Kielhofner's Research in Occupational Therapy - Methods of Inquiry for Enhancing Practice 3rd edition Taylor Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Philosophical Foundations of Research

True/False[1]

1. Although perspectives toward the creation of knowledge have varied across the various philosophical foundations of science, one commonly shared belief is that true knowledge is paramount and infallible once supported by evidence.

ANS: False
LO: 2.1

2. The modernist perspective toward research is that it should be developed free of theorems to mitigate the reinforcement of power structures and disenfranchisement of oppressed populations.

ANS: False
LO: 2.1

3. It is acceptable for a research study to employ methodologies spanning multiple philosophical perspectives, such as a mixed-methods study using a blend of modernism and postmodernism.

ANS: True
LO: 2.2

4. The field of disability studies offers an example of the postmodern social constructivist approach to knowledge generation.

ANS: True

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LO: 2.2

5. All research is embedded in theory, even if it is not explicitly stated.

ANS: True
LO: 2.1

6. Most scientific approaches toward knowledge development in occupational therapy derive from the historical periods of classicism and postmodernism.

ANS: False
LO: 2.1

Multiple Choice

7. The scientific parable suggesting that Newton devised his theory of gravity based on observations of the natural world (i.e., an apple falling on his head) is an example of what type of logic?
A. Creative
B. Deductive
C. Inductive
D. Circular

ANS: C
LO: 2.1

8. Classicism may have been credited with developing some of the original principles of the scientific method. The principal problem with classicism was that:
A. Rigorous logic could not be applied to the deductive process, so principles could not be investigated.
B. The inductive stage required intuitive leaps, thus creating an inherently flawed foundation for subsequent deductive examination.
C. Deductive logic was viewed as a fallible form of developing knowledge.
D. Inductive logic stood in contrast to “obvious truths” in its explanation of the natural world.

ANS: B
LO: 2.1

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9. The philosophical foundations of research may be seen by their influence on contemporary research methods. Which of the following statements ***is true*** regarding this influence?
A. Classicism is reflected in qualitative approaches.
B. Postmodernism does not have an influence on contemporary research.
C. Quantitative approaches are consistent with the tradition of logical positivism.
D. Constructivism research is most concerned with determining facts about the natural world.

ANS: C
LO: 2.2

10. A researcher's preference toward adhering to a particular research approach for knowledge development is defined as their:
A. Philosophical orientation
B. Methodological preference
C. Manner of practice
D. Researcher philosophy

ANS: A
LO: 2.3

11. Which of the following statements regarding the contemporary process for conducting research ***is false?***
A. Research is part of an inductive–deductive process in which theory is derived from and tied back to the world through experimentation.
B. Logic is necessary to connect the concepts and propositions that make up a theory with each other and to connect them with the things in the world to which they refer.
C. Empirical research methods produce evidence that is inherently value-free and benign.
D. Research does not advance theory toward truth, but instead improves the way that any theory makes sense of the world.

ANS: C
LO: 2.2

12. Which of the following statements ***best*** describes the relationship of theory to contemporary research approaches?
A. It is universal in application across studies and populations.
B. It cannot be disproved, but rather is refined through research.
C. It is a product of the natural world, and is interpreted through research.
D. It represents a collective of shared facts about the world.

ANS: B

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LO: 2.2

13. What philosophical orientation toward research would an occupational therapy practitioner be employing if they were investigating *"how adolescents with spastic cerebral palsy describe their experiences of participation when following engagement with an after-school adapted sports curriculum?"*
A. Classicism
B. Modernism
C. Postmodernism
D. Positivism

ANS: C
LO: 2.3

Matching

Please match the following philosophical perspectives with their associated descriptions.
A. Classicism
B. Logical positivism
C. Critical modernism
D. Social constructivism
E. Contemporarism

14. The philosophy that argued that theory imparts meaning on, rather than extracts meaning from, the natural world. It is a creation of the human mind that makes sense of the world, and may be corrected through empirical research.
15. The philosophy that argued that any theory is a possible, but not necessarily infallible, explanation; its ability to approach the truth is contingent on whether statements that are logically deduced from it hold up in the natural world.
16. The philosophy that argued that pure logic may be used to connect the natural world to scientific knowledge, and that absolute truth may be developed through this process.
17. The philosophy that argued that knowledge does not demonstrate facts regarding the natural world, but rather is created as a particular perspective of a particular group of people who have a particular purpose in mind.

14. ANS: C		LO: 2.1
15. ANS: B		LO: 2.1
16. ANS: A		LO: 2.1

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17. ANS: D		LO: 2.1

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