration, I redefined the situation in view of...”

- a. Intellectual Integrity
- b. Flexibility
- c. Open-mindedness
- d. Contextual Perspective

Ans: D

Pg: 41-42

14. To fully appreciate CT in action as a nurse, you need to combine descriptions of thinking with:

- a. the actions that thinking produces
- b. the outcomes you anticipate
- c. your thought process
- d. the steps outlined in your plan

Ans: A

Pg: 45

15. To fully appreciate CT in action as a nurse, you need to combine descriptions of thinking with:

- e. the actions that thinking produces

- f. the outcomes you anticipate
- g. your thought process
- h. the steps outlined in your plan

Ans: A

Pg: 45

16. In order to “see” the CT behind the actions, one must combine actions with:
- a. certain vocabulary phrases and words
 - b. descriptions of thinking
 - c. a and b
 - d. a plan that outlines the context for a certain event or situation

Ans: B

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