

Nursing Research 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which aspect is not directly assessed by auditability?**
 - A. Clarity of the research design.**
 - B. Consistency of findings across studies.**
 - C. Documentation of the research process.**
 - D. Reader's ability to follow the reasoning.**

- 2. What is the first step in the qualitative research process?**
 - A. Data analysis**
 - B. Study design**
 - C. Sample collection**
 - D. Review of literature**

- 3. In critical reading, what does the analysis strategy focus on?**
 - A. Understanding the content**
 - B. Understanding the parts of the study**
 - C. Familiarizing with the content**
 - D. Comprehending the whole research process**

- 4. What research design would be most suitable for exploring the meaning of an individual's experience?**
 - A. Descriptive**
 - B. Correlational**
 - C. Quantitative**
 - D. Qualitative**

- 5. What are the "aims of inquiry" in research?**
 - A. The processes of research methodology**
 - B. The goals of the research study**
 - C. The type of data collected**
 - D. The results of the research findings**

6. During qualitative research, which term refers to how research findings resonate with participants' experiences?

- A. Validity**
- B. Member checking**
- C. Fittingness**
- D. Reactivity**

7. Which of these reliability measures assesses stability over time?

- A. Cronbach's alpha**
- B. Parallel reliability**
- C. Test-retest reliability**
- D. Split-half reliability**

8. What is a characteristic of a statistical hypothesis?

- A. It is a null hypothesis.**
- B. It predicts a positive relationship among variables.**
- C. It is a complex hypothesis.**
- D. It describes data-analysis methods.**

9. What type of statement expresses the anticipated relationship between variables?

- A. Research question**
- B. Null hypothesis**
- C. Research hypothesis**
- D. Statistical hypothesis**

10. What is a critical requirement for participants in a study?

- A. Enlist based on prior knowledge of the study**
- B. Informed consent is not necessary**
- C. Have access to research results at any time**
- D. Receive complete and truthful information about the study**

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Which aspect is not directly assessed by auditability?

- A. Clarity of the research design.
- B. Consistency of findings across studies.**
- C. Documentation of the research process.
- D. Reader's ability to follow the reasoning.

Auditability in research primarily relates to how well the research process is documented and whether there are clear pathways to follow the reasoning and findings. This ensures that others can track decisions made throughout the research, thereby affirming the integrity and replicability of the work. When considering the clarity of the research design, documentation of the research process, and the reader's ability to follow the reasoning, all of these elements are pivotal in establishing auditability. They involve explicit communication and detailed record-keeping, which assists in maintaining transparency in how the research was conducted and how conclusions were drawn. However, consistency of findings across studies pertains more to the broader context of research validity and reliability rather than to auditability specifically. It focuses on comparing results from different studies to assess their agreement or divergence, which is a distinct concept from auditing the internal processes of a single study. Thus, this aspect is not directly assessed by auditability.

2. What is the first step in the qualitative research process?

- A. Data analysis
- B. Study design
- C. Sample collection
- D. Review of literature**

The first step in the qualitative research process is the review of literature. This phase is crucial as it helps the researcher understand the current state of knowledge surrounding the topic of interest. By engaging with existing research, the investigator can identify gaps in the literature, refine their research questions or hypotheses, and gain insights into methodologies that have proven effective in similar studies. The literature review also assists in contextualizing the research within the broader field, which enhances the credibility and relevance of the study. It establishes a foundation upon which the study can be built, guiding the researcher in developing a clear and focused study design, followed by data collection and analysis. Understanding what has already been explored allows qualitative researchers to craft more meaningful and impactful research that contributes valuable findings to the field.

3. In critical reading, what does the analysis strategy focus on?

- A. Understanding the content**
- B. Understanding the parts of the study**
- C. Familiarizing with the content**
- D. Comprehending the whole research process**

The analysis strategy in critical reading concentrates on understanding the parts of the study to gain a comprehensive perspective on the research. This involves dissecting various components such as the methodology, sample population, data collection methods, and statistical analysis to evaluate their effectiveness and relevance to the study's conclusions. By focusing on these aspects, one can identify strengths and weaknesses in the research design, as well as assess the validity and reliability of the findings. Understanding individual elements allows for a more detailed critique of how each part contributes to the overall results and implications of the research. This in-depth analysis is crucial for making informed decisions about the applicability of the research in practice. While understanding the whole research process or familiarizing with the content are important, they do not provide the same level of insight that comes from analyzing distinct components of the study.

4. What research design would be most suitable for exploring the meaning of an individual's experience?

- A. Descriptive**
- B. Correlational**
- C. Quantitative**
- D. Qualitative**

The most suitable research design for exploring the meaning of an individual's experience is qualitative research. This approach is centered on understanding the subjective perceptions and interpretations that individuals attach to their experiences. Qualitative research methods, such as interviews, focus groups, and content analysis, provide rich, detailed insights into how people make sense of their lives and the events that shape them. In qualitative research, the focus is on gaining a deeper understanding of participants' thoughts, feelings, and personal narratives, which allows researchers to capture the complexity of human experience. This design recognizes that individual experiences are often nuanced and context-specific, making it the best fit for uncovering the meanings that individuals attribute to various aspects of their lives. In contrast, descriptive research provides a broader overview of a phenomenon but may lack the depth needed to truly understand personal meanings. Correlational research aims to identify relationships between variables and can indicate trends but does not delve into personal experiences. Quantitative research emphasizes numerical data and statistical analysis, which can overlook the depth and richness of individual experiences that qualitative methods are designed to explore. Thus, qualitative research is inherently aligned with the goal of understanding and interpreting the meaning of individual experiences.

