Chapter	1:	Nur	sing	Theory	and	the	Disci	pline	of l	Nursin	ıg

Chapter 1: Nursing Theory and the Discipline of Nursing
Multiple Choice
1. The purpose of theory is to:
A. Explain experience.
B. Describe relationships.
C. Project outcomes.
D. All of the above
ANS: D
2. Members of a community of scholars share a commitment to all of the following except:
A. Values.
B. Knowledge.
C. Geographic location.
D. Processes.

ANS: C		

3. _____ and ____ structures are essential to any

discipline and are inherent in nursing theories.

- A. Paradigm and metaparadigm
- B. Syntactical and conceptual
- C. Middle and grand
- D. Language and symbol

ANS: B

- 4. Books and periodicals are examples of:
- A. Communication networks.
- B. Heritage of literature.
- C. Nursing organizations.
- D. Nursing discipline.

ANS: B

5. The basic building blocks of theories are:A. Concepts and their definitions.B. Statements of relationships.C. Concepts and statements of relationships.

ANS: C

6. Nursing theories:

D. Empirical indicators.

- A. Are discovered in nature.
- B. Serve as exact representations of reality.
- C. Are invented by humans.
- D. Cannot be modified.

ANS: C

7. A paradigm is defined as a:
A. Worldview.
B. General framework.
C. Set of shared perspectives held by members of a discipline.
D. All of the above
ANS: D
8. The dependence of nursing theory development on human imagination is an attribute of
nursing as a(n):
A. Occupation.
B. Discipline.
C. Vocation.
D. Profession.
ANS: B
9. The primary purpose of nursing theory is to:
A. Structure nursing knowledge.

B. Demonstrate creativity in nursing.
C. Guide the thinking about, being, and doing of nursing.
D. Organize nursing curricula.
ANS: C
10. The first nursing theorist who identified the importance of theory in nursing was:
A. Virginia Henderson.
B. Hildegard Peplau.
C. Lydia Hall.
D. Florence Nightingale.
ANS: D
11. The most abstract level of knowledge is the:
A. Paradigm.
B. Metaparadigm.
C. Theory.
D. Concept.

A	N	S	:	В

- 12. Statements of enduring values or beliefs are considered:
- A. Conceptual models.
- B. Philosophies.
- C. Grand theories.
- D. Practice theories.

ANS: B

- 13. Theories that include specific concepts, are broad enough to be useful in complex situations, and can be empirically tested are called:
- A. Grand theories.
- B. Middle-range theories.
- C. Practice-level theories.
- D. Nursing theories.

ANS: B

14. Theories that have the most limited scope and level of abstraction that are useful in within a
specific range of nursing situations are called:
A. Grand theories.
B. Middle-range theories.
C. Practice-level theories.
D. Nursing theories.
ANS: C
15. The name for the boundaries or focus of a discipline is:
A. Imagination.
B. Domain.
C. Tradition.
D. Value.
ANS: B

True/False	
. Every discipline has a unique focus that directs inquiry and distinguishes it from other fie	elds
of study.	
ANS: T	
. Theories are not discovered in nature but are human inventions	
ANS: T	

3. Science generally evolves as a smooth, regular, continuing path of knowledge development over time.

ANS: F

Parker/Smith,	Nursing	Theories an	nd Nursing	Practice, 4	46
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4. Early nursing theorists relied on definitions of theory from nursing practice to guide the development of theories within nursing.

ANS: F

5. The best test of any nursing theory is its usefulness in professional practice.

ANS: T