5. What are the "aims of inquiry" in research?

- A. The processes of research methodology
- B. The goals of the research study**
- C. The type of data collected
- D. The results of the research findings

The aims of inquiry in research refer to the specific goals or objectives that guide a research study. These goals clarify what the researcher intends to accomplish, such as answering a specific question, testing a hypothesis, or exploring a phenomenon. Clearly defined aims help to shape the design of the study, influence the methods used, and provide direction for the interpretation of results. Establishing the aims of inquiry is critical as it helps to ensure that the research is focused and relevant, and that the findings can contribute to the broader field of knowledge. In contrast, the other options relate to different aspects of the research process. The processes of research methodology pertain to how the research is conducted, including the design, data collection, and analysis techniques. The type of data collected focuses on the specific information that will be gathered during the study, which may be quantitative or qualitative in nature. Finally, the results of the research findings refer to the outcomes of the study after the data has been analyzed, which may confirm or disprove the original aims. Thus, while all these aspects are essential components of research, the aims of inquiry specifically highlight the overarching goals that drive the research effort.

6. During qualitative research, which term refers to how research findings resonate with participants' experiences?

- A. Validity
- B. Member checking
- C. Fittingness**
- D. Reactivity

The correct choice relates to the concept of fittingness in qualitative research, which signifies how well the research findings align with the real-life experiences of the participants. Fittingness indicates that the research accurately reflects and resonates with the participants' situations, making the findings meaningful and relevant to them. This is a key aspect of qualitative research, where understanding the context and depth of participants' experiences is crucial. In qualitative studies, achieving fittingness enhances the credibility of the findings, allowing researchers to demonstrate that their results hold true within the contexts in which the participants live. It ensures that the voice of the participants is preserved and accurately represented. The other terms, while important in research, have different meanings. Validity refers to the accuracy of the research measures and whether they adequately assess what they are intended to measure, which may not necessarily focus on the participants' experiences. Member checking involves returning to participants to verify that the findings accurately represent their perspectives, but it does not inherently address how those findings resonate; it is more about ensuring accuracy. Reactivity pertains to how the presence of the researcher might influence participants' behaviors or responses, which does not directly relate to the resonance of findings with their experiences.

7. Which of these reliability measures assesses stability over time?

- A. Cronbach's alpha**
- B. Parallel reliability**
- C. Test-retest reliability**
- D. Split-half reliability**

Test-retest reliability is a measure used to evaluate the consistency of a test or assessment over time. It involves administering the same test to the same group of participants at two different points in time and then correlating the scores from the two assessments. A high correlation indicates that the test produces stable and consistent results over time, making it a crucial aspect for research looking to ensure that the results are not affected by external variables or changes in individual participant circumstances. In comparison, Cronbach's alpha assesses internal consistency or the degree to which items in a test measure the same construct, not stability over time. Parallel reliability involves comparing two different forms of the same test, while split-half reliability focuses on the consistency of the results obtained from two halves of a single test. Both of these measures evaluate different aspects of reliability and do not specifically concentrate on the temporal stability of scores, which is the hallmark of test-retest reliability.

8. What is a characteristic of a statistical hypothesis?

- A. It is a null hypothesis.**
- B. It predicts a positive relationship among variables.**
- C. It is a complex hypothesis.**
- D. It describes data-analysis methods.**

A characteristic of a statistical hypothesis is that it serves as a foundational concept in hypothesis testing within research. The null hypothesis specifically asserts that there is no effect or difference, serving as a default position that researchers aim to test against. This proposal is essential because it allows researchers to apply statistical tests to determine whether there is enough evidence to reject this assumption in favor of an alternative hypothesis. Other options can provide some insight, but they do not embody the core nature of a statistical hypothesis as effectively. For instance, predicting a positive relationship among variables may be an aspect of an alternative hypothesis but does not define all kinds of hypotheses. A complex hypothesis, while it may contain multiple factors or variables, does not represent the essential principle of what a hypothesis entails. Finally, a hypothesis does not describe data-analysis methods; instead, it is a statement that can be tested through such methods. Thus, identifying a null hypothesis as a key characteristic captures the essence of statistical hypothesis formation and testing.

9. What type of statement expresses the anticipated relationship between variables?

- A. Research question**
- B. Null hypothesis**
- C. Research hypothesis**
- D. Statistical hypothesis**

The research hypothesis is a statement that articulates the expected relationship between two or more variables in a study. It is a predictive assertion that sets the foundation for research by outlining what the researcher anticipates will occur based on existing theory or evidence. For example, a researcher might hypothesize that an increase in exercise will lead to a decrease in weight. This hypothesis guides the research design and analysis, framing the investigation around testing its validity. In contrast, a research question poses an inquiry to be explored rather than predicting a relationship, while a null hypothesis typically states that there is no relationship or effect between the variables, serving as a baseline to be tested. A statistical hypothesis relates specifically to the assumptions made about a population parameter and is often used in statistical tests but does not directly specify the anticipated relationship as clearly as a research hypothesis does.

10. What is a critical requirement for participants in a study?

- A. Enlist based on prior knowledge of the study**
- B. Informed consent is not necessary**
- C. Have access to research results at any time**
- D. Receive complete and truthful information about the study**

Receiving complete and truthful information about the study is a critical requirement for participants because it ensures they can make an informed decision about their involvement. This concept is at the heart of ethical research practices, particularly in line with the principles of autonomy and informed consent. Participants must understand the purpose of the study, what their involvement entails, any potential risks and benefits, and their right to withdraw at any time without penalty. This transparency fosters trust between researchers and participants and is essential for protecting the rights and welfare of individuals involved in research. Informed consent establishes a framework within which participants can willingly engage with the research, making it a fundamental ethical obligation for researchers to provide complete and truthful information prior to participation.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nursingresearch1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